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EIGHTH YEAR | SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1887.—EIGHT PAGES. | PRICE ONE CENT

THE FAKIRS AT DUFFERIN

ERAS AND BEN AND WANDERING WILLIE EXPOUND COM. UNION.

And Farmer McMillan Reaps a Good Harvest from Lager Beer—A Slim Gathering Manifest Little Interest in the Question—"The Wise Professor," The Farmer's Friend" and "The Prudent Banker" Conspicuous by their Absence.

DUFFERIN LAKE, AT THE SOURCES OF THE CREDIT, July 1, 1887.—Hither to-day came Erastus Wiman, Ben Butterworth and Wm. Macdougall, but lo! the greatest of these was Erastus.

In the opinion of no man to-day save Allister McAllister was there a greater than Wiman—he confessed to a reverence for one John Peter McMillan, whom no other man could supercede, and it grieved sore John Peter's heart that more were not there to do him reverence.

Great things were expected of the commercial union picnic at Dufferin Lake. Impatiently waited the commercial unionists for that day when Wiman's horn was to be exalted and Valancy Fuller's banner hung upon the outer walls, when Wandering Willie's plaint of 1854 was to be given a boost and the Darling annexationist was to wave the flag. All of which was to be brought about through the agency of one humble means, to wit, John Peter McMillan.

Who John Peter Is.

It is true that the great public rose to ask who the deuce was John Peter and where the deuce was Dufferin Lake? The great public was hypercritical, for is not John Peter the County Attorney of Dufferin, and is not Dufferin Lake the property of John Peter? Does not Dufferin Lake and the waters thereof and the trees on its borders and the lunch counters on its banks and the stranger within its gates—do not, we say, all these owe allegiance to John Peter?

The great day has come and gone, but what of it?

The morning train from Toronto on the old Credit Valley branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway was honored above other railways of Canada yesterday. It bore the fortunes, the head and front of the offending, so to speak, of the commercial union agitation: that is to say Erastus Wiman, Benj. Butterworth, Hon. Wm. Macdougall, Jackson Wallace and Gen. Waul. Besides these the train was thronged and the hearts of the unionists beat glad. But somehow very few tickets were taken for Dufferin Lake. People appeared to be flocking everywhere but in the direction of Dufferin Lake. At Brampton a great crowd came aboard with tickets for the Forks, the nearest station to the lake, but those deluded people actually had the effrontery to picnic at the Forks instead of walking two miles through the hot sun over a bad road to listen to speeches on a subject they cared nothing about.

Delegations From Along the Line.

A few stations down the line a delegation came aboard and distributed circulars which informed those who read that Mr. Wiman and party would be received at "Cataract" station and proceed from thence to the lake.

The reception party at Cataract consisted of John PeterMcMillan, McKim, M.P.P. and the baker of the town. Two carriages and a bread wagon were in waiting, and behind fiery untamed steeds, the party, including seven reporters, were rapidly whirled away to the rendezvous. The roads were dusty, the driving rapid, and before the park was reached the black coat of H. P. Dwight was a sight to look upon.

Dufferin Lake was reached. Dufferin Lake consists of a handful of peevish water enclosed by swamps and these again enclosed by high hills. There is probably as much as two acres of water, twenty acres of swamp, and 200 acres of hill. The disparity between the amount of water and the amount of hill was the ratio between the number of people whom it was said would attend and the number who were actually present.

A Grand Picnic Ground.

Dufferin Lake makes a grand picnic ground. It conduces to energy. You have either got to swim, wade or climb—it's either water, mud or hill. The only level piece of dry ground is occupied by a band stand and a dancing platform. The other structures thereabouts are a boat house and some dozen refreshment stands, all of which are believed to be the property and under the control of John Peter McMillan. The refreshment stands dispensed beer and other light refreshment, and the boathouse was used as a reception room.

When the party arrived upon the grounds there were fully 500 people present and more coming all the time.

When the carriage containing the speakers of the day drove up a saddle-colored moke yelled:

"Oh! here's de cineral!"

Whereat Gen. Waul raised his hat and was given three cheers under the belief that he was Wiman.

A brown-throated man in a white shirt had a cannon up on the side of the hill. He fired it off vehemently. The first explosion blew the tire off the right front wheel of the baker wagon and threw two reporters from that lofty perch to the ground. There was intense excitement. One of the reporters wore a plug hat, and it was thought that Hon. Wm. Macdougall had been hurt.

