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EIGHTH YEAR — WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1887. — PRICE ONE CENT

A PROPAGANDA OF GREED.

THE WIMAN CROWD WHETTING YANKEE COVETOUSNESS.

The Commercial Agency Man Points Out that Canada Would be a Rich Prize for Americans, and Buffalo Hopes to Get a Whack out of the Spoil.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—Liedertafel Hall in this city was not the scene of such a table of a time this evening as some people evidently expected. The meeting did not amount to a great deal, though what there was of it was good enough. The growth of the active membership of the Commercial Union party is like the progression of a crab. When they started out on that memorable day at Dufferin Lake there was Erastus and Benjamin, and General Waul, and William the Wanderer, and Mr. Jackson, to say nothing of John Peter Macmillan and other lesser lights. By the time they got to Detroit there was only Prof. Goldwin Smith and the two chief movers. To-night even the Professor had deserted and so Mr. Wiman had to take the part of the Canadian, while Butterworth did the heavy tragedies from an American point of view.

There is an organization here in Buffalo known as the Business Men's Association, whose object is to boom the town in all possible ways. They keep a paid secretary and are known to local fame as the Boomsters. It was under their auspices and by their invitation that the commercial union boomers came here, but the boom boometh but in vain when the people are not with and of it, and to-night was no exception to the rule.

The hall with the corkscrew name where the meeting was held is not a very large affair, scarcely the size of Shaftesbury Hall in Toronto, and will probably seat 900 or 1000 persons. The main floor was about half filled and the gallery had two occupants, one of whom went to sleep and the other was a reporter. There were a few ladies. The only Canadians were H. P. Dwight and Mrs. Dwight, Mr. Roome, M.P., of Monck, and The World reporter. But what the audience lacked in numbers it partially made up in character, being composed mainly of solid business men, many of the leading citizens being among the number.

Hon. John W. Farquhar, member of Congress for this district, occupied the chair and had with him on the platform Col. W. J. Morgan, F. Ferris, Secretary of the Buffalo Business Men's Association; Hon. F. F. Fargo, Walter J. Shepard and John H. Smith, with whom the two speakers dined this evening. In his opening remarks the chairman said that the Buffalo Business Men's Association were careful to express no opinion on the subject to be discussed. They merely wanted to hear about it. However, they could not let pass any chance to lengthen out their trade to the North. If they could abolish the Canadian duties there was no doubt that Buffalo would reap a greater benefit, perhaps, than any other city in America. But he wanted the abolition made a totality, and, above all, it must be understood that while free trade with Canada was acceptable, the duties must be kept up against all the rest of the world.

Mr. Wiman delivered his Detroit speech, or rather such part of it as the time afforded. He did not read it this time and consequently got along much better than at the City of the Straits. The burden of his story was the benefit it would be to have Canada to trade in and, posing as a Canadian, he spoke of annexation in terms that will be seen farther on. "Terms carefully guarded, it is true, but sufficiently explicit to fully identify Mr. Wiman with the annexation propaganda. He dwelt with some increased emphasis on the rich resources of Canada which, he said, were lying dead and dormant, waiting for the touch of freedom, the touch of energy, of enterprise and of capital. Speaking of the progress of the movement in Canada, he repeated the statement that a vote taken to-morrow would show two to one in favor of the commercial union, with the qualification that it was to be among the farmers and artisans. Here, he said, the area of the trade of the United States may be doubled at one stroke. These two countries could be made one commercially and in the end, perhaps, politically.

In explanation of this reference to annexation he said that in Canada, there was no use denying, nine-tenths of the people were possessed of a sturdy, hearty loyalty to the Queen and the mother land, and any attempt to force things politically would do harm, but it might come in time. The word annexation was objectionable, assimilation was a better word, and it might be that in fifty or one hundred years those who come after them would say: "What is the use of being politically separate, when in trade matters we are one?" Referring to the number of Canadians in the United States, he spoke admiringly of the frugality, contentment, industry and even the fecundity of the French Canadians in the New England States, which may be taken as an offset to the indiscretion committed at Detroit.

On the subject of iron and fish, Mr. Wiman caught the male and female Bisons there present in great form. Buffalo imports lots of fish and they have to go to Canada for nearly all of it. Buffalo is trying her best to get into iron, and if she could only get the raw material and market she thinks she would become a second Birmingham at once. Therefore, under Mr. Wiman's gentle guidance, they saw commercial union as a method which would cheapen fish, furnish iron ore and open the market to sell it in when manufactured, and also the tempting prospect of annexation in the middle distance of the picture, as it were, with much individual wealth as the background, and so seeing they looked kindly to the idea and favored the speaker with fundry hearty cheers.

