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NINTH YEAR. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1888.—EIGHT PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT.

GERMANY AGAIN BEREAVED

THE EMPEROR'S HEROIC STRUGGLE ENDED.

Scenes at the Deathbed—Devotion of the Empress—The Nation's Grief—Sympathy in all Lands—The Dead Monarch's Career—The New Kaiser.

BERLIN, June 15.—The Emperor died soon after 11 o'clock this morning.

The Reichs-Anzeiger (the official organ) publishes this announcement:

"The Royal sufferer has ended his earthly career. By God's decree the Emperor-Kibly our most gracious master, passed to his eternal rest shortly after 11 o'clock this morning after long and grievous sufferings which were borne with admirable fortitude and submission to God's will. The Royal house and the German people have been twice bereaved within a short time. They deeply mourn the all too early decease of our much beloved ruler.

"MINISTRY OF STATE."

The Bundesrath met at noon. Prince Bismarck formally announced the death of Emperor Frederick and the accession to the throne of William, who takes the title of William II.

Farewell Messages.

POTSDAM, June 15.—Until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Emperor wrote with a pencil on little square paper tablets his last wishes and family arrangements. He had lost completely the use of speech.

The Emperor wrote in pencil: "I feel that Dr. Mackenzie has done all that human science, watchfulness and skill could do to prolong my life. I thank him."

On another slip he wrote: "I have tried my best to do my duty to my God and to my country. I feel that the end is now near. God's will be done."

As I was waiting in an anteroom—the next room to the one in which the doctors held their consultation at 8 o'clock last evening, I noticed the Crown Prince slowly walking, with a pale, stern face, up and down the verandah. As it passed the half-open window he would walk on tip-toe so as not to disturb his father.

Even the weather seemed weeping for the Kaiser in a steady, soaking rain. It is impossible to describe the grief of the great mass of the people, who simply adored Kaiser Friedrich.

Details of the Last Hours.

POTSDAM, June 15.—An hour after midnight the Empress dismissed the members of the Imperial family to their apartments and prepared herself to pass the night watch in a room adjoining the sick chamber of the Emperor. Dr. Hovell shared in the vigil. At this time the Emperor was in full possession of his faculties. Shortly after 1 o'clock he wrote on a slip of paper the following question, which he handed to Dr. Hovell:

"How is my pulse? Are you satisfied with it?"

He then wrote something more but retained the piece of paper in his hand and afterwards erased the words.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock his breathing became terribly labored and some moments of struggles would occur, alternating with spasms and great distress as the hard fight with approaching death progressed. By this time the strength of the dying Emperor was seen to be waning. As soon as it became evident that the end was near the Empress caused the royal family to be summoned. At 6 o'clock all gathered around the bedside.

Dr. Koegel, Court Chaplain, who had been summoned by telegram, did not arrive in time to administer the last sacraments. Dr. Persius therefore officiated in this ceremony. Pastor Rogge was also present in the death chamber. During the administering of the sacrament, and indeed even within 15 minutes before his death the Emperor appeared to be quite conscious. He showed by the expression of his eyes and by the movements of his eyelids that he still recognized all who approached the bedside.

Prince Bismarck did not go to Potsdam from Berlin until after the meeting of the Ministerial Council, where he formally announced the decease of the Emperor.

He Rests at East.

POTSDAM, June 15.—The body of the Emperor reposes on the iron bed on which he expired. It is enveloped in a white shroud and only the upper half of the face is visible. On the breast lies a wreath of laurels. The hands are joined and rest on the hilt of a cavalry sabre. At the foot of the bed stands a table covered with flowers. The features wear an extremely peaceful expression.

London's Sympathy.

LONDON, June 15.—Much sorrow is expressed at the death of the Emperor of Germany, who was very popular in this city. Flags are flying at half-mast and the blinds of many houses are lowered. Numerous messages of condolence have been sent to the Royal family. Immediately on receipt of the intelligence of the Emperor's death Queen Victoria telegraphed a message of sympathy and sorrow to Empress Victoria. In spite of bad weather crowds of Germans surround the residence of Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, where, at 2.45 o'clock, the German flag was placed at half-mast.

W. H. Smith announced this afternoon in the House of Commons the death of the Emperor Frederick. He said he would move an address on Monday expressing the deep sorrow of the English nation for the calamity which has overtaken the Royal family and the people of Germany.

The Pall Mall Gazette says Emperor William by his devotion to duty, untiring industry and firm grasp of a great idea, showed how a king could live. Emperor Frederick has shown the world how a king can die. No characters in history stand higher. He earnestly executed whatever was possible to accomplish in his time.

The flags on the American and other legations are at half-mast in consequence of the Emperor's death.

The Prince of Wales will start for Berlin to-morrow.