The Legends on the Trees.

Streamers were hung between trees, gorgeous red streamers with legends in big white letters. They told the people as follows:

Henry W. Darling, the Liberal Merchant, the Prudent Banker.
Commercial Union the True National Policy.
Valancey Fuller, the Farmers' Friend.
Goldwin Smith, the Wise Philosopher.
Butterworth, the Benefactor.
Reciprocity the Farmers' Only Hope.
Welcome to Wiman—Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

Neither H. W. Darling, nor Goldwin Smith, nor Valancey Fuller were present. The former missed the train, and the second won't have anything to do with a Scott Act county. So the people had to do without Liberal Prudence and Wise Philosophy. When Hon. Wm. Macdougall found there was no streamer that mentioned his name he retired within himself, and was with difficulty induced to go upon the platform.

A good many people gathered in about the middle of the afternoon. At one time there must have been as many as 2000 present, principally women and young people. There were not 300 voters in the place. Going up on the train we were told that the audience would number 15,000 at the very least.

All Commercial Unionists.

Every man, woman and child was a commercial unionist. The public may rely upon this, for John Peter McMillan said so. Among them were Father Jeffcott, Orangeville; Father Doherty, Arthur; James McMullen, M.P., K. Chisholm, M.P.P., R. McKim, ex-M.P.P., Dr. Robinson, ex-M.P.P., John Anderson and Morriss Hadley, Arthur; R. F. Horn, Manager of the Bank of Hamilton, Orangeville; W. H. Hunter, Orangeville; Wm. Stubbs, Caledon; Editor Mongovern, Orangeville; A. Lewson, Orangeville; J. B. Reid, Treasurer of Garafraxa; Owen Garrity, Caledon; Dr. Pattullo, Toronto; Jas. Pattullo and Jas. Wheeler, Orangeville; Wm. Algie, Alton; Hugh Sineaton, Inglewood; W. R. Kent, Orangeville; W. S. and Thos. Morphy, Brampton; Rev. C. E. Johnson, Orangeville; John Garrity, Caledon; John Macdonald, Erin; S. Woolver, Andrew Huston, Nelson Huston and John McCormick, Garafraxa; Geo. Bailey, ex-Warden of Kent.

Father Jeffcott's Joke.

Father Jeffcott got off a joke. He gravely stopped John Peter and asked "What is Ben's Butter-worth?" whereat the crowd laughed heartily, as was the custom of those times.

At 2 o'clock John Peter McMillan ordered everybody to assemble before the grand stand. Up to that time the Brampton Mechanics' Band and a couple of bag-pipes had contended for the mastery with odds about even. Up from the grand stand slopes a steep hill. In order that there might be room for the thousands who were expected, John Peter had burned over this face of the hill to remove the underbrush. To-day, therefore, it was nicely carpeted with from one to eight inches of nice dry ashes which the gentle zephyrs sifted down over the godly and the ungodly alike.

A County Attorney in the Chair.

Mr. McMillan occupied the chair—and almost everything else about. He started out with a great opening speech in which he said Erastus Wiman was the greatest man Canada had ever produced. Just here the brown throated man fired off the cannon which hoodooed Mr. McMillan and made him forget the balance of his speech. He therefore contented himself with reading the address to Mr. Wiman. It was nicely engrossed, having been done in New York by Mr. Wiman himself, or at least at his expense. The address reads:

IAN MCMILLAN.

Address to Mr. Wiman.

TO ERASTUS WIMAN, ESQ.—*Sir*: Having kindly accepted an invitation to address a public meeting of Canadians at this picturesque spot of nature, upon the subject of Commercial Union, I beg to extend to you and your distinguished associate from the neighboring Republic a genuine welcome to Dufferin Lake.

Believing as we do that loyalty to Canada—the land of your birth—has not been supplanted by your allegiance to the country which is now the sphere of your business activity, we feel assured that your opinions upon the subject of reciprocal trade relations with the United States have been conceived and matured with the earnest intention of being, in some measure, instrumental in promoting our commercial interests.

While steadfast in our adhesion to the British Crown, we realize in the fact that in our hands is vested the power and the means of utilizing, to the best advantage, the almost limitless resources of this great dependency of the British Empire.