Finally Mr. Wiman did not tell how it was to be brought about. He started out to do so, but found that the difficulties which, it was apparent, were to be faced would have to be left to the statesmen of the two Parliaments for settlement.

Mr. Butterworth delivered the speech he did not deliver at Detroit, at least nearly all of it. It is in the main an apology to the American people for his stand on the subject, and being entirely American will not particularly interest Canadians.

A resolution with three "whereases" and two "resolveds," declaring that commercial union would help the trade of Buffalo was carried and the meeting adjourned.

Messrs. Wiman and Butterworth left for New York this evening by the midnight train.

A Slaughter of Dervishes.

CAIRO, Aug. 30.—The Kabbabish tribe has defeated the Dervishes in the Baggard country, killing 1300 of them. The Abyssinians are moving against the Dervishes via Sennar. The Nile is very high and the water is still rising.

The American Microscopical Society.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.—The tenth annual meeting of the American Microscopical Society began here this morning. Nearly 100 delegates, from all parts of the country, are present.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

It is estimated that the Waterworks at Ingersoll will cost $42,000.

The Michigan Central Railway buildings at London will be ready for occupancy on Sept. 5.

David Davis has been appointed Police Magistrate for the town of Niagara, without salary.

Joseph Cassidy, an employe of Barnum's circus, fell from a train on Sunday night near Rouse's Point and was killed.

On Sunday Bishop Walsh of London laid the corner stone of the new Roman Catholic Church in Essex Centre. It will cost $6000.

At Montreal on Monday Moise Paquette, saloon-keeper, Victoria-square, was fined $95 and costs or three months for selling liquor without a license.

A large block in Montreal, known as the Albert Hall, on Beaver Hall Hill, has been sold for $40,000 to the proprietors of The Montreal Herald as a site for a new office.

Miss Armstrong, living on the Scugog-road, Bowmanville, was burned to death the other day. Her clothing ignited while she was lighting a fire, and before assistance arrived she was dead.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

John Bright in Favor of a Permanent Treaty With the United States.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—John Bright, writing to Secretary Jones of the London Peace Society, who is one of the deputies going to the United States to present a memorial to President Cleveland in favor of the establishment of an international arbitration treaty, says: "There is talk of a permanent arbitration treaty between the United States and England. The project is a reasonable one and discussion may lead to its adoption. If the Government of the United States were willing and were in any way to signify its willingness to become a party to such a treaty, there is a force of good men with us to induce our Government to consent. If this be done it will be a good step forward in the world's march, and will be followed in some not distant time by other nations willing to escape the social burden of military armaments. Two hundred members of the House of Commons sign the arbitration memorial, but far more than this number will be ready to urge the acceptance of the treaty upon our Government.

"If the action taken at Washington be favorable to the success of the scheme England and the United States will still remain two nations, but I would always have them regard themselves as one people. An arbitration treaty honestly made and adhered to would tend much to bring about this blessed result."

TRAIN WRECKERS FOILED.

An Engineer Drives His Train Over a Burning Bridge in Safety.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 30.—An attempt was made yesterday morning to burn the bridge over a culvert on the Wabash Railway, one mile east of this city. A freight train came around the curve at full speed, and the engineer, seeing the fire, put on steam and passed over safely. A second section of the train was flagged and stopped before it reached the bridge and the train men put out the fire. As the engineer of the first train reached the burning bridge he saw a man run out from his hiding place near by and disappear in the woods. Wabash detectives were put on the trail, but as yet there have been no arrests.

INTRIGUE AT CABUL.

Two Parties Preparing to Seize Power Upon the Ameer's Death.

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.—The latest Afghanistan news says that since it first became known that the Ameer was ill two parties have risen into prominence at Cabul. One of these divisions favors Ayoub Khan, who recently escaped from Teheran, while the other supports Ishak Khan. Both parties are uniting their favorites to come to Cabul and be ready to assume the throne in the event of the Ameer's death.

ESCAPED FROM KINGSTON.

Two Convicts Get Over to the Other Side in a Steam Yacht.

KINGSTON, Aug. 30.—Two convicts named Kelly and Scoon escaped this evening on the steam yacht Juna, lying at the penitentiary wharf. The guards fired on them, but they soon got beyond range of the guns. The boat was headed for Nine Mile Point, around which they had to go to reach American soil. Three boats with guards are in hot pursuit.

THE SHERMAN INTERVIEW.

The Chican Denies That He Justified Canada in the Fisheries Business.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—The Commercial Gazette prints the following:

"MANSFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 28.

"On my return home my attention is called to a published telegram from Winnipeg, giving views alleged to have been expressed by me on the fishery question to Senator Ogilvie of the Dominion Government, which I am told have been extensively reprinted in the United States during my absence, in which it is alleged that I justified the action of the Dominion Government upon the fishery question as perfectly within their rights and extremely moderate.

