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# The Toronto World.

REMOVAL.
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TWELFTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1891. ONE CENT

## A SASKATCHEWAN RAILWAY

*THE HOUSE DISCUSSES THE TOPIC IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.*

**The Senate Occupies Its Time with a Number of Divorce Cases—Mr. Mulock in Quest of Information—The Incorporation of Benevolent Societies Will be Strongly Opposed — Macdonald Memorial Institute.**

OTTAWA, June 25.—The House went into committee this afternoon to consider a resolution by Mr. Dewdney, declaring it expedient in order to enable the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway Company to construct a railway from the city of Winnipeg to some point on the Saskatchewan River, to enter into a contract with such company for the transport of men, supplies, materials and mails for 20 years, and to pay for such services during the said term $80,000 per annum, such payment to be computed from the date of the completion of the said railway. He declared distinctly that the Government was assisting the road as a colonization road and not as a route to Hudson's Bay. He believed, however, that the Hudson's Bay route was feasible, and that if it were constructed it would greatly cheapen transportation of cereals. The Hudson's Bay Railway scheme was discussed until 11 o'clock, when the committee rose and reported the resolutions. It will be read a third time to-morrow, when a vote will be taken. Judging from the opposition developed to the scheme to-day the vote will be very close.

The Senate Divorce Committee to-day reported in favor of granting a divorce to Adam Russworm of Walkerton. Mr. H. P. O'Connor of Walkerton appeared for the applicant and Mr. J. A. Gemmill of Ottawa for Mrs. Russworm. It also reported in favor of granting a divorce to Thomas Bristow of Grey. It heard the case of Isabel Tapley of Hamilton, who claimed a divorce on the ground that her husband had left her and was now living with another woman. Several witnesses were examined by the husband in person. The committee reserved its decision.

Mr. Mulock has given notice that he will inquire did the Minister of Justice or Hon. Mr. Abbot after the death of Sir John A. Macdonald advise or suggest to His Excellency the Governor General that Sir Charles Tupper be asked to form a Government.

Mayor Birkett has called a public meeting of the citizens of Ottawa on Monday to consider the erection at Ottawa of a "Macdonald Memorial Institute" for the Dominion as the most fitting way of perpetuating in a thoroughly practical manner the name of the late Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald.

Col. O'Brien in pairing with Mr. Desgardins (Hochelaga) yesterday on the motion of Mr. Foster for a Royal Commission on prohibition was in favor of that motion not against it as previously reported.

The bill to incorporate the Canadian Order of Home Circles in charge of Mr. Coatsworth came before the Committee on Commerce and Banking this morning. Mr. J. R. Roaf represented those seeking incorporation. Mr. W. Fitzgerald, Government inspector of insurance, had prepared a short report on this but a more extended one on a similar bill to incorporate the Septennial Benevolent Society, which was also applicable to the former. The committee therefore requested Mr. Fitzgerald to read the report on the Septennial Benevolent Society. The report, after reviewing the bylaws of the society, points out that a single assessment for a $1000 certificate is $2.50, and that a monthly call for an assessment is to be made and no more unless claims demand aid; so that each member for a certificate of $1000 will pay annually $30, or during seven years $210, unless claims demand aid. Thirty dollars a year compounded for seven years would amount at 5 per cent. to $244, and at 5½ per cent. to $248, and at 6 per cent. $251. A member therefore is promised $1000 in consideration of paying sums which on most favorable terms cannot produce more than $250. With regard to the words "unless claims demand," Mr. Fitzgerald says it may be that the promoters are of the opinion that they have a legal right within the seven years to make increased assessments, and if such be the proper construction the members joining have no guarantee that claims will not demand so large an increase in the number of assessments as to render it impossible for many of those who joined the society upon the representation that the number of assessments in any one year would not exceed 14, to continue to pay the society's demands. They would be compelled to drop out and forfeit the sum, paid the practical effect of which would be the doing of a gross injustice to those who in most cases could ill afford the loss—a transaction which could scarcely be looked upon morally as anything short of obtaining money under false pretences. The second section makes all members in good standing in the society at the date of the passing of the Act members in good standing in the society incorporated by the act and makes the new society liable for the engagements and contracts of the society as at present constituted. The effect of this section would be to give parliamentary sanction to the business of the society as above described and as carried on from the date of its organization up to the present time and "against this I must emphatically protest" If the promises made are fulfilled it is quite apparent that it will require at least the contributions of four members to pay the endowment called for by the certificate of one member. If it be said that it may be accomplished by reason of lapses it is, in effect, saying that one member can only prosper through the misfortune of three others, that is to say at least three members must fail and forfeit all contributions in order that one may succeed. Any such business if authorized would be legalized malfeasance (to use a mild term). The system of doing business is that known as the Iron Hall, which has been condemned by the insurance inspectors of Massachusetts and Connecticut and other Government authorities of the United States. When the Foresters' Act was before Parliament Mr. Fitzgerald says he urged that section 43 of the insurance was not intended to apply to an association of the character of the Foresters, in which the insurance element is the chief feature, and not simply incidental to the other and chief purposes of the organization, and he again urges that any society which is in effect an insurance company and whose principal if not sole business is insurance, although it may be disguised under a name which indicates a benevolent or fraternal society, would be regarded in its true character as an insurance company and be subject to the provisions of the Insurance Act, as all recognized companies are.