Mr. Gladstone and scores of other prominent persons called at the German Embassy and left their cards.

The Italian Deputies Adjourn.

ROME, June 15.—Signor Crispi, the Prime Minister, announced the death of Emperor Frederick to the Chamber of Deputies to-day. He made a pathetic allusion to the dead ruler. By unanimous vote the Chamber adjourned until Monday.

President Cleveland's Message.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The following telegram was sent to the American Minister at Berlin to-day:

The President desires you to make expression through the foreign office of the respectful sympathy felt throughout the United States for the German nation in the loss of their Emperor, who has at last yielded to death with such lofty courage and calm resignation to the divine decree.

At the Austrian Capital.

VIENNA, June 15.—An order has been issued closing the royal theatres on account of the German Emperor's death.

Notes.

BERLIN, June 15.—The Emperor's last official act was to appoint Count Fedlitz Minister of the Interior after the resignation of Herr Puttkamer.

The court photographers were called this morning to take the last likeness.

The scene at the dying monarch's bedside when he motioned his daughter Sophie to his side to congratulate her on her birthday was touching in the extreme.

A Ministerial Council was held just before the Emperor died. Prince Bismarck, who presided at the Council, was much agitated.

A KINGLY FIGURE.

Sketch of the Late Emperor's Life—A Brilliant Military Career.

Frederick William Nicholas Charles, late King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, was born Oct. 18, 1831, at the royal palace near Potsdam in which he died yesterday, lacking four months of having completed his 57th year. He was the only son of the late Emperor William and the Dowager Empress Augusta. He received a thorough scientific education at the University of Konigsberg, from which he received the doctor's diploma and of which he was subsequently rector.

In 1866 he was commander-in-chief of the second Prussian army, and at the battle of Sadowa, on July 3 of that year—often called the battle of Koniggratz—where more than 400,000 men were engaged, he contributed to the decisive victory over the Austrians, under the command of Benedek, who lost 40,000 killed and wounded, 20,000 prisoners and 174 guns, the total Prussian loss being less than 10,000.

In the Franco-German war of 1870-71 he was at the head of the South German forces as commander-in-chief of the third army. The first victory of the war, on Aug. 4, 1870, when the Germans took Weissenburg after a successful battle with a division of MacMahon's army commanded by Gen. Douay, and the greater victory over MacMahon at Worth, two days later, were achieved under Frederick's generalship. He bore a brilliant part in the great triumphs about Sedan, where the third army under his leadership and the army of the Meuse, by a series of manœuvres and after severe fighting, drove the French from all sides and hemmed them up as in a trap, where almost surrounded, defeated on all sides and without provisions or defences, they were compelled to capitulate on Sept. 2. Frederick won additional laurels during the siege of Paris and was made general field marshal Oct. 28, 1870, although it had not been customary for royal princes to receive that title.

By the death of the late Emperor William on March 9 of this year the subject of this sketch became King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany under the title of Frederick III., a power and rank which he has held for little over three months, conquered at length by the dread disease with which for many months, the eyes of the world upon him and the hearts of civilized men of all nations beating in sympathy with him, he has been bravely battling—one of the most pathetic and poignant figures of any age.

On Jan. 25, 1858, he married Victoria Adelaide, princess royal of Great Britain, who bore him seven children: Frederick William Victor Albert, born Jan. 27, 1859; Victoria Elizabeth Charlotte Sophia, born July 24, 1860; Albert William Henry, born Aug. 20, 1862; Frederica Amelia Wilhelmina Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born Feb. 20, 1868; Sophia Dorothy Ulrica Alice, born June 14, 1870, and Margaret Beatrice Feodora, born April 22, 1872.

The late Emperor in private life was a singularly frank, open-hearted and unassuming gentleman, of a retiring disposition, of genial disposition, equally removed from hauteur and timidity. That "Unser Fritz" was the idol of the German people was abundantly proved by the eagerness with which every fact connected with his illness was caught up, and by the sympathy lavished upon his anxious wife and family.

GERMANY'S NEW RULER.

Educated for War—Above all Things a Soldier—His Personal Appearance.

Frederick William Victor Albert, eldest son of Frederick III., was born in Berlin, Jan. 27, 1859. On Feb. 27, 1881, he was married to Princess Augusta Victoria Auguste Louise Marie Constance, daughter of the Grand Duke of Schleswig Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg.

As a true Hohenzollern he has been educated more with reference to the duties of a soldier than to the demands which may be made upon him as a statesman. However, when he left the University of Bonn the academic rector called him the Prœsidum et dulce decus of the institution and declared he had shown all those good qualities by which his ancestors had become great. The students proposed his health with burschicose honors, including the singing of the usual song, "Bemoaster Bursche nie ist so nun?" Then the young Prince made his first public speech.