If, therefore, by more liberal tariff regulations between the United States and Canada, the products of the soil can be made to yield more abundant returns; if, by breaking down the barriers to free interchange of commerce, an impetus may be given to trade, resulting in greater prosperity to all classes in Canada; if all this can be achieved, without danger to our Confederation, without engendering a feeling inimical to the constitution, and without fear of rupturing the friendship which exists between this country and the United States, then, we say, let the experiment be tried.

Many Canadians regard this question of commercial union as one of deep significance, and worthy of the fullest discussion and consideration. To you, therefore, as one holding a foremost rank in commercial circles, in the great metropolis of America, we look for an intelligent exposition of the advantages which are likely to flow from its adoption.

To the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, for whose presence here to-day we are indebted to you, we also extend a warm welcome to Canada. Whether or not his views upon the subject to which he has devoted so much thought, may commend themselves to our people, we, at all events, can guarantee to him and to yourself the privilege of free speech, and that same cordial reception with which Canadians delight to honor every gifted American who may favor us with his presence within our border.

We hope that your brief sojourn in this part of Her Majesty's Dominion may be fraught with a great deal of pleasure to yourself and your friend, and that in whatever light your treatment of the question upon which you have been invited to speak may be viewed by the Canadian public, you may be assured of our earnest desire to make your visit pleasant, and to manifest, through you, the pleasure it gives us to be honored on this occasion by so eminent a representative from the great American Republic.

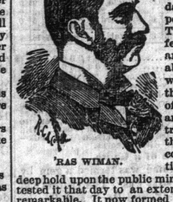
J. P. MCMILLAN,
Chairman of Managing Committee.

After reading the above John Peter gracefully retired by section and gave place to Erastus Wiman, Esq. That gentleman spoke with great force and earnestness, and made a fairly good impression on his audience, receiving applause occasionally.

THE STATEN ISLAND ORATOR.

Mr. Wiman Makes a Lengthy Speech—His Definition of True Patriotism.

Mr. Wiman, in expressing his hearty appreciation of the honor done him by his old friends in the counties of Peel and Dufferin, said there was something in the magnificent demonstration of the day far beyond any personal tribute. There was a manifest desire to hear and understand all about the movement which had brought them together—that of trying to promote and enlarge the trade relations with the neighboring country. The question had taken a deep hold upon the public mind, and they had attested it that day to an extent which was most remarkable. It now formed in Canada a topic of discussion to a greater degree than all subjects of public interest combined. It was true that during the last few weeks in Ottawa there had been little or no public discussion on the subject of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, but he ventured to say that no other subject occupied so large a portion of the private discussions among the members. He denied that the subject was a party one in any sense, or had any political bearing whatever. At present both countries had a high tariff, and lots of custom house officials along the border to enforce it. It was now proposed that as between the United States and Canada there should be no tariff whatever, no custom house officers, no custom houses, and that those barriers should be completely obliterated which hitherto had prevented the freest intercourse between the two countries.



ERAS WIMAN.

The States' Advantage Over Canada.

After referringat great length to the building up of the American nation, and instituting a comparison between that country and Canada, somewhat to the disadvantage of the latter Mr. Wiman went on to say that the advantages the United States had over Canada was in having free and unrestricted commercial intercourse between the several States of the Union, and that if Canada were given the same advantages her progress would be equal to that of the United States in that country's palmiest days. He proceeded to instance articles and products which, he contended, would be greatly benefited by the policy he advocated. He said:

"Philadelphia butter is sold in New York throughout the winter at 30 cents a pound, and 30 to 60 cents is no extraordinary price for creamery butter. Here is a demand upon us for high grade butter from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 of people at our very doors. The creameries of Canada are but in their infancy; but, with commercial union, hundreds of them would spring into existence to meet the demand which would arise. It is true that a good deal of butter is now being made, and it is true that in Liverpool the price is more or less regulated; but, if a high grade of butter, such as Ohio and Pennsylvania yield, could be produced in Canada, there is no reason why more than half of all Canada could manufacture would not be sold in the United States, not at Liverpool prices, but at a price 10 to 15 cents per pound in advance of that. In speaking of incomes, Mr. Wiman said he knew lots of people with incomes of from $50,000 to $100,000 a year. Was it to be supposed that this class of people thought anything of 10 cents per pound on butter, or 50 cents extra on a pair of chickens? It never enters into the calculation of the average New Yorker what his living costs him. There is not a merchant in Broadway, or Church-street, or Fourteenth-street, or in Brooklyn, or Boston, or Buffalo, that ever thinks for an instant of such a trivial matter as the price of living. There is not one of that vast number but is willing to pay the highest price for a good article, and the intention is that Canada possesses to an eminent degree the power to produce profitably these good articles.