Mr. Fitzgerald concludes that he sees no reason why conditions absolutely essential for the performance and safety of companies incorporated for the purposes of carrying on assessment insurance should be dispensed with in the case of a fraternal society, one of whose chief features is insurance on the assessment plan.

The committee decided to postpone consideration of the bill until the reports could be printed.

**Benevolent Societies.**

The Septennial Benevolent Society was incorporated under the provision of the Ontario Act, June 20, 1890, and is said to have now over 1000 members. Among those whose names appear on the bill as now seeking incorporation from the Dominion Parliament are: Ashley R. Riches, A. J. Pattison, Dr. A. B. Watson, James R. Roaf, Richard Bowker, Henry F. Perry, William H. Apted, Dr. C. P. Lennox, J. W. Johnson, James Brandon, James Chowworth, John Hillock, Robert Awrie, James Tomlinson, Albert Ogden, John A. Wills, L. S. Levee, G. S. T. Bryce, John Firstbrook, H. E. Trent, Wilbur Grant of Toronto.

**To Span the St. Lawrence.**

QUEBEC, June 25.—The question of a bridge over the St. Lawrence, at Quebec, and the cancellation of the North Shore Railway bonds was discussed at a meeting of the council of the Board of Trade this afternoon and it was decided to make renewed representations to the Government on the subject, but not to send a deputation in the meantime.

*OLD MR. MEACH'S BAD SUNDAY.*

**He Fell Asleep in Church, Bumped His Head, Swore and Was Fined $17.**

NORWICH, Conn., June 25.—During the sermon in the Preston City Baptist Church on Sunday Stephen Meach fell asleep with his head resting on his hand and his elbow on the back of the seat in front of him. An unregenerate young man sitting near wickedly knocked his elbow off and his head came down with a thump on the back of the seat. The old man was so mad that he made use of language that horrified the congregation. Two young ladies were sitting in front of him and in their indignation they vigorously welted him on the head with a hymn book. Then a member caused Meach's arrest, and yesterday Justice King fined him $17.

*THE IRISH LAND BILL.*

**It Calls Forth Conflicting Opinions in the House of Lords.**

LONDON, June 25.—The Earl of Cadogan (Cons.) in the House of Lords to-day moved that the Irish Land Bill be read for the second time. The Earl said he did not doubt that some of those who were on the Government side regarded with disfavor several of its provisions, yet they were ready to support its main principles. He believed the bill would assure increased prosperity to Ireland. Lord Denman (Cons.) moved that the bill be rejected on the ground that it would injure the landlord, embarrass the tenant and lead to false conceptions as to the rights of both. Lord Denman classed the bill as a "mischievous form of legislation," and expressed the opinion that the real friends of Ireland and of Great Britain ought to unite and oppose the measure. The Marquis of Waterford (Cons.) remarked that the bill was the most complicated one ever produced. Nobody had a clear idea of what was proposed, nor as to what would be the effect of the bill. If the House adopted the bill it must do so in acknowledged ignorance as to how it would operate. Admitting that great credit was due to Mr. Balfour for preparing the clever scheme in question, there were certain clauses in the bill which ought to be amended. The bill created stock with which to buy out the landlords yet it enabled the Government to refuse to take that stock for a debt due to the treasury, while other clauses involved danger of falling into arrears. The Duke of Argyle objected to the bill on the ground that it invalidated the security of contract, limited the purchase of land under the bill to existing tenants and would lead to further demands for a reduction of rents. The debate was adjourned.

**The American Copyright.**

LONDON, June 25.—Among literary workers considerable solicitude is expressed at President Harrison's delay in making proclamation that England is entitled to the benefits of the new American Copyright Law. The feeling here is that the present British copyright law affords such protection to American authors as clearly to justify immediate action on the part of the President. Prof. Bryce has procured from the law officers of the Crown an opinion to the effect that the British law as it now stands is quite sufficient to afford ample protection to American citizens who publish their works simultaneously in the United States and British Empire.

**Francis Joseph Impressed.**

FIUME, June 25.—Emperor Francis Joseph took luncheon on board the English flagship Victoria yesterday. In a toast to Queen Victoria he expressed the sincerest veneration for and attachment to the Queen, which was due, he said, to her admirable life. He also expressed his admiration for the perfection of the English navy. The Emperor on leaving the admiral's flagship said: "I can only hope that in case of war the British navy will be fighting on my side." The Emperor left Fiume amid the firing of salutes by the British squadron.