"Gentlemen," said he, "I thank you first of all for the Salamander you have so heartily drunk to my grandfather and then to me, and I cannot but express the deep pain I feel at the thought of leaving your joyful ranks so soon. I thank you for having received me as a corps student. I have learned to know the spirit animating the fighting clubs as well at their duel grounds as in their social gatherings. It is a good and honorable German mood, and I will remain true to the spirit of this corps till the end of my life."

His father had studied at the same university with the Duke of Holstein, and it was while he was at Bonn that young Prince William first met the daughter of his father's old fellow student, which resulted in the marriage above named in 1881.

The Prince was too young to follow his father to the war against France, or, rather, his father was too wise to make him a "patriotism of fire" similar to that which the son of Napoleon III. experienced in front of Saarbrucken. He has, however, for some years been a leading military spirit among the royal families of Europe.

It is the belief among Germans that his rule is to be a memorable one, and this belief is grounded in the expectation that the qualities which he now exhibits are those chiefly to be called into play during the years to come. He is a prince in the highest sense. He not only looks it, but in every assemblage, even where his uniform in no way marked him as a superior, his title to that rank seemed stamped in every line of his bearing, and accorded by those about him instinctively rather than conventionally.

He is above all things a soldier, and makes the army the subject of serious and enthusiastic study. In the present condition of the public mind in Germany only a soldier can be a popular leader. Prince Wilhelm is to the military swells of Berlin what the Prince of Wales is to the club men of Pall Mall.

The Emperor speaks English as well as an Englishman. His father's English tutor was an American, the present Professor Thatcher of Yale College.

He believes in Bismarck, and considers that he has the true theory of human government. While he is usually suave and gracious, his manner has occasionally been changed recently under adverse criticism, and one day when the Iron Chancellor heard him rating one of his servants in the harsh and rough style which his grandfather knew so well how to assume, he applauded him and said he liked a man who had a spirit of his own.

There have been many absurd statements printed concerning his attitude toward his imperial parents—that he mistrusted his father and despised his mother because of her English birth—all of which may be fairly classed pure gossip. It is highly improbable also that he will ever join Prince Bismarck in an anti-English crusade.

In personal appearance he is erect, square-shouldered, lithe, powerful and austere, with a strong, heavily-lined and moody face.

Not since the first Napoleon has a young man wielded such tremendous power as falls to the lot of this sovereign of 29 years. He has 2,000,000 men and 2,000,000 muskets at his back. The diplomats and monarchs of Europe will watch Berlin with anxious eyes, and the map-makers may have work to do now that a firebrand has come to the throne—a warlike Emperor of a nation of martial men.

Read the latest novels. Copyright editions. Beyond Compare, by Charles Gibbon. By Misadventure, by Lieut. Frank Barrett. At all booksellers, 30c.

Burglars at Kincardine.

KINCARDINE, June 15.—The Grand Trunk Railway's safe at the station here was blown open last night and $25 of the agent's money and a number of excursion tickets stolen. A bag containe $130 of the company's escaped the notice of the marauders.

Death of Senator Fortin.

MONTREAL, June 15.—Senator Fortin died to-day at the residence of F. J. Bisaillon, Q.C., Laprairie, aged 65 years. The deceased had been ailing for several months past.

Smoke the old reliable brand, "Cable," over a quarter of a century in the market. Demand larger than ever.

Oak Hall is presenting each boy buying clothing with a splendid kite.

"Chemical analysis shows Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum to be pure and healthful."—The American Analyst. Sold by all druggists and confectioners, 5 cents. 7

TOPICS FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION AND SPECIE FOR MAY.

An Increase Over the Same Month Last Year—Appointments in The Gazette—A New Toronto Incorporation—Customs Seizures—Lower Town's New Church.

OTTAWA, June 15.—To-morrow's Canada Gazette will contain these appointments to the staff of His Excellency the Governor-General:

Captain J. Fitzroy Bagot to be Military Secretary.

Lieutenant A. H. McMahon of the Grenadier Guards to be Aide-de-Camp.

These appointments also appear:

John Cunningham Stewart of Ottawa to be Financial Comptroller of the Postoffice Department, to be ranked as a deputy head.

Frederick C. Rand of Cornwallis, N.S., to be Collector of Customs.

Ormon Burwash of Arnprior to be Sub-Collector of Customs.

John Moore Vicks of Dingwall, N.S., to be Collector of Customs.

George Chabb of St. George, N.B., and Samuel McKay of Pennefield, N.B., to be Preventive Officers of Customs.

The statement of circulation and specie for May shows the amount outstanding to be $16,081,670, which is about $1,000,000 more than in the same month last year. The amount of specie in the hands of the Assistant Receiver-General is $3,484,728, which is $1,410,977 more than is required by statute.