"I wish most emphatically to deny any such interview or having expressed to any one any such opinion. I had a conversation with Senator Ogilvie in the presence of a number of gentlemen in which I took exactly the opposite position, that while the Canadian Government had legally a right to exclude American fishermen within the three mile limit of their shore, it was an act of bad policy to do so, and that their denial to American fishermen of the commercial rights to seek shelter and buy bait and supplies in Canadian ports was inconsistent with the civilized and generous policy of modern commercial nations; that I hoped it would be promptly abandoned as the best preparation for more friendly commercial relations between the United States and the Dominion Governments.

"These views in substance were published in the papers at Winnipeg, and I feel quite sure Senator Ogilvie never authorized the publication of the statement I have quoted.

(Signed) "JOHN SHERMAN."

Failure of Coal Mining Firms.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Robert Hare, Powell & Co. and Robert Hare, Powell, Sons & Co., the great coal mining firms, have failed. The failure was the result of the suspension of Charles E. Pennock of Coatsville, the extensive iron plate merchant, whose paper bore the indorsement of both firms. Liabilities are placed at $1,078,000. The assets, consisting of vast tracts of coal lands and improvements, are valued at more than $4,000,000. The Guarantee Trust Company have been made assignees.

A Rejected Suitor's Act.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—A despatch from Weaverstown, Pa., says Baird Knox Snyder, a young Englishman, attempted to murder Mabel Harton in the parlor of the handsome residence of her father, James Harton, near that place, on Sunday evening. He had been her affianced lover, and she had just told him she could no longer receive his attentions, when he drew a revolver and fired two shots at her, one taking effect in her left ear. It is thought Miss Harton will recover.

The Difference in The Companies.

From The Monetary Times, Aug. 31.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the significant fact that the three loan or investment companies which have come to grief, in London, within a few years, the Financial Association of Ontario, the English Loan Company and the Ontario Investment Association, were all incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies' Act, which gives extraordinary powers. And further, not one of the companies incorporated under the Building Societies' Act has failed. These had not the same chance "to make ducks and drakes" of their shareholders' or debenture-holders' money as Mr. Taylor or Mr. LeRuey, for they were, and are, restricted by law to certain kinds of loans and have a certain proportion of borrowing power to their capital. But after all, the important distinction between a company which is likely to be safe and one which is not, lies in the respectability and capacity of its originators and managers. In passing we may say that it is said to have been a big "deal" in opium which wrecked LeRuey's Financial Association, such and so wide were his lending powers. It is perhaps premature to say just how the ruin of the Ontario Investment is compassed, but it was a fatal symptom that its "paid capital" was paid up partly by notes instead of cash and that its reserve fund was a dishonest pretence. The sequel, a yawning deficit which has imparled the capital and imperils the bonds, comes naturally after such a beginning.

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UNITED STATES NEWS.

Chinch bugs are greatly damaging the crops in a number of counties in Illinois.

It is understood that Judge McCue has declined the United States Fish Commissionership.

One miner was killed and five others badly injured by an explosion at Draper Colliery, Gilberton, Pa., on Monday.

Fifty thousand dollars' worth of property was burned at Lebanon, Ky., on Monday night. The office of The Standard-Times was destroyed.

Over twenty dwelling houses and the large mill of the Royal Manufacturing Company at Levanna, O., were burned on Monday; loss $100,000.

Mrs. Botts of Chadron, Neb., fatally shot two railway laborers who tried to break into her house on Monday night. Her husband was absent at the time.

The tug Imperator collided with the schooner A. N. Havens in New York harbor yesterday. The schooner was cut in two and sank immediately and one of the crew was drowned.

The section foreman of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway, Timothy Coughlin, who was held responsible for the Chatsworth disaster, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $1000.

A MEETING OF THE LEAGUE

O'BRIEN SUGGESTS A PLAN OF POLICE OBSTRUCTION.

Dublin May Yet Witness the Strange Sight of the Proclaimed League Meeting in the City Hall Guarded by Policemen Specially Detailed.

DUBLIN, Aug. 30.—Wm. O'Brien presided to-day over the fortnightly meeting of the Irish National League in this city. The meeting was unusually large. A number of Catholic clergymen were present.

Mr. Harrington announced that Mr. Chas. Augustus Vansittart Conybeare, Radical member for Northwest Cornwall, and Mr. C. E. Schwann, Liberal member for North Manchester, had joined the league.