**Shipowners' Protest.**

LONDON, June 25.—The Liverpool steamship-owners have issued a circular in which they denounce the Cattle Bill, for excluding shipowners from the exercise of their own judgment as to the fitness of vessels for the cattle trade, and for giving the Board of Agriculture despotic power to regulate the trade. The shipowners protest that no other trade in the country is dealt with in this arbitrary way.

**In the British Market.**

LONDON, Eng., June 25.—The Canadian Government has placed treasury bills in the London market sufficient to offset the recent withdrawal of Canadian bank deposits. The bills are to run 12 months. The success is due to the finance department having at the instance of their London advisers followed in all details Goschen's example in the case of British treasury bills.

**Must the Grand Old Man Go?**

LONDON, June 25.—Sir Andrew Clarke, Mr. Gladstone's chief physician, fears that the veteran statesman may not recover from the effects of the attack of influenza from which he suffered this spring. On his advice Mr. Gladstone has gone to Lowestoft, a seaport town, in hopes of recruiting his health.

**Foundered Off Cape Horn.**

LONDON, June 25.—The British ship New York, Capt. Thomas, from Swansea for San Francisco, has been wrecked while attempting to round Cape Horn. The crew narrowly escaped.

**Around the World.**

LONDON, June 25.—Canadian Pacific royal mail steamship Empress of China is due to leave on July 15 next, being the third vessel of this line conveying around-the-world passengers.

**The Strikes in Paris.**

PARIS, June 25.—A meeting of the Council of Ministers was held this afternoon and the whole question of the present labor disturbance was discussed. It was decided that in the event of the strike extending the master bakers, butchers, grocers and other suppliers of food must take measures to provide Paris with the quantity of food required for the daily use of the inhabitants.

*THE NEW ORLEANS CASE.*

**Italian Shopkeepers Lament That American Tourist Trade is Diverted.**

ROME, June 25.—The presence in Italy of Signor Corteo, the Italian consul at New Orleans, who came here to lay the facts of the lynching affair before the authorities, has attracted almost no notice. The newspapers are leaving him severely alone. One seldom hears now any allusion made to the New Orleans lynching. Few American tourists are now in Rome. The shopkeepers complain of their losses by reason of the diverting of American travel to other countries, as the stoppage of American travel occurred in the height of the season many shopkeepers say their losses have been very great.

**Lot of Cheap Cooking Stoves for summer use. Wheeler & Bain, King-street, east.**

**The Jug-Handled Policy.**

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—The Record today says: "Secretary Blaine, it appears by the official correspondence, struggled hard to establish a preliminary basis for reciprocity with Canada, but he had nothing substantial to offer and the Canadian officials refused to be deluded with promises that could not be construed to mean anything definite. The cool audacity that sought to impose upon our northern neighbors the jug-handled conditions to which Spain was forced to submit is striking and original enough, but entirely worthless when mutual concessions are necessary."

**On the Square.**

When you go to New York stop at Hotel Bartholdi, corner 23rd-street and Broadway (Madison-square). European plan. Office: Alex B. Craig, late of Rossin House. 246

## HORSEWHIPS, EGGS, FISTS.

*ALD. FARQUHAR ATTACKS THE TELEGRAM EDITOR.*

**They Fight According to no Particular Rules in King-street—Separated, the Editor Seeks out His Opponent Again and They Renew the Struggle in Yonge-street—A Few Trifling Scratches and no Police Court Business.**

The strained relations between Ald. Farquhar and The Telegram newspaper culminated yesterday by the alderman attacking the editor of that paper, John R. Robinson, with a rawhide in King-street yesterday afternoon. The story of spectators is that the alderman struck the editor with his fist and then attacked him with a rawhide. They grappled, fell and rolled in the dust, punching and puffing and endeavoring to hurt each other all they knew how. The spectacular nature of the incident was greatly enhanced by a third person who stoood above the writhing men and pelted them with eggs. The fight was renewed in Yonge-street shortly afterwards when the editor in turn laid for the contractor and endeavored to get even.

Both combatants were seen by The World last night. They seemed but little the worse for their brace of scraps. Mr. Robinson has a scratch on his noble brow, while the alderman showed no outward marks of violence. After a careful summing up of the points the conclusion came to is that the editor was the better wrestler, while the alderman thinks he scored most blows. Impartial spectators, however, state that honors were easy. The accounts of the two principals and a peacemaker will be found below, but the man with the hen fruit remains an impenetrable mystery.