A new order-in-council has been passed approving certain regulations under Section 52 of the Act Respecting Patents of Invention. Copies of the regulations can be obtained at the patent office.

Letters patent have been issued to the Ryan Manufacturing Company of Canada, with a capital of $100,000. The business of the company will be manufacturing house furnishings, builders supplies and hardwood specialties, with headquarters at Toronto.

A new regulation respecting the removal of timber on Indian lands has been passed. It provides that purchasers of these lands shall be required to clear five instead of fifteen acres, and after the necessary buildings have been provided the agent may grant a settlers' license.

The Department of Marine gives notice that the outer range light at Big Shippegan Gully, Gloucester, N.B., has been discontinued.

J. W. Stovel, President of the American Fire Alarm and Telephone Company, had an interview to-day with the Minister of Customs on the subject of the difficulties this company have had with the Toronto customs authorities with respect to the supply of police signal boxes and apparatus which were brought into Canada by him some months ago under a contract with the Police Commissioners.

A deputation from the City Council waited on Sir Hector Langevin to-day with reference to the location of a cab stand on Wellington-street opposite the Parliament Buildings. Sir Hector decidedly opposed cabs being again placed in front of the Parliament Buildings, and said if the Council decided to place cabs there he would be unable to carry out the promised improvement on Wellington-street.

Customs Officer Grosse has seized at Ste Chrysostome a quantity of hardware, tea, coffee, etc., smuggled into Canada. The party admitted smuggling and deposited the duty and the value of the goods, after which they were released.

The Government steamer Newfield, which has been undergoing repairs, will proceed to the Magdalen Islands and Anticosti about the middle of July to repair the telegraph cable placed for the Public Works Department.

Appraiser Blackwood of the Customs Office at Toronto has been called to Ottawa to assist at headquarters during the absence on leave of Mr. Farmales, Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

Lower Town is to have a new Catholic Church, to cost $100,000. The plans have been prepared and tenders will be called for on June 23.

The Collector of Customs at Clifton, Ont., has seized a large trunk of jewelry, valued at several thousand dollars, for undervaluation. The goods were entered at about two-thirds of their value.

The Government steamer Napoleon III. will leave Quebec next week for Labrador to supply the lighthouse service.

Smoke "La Princessa" and "Chip of the Old Block" Cigars. Made by Union men since the strike. 36 246 246

PARNELL HOPEFUL.

The Irish Leader Says it is Time for His Party to Begin Fighting.

LONDON, June 15.—After the adjournment of the House last night I had another talk with Mr. Parnell. The spirits of the Irish leader were excellent. "There was a meeting of the Irish party to-day," Mr. Parnell said, "and we decided fully upon our future course. We begin to-morrow by putting forth every possible effort to have a full attendance of Home Rule members from now on. Some of them are now in Ireland, but we will try to get them all on hand. The Government today sent down to the races at Ascot, and after a great deal of trouble succeeded in getting their members up to the House. It was significant. In a very short time the Goodwood races begin, and after they are over there will be a great scattering of the Tories for shooting parties in the country and all that. They fell as low as 36 majority the other night, and after the shooting season begins and with our forces fully represented things will have a decidedly hazardous look for the Unionists.

"We have also resolved to ring up one of the licensing clauses. They have not been withdrawn, but we shall now move for a reconsideration of the ninth clause, bearing on compensation to the keepers of public houses. Such men are forced by law to close their places on Sunday in Ireland without compensation, and there is no reason why they should be compensated here. The Unionists would very much like to see this clause sunk into the fathomless pit of party blunders, but we will force an issue and in that way a division will be taken which will compel many staunch Tories to vote with the public houses and against their life-long professions and principles, or turn and record their votes with us."

"How soon will this be?"

"Within ten days. Other plans are thoroughly well matured, and I may say, and I say it with some satisfaction, that the time for the Irish party to begin fighting, for which I have waited so patiently and so long, has come, and it finds us eager. The real work is fairly started."

Rosebery on Home Rule.

LONDON, June 15.—Lord Rosebery, in a speech at Inverness last evening, said he thought a local government measure ought to precede Home Rule for Scotland, but it was unwise to associate that question with Irish Home Rule. If the Irish had a parliament in Dublin their contingent in the Imperial Government ought to be largely reduced.

A letter was read from Mr. Gladstone wishing success to the meeting and expressing confidence in the triumph of Home Rule.

Journals, Ledgers, Cash Books, Day Books, Minute Books, Price and Memo Books. Best goods only. Grand & Toy, Leader-lane. 631

A Successful Entertainment.

OSHAWA, June 15.—The summer entertainment of the Demill Ladies' College this evening was largely attended, and an excellent program was presented.

Try "Athlete" cigarette tobacco.