Mr. O'Brien said that the first branch of the league against which the Government should issue a proclamation would hold its meetings with closed doors and refuse to open them for the police, even if they demanded admittance. This would leave the police nothing to do but break their way in if they were determined to enter. As the police would probably resort to this violence, the central branch of the league would then ask the Lord Mayor to grant them the use of the City Hall, with special police to defend it during league meetings therein.

A majority of the Dublin City Council, as well as the Lord Mayor, are strong Nationalists.

STORMED BY BAILIFFS.

An Irish Widow's Unsuccessful Resistance to Eviction.

DUBLIN, Aug. 30.—The evictions on the O'Grady estates at Heberstown began to-day. The bailiffs were enforced by 100 soldiers and 50 policemen. All the houses occupied by the tenants were barricaded and guarded for defence. The house of Mrs. Crimmins, a widow, was the first advanced upon by the bailiffs. The widow and her friends were well armed with paving stones and boiling water, and both were directed upon the bailiffs with such telling effect that they were repulsed four times. The sheriff's men attempted to crowbar their way through the walls and roof and Mrs. Crimmins had the scalding water poured over their heads, faces and necks. After the fourth repulse, the police attempted to storm the house. They also were driven back.

Finally a joint rush was made by bailiffs and police and the house was broken into and the tenant, Mrs. Crimmins, and the other of the habitation numbered but nine persons—five men and four women. All were taken prisoners. A large crowd of villagers collected at the house to witness the contest. The crowd all sympathized with Mrs. Crimmins and did all in their power to cheer her and her friends and to annoy and exasperate the officers. When the widow's party were at last overpowered the crowd became frantic and surged closely up towards the house. The prisoners when they were led out sang "God Save Ireland," the crowd joined in the singing and became so demonstrative that the police had to cut their way out with their batons.

THE BULGARIAN TROUBLE.

The Porte Approves of Russia Appointing a Governor.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—The Novosti says the Porte has accepted the proposal to send Gen. Emroth as provisional Governor of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia until a new Sobranje shall legally elect a prince for the Bulgarian throne. The paper adds that the Porte is seeking the assent of the Powers to the carrying out of the proposal and that the Sultan has guaranteed that Turkey will assist Gen. Emroth to carry out his mission and supply him with a Turkish army if necessary.

Opposed to Russia's Proposal.

SOFIA, Aug. 30.—It is reported that M. Stransky, formerly Minister of the Interior, will undertake the task of forming a Cabinet. The people are strongly opposed to the proposal of Russia to send a general and a commissary to Bulgaria.

Neitchoff's Appeal to the People.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 30.—M. Neitchoff, whose appeal to the people of Roumania on behalf of Russia on the Bulgarian question was suppressed here, has succeeded in getting it published in Turnseverin, Roumania, and having it scattered broadcast over the country from that point.

In this document M. Neitchoff declares that Bulgaria has no means of safety unless Russia nominates a commissary to regulate the affairs of the soldiers as well as of the administration of the country, and prepare for free elections of members of the New Sobranje, which shall elect a new prince. All other plans M. Neitchoff denounces as "monstrous." He adds, "diplomacy aims to exterminate the Bulgarians by civil war, which undoubtedly would affect other countries."

Foolscaps, legalcaps, letter paper, note paper, typewriter paper, etc., either ruled or plain at the pads. McAinsh & Ellis, opp. Postoffice.

The Manitoba Railway Trouble.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Standard referring to the Manitoba Railway trouble says: "The more clearly the rights of the question are understood the more emphatic will be the opinion here that the Manitobans are trying to derive unfair advantages from their geographical position. The best prospect is a settlement in the direction of a compromise of which a paper bore the news the immediate suspension of operations on the Manitoban Railway line. No effort should be spared to conciliate the Manitobans, but they must be made to understand that their duties as British subjects and Canadian citizens."

Assembly of German Catholics.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The annual assembly of German Catholics opened at Treves yesterday. Three thousand delegates were present. Herr Windthorst in an address said the entente cordiale which existed between the Pope and the Emperor was highly important, as indicating a turning point in their relations. He proposed the health of the two potentates.

The Fisheries Convention.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Sir James Fergusson announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Government had agreed upon a new commission to represent British interests in the North American Fisheries Convention. He added that he was glad to say that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain had accepted the office of principal High Commissioner for Great Britain.

In answer to questions Sir James Fergusson said that the deliberations of the Fisheries Commission would be solely upon the points in the controversy between Canada and the United States.

Socialists Visit Lasse's Tomb.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The police order forbidding the Socialists to celebrate the death of Ferdinand Lasse did not have any effect, as thousands of followers of the great labor union organizer made the pilgrimage to Gremace yesterday. A row occurred during the day and several arrests were made.