Ontario as a Cattle Producing Country.

"If once the barriers were removed which hindered breeders in the United States from getting access to the herds of Canada, Ontario would become one of the great cattle producing countries, and the highest prices could be realized. The absorptive power of the vast aggregations of humanity accessible to Canada in the United States for even the lower grades of cattle is evident. It was not to be supposed that the ranges of Texas, New Mexico and Wyoming could for an instant compete with the rich pasturages of Ontario in producing the finest grades of cattle. cuts from which adorned the Sunday dinner tables of 100,000 homes in New York and Philadelphia, where the element of cost in such matters was not thought of at all, and if it were thought of, Canada has the advantage in contiguity and cheap productive power over all comers.

"The trade in horses between the United States and Canada was during the war one of the greatest contributing elements to the prosperity of this country. To-day many a farm house stands which was largely paid for by the prices realized for good horses during reciprocity and during the war. The demand for horses to-day is ten times what it was during the war.

Barley Wanted in the U. S. for Beer.

"Then, take the article of barley. The introduction into the United States of the Teutonic element in such vast numbers had created a wonderful demand for beer, which required an immense amount of barley, which was yearly on the increase. This barley can be produced to greater advantage in Canada than anywhere else, the climate and soil being extremely favorable to it. Were the barriers down, its nearness to the places where the great breweries are, such as Buffalo, Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo and New York, would insure a market at all times of the largest proportions."

Next he turned to the question of iron, saying that of all the articles in which Canada was rich by nature and poor by policy iron took the lead. He pointed to the immense iron beds of Nova Scotia, Quebec, along the Ottawa, on the St. Lawrence, in the Eastern townships, along the line of the Kingston and Pembroke railway, Lake Nipissing on the north shore to Lake Superior—over 300 miles; on Lake Winnipeg, on Bog Island, on Vancouver's Island—all this wealth lying dead, because they were hurled out of the market by tariff. While in the United States the greatest activity prevailed in the iron trade, and fortunes were made yearly by its development, the poor unfortunates in Canada made not a dollar. Speaking of the possibilities of the iron trade in Canada, he said that the first, the best, and indeed the only hope for its development was that an iron market might be created for them, and this can only be attained by unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. Mr. Wiman said:

The Iron Trade.

"Some figures as to the activity of the iron trade in the United States will give you an idea of what as the years go by Canada is missing. What think you will be the product of the American mills for this year, in the single item of steel rails alone? It will more than reach 2,000,000 tons, an amount to lay more than double the entire mileage of Canada, and sufficient to lay a continuous line of rail clear around the globe. Has Canada any share in this prosperity which exists just across the border line? Not a dollar. Why? Because she has not a market. The tariff on pig iron coming into the United States is $6.75 per ton, and on steel rails it is $17 per ton. One cannot climb over this. A market is open to England, but she does not want any of this class of our products, either in a raw or manufactured state. Our population is too small to consume it ourselves, and we have either to face the conclusion of getting the United States for a market, or allow our wealth to lie in the earth, as nature has in the most bountiful manner stowed it away for us." He proceeded to instance the case of Henry Chisim of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company as a specimen of what could and what had been attained by the development of the iron trade; and again contended that whilst Canada possesses ore sufficient to supply all the furnaces in the United States, it was absolutely useless to her unless she had the United States' markets in which to sell her products.

Something About Copper Ore.