Big Ed. Rice Convicted.

COBOURG, June 15.—Edward Rice was today convicted of the robbery of $1005 from the Canadian Express Company at Port Hope in October, 1883. Sentence was deferred.

Oak Hall is presenting each boy buying clothing with a splendid kite.

The "Mungo" cigar is "par excellence" the finest 5 cent cigar in the world.

THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

Closing Exercises Yesterday and Last Evening—Certificates and Medals.

The Normal School Theatre was crowded last night with pupils of the school, their relatives and friends, on the occasion of the formal closing of the spring term. Principal Kirkland occupied the chair, having with him on the platform the Minister of Education, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Rev. G. M. Milligan, Rev. Septimus Jones, Rector MacMurchy of the Collegiate Institute, Principal McCabe of the Ottawa Normal School, and Dr. Carlyle of the Toronto Normal School.

Rev. G. M. Milligan addressed the assemblage. He made an earnest appeal to those who were going out for duty in educating the youth of the land, to make the best use of their opportunities. He laid special emphasis on the fact that no one could get away from his or her influence. A person's influence was like the fragrance of a rose, the same whether in a palace or a cot. Whatever the influence was, either good or bad, was sure to be imbibed by those contiguous to it.

Prof. Smith spoke faultless English for fifteen minutes, during which time his neatly turned points drew frequent applause. He enlarged upon the advantage which the present excellent educational methods conferred on the present generation. Had his parents and destiny conspired so bring him into being half a century later than the date of his birth he would have been much better satisfied. High education not only doubled the effect of industry and improved the man, but it was absolutely essential to the existence of democratic countries like Canada. For no man had a divine right to a vote. That would be turning the divine right of kings upside down. A man was entitled to a vote when he could use it for his own and others' benefit, and to do so he must be educated. Later in his address he advised the reverting to the old methods in regard to the regulation of text books. By putting the matter in the hands of an educational council it would be placed beyond the bitter criticism of party newspapers.

Principal Kirkland then announced that the following teachers were awarded second class professional certificates:

Misses Anderson, Bonham, Burnham, Berry, J. W. Berry, H. L., Box, Boyes, Bushell, Brennan, Coulter, Cook, Crockard, Dainty, Donaldson, Fenton, Fletcher, Hogg, James, Livingstone, Mitchell, Moore, Miller, G. A., Miller, H. N., McCulloch, McIntosh, McNiven, McKhern, Robertson, Reader, Swan, Tilley, Tyndall, Welwood, Day.

Misses Anthes, Bayne, Barr, Palmer, Bethune, Songe, Brogden, Brown, A., Brown, L. E., Brownlee, Brodie, M. J., Brodie, C., Bruce, Burdett, Cairns, Caldwell, Campbell, A. B., Campbell, J., McCarey, Chase, Cobb, Craigmill, Carr, Dallas, Dawson, De Forest, Dingle, Dixon, Dodd, Duffin, Davis, Eadie, Forrester, Fitzsimmons, Gill, Grange, Henderson, Highfield, Hindson, Howard, Hunter, Howe, Hughes, Jackman, Johnston, Kelly, Kennedy, Killens, Laven, Lewis, K. M., Lewis, E. J., Lowe, Lynch, Meehan, Millis, Milne, Moir, McCres, McCabe, McIlroy, McLeod, McLellan, McLennan, McLachlin, McMurchy, McNiven, McTavish, McFarlen, O'Connor, Paisley, Parker, Parry, Pritchard, Robinson, Sinclair, M. A., Sinclair, A. C., Sproule, Stewart, Stewart, Stuart, A., Steele, Taylor, Thomson, E., Thomson, C. E., Tweddle, Wetzel, Walkington, Williams, A. J., Wilson, M., Gordon.

Honors—Misses, Fenton, Fletcher, Robertson and Tiffany and Miss Alice Stuart.

Medalist—William Hugh Fletcher.

Honors in Teaching—Misses Palmer, Burdett, Grange, E. Thomson, Walkington.

Honors in the literary subjects but not in teaching—Miss Lynch, Mr. Dainty.

Hon. G. W. Ross, after presenting Mr. Fletcher with the gold medal, spoke a few valedictory words to those who had obtained their certificates and were going forth to engage as school teachers. He directed attention to the honor and responsibility attaching to the position of a school teacher. They had on the platform a man whose voice had been heard in the greatest universities of Europe and America, Prof. Goldwin Smith, and he would rather be a teacher. Dr. Wilson and Daniel Wilson would rather be among school teachers than among peers.

During the evening Miss Jessie Alexander, B.E., gave readings and a number of the students sang choruses.

The proceedings terminated with the presentation of an address to Principal Kirkland by Miss Grange, on behalf of the students. Principal Kirkland replied suitably.