A Russian Attack on France.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—Prince Mesh Tcserski in The Grazhdanin, now the official organ of the Czar, makes an insolent attack upon France. He says "a nation whose patriotism only exists in phrases cannot be an ally of Russia."

The Seizures in Behring's Sea.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Times protests against the treatment to which British sealers in Behring's Sea are subjected by the American authorities in Alaska, and suggests that the Government send a cruiser to Alaskan waters to secure strictly legal treatment for British vessels.

Ordered to Leave Vienna.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Baron Nathaniel Rothschild has been ordered to leave Vienna for making insulting remarks about the Archduke Charles Louis, brother of the Emperor.

The Land Act in Operation.

DUBLIN, Aug. 30.—Numerous tenant farmers in County Limerick have instructed their solicitors to apply for a revision of rents under the new land act.

CHAT ACROSS THE CABLE.

A despatch from London says the report that John Ruskin is insane is untrue.

Gen. Ferron, French Minister of War, has ordered the Seventeenth army corps to commence mobilizing.

Reports from Austria and Hungary show that the wheat, rye and barley crops are far above the average.

The census of Italy, completed in December, shows a population of 29,965,975, an increase of 346,822 since 1881.

The Prussian Government will present in the Reichstag a bill dealing with ceilings for the poor and taxation thereon.

A conspiracy against the Spanish Government has been discovered at Ponce, Porto Rico. Forty persons have been arrested, including the president of the Autonomist Club.

THE NEW DRESS-COAT.

How the Modernized Garment is Taking in New York and London.

For years the regulation dress-coat has been out of favor, owing to several reasons, says The New York Sun. It is hot and uncomfortable, and then some devotees of fashion realize that it is hard to distinguish between them and the smiling tip fiend of the restaurant. To the end of making the difference more marked great minds have pondered long and deeply. Wine-colored coats, knee breeches, and long silk stockings have raised themselves above the dead level of somber swallow-tails only to sink again into obscurity and the second-hand clothing store.

Efforts are now being made to introduce a new style of coat for evening wear and here is its picture, copied from the authentic columns of our esteemed contemporary, The Haberdasher. It is a sack coat of black diagonal, moderately rounded, and made to fit into the back. The collar is a soft roll known as the shawl pattern. Collar and roll are silk, finished with a small corded edge. There are two buttonholes below the roll. With this coat is worn a low-cut vest, either of the same cloth as the coat or of white silk or pique. The other articles of dress correspond with those usually worn with evening dress. The new costume originated in England and it has been adopted by Normal School student in the house not later than 10 p.m., and must hold no communication, beyond a bare nod, with any young woman who is a student, like myself, at the school.

In a few weeks my two chums will be here to attend University College. Both of them are my juniors in age, and have arranged so that they will save 50 cents a week on what I pay. They may go to a concert or lecture whenever they please, and may speak to our lady friends at the Normal when opportunity offers.

Now, suppose a case: My three chums are in hall. We meet Miss Smith, Miss Brown and Miss Jones from our own county, and with whom we are well acquainted. Sam and Jack stop and have a talk with the girls, while I am compelled by ancient rule to keep mum. Sam and Jack offer to escort our friends home, I must slink away.

My main query is: Why should the fact that a young man is a Normal School student be deemed a ground for treating him as a suspicious character? Why, in general terms, should he be kept in leading-strings at all?

ANTI-ANTIQUE.

The Sugar Problem.

Editor World: Regarding the alleged sugar combination, I would say, if other retail grocers (and I have no doubt of it) have had my experience, they would fail to see that the few wholesale houses who are about importing granulated sugar from Glasgow are benefiting the consumer unless they can sell it at a price that would make the difference between the Dominion refined and the Glasgow refined more than 10 per pound. The statement below will show what I mean:

1 bbl. Montreal refined sugar, always in good order, 775 at 7c	$19 25
Less barrel, which is good and can be readily sold for	15
	$19 10
1 bbl. Glasgow refined sugar, invariably in poor order, 275 at 6¾c	$18 75
Barrel worthless	00
A reasonable allowance for damaged and shrinkage, 8 lbs. at 6¾c	54
	$19 11

Where is the advantage?

GROCER.

Alma, Aug. 30.

"Gladstone Park."

Editor World: Some time since a proposition was current as to the advisability of that tract of land lying to the north of College-avenue in the vicinity of Gladstone-avenue, comprising some seventeen acres already nicely wooded, being purchased by the city for park purposes. Now that work upon the north end of Gladstone-avenue is in progress with a view to extending that street through to Bloor, would it not be opportune for the city to carry out the proposed project? Toronto's limits are being rapidly extended, consequently there is a proportionate increased demand for pleasure grounds, and with very little expense, other grounds, and with very little expense, other than purchase money, this section could be rapidly converted into a beautiful resort appropriately called "Gladstone Park."