**The Editor's Story.**

Mr. Robinson said: "I was walking west in King-street about 5.45 yesterday afternoon and when opposite the old opera house lane I was struck from behind. I turned round and found that the man that had struck me was Ald. Farquhar. I grappled with him. He is a much heavier man than me, but in the fall I managed to get on top and used my position the best I knew how. Some of the crowd evidently sympathized with Farquhar. One fellow rained eggs on my back and another one kicked me. Then somebody, I think it was Mr. Best, who keeps a saloon at the corner of the lane, pulled me off. Farquhar went into this saloon. I waited outs de for awhile, but he did not come out. I was not satisfied. I went and got a friend, Mr. Teddy Gardner, and we went up Yonge-street, I saw Farquhar go into The News office, and waited about until he came out. As soon as he came out I went up to him again. We clinched and I threw him again. I did not strike him, but as he lay there I read one of my editorials to him. We were parted again, and that was the end of it.

"Will you summons Mr. Farquhar before the Magistrate?"

"Oh no, I gave him as good as he gave me and that is all I care about. If I had not met him the second time I would not have been satisfied. He took me at a disadvantage the first time but when I met him on Yonge-street I walked up to him face to face and had it out. He won't tackle another editor in a hurry I don't think.

Mr. Robinson shows one scar on the forehead as the result of the encounter."

**Mr. Farquhar's Story.**

Mr. Farquhar being seen acknowledged the soft impeachment. He had been scrapping, but was quite modest in the relation of his prowess. "I never had the gloves on in my life," he said, "but they tell me every time I made a crack at him I hit him. It is nothing to be proud of, but the attacks of that paper on me got to be greater than human nature could endure. I determined to-day to stand it no longer. Accordingly I procured a rawhide and did the sentry-go along the north side of King-street from 5 o'clock till about 5.30. At that hour I saw Mr. Robinson leave The Telegram office and go westward. I followed after him and overtook him just at the old opera house lane. As soon as I got near enough to him I struck him on the back of the head with my fist. He then tried to run away, but I caught hold of him and struck him two or three times with the rawhide. He then grappled with me and we both fell. As I am built the heavier man I rolled over and he got on top. While I was down, however, I used my fists, but he just merely hugged me with all his might. He was pulled off me, and then we went at it hammer and tongs for a few minutes. Then we grappled again and fell. Just about then some one called out that a policeman was coming. We got up, or were pulled apart, and I went into Best's Hotel. A few minutes after that I went down King-street and up Yonge. I went into The News office for a few minutes. When I came out I saw Robinson approaching me. He made for me and we went at it again. I am told I hit him the first shot but we soon got locked in each other's arms again and fell. I was again underneath. He did not strike me at all so far as I know. We were separated again and that is the end of it.

"I was determined not to stand any more of it, and if it is kept up something worse will happen. I know it was not a very decent sight, but what other remedy have I? As to the egg business. That was no part of my programme. That was done by somebody that had no connection with me. I got splattered with the eggs as bad as Robinson. One of them went down my sleeve and broke there."

**The Best Account of It.**

Mr. Best, who saw most of the first fight, says he was in the wine-room when he heard the noise outside. Going out he found two men locked in each other's arms as closely as their straining muscles could bind them and rolling on the ground. Another was standing over them pelting them with eggs for all he was worth. They were rolling around and were smeared with sand and egg.

"After a while," said Mr. Best, "I thought they had enough and I pulled the man on top of the other. I think the alderman was on top. When he got up he produced a rawhide and began laying it on the other man. Then they had a few rounds, but were separated. Mr. Farquhar came into the hotel. Honors were about even."

**History of the Trouble.**

The trouble between Ald. Farquhar and The Telegram is of long standing. He blames that paper for causing him to be put on the contractors' black list. Then he sued them for libel and was beaten. He scored one, however, when he was elected as one of the aldermen for St. Thomas' Ward in spite of the most strenuous opposition of The Telegram. The latest difficulty arose out of a statement of Ald. Farquhar made in committee that the American system of bribing persons to sign petitions for local improvements had been introduced in connection with the Jordan and Melinda-streets asphalt pavements.

The Telegram published the subjoined editorial on that point which certainly does not deal in euphemisms but puts the opinions of the editor in the most vigorous Anglo-Saxon. Here it is:

Ald. Farquhar sneaks to shelter behind the plea that he was misreported.

Thus a second lie is put forward to excuse the first falsehood.

It will not serve. Ald. Farquhar distinctly stated that the circulators of the petition for paving Jordan and Melinda-streets were promised a royalty.

When Ald. Farquhar made his fancies do duty as facts he was deliberately lying or he was sadly misinformed. Had he been the honest victim of an error he would have willingly retracted all that he could not prove. He lacks the manhood to lie courageously, and now attempts to throw on reporters responsibility for the falsehoods he uttered.