The Model School Closing Exercises.

In the afternoon the closing exercises in connection with the Model School took place in the theatre. Principal Kirkland occupied the chair and there were present on the platform Hon. Mr. Ross, Dr. Kellogg, Dr. Carlyle, Alex. Marling and John Seath. Hon. Mr. Ross made the presentations. The medalists are as follows:

First Class (Girls and Boys)—Junior section, Dick Fudger; senior section, Edith Long.

Second Class (Girls and Boys)—Junior section, Harry Hutchinson; senior section, Edith Zimmerman.

Third Class (Girls)—Junior section, Louise Fulton; senior section, Eva Berkinshaw.

Third Class (Boys)—Junior section, Bertie Wexden; senior section, Eddie Cowan.

Fourth Class (Girls)—Junior section, Bena Rosebrugh; senior section, May Seath.

Fourth Class (Boys)—Junior section, Elmer Smith; senior section, Harold King.

Fifth Class (Girls)—Junior section, Sally Scales; senior section, Mabel McBride.

Fifth Class (Boys)—Junior section, Willie Kerr; senior section, Willie White.

Governor-General's Medals—Fourth Classes (Boys and Girls)—Bertha Reeve, Moses Singer. Fifth Classes (Girls and Girls)—Minie Whitten.

The promotion list was a lengthy one.

Read the latest novels. Copyright editions. Beyond Compare, by Charles Gibbon. By Misadventure, by Lieut. Frank Barrett. At all booksellers, 30c.

Children's Day at Dineen's.

The Grand Trunk teams dumped off at Dineen's corner yesterday twenty-seven cases, and as the writer passed a brigade of clerks were busy opening them up for Saturday trade. What's in those boxes? was asked of one of the clerks. "Children's straw hats—we do a big trade amongst the little ones and this is our third shipment this season. Now that the weather's warm we expect to be busy, and all day Saturday, we have made preparations for a big rush by putting on extra hands. Amongst this lot is peaked jockeys, sailors, mackinaws for boys and children."

Madre E' Hijo cigars exceptionally fine. Superior to imported.

The City Settles Two Claims.

Acting under the advice of the City Solicitor, the Claims Committee has settled two suits against the corporation which were to have been tried at the present assizes. The first was Longheed v. City, an action for damages caused by the overflow of water into his cellar on River-street by the raising of the grade of that thoroughfare. The second is Louis Stead v. City. Stead was engaged in digging a waterworks main trench on Sackville-street last fall when the sides caved in on him rendering him a cripple for life.

Walking Sticks and Canes—largest assortment and cheapest in Canada. Oak Sticks ten cents each. Ash only five cents. Alive Bollard, Cheap Tobacconist, 199 Yonge-st. 136

They Found Gold.

On the Queen's Birthday two gentlemen of this city started on a prospecting tour to Denison near Sudbury and it is said they have since found rich gold-bearing quartz at the edge of Mackenzie Lake. Now, we have never found any gold but we have found out where to buy summer coats which are just as good as gold. The place is Alfred White's, 65 King-street west.

—The smoker who does not use the Climax pipe cleaner does not know what solid comfort is. Retail by tobacconists, wholesale by J. Wilson, patentee, 111 Church-street, Toronto. 36

Terrorizing West Toronto.

A gang of thieves are making things very unpleasant for the residents of West Toronto Junction by breaking into houses at their own sweet will. On Thursday night the residence of Alexander Watson was visited, and a quantity of valuable jewelry carried off.

Steamship Arrivals.

Date.	Name.	Reported at.	From.
June 15	Germanic	New York	Liverpool
"	Polynesia	"	Hamburg
"	Rotterdam	"	Rotterdam
"	Scythia	"	Liverpool
"	Saale	"	Bremen

LONDON, June 15.—The Allan steamship Pomeranian, from Montreal, arrived at London on Thursday and landed her shipment of 373 oxen without loss.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—The Allan mail steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool for Baltimore via St. Johns, Nfld., and Halifax, arrived here at 7 p.m. on Tuesday.

Poet Ain't Dead.

Ah, 'tis indeed a rapid age,
Its way I hardly like.
Yer by the time you've captured wealth,
Your stomach's on a strike.

It ain't if you're buying your groceries from F. P. Brazil, the St. Lawrence Market grocer, cor. King and Jarvis-streets. The greatest grocery, provision and liquor store in the city. Prices beat all. 246

FARMERS MAKING MERRY.

A GALA DAY AT GLENDINNENG'S GROVE, NEAR ELLESMERE.

An Afternoon of Speech-Making, Music and Feasting—Prof. Robertson of the Agricultural College and Farmer Fuller Give the Meeting Some Solid Information.