PROGRESS.

The Labor Party on the Tariff.

Editor World: As the correspondent to whom you referred in Saturday's issue is in doubt regarding the attitude of the labor party toward the tariff question, I take the liberty to send you the following extract from the platform adopted at the Syracuse convention. It effectually settles the matter at issue.

"What we propose is not the disturbing of any man in his holding or title, but by abolishing all taxes on industry and its products, to leave to the producer the full fruits of his exertion, and by the taxation of land values, exclusive of improvements to secure for the common use and benefit those values, which, arising not from the exertion of the individual, but from the growth of society, belong justly to the community as a whole."

A. J. W.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

A Couple of Entertainments That Were Pleasantly Enjoyed Last Evening.

Jubilee Council No. 40, Order of Chosen Friends, gave a peach festival in Room C, Shaftesbury Hall, yesterday afternoon and last evening. The chair was occupied by Mrs. E. G. Campbell, who in opening the literary and musical part of the entertainment spoke of the success of the order since its organization three months ago. Prof. Brame, with his music class, gave several selections during the evening, which were much enjoyed by the audience. The other part of the program consisted of songs, recitations, and an address by Dr. Lennox, Acting Supreme Councillor of the order in Canada.

BAND OF HOPE FLOWER SHOW.

The Union Mission Hall was crowded last evening with the members of the Band of Hope, which is conducted there under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union. The front part of the hall was made attractive by hundreds of flower pots, containing varieties of all the leading plants. These flowers were the property of the children present, to whom they were given a year ago by the Y.W.C.T.U. The object of the meeting was to present prizes to those who took the best care of the plants during the year. The chair was occupied by Mayor Howland, who also presented the prizes. The evening was pleasantly spent by music, readings, and addresses by the Mayor and Mr. F. S. Spence.

Patent Self-Acting Machinery.

Editor World: I have read your excellent article of yesterday on the evils resulting from the growing practice of displacing intelligent personal labor by so-called "patent self-acting machinery." You have made the fact quite clear that trusting too much to machinery often defeats the intention of economy and involves waste, destruction and excessive cost instead. I cannot, however, agree with the application of the theory contended for by the article where you argue that "the paying of a few reliable watchmen at the rifle butts while in use would render accidents there almost impossible." Your argument clearly implies the belief that a rifle bullet will be kept within safe bounds where a ball is going to after it leaves the gun. This is just exactly what no watchman can tell, no more than the shooter himself can. Rifle practice is essentially an experimenting to get the ball to go where it is wanted to go where the shooter desires, and evidently means that he himself is never sure of where it will go. For the shrewd man at the butts to presume on greater certainty as to the flight of a ball than the marksman himself is insane and absurd. I ask, Do you know any signal men so experienced as to trust themselves in sight when a shot is going to be fired? If not, why should others be exposed to the dangerous chances of the machinery of a gun? I am glad the place is to avoid such risk. W. H. RODDEN.

Toronto, Aug. 27.

The Depression of 87.

Editor World: Permit me to accept your challenge to commercial unionists, by offering an explanation of the financial depression of 1857. It was caused by the reaction after the "Crimean war boom," and no device could by any possibility have saved investors in land from loss. The war raised the price of wheat to about $2 a bushel—I speak now from recollection and under correction—and this abnormal and prolonged increase in the value of wheat for export led directly to a land "fever." Everybody wanted to go into wheat raising, and the price of land went away up to fifty unprecedented rapidity. The war closed with the treaty of Paris, which was signed on March 30, 1856, and the bubble speedily burst. It was at that time I remember that you should have found any difficulty, or have thought that any one else would have found any, in explaining the depression of 1857. Boy as I was then I never heard any cause assigned for it even in the backwoods, and in fact never heard any cause since anywhere else other than the inflation caused by the Crimean war. In economics, as in physics, every reaction are equal, and the law is as inevitable as that of doom, and as we have never had in my time an inflation so great as that of 1853-56 we have never had a reaction so aggravated as the depression of 1857-58. That depression was no doubt alleviated by the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. My firm convinced belief is that for the reciprocity treaty the suffering and ruin which overtook so many farmers would have been far more aggravated in their character and more wide spread in their incidence.

I need hardly add my belief that in so far as the increase then made in customs taxation affected the farmers it affected them injuriously. It could not do them any good, for it only increased the burdens they were at best but ill able to bear, and it interfered no new strength on the oppressed. It is strange that the farmers have been so long in learning this lesson, but they are learning it fast just now, so fast that if they cannot get some working form of reciprocity within the next few months we may expect an anti-protection movement will set in strong all before it. You cannot fight against futurity.