It will be admitted that this is using the journalistic license with a vengeance. In that region of America where southern chivalry is at home and where the code of the duello is the highest law, nothing but gore could have atoned for this savage utterance. In this British colony, however, fists, eggs and a rawhide did the business

*McGRAIN SET FREE.*

**After Months in Jail He is Acquitted of Jane Harding's Death.**

William Finucane, who was on trial for outraging a young widow, Mrs. Mabel Fryer, was acquitted of the charge. The defence went to show that the accused entered the house simply to render assistance because he heard the cries for help, and also that the prosecutrix was a woman of questionable character.

Christopher McGrain was tried yesterday for causing the death of his mistress, Jane Harding, on Feb. 14. On the morning of that day McGrain was loth to get up and his mistress began to scold and swear at him. Then McGrain became angry and beat and maltreated the deceased. However, she seemed to be as well as ever all day, holding no ill-feeling towards the accused and even addressing him with terms of endearment. In the evening she became sick. McGrain sent for the physician and priest. At 11.30 the woman died. The post mortem showed that the deceased had received very severe injuries, several blood vessels being ruptured. A large clot of blood was found in the abdomen. The jury were out several hours and returned a verdict of "not guilty."

Mr. A. W. Godson, who was committed for trial by Col. Denison on two charges of receiving money by false pretences and one of forgery, is defended by Mr. Wallace Nesbitt. Hardy, an important witness, is in Chicago and cannot be induced to come to this city. The case cannot proceed without him and no commission can be issued to get his evidence until a true bill is found. Mr. Justice Rose said he had nothing on which to act, and there the matter dropped.

**DR. McGLYNN'S LECTURE.**

**A Splendid Audience Listen to the Eloquent Ex-Priest.**

A large and brilliant audience assembled in the Auditorium last evening to hear the great orator and social philosopher, Dr. McGlynn. A few minutes after 8 o'clock and Mr. Wilkinson appeared on the platform. He immediately introduced Mr. Douglas, the western single tax apostle of Toronto, who in turn presented the distinguished lecturer, Rev. Dr. McGlynn. Dr. McGlynn is a man of splendid physique, a large forehead, indicating the possession of intellectual power, and quite an unusual number of thick locks—heavy knitted eyebrows, that play with every phase of sentence, over clear blue eyes. As he stands at the desk he reminds one of the statue of Daniel Webster in Central Park, New York.

Education, he declared, did not consist in what is so often considered such and embodied in the three "R's." Though based on the fundamental lines of reading, writing and arithmetic, it must rise above this stratum, reach out and beyond to the furthest limits of explored thought. It must know no limitation, its prompting come unbidden and unannounced as the winds of the mountain or the light of the sun. There was a time when this little earth of ours was the mightiest of God's creation. To-day we regard it in a true light as a third-rate satellite revolving about one of the smallest of those innumerable pathway of lightened worlds which we peculiarly call the milky way. To utter this sentence three centuries ago it would have been rank heresy, to-day it is incontrovertible. The text book of the Christian church. Dr. McGlynn then strongly condemned the interference of any church with the schools. These he declared were the property of the state and as such should be strongly guarded. It is the bounden duty of every citizen to further the education of the humblest subject in the state. The pauper child and the prince were equally children of the state and in the sight of God were equal. He said it with no flash of rhetoric that education is the palladium of justice and of liberty. It should be under the sacred protection of the state, free from the dogmas of creeds. That church is doomed to the inevitable, unscrutable and law of fate whose creed dictates the curriculum of education. Away back in the fifties he was a student in Rome. He was taught by the pupils of princes and dukes ruled a disintegrated state. It was the great aim of the Jesuits to keep the people under the most servile subjection. They presented their learned petitions with a wonderful philosophy to the Pope; they argued cleverly, declaring that the people did not want education; that they were better without it. But the people of Italy revolted against this dominant influence of the church, and to-day as a result we see a free Italy. "Oh, I tell you," he said, "the church must not interfere with the rights of citizens."

In conclusion he said a few words on what constitutes true education. It meant a knowledge of all the fine arts, a love of painting, poetry, astronomy, law and philosophy. By these and through these we draw near the great Creator the order of whose laws never clash. By education we mean all that refines, all that ennobles all that makes men fearless and true and all that contributes to the development of the state.

The subject on Saturday night of Dr. McGlynn's lecture will be "Religion and Equal Rights," and he will preach on Sunday night at 7 on "The Philosophy of Prayer."

**ARRESTED IN CHICAGO.**

**An Orangeville Man Held for Smuggling Opium.**

CHICAGO, June 25.—Charles Rice, alias Rodgers, a wealthy druggist living in Orangeville, Ont., was arrested here to-day charged with smuggling opium from Canada. The arrest was made as Rice was about to enter Hip Lung's Chinese store. Ryce had a package containing one-half pounds of opium, which he said he obtained at Victoria, B.C. It is thought he is a member of the notorious Gardner Labelle gang of smugglers.

**Twenty pounds of granulated sugar for $1. Newman & Co., 709 Yonge-street.**

**Just a Little Fight.**

BUENOS AYERS, June 25.—Insurgents in Catamaraca have overthrown the Provincial Government and installed a provisional Government. The fighting was not serious. The causes of the revolution are local.