Threatening weather interfered to some extent with the attendance at the picnic of the East York Farmers' Institute, held at Ellesmere yesterday afternoon. It did not, however, exert an evil influence in any other respect. The affair was decidedly successful, and as the overhanging clouds contented themselves with merely muttering forebodings of a storm, the pleasure of those present was not disturbed. It must not be supposed that a few only availed themselves of the opportunity for enjoyment. There was a large crowd in Glendinneng's Grove when the several speakers expected put in an appearance, but it was known that many were deterred from attending through fear of a drenching. Fully one-half of those who occupied seats facing the temporary platform were ladies, whose bright and tasteful summer costumes enhanced the pleasing effect which their presence produces on all such occasions. As usual the speeches were first on the program.

It was 2 o'clock when Mr. J. T. Brown of Scarboro' Junction, President of the East York Farmers' Institute, took the chair. He invited to the platform the several prominent gentlemen present, among whom was Hon. Alex. Mackenzie.

In an introductory speech the Chairman referred to the rapid growth and progr s of farmers' institutes throughout the Province. It had been attempted to keep out of them any element of discord, politics for instance. They had touched the question of Commercial Union, certainly, but the institutes had survived despite predictions to the contrary.

G. B. Smith, M.P.P., was called upon. He was too modest to make a speech in the presence of distinguished strangers who could talk on matters peculiar to farmers. He would talk a little. He was delighted to see so many ladies around, for their presence on such an occasion augured well for the success of the institute. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie was unexpectedly called upon to address the meeting as he had expected. The condition of his throat prevented him from speaking. He (the speaker) had also to apologize for the absence of Hon. Chas. Drury, who had, unfortunately, to fulfill an engagement at Kingston. Referring to the affiliation of the Agricultural College with the University he said that farming was now made as honorable a calling as any of the professions. The meetings of the institutes were matters of much importance. Their influence was to increase the productiveness of the land. Thus they were a benefit to the country at large. The progress of one industry must favorably affect others. Financial institutions based their calculations upon the reports regarding the condition of crops, and so the products of the farm became the foundation of the country's prosperity. Ontario was in a higher state of cultivation, had a higher class of farmers, and produced more to the acre than any other province in the Dominion, or any state in the Union. This fact was proved by statistics recently prepared by Mr. A. Blue. Of fall wheat, between 1882 and 1886, Ontario had averaged 21 bushels to the acre, while of nine states showing the best average the lowest rate was 12 bushels, and the highest 16½ bushels and 4 lbs. Of spring wheat Ontario averaged 16 bushels to the acre, while of five states with the best yields the lowest was 12 bush. and 7 lbs. and the highest 13 bush. and 2 lbs. In oats Ontario averaged 37 bush. and 1 lb. to the acre. Of twelve states with the best average the lowest rate was 26 bush. and 6 lbs. and the highest 29 bush. and 2 lbs. In barley the average in Ontario was 26 bush. and 9 lbs. to the acre. Of six states with the best average the lowest rate was 19 bush. and 3 lbs. and the highest 24 bush. and 2 lbs.

Professor James Robertson, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, was introduced to the meeting. He said that keen competition and low prices made it necessary for the farmers of Ontario to keep down the cost of production. Education in agriculture and dairy work taught the farmer how to be economical in this respect. Hitherto they had scorned educational helps, supposing that education merely qualified a man to wear a dress coat and use big words. In the Guelph college they taught the farmers' sons the very best practices in agriculture. He wished to speak particularly of dairy farming. A fine article would always command a good price, and double the quantity of good butter would be consumed in Toronto if it was supplied. Good butter increased the consumption of bread, and, consequently, of flour. Thus the price of wheat would be increased. The price a farmer realized for his products did not govern his profits. The cost of production did. He recommended winter dairying for several reasons. In the first place calves raised during the winter made more profitable feeders than summer reared ones. In winter time, with butter-making in full sway, there would be an abundance of sweet skim milk. It should be fed warm and with regularity as to time and quantity. By economical feeding butter could be produced then at a cost not exceeding 12c. per lb., and sold with out difficulty at 25c. A necessity of winter dairying was a cheap nutritious fodder. That could be found in fodder corn. Ensilage corn gave the best results. It should be planted or sown in rows from 2 to 3½ feet apart, and running north and south. One acre of such corn would give eight times as much feeding value as one acre of hay. In the preparation of cream for the churn care should be taken to have all the cream for each churning mixed at least twelve hours before that process began. It should be ripened or slightly soured. Sour cream yielded butter more readily and completely than sweet cream. In the salting of butter only pure salt, easily dissolved, should be used, and in preparing butter for the market neatness was desirable. Farmers in Ontario seemed to have no conveniences for warming water for their stock. Warm water given to cows increased the supply of milk. A cow treated well would give one-quarter more milk than a cow allowed to run races home with the dog. Petting of cows resulted in better butter and more of it. A warm temperature was necessary during churning, and a thermometer was a handy article in the dairy. A degree between 57 and 64 was best for cream. Prof. Robertson closed his address by inviting everyone to visit the college at Guelph.