ONLOOKER.

Toronto, Aug. 27, 1887.

Normal Students Want to Talk to the Girls.

Editor World: I am attending the Normal School, and, according to its ancient regulations, am compelled to board at a house allocted from a prescribed list, and must be in the house not later than 10 p.m., and must hold no communication, beyond a bare nod, with any young woman who is a student, like myself, at the school.

In a few weeks my two chums will be here to attend University College. Both of them are my juniors in age, and have arranged so that they will save 50 cents a week on what I pay. They may go to a concert or lecture whenever they please, and may speak to our lady friends at the Normal when opportunity offers.

Now, suppose a case: My three chums are in hall. We meet Miss Smith, Miss Brown and Miss Jones from our own county, and with whom we are well acquainted. Sam and Jack stop and have a talk with the girls, while I am compelled by ancient rule to keep mum. Sam and Jack offer to escort our friends home, I must slink away.

My main query is: Why should the fact that a young man is a Normal School student be deemed a ground for treating him as a suspicious character? Why, in general terms, should he be kept in leading-strings at all?

ANTI-ANTIQUE.

The Sugar Problem.

Editor World: Regarding the alleged sugar combination, I would say, if other retail grocers (and I have no doubt of it) have had my experience, they would fail to see that the few wholesale houses who are about importing granulated sugar from Glasgow are benefiting the consumer unless they can sell it at a price that would make the difference between the Dominion refined and the Glasgow refined more than 10 per pound. The statement below will show what I mean:

1 bbl. Montreal refined sugar, always in good order, 775 at 7c	$19 25
Less barrel, which is good and can be readily sold for	15
	$19 10
1 bbl. Glasgow refined sugar, invariably in poor order, 275 at 6¾c	$18 75
Barrel worthless	00
A reasonable allowance for damaged and shrinkage, 8 lbs. at 6¾c	54
	$19 11

Where is the advantage?

GROCER.

Alma, Aug. 30.

"Gladstone Park."

Editor World: Some time since a proposition was current as to the advisability of that tract of land lying to the north of College-avenue in the vicinity of Gladstone-avenue, comprising some seventeen acres already nicely wooded, being purchased by the city for park purposes. Now that work upon the north end of Gladstone-avenue is in progress with a view of extending that street through to Bloor, would it not be opportune for the city to carry out the proposed project? Toronto's limits are being rapidly extended, consequently there is a proportionate increased demand for pleasure grounds, and with very little expense, other grounds, and with very little expense, other than purchase money, this section could be rapidly converted into a beautiful resort appropriately called "Gladstone Park."

PROGRESS.

The Labor Party on the Tariff.

Editor World: As the correspondent to whom you referred in Saturday's issue is in doubt regarding the attitude of the labor party toward the tariff question, I take the liberty to send you the following extract from the platform adopted at the Syracuse convention. It effectually settles the matter at issue.

"What we propose is not the disturbing of any man in his holding or title, but by abolishing all taxes on industry and its products, to leave to the producer the full fruits of his exertion, and by the taxation of land values, exclusive of improvements to secure for the common use and benefit those values, which, arising not from the exertion of the individual, but from the growth of society, belong justly to the community as a whole."

A. J. W.

HEALY SCORES HARMAN.

THE IRISH UNDER-SECRETARY DENOUNCED AS A CONVICT.

The Debate on the Vote for the Irish Secretary's Office Calls Out Much Vituperative Language—The Nationalists' Amendment Negatived.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—In the House of Commons this evening in the debate on the vote for the Irish Secretary's Office, Mr. T. M. Healy denounced Mr. Balfour as a Scotchman, ignorant and careless alike of the duties of his office. He then made a long and violent attack upon Col. King-Harman, the Under Secretary, and was loudly called to order for referring to the Under Secretary as a convict, because he had once been imprisoned for making an assault upon the police at the Cremorne. He accused Harman of inducing The Times reporters to suppress his admission, in the House of Commons, that he had threatened to shoot one Weldon.

The chairman here reminded Mr. Healy that Col. King-Harman was absent.

Mr. Healy retorted that he was within call. Proceeding, Mr. Healy said that Mr. Balfour was a mere shadow, but not so Harman, who had been hand and glove in Fenianism, had stood for Parliament as a Home Ruler and had been Secretary of the Home Rule League. He had been informed that the Chief Secretary's brother, General Balfour, had stated that Arthur had been appointed Chief Secretary because he despised Ireland. [Parnellite cheers.]

The chairman, upon Mr. Balfour's appeal, ruled Mr. Healy out of order.

Mr. Healy accepted the ruling, but reiterated his allegations, denouncing King-Harman's connection with the Cremorne affair, which, he stated, had committed five hundred women to one committed by Ribbonmen.