Mr. Wiman next turned his attention to Canadian copper ore. He said that in the native deposits of copper Canada ranked above any known country in the world. He showed where it was to be found—throughout the whole country, from Lake Superior to the sea board—and pointed out that the Canadian ores, such as were now used, were shipped to the United States to be refined. This work was not done in Canada, because the United States Government imposed a duty of 2½ cents per pound on copper and 3 cents on Canada off from the United States markets. He would give an illustration to show the wealth there was in copper ores. About twenty years ago a discovery was made, not by man, but by a hog rooting the soil up, disclosing copper bearing rocks in the upper peninsula of Michigan. A company was formed, with small beginnings, but gradually increasing until an investment of $1,200,000 was put into the property, and from this investment this company has paid in dividends, upon this capital, the enormous sum of $22,000,000; and its stock to-day is selling upon the market for $27,000,000. Their ore plant only cost them 42½ per cent. of copper, and with their enormous machinery they crush 2200 tons of this ore per day. They have 4 of the finest stationary machinery known anywhere upon the American continent, a single engine alone costing over $100,000. The cylinders of your largest locomotives are seventeen or eighteen inches in diameter; the cylinder of this enormous machine is large enough in diameter for the largest man in this crowd to walk erect into it. This is the famous Calumet and Hecla Company. Ten thousand people live in the town at this point, which is owned wholly by this company, and yet it does not possess the one-fortieth part of the enormous native resources in this wonderful Georgian Bay district, which is now but a howling wilderness, and can be bought from the government at $2 per acre."

Stagnation in the Lead Business.

Regarding lead, he said that lead deposits miles in length are known to exist along the line of the Kingston and Pembroke Road, the Canadian Pacific and the Central Ontario Railways. Not a pound of these ores was being dug or smelted, The lead works at Kingston sent forth no smoke to show a state of activity. They had no market in which to sell their product, because the tariff on lead going into the United States was more than half as high as the whole price of lead in the market.

Other Minerals Untouched.

But it was not only in iron and copper that Canada, by nature, possessed enormous wealth, and yet, by policy, was rendered poor in this regard. Some development had taken place, but as a rule the bulk of the minerals was as yet almost untouched. In the matter of phosphates, which had already a free market, a very considerable development had taken place. For instance, the Union Mining Company, an American institution, owned two thousand acres up the Ottawa River, had spent $100,000 in plant, and yet, after one year's operations, had declared a dividend of 20 per cent. This was but a sample of what might be done, and if there were a permanently free market in the United States, the result could not fail to be satisfactory. But aside from phosphates, such minerals as asbestos, antimony, graphite, gypsum, mica, salt, gold and silver exist in large and paying quantities; in addition there is arsenic, bismuth, cobalt and lithographic stones, and oxydized iron of every kind suitable for paint; materials for building, stones for grindstones, millstones and marbles of various qualities; white quartz, silicious sandstone for making glass, soapstone, emery—every one of which, with proper development, should yield large returns, if a market existed for them, and if attention were given to their development by the introduction of foreign capital, enterprise, and a hopeful future.

The Dominion Blessed in Her Forests.

Speaking of the effect of commercial union on lumber, Mr. Wiman said that Canada was blessed in her forests to a greater extent than any country in the world. Her natural market was the United States. The exaction of a tax of $2 on every 1000 feet of lumber that entered that market was a barrier that ought to be removed. In view of the enormous growth of the United States and the meagreness of their wood supply, it was of the utmost importance to them that Canada should be available for the purpose of supplying that which they needed. The wealth of Canada in her forests would be much more valuable if the custom barriers were broken down. The contiguity of Canada to such great lumber distributing points as Oswego, Albany, New York, to the West coast and Portland and San Francisco, gave her great advantages in the matter of timber, while the vast means of communication from her Upper Lake coasts to the boundless prairies of the West seemed as if Providence intended that there should be no barrier between the two countries.

Capital Wanted for the Fisheries.

Mr. Wiman referred at great length to the fishery question of Canada, and said that all that was wanted was additional capital and additional enterprise and an open market, such as the United States offers, and such a development would take place in the growth of the fishery interest as the world had never seen.

Mr. Wiman said that no consideration should stand in the way of a just and most comprehensive policy, which would soon bring about the greatest development of her immense resources. He asked did they ever realize what a vast number of Canadians there were who had already sought the benefits of commercial union with the United States. It might be doubted if, in the history of any country, especially a young country, so large a proportion of the total population had in so short a time sought a home outside of it, and gave the following figures as an illustration:

Census of 1860—Canadians in U. S.	249,970
Census of 1870—Canadians in U. S.	493,464
Census of 1880—Canadians in U. S.	717,157
Census of 1885—Estimated	950,000

A Definition of True Patriotism.

He concluded a brilliant peroration with the following sentence:

"Talk of patriotism, prate of loyalty—why he is the only patriot that seeks his country's good—he is only truly loyal who seeks the enrichment of the vast array of producers that make up the wealth of Canada; and if this can be accomplished without making any change in his allegiance—if, under the British flag, with a sturdy love of British traditions, he can accomplish the revolution that opens up the markets of a vast continent, in the name of all that is great and good why should he not be permitted to do so?"