**Twenty pounds of granulated Sugar for $1. Newman & Co., 709 Yonge-street.**

**Killed by the Cars.**

RENFREW, Ont., June 25.—Thomas Caldwell of Sydenham fell off an excursion train near here last night and was crushed under the wheels. The body was picked up and turned over to Bertram Bros., undertakers, Harrowsmith. Deceased was 33 years of age.

**The Seamy Side—The Ways and Wiles of the Moth-eaten and Mildewed Portion of Society. Read The Sunday World.**

**Grain Duties in France.**

PARIS, June 25.—The Senate has finally accepted the bill of the Chamber of Deputies, fixing July 10 as the date upon which the reduction of the grain duties is to go into effect.

**Twenty pounds of Granulated sugar for $1. Newman & Co., 709 Yonge-street.**

**God Only Knows.**

Whither are going with hurrying feet
Forms that are passing to-night on the street?
Faces all sunny and faces all sad,
Hearts that are weary and hearts that are glad;
Eyes that are heavy with sorrow and strife,
Eyes that are gleaming with beauty and life;
Pictures of pleasure and crosses of care,
Going, all going, God only knows where!

Hands that have earnestly striven for bread,
Hands that are soiled with dishonor instead;
Hearts that are tuned to a purpose sublime,
Hearts all discordant and jangled with crime;
Souls that are pure and as white as the snow,
Souls that are black as the midnight of woe;
Gay in their gladness or drunk in despair,
Going, all going, God only knows where!

Some to the feast, where the richest red wine
And the rarest of jewels will sparkle and shine;
Some in their hunger will wander, and some
Will sleep, nor awaken when morning shall come.
The robed and the ragged, the foe and the friend,
All of them hurrying on to the end;
Nearing the grave with a curse or a prayer,
Going, all going, God only knows where!

Solitaire Post.

THE McGREEVY CASE.

**A Lively Time at Each Sitting of the Committee on Privileges.**

OTTAWA, June 25.—There was to-day again a large number of spectators and a full attendance of members at the meeting of the Privileges and Elections Committee. Mr. B. B. Osler, along with Mr. Henry watched the case for Sir Hector Langevin. The further examination of Mr. Perley was proceeded with by Mr. Geoffrion. In answer to a question whether he had a conversation with P. Larkin with regard to the Esquimalt harbor, witness said that he was unable to remember, having had so many conversations with contractors.

"If Mr. Larkin says you had," asked Mr. Geoffrion, "or rather had written a letter to that effect at that time, would he be saying what was true?"

"I have no doubt if Mr. Larkin had so written it would have been true."

"If he says in that letter you informed him that Sir Hector was determined to have the Esquimalt harbor completed, even if it had to be lengthened immediately afterwards, would that be correct?"

"I believe if Mr. Larkin said so it would have been perfectly true."

"When you say in any of your letters 'I am directed by the Minister,' you mean that the Minister has so directed you?"

"The Minister would have either directed me personally or through the Secretary of the Department, the only medium between myself and him."

"When you merely say in any of your letters 'I have been directed,' would that mean that the Minister has directed you?"

"It sometimes has two meanings. It might mean that the Minister had knowledge of it, or the words might merely be used the same as 'I am your obedient servant.'" Witness then made some explanations in regard to the awarding of the cross wall contract, showing how the errors occurred in the two tenders received by the department, besides that of Larkin, Connolly & Co., there being three in all, and stating that he advised the first two tenderers of their errors. This was, however, in no way connected with the Esquimalt Harbor. He explained as to the dual position he occupied as Chief Engineer of the Quebec Harbor Commission and Chief Engineer of the Department. In regard to his letter to Thomas McGreevy marked "private" and read yesterday he said it was an answer to certain queries put to him by Thomas McGreevy.

Mr. Geoffrion decided not to go outside the Esquimalt Graving Dock and therefore would not examine witness in Quebec Harbor to-day. He would recall witness again when all the papers were received for that work. Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Osler for Sir Hector and Mr. Stewart for Thomas McGreevy, but nothing new was elicited.

Mr. O. R. Murphy again took the stand. He testified that in connection with the cross wall, Quebec, there were four tenders, Gallagher, Michael Connolly, McKiernan & Cameron and Hilyard. These tenders were opened in Quebec, in Mr. Thomas McGreevy's house, in the presence of Thomas McGreevy, himself (Murphy) and Robertand Charles McGreevy. He had access to these tenders for about one hour and a half, after which Thomas McGreevy handed them to Charles McGreevy and asked him to take them to Mr. Perley at the St. Louis Hotel.