At this point King-Harman entered the House and Mr. Healy repeated his assaults upon him in a violent and taunting tone.

Col. King-Harman said his Cremorne affair was a boyish escapade and the Weldon story a lie.

Mr. Healy said he did not blame King-Harman for accepting office, but he did blame the Government for appointing a law-breaker and released convict.

Col. King-Harman appealed to the chair, who censured Mr. Healy for his language.

Mr. Healy accepted the rebuke of the chair, but continued that Harman was a landlord, whose rents had been reduced by the Land Commissioners. It was wrong, therefore, to place him in a position where he could influence the appointment of commissioners. Conclusing, he moved a reduction of the vote of credit to £2000.

Further evidence before the commission took place, Messrs. Ball and Smith testifying to the efficiency of Col. King-Harman as Under-Secretary for Ireland and the amendment was negatived, 113 to 52.

Gladstone Praises the Queen.

LONDON, Aug. 30.- Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Hawarden to-day on a "Retrospect of the Queen's Reign," said that the leading change during the reign was the system of a representative Parliament, elected by the direct influence of the people, ruling the country. Many sovereigns consented to limit themselves because they could not help themselves. Even the vital personal experience he knew that Queen Victoria had given willing, hearty and active consent to all beneficial changes and had made herself the prime benefactor of the country.

Argyle on Gladstone.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Duke of Argyle in a letter to the papers states that he is astonished and pained at Mr. Gladstone's speech in the House of Commons on his motion in reference to the proclamation of the Irish National League. He says that Gladstone's attempt by devices of language, of tricks of phrase and of evasion and excuse the detestable tyranny of the league shows a condition of mind on which no reliance can be placed for counsel or guidance.

Go to-night and hear the Chautauqua orator in St. Andrew's Hall on "Hits and Misses."

From Police Blotters.

Johanna Fitzpatrick, wife of a laborer living at 14 Walnut-avenue, was arrested last evening charged with stealing several articles from the dry goods store of Duffett & Co., in Queen-street west.

Catharine Foley and Mary Ann Martin of Lombard-street had a big row yesterday. Catharine bit Mary Ann a bad clip in the face with a tumbler and was arrested on charge of felonious wounding.

David Stephenson was arrested by Detective Alf. Cuddy yesterday on the charge of being implicated in the recent burglary of Ogilvy & Co.'s warehouse.

An Accident at the Union Station.

At 11 o'clock last night as Pat Dalton, a cabman, was driving a passenger across No. 3 track at the foot of Simcoe-street the carriage collided with a shunting engine which was passing at the time. Dalton was thrown to the ground with considerable violence, but escaped with a few bruises on his face and hands. The wheels of the cab were badly damaged and were it not for the speedy manner in which the driver stopped the engine a serious, if not a fatal, accident to Dalton and his passenger would have occurred.

Exhibition Notes.

The Mayor of Walkerton has fixed Thursday, Sept. 8, as the Civic Holiday, so as to enable the citizens to visit the Toronto exhibition.

Berlin's Civic Holiday will be on Tuesday, Sept. 13, and large numbers of its residents are expected at the exhibition.

Two reserved stands, capable of seating 2000 people, are being erected opposite the fire-works. Seats can be reserved on the plan during the day.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Dr. J. B. Gullen has returned to town.

Dr. Frank Stowe has returned from Muskoka.

The Eureka Paving Company have removed to 24 Church-street.

A disc list of properties is advertised in to-day's issue by Kidney & Co., corner Adelaide and Victoria-streets. A rare chance for investors.

The painters and paperhangers have completed their work in the Mayor's new office, which will be the most beautiful apartment in the City Hall.

The children from the Orphans' Home in Dovercourt-road had a picnic outing at the Humber yesterday afternoon. Mr. John Duck kindly gave them the free use of his grounds and swings.

James Humphreys and William A. Lyon were before Judge McDougall yesterday on the charge of being of unsound mind. It was shown, however, that both were sane and they were discharged.

Father Clow's jubilee picnic at Ward's Island yesterday was an event that was pleasant, popular and was attended by his many juvenile and elderly friends. The party went over on the Arlington and Jessie D. McMiwaus. There was plenty of music, fun and other good things.

Cunard Line Agent Webster reports these Torontonians arriving by the steamship Umbria on Saturday: Thomas Lailey, Mrs. Lailey, Miss Lailey, James Soole, James Cacon, Mr. Gooch, Mr. W. Inch, Mrs. Inch, Mr. Mulock and son.

In tailoring, as in everything else, experience and personal supervision are essential to the satisfaction of patrons. This is why Mr. S. Mockridge, 36