MR. BUTTERWORTH'S SPEECH.

He Delivers a Grandiloquent Oration but Scores No Point for Commercial Union.

Ben Butterworth (not Buttersworth as John Peter continued to designate the Congressman,) received a greeting that eclipsed the one raised for Mr. Wiman himself. Ben is a gentleman pleasant to look at and pleasant in manners. His language is decidedly flowery and he rings in the grand and the majestic wherever he can do so. For instance, when he wishes to describe the territory between the Gulf of Mexico and the North Pole Ben cannot make the assertion without alluding to the majestic waters of the gulf that wash the coast at the south, and to the Aurora Borealis that beams resplendent in the northern sky. This kind of chestnuts burden his speech.

BEN BUTTERWORTH.

Taffy for Mr. Wiman.

He spoke about as follows, omitting some of his rhetorical exuberance: I came here as a companion of Mr. Wiman. You knew him in his boyhood and early manhood, I have known him in the midst of his usefulness as a resident of the city of New York. You will agree with me he has not suffered materially by his residence among us. We are familar there with the history of Erastus Wiman. He is known in almost every village and hamlet of the young Republic. He has made one of the islands in our great harbor to blossom as the rose, he has built lines of railroad, put on our waters lines of steamships, he has extended the harbor front of New York for miles, in fact we are as much indebted to Mr. Wiman as to any other citizen of the Republic for great achievements. We are glad to welcome such a Canadian, and we would gladly give in exchange for half a dozen of his like 100,000 ordinary men.

'Ras Has Not Forgotten His Allegiance.

But he has not during his life under the Star Spangled Banner forgotten the allegiance he owes to the Union Jack; and when the time of the Queen's jubilee swept round, first and foremost among his countrymen he was found honoring England's Queen. Nor was he alone in that great work. We of the Republic, while we may not believe in the divine right of kings, yet recognize in England's worthy Queen divine attributes. The people of the young Republic have not forgotten that when the world thought they heard the death-rattle in the throat of my country, England's Queen turned a deaf ear to the beseechings of other nations, asking her to use her powerful voice and raise her strong arm against the young Republic—against her own children on this side of the Atlantic. From these beseechings she turned a deaf ear, and the sympathies of England's Queen were in favor of the young Republic.

Gentlemen, I am not here as a stranger within your gates. I speak your English tongue, and away back in distant years I trace my descent with you. The glory of Magna Charta is not yours alone.

Magna Charta a Joint Property.

Not by your fathers but by our fathers was the charter of English liberty written. [Applause.] The richest jewel in England's crown to-day is the glory reflected by her colonies on this side of the Atlantic. We represent English destiny and English civilization upon this continent, and when I say we I include all from where the majestic waters of the Gulf wash the coast at the south to where the Aurora Borealis—(etc. as above.)

I don't propose to say a word to-day touching commercial union, but I have great pleasure in seconding all your distinguished countryman has said.

I was asked here to-day what special interest Erastus Wiman had in commercial union. Why, gentlemen, have we reached that stage in our civilization when love of country counts for nothing? I trust not.

Universality of Wiman's Genius.

Before I leave all reference to your distinguished citizen, I wish to call attention to the universality of his genius. He has been busy like Martha about many things and encumbered with much service. He has established more Canadian boys in business than any other hundred men within our borders. To Erastus Wiman is due the honor of having had swept from the statutes of the Empire State a law which punished misfortune as a crime. You do well to welcome back such a man to the place of his birth.

Commercial union is purely a business proposition, and I put it to the farmers here and to the mechanics whether it is not to their interest to tear down the barriers which have been erected by an unwise policy all along the border. Do you think it can be profitable to you to pay 10 cents a bushel for the privilege of selling your neighbor barley? Is it a high privilege for Canadians to pay $20 for the privilege of selling me a horse just because I live across an imaginary line? This is just the question whether we shall pay for the privilege of selling to you and you pay for the privilege of selling to us.

We Americans have what you want, and you have what we want, and it is just a question of upon what terms we shall exchange, whether I shall be stopped upon the border and my package searched to see if I have an extra string of dried apples. [Laughter.]

Butterworth's Bill in Congress.