**HARRY PLATT'S DEATH.**

**A Fatal Accident That Takes on the Appearance of Manslaughter.**

LONDON, June 25.—There has turned out to be a still more serious phase to the accident Wednesday afternoon in Labatt's Brewery, whereby a young man named Harry D. Platt lost his life. He fell through a hole and down stairs, and how he could do so when a railing protects it is not easily seen, may be brought out at the coroner's jury. Mr. Anthony Mansell was working on the same floor with young Platt, and Mr. Dennis Mason, the brewer, was on the floor below, with his back turned to the stairs. Mr. Mason heard the fall, and says the young man struck on his head about half way down the stairs, and then fell with his head against an iron pipe on the brick floor. Dr. Fraser, who performed the autopsy, called in, pronounced it a fractured skull. The poor fellow only lived a few minutes after his fall. There is a gash on each side of his head.

Later developments seem to show that Mansell is in some degree responsible for the fatality. They had some unpleasant words during the afternoon, and it is understood that Mansell blamed Platt for causing him of his job, as he had received notice to leave. Just before the fall their voices were raised in angry discussion, and Mansell now admits that "I gave him a push down the fatal stairs." Mansell was arrested by Detective Phair and Sergeant Jenkins on information laid at Mr. Labatt's suggestion. He appeared surprised to learn that Platt was dead and used the words quoted at the police station. He is 50 years of age and a married man with a family.

*GROCERS IN A QUANDARY.*

**They Let Stocks Run Down and Cannot Get More Till the Government is Through Stock-Taking.**

The wholesale grocers of the city are in somewhat of a quandary. Anticipating a change in the tariff on sugars they had allowed their stocks to dwindle down to the smallest possible point. In doing this they evidently did not count upon anything intervening to prevent them replenishing, when the budget speech revealed the Government's intention in the matter. The retailers were caught in the same boat, and during the last 48 hours have been sending in orders fast and furious. The per centage which the wholesaler has been able to fill has been infinitesimal, for the Government is taking an inventory of stocks in bond. Until this is finished no sugars will be forthcoming, and it may be a day or it may be two or three before the desideratum is obtained. In the meantime the wholesalers are as anxiously awaiting permission to go in and satisfy their wants as a hungry man his appetite.

**The Right Man in the Right Place.**

The important position of storekeeper of the Second (Toronto) military district rendered vacant by the death of Sergt. Burt, has been filled from among many applications by the appointment of Sergt. Dalley, of D Company, R.S.I., of London. Sergt. Dalley, although quite a young man, has seen active service, and is the lucky possessor of the Candahar star, and an Egyptian medal. The appointment is a most popular one among the active militia.

**Government Gets Cheap Coal.**

The contract for the supply of coal to the Ontario Government institutions in this city has been awarded to Mr. Fred Coleman. The prices were $4 for hard and $3.90 for soft coal.

**Good-Bye, Jay!**

VANCOUVER, B.C., June 25.—Jay Ewing, American consul here, has resigned recommending as successor Henry R. Harris of Washington State. In an interview he said this action on his part was caused by hostility around here over his anti-British proclivities.

**Read the Illustrated Article on "Scenes on the Bay" in The Sunday World.**

**A Human Skeleton.**

GUELPH, June 25.—The village of New Durham is excited over the discovery of a human skeleton. Some men were engaged at work in Mr. J. Hill's yard, when they came upon a box containing the bones of a man, about whom nothing is known.

**The Sporting Events of Saturday and all the News of the Day in The Sunday World.**

**Big Blaze in Maine.**

VANCEBORO, Me., June 25.—The Vanceboro Woodenware company's mill was burned last evening. Loss, $25,400.

## TREMENDOUS IOWA FLOOD.

*TWO STORMS SWEEP OVER THE STATE WITH DIRE EFFECT.*

**Eight Lives Lost in the Cherokee Valley Alone—The Extent of the Fatalities Not Yet Known—Houses and Big Bridges Swept Away and Railroads Made Useless—The Losses Great.**

WATERLOO, Iowa, June 25.—At least eight people have been drowned in a flood in the Cherokee valley, four at Cherokee and four at Correctionville. The full extent of the flood is not known and the death list may be much larger. Much property has also been destroyed. The storm prevailed with great violence along the Illinois Central's lines from Storm Lake to Lemars, a distance of 56 miles. All the towns are considerably damaged.

The railroad depot at Calumet was blown down and much damage to town property is reported. Sutherland, O'Brien county, a small station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, five miles from Calumet, was almost wiped out, over 40 buildings being blown down. The people took to caves and no one was hurt.

The wires are all down and it is impossible to obtain accurate information except through the reports transmitted to the railroad officials. Twelve inches of water is reported to have fallen last night in the Cherokee valley.

The Cherokee was visited by another storm this morning, fully as disastrous, though not of as long duration, as that last night. The Illinois Central Railroad bridge, about 250 feet long, across the Little Sioux at Cherokee, went down under the rush of the flood at 2 15 this afternoon; together with several houses in the lower part of the town.