Mr. Valancey E. Fuller, President of the Central Farmers' Institute, was next introduced to the meeting. He stated that he was not exactly a farmer, and could best be described as a mongrel. He was dairyman, lawyer and manufacturer. It was of ensilage, as a cheap food in the production of milk, that he wished to speak. In Ontario the dairy cow was the most profitable animal to raise. In fact it might be termed the Queen of the Province. For one tub of good butter made in the country twenty were bad. This was a disgraceful fact. Education in the matter was needed. The dairy cow was the best account in the bank, for they could not rely on grain growing for the continued prosperity of the country. Dairying, if properly conducted, would be a great boon for the country. Ensilage was a fodder which retained all succulent properties for an indefinite period. At Oaklands he had several ensilage pits, and knew by experience the economic value of ensilage as a fodder. When fed on it his cows gave more milk than when fed on hay.

In the intervals between speeches the Maple Leaf Band of Ellesmere "discoursed sweet music," under the leadership of Mr. Toulmin. Besides those gentlemen already mentioned as occupying seats on the platform were Mr. Walter Glendinning, Vice-President of the East York Farmers' Institute, and Mr. T. Whitesides, the secretary.

It was nearly 6 o'clock when the conclusion of Mr. Fuller's speech was reached, and the party immediately repaired to the skating rink where a very inviting table was laid.

Try "Purlian" and "Old Chum" cut plug smoking tobacco, manufactured by S. Ritchie & Co., whose reputation is a sufficient guarantee as to the value and excellence of quality.

NEW UPPER CANADA COLLEGE SITE.

Definitely Located on the Baldwin Property but in Rear of the Late Site.

For some time it has been known that the site of 14 acres secured for Upper Canada College at the head of Avenue-Road was too small for the requirements, and that the Minister of Education was looking for a larger site.

The World is in a position to announce that such a location has been secured, viz., in 30 acres of the same estate (Baldwin) immediately in rear of the first mentioned site.

The authorities of the college intend to run an avenue from St. Clair-avenue in line with Avenue-Road, 125 feet in width, and 500 yards long, up to the main entrance of the building. This avenue possesses the advantage of magnificent natural trees now full grown, is to be paved, and to have handsome boulevards, walks, etc.

It is also proposed to run an avenue through the property due east to Yonge-street, being an extension of Clinton-street. This, too, is to be laid out in handsome style.

The new building of the college is to cost $100,000; the plans for which are now ready.

The location of the college having thus been definitely settled, an era of development in this locality may be immediately looked for. A lot of improvements, besides the extensive ones of the college, are under way, or are being arranged for, and a few short months will witness great changes in this favored locality.

In conversation with a member of the real estate firm of Thomson & Dunstan yesterday, The World learned that property was changing hands in North Toronto rapidly at improved prices since the college scheme. He said he had sold a large number of lots in the Rathnelly estate and also on the east side of Avenue-road, and that everything they hold in North Toronto will move immediately.

Read the latest Novels. Copyright editions. Beyond Compare, by Charles Gibbon. By Misadventure, by Lieut. Frank Barrett. At all booksellers, 30c.

City Hall Small Talk.

Ald. Gillespie is of the opinion that the opinions of the City Solicitor are too vague for the aldermen to fathom. He made this statement at the last meeting of the Executive Committee, but failed to get it endorsed by any of the other members.

To-day Superintendent of Parks Chambers will commence planting beds of flowers at Island Park.

On Monday a gang of 20 men will attack Queen's Park, cutting the grass, and otherwise putting it in summer dress.

Ald. Carlyle and Ald. Allan waited on the City Solicitor yesterday, to ask him to take action against the Industrial Loan and Savings Company who are closing up old Sully and Crawford streets and claiming the roadway as their straightening of College-street. Mr. Biggar has written a letter to the company requesting an explanation.

Some time ago Ald. Hallam promised a dinner to the Property Committee. Yesterday he informed the members that the proposed feast would be given before the month was out.

The sub-committee of the Property Committee appointed to investigate Mrs. Durnan's complaint against the Jersey ark visited the scene of the trouble yesterday.

Y.M.C.A. Reading Tent at Camp Niagara.

The three workers who went to the volunteer camp under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association have their reading tent pitched and their work in good running order. Col. Otter and the other officers in command received them kindly and took trouble to select a good spot on which to place the tent. Gospel meetings have been held each evening. The facilities for reading, writing, etc., which the tent affords are highly appreciated by the volunteers. The tent is