I introduced a bill at the close of the last Congress looking to commercial union. It was too late to take any action upon it, but I desired the people of our country and your own to think about this great question, in order that the proposition might be discussed by the power behind the throne—by the people, who control the politicians.

It is said this cry is but a disguised attempt to bring about annexation. Why, gentlemen, annexation to the United States and commercial union are as far apart as Dives from the courts of Heaven.

A Glorious Panorama.

Under commercial union, while still preserving your nationality, your industries will be quickened forthwith, these slumbering mountains will wake up and the ore contained therein find its way to various mills and factories. All your forests will resound with the strike of the woodman's axe. No longer will your boys and girls leave your hearths to live under better auspices across the border.

In discussing this question with my fellow members of Congress, I find the feeling was universally in favor of a trade with Canada, and this opinion has been expressed wherever I have gone, east, west, north and south, and I have no doubt the great majority of our people desire such an arrangement. If a tariff is beneficial between Canada and the States, why is it not beneficial between Ontario and Quebec? If you can tax yourself into riches, why don't you try it between Montreal and Toronto

Now, gentlemen, in conclusion we care nothing about your singing "Rule Britannia" or what not, and we don't expect of you that when you send us butter that you shall have it stamped with a star spangled banner. We will only be concerned about the quality of the butter. We will rejoice in your prosperity and you in ours, because we trace our existence away back in the past, we obey a fist above that of man, we are one people in destiny, representing the highest type of earthly civilization, and I insist for all purposes of trade and commerce we shall be joined together, and whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder. [Applause and cheering.]

THE OTHER SPEAKERS.

A Southern Gentleman, A New Yorker and Hon. Wm. Macdougall.

Gen. Waul of Galveston, Texas, was then introduced and made a few general remarks in favor of commercial union, maintaining annexation had nothing whatever to do with the case. The General took part as a southerner in the civil war.

Jackson Wallace, Secretary of the Canadian Club, New York, was called on and made a few brief remarks. He looked upon the question in a thoroughly business light.

Hon. Wm. Macdougall's Views.

Mr. Macdougall: I feel a very great interest in this question as an ex-Minister, and I might say, an ex-politican. It has been my fortune or misfortune to have a good deal to do with many political questions in this country. It has been my good fortune to have played a conspicuous part in the negotiation which ended in the acquisition of the Northwest Territories.

He Rests on His Oars.

I think I might very well be content with the part I have played in bringing about the confederation of these colonies and in the acquisition of that great territory from the Hudson Bay Company. It is quite enough for one Canadian I think, and I think I might rest on whatever laurels I have acquired.

Mr. Macdougall's Large Family.

But, sir, I have a very large family. I have eleven children living and twenty-five or twenty-six grandchildren, and I feel some interest in my country on their account. I do hope I shall live to see the last plank adopted of that platform which I, as a young Canadian, laid down in 1850 in a paper called The North American. There were fourteen planks to that platform, and everyone has become law except the one now before the public. The other planks were abolition of the clergy reserves, vote by ballot, adoption of the decimal currency and other important measures.

Unrestricted Reciprocity.

Continuing Mr. Macdougall said he did not call it commercial union. He did not like that name. He preferred the name "unrestricted reciprocity," and for the following reasons: Because in 1854 they had restricted reciprocity and the country under it was so prosperous that he believed an increase of the same principle would be still more beneficial.

What reason he asked had they to suppose that free trade with the United States would lessen our belief in our own institutions and connections. Concluding Mr. Macdougall intimated that at the proper time he would give three months to the discussion of this question over the country.

The speaker was given the usual cheers when he sat down.

Christened Wiman Park.

John Peter McMillan here rose grandly to the occasion. He pointed dramatically to the lake at his back, and waved his hand magnificently towards the hill at his front. That lake was, he said, already christened Dufferin Lake; that hill he would christen Wiman Park, and he would ask Mr. Butterworth to join with his (John Peter's) daughter in standing sponsor to the christening. The cheers that greeted this exordium warmed the cockles of John Peter's heart. It was then moved by Alex. McLean and seconded by Wm. Henry Hunter and declared carried:

Favorable to C. U.

That this meeting is favorable to the scheme known as commercial union and trust that its early adoptment may be consummated on such terms as may be equitable to all Canadians and in no way derogatory to our relations with the Mother Country.

Why the Professor Was Absent.

The following telegram was read