At Lemars this morning Floyd River was a mile wide. There is a great loss to stock in the country. Bridges are out on the railroads. All trains are abandoned. The Omaha pay car was the only engine available for work.

**The Country Inundated.**

The Floyd River Valley is inundated for thirty-five miles north of Sioux City. The towns of Merrill, Hinton and James are completely submerged. Thirty-five miles of track on the Illinois Central, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, and Sioux City and Northern are ruined with bad washouts at Lemars. On the Central Iowa branch nine hundred feet of track was carried away; on the Sioux Falls branch seven bridges were washed out. The Chicago and Northwestern and the Sioux Valley are out for over a half mile at Sutherland.

The same road is also washed out at Carroll. At Merrill the Floyd River never rose 15 feet in three hours to-day, and at 6 15 last night the flood is sweeping through the Floyd River Valley toward Sioux City and devastating hundreds of acres of crops.

The manufacturing towns of Leeds, Lynn and Riverston are in its course and will be submerged by morning. Hundreds of families on the flats are moving out onto higher ground. The railroad companies have dismoned their yards and shops at Sioux City, and engines, cars and all kinds of material have been removed to higher ground. The stock in the Union and Central stock yards has been removed.

Reports from South Dakota are that the Vermillion River is out of its banks and flooding thousands of acres of growing grain.

**Cherokee Almost Wiped Out.**

Seventy-five houses have been carried out of sight by the torrent at Cherokee. How many lives have been lost is yet a matter of uncertainty. A terrific cloud burst thrice repeated, and wind almost a hurricane are what did the work. Up to 10.30 to-night, owing to the destruction of wires and railroads, only the roughest reports have reached here from the devastated territory to the west, north and south.

Most of the destruction in Cherokee was wrought by the extraordinary rise in the Cherokee River resulting from the tremendous downpour of water. Some idea of the immensity and suddenness of the flood can be inferred from the fact that it carried off apparently without an effort the big truss bridge on which the Illinois Central Railroad crossed the river, and with the bridge went 400 feet of trestle on which the company's tracks approached the river.

The Little Sioux is at the highest stage ever known. The best information indicates that the Illinois Central rails are under water continuously for many miles on the bridge out, and that the bridge on the road west of the Little Sioux is something seldom paralleled in railway history.

Advices have been received stating that Vice-President Haranan and a majority of the other high officials of the Illinois Central company are already en route for the stricken territory. Many days will probably elapse before traffic, either passenger or freight, is in anything like normal condition. Orders have been issued to receive no more freight until further orders for any point beyond Aurelia.

Every effort was being made to-night to bring order out of the chaos, but the absence of accurate information and the paralysis of transportation almost nullifies progress. Gangs of workmen and several railroad telegraphers had reached Cherokee to-night, but could get no further and could do but little if anything as yet. It may be a week or more before the full extent of the disaster is known.

Other railroads besides the Illinois Central can scarcely have escaped great damage, particularly the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. According to latest advices the storm affected not only a big stretch of country in Iowa, but large portions also of Minnesota and Nebraska.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 25.—A man from Moville, 18 miles from here, reports the whole town was swept away and only one house was untouched.

**Ordered to Go Home.**

DETROIT, Mich., June 25.—A Washington despatch says: The Treasury Department is informed William H. Crawford, a Canadian carpenter having been deported to Canada on the ground that his presence in this country was in violation of the alien contract labor law, returned to Michigan the same afternoon and filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States. This was done with a view to removing his disabilities, and he is supposed to be at work for Malcolm Blue at Bay Mills, Mich., under the original contract. In acting on this case Assistant-Secretary Nettleton held that Crawford's status is not changed because of the declaration to become a citizen, which step he regarded as a fineness to evade the law. Immigrant Inspector Schell is therefore instructed to notify Crawford that he is in the country unlawfully and must return to Canada.

**Catarrh—Hay Fever—Catarrhal Deafness**

A New Home Treatment has been discovered whereby the worst cases are permanently cured by a few simple applications made forcnightly by the patient at home. Send stamp for circular. J. G. Dixon & Co., 345 West King-street, Toronto.

**Washed Away By the Floods.**

WATERLOO, Iowa, June 25.—A courier has just arrived at Aurelia from Cherokee giving the information that 100 houses at Cherokee have been washed away, but no further loss of life is reported there. Everything is in the wildest confusion.

**Excursion to St. Kits.**

The fast steamer Lakeside will run a grand excursion to St. Catharines on Dominion Day, giving 8 hours in the Garden City. ed

Look at these prices and see if you are not getting underwear down flue. Natural underwear, regular prices $1.50 each, two pieces $1.90; any size from 34 up to 40. A. White, 65 King-street west.

**Schooner Aground.**

MARINE CITY, Mich., 25.—The schooner John O'Neil in tow of the steamer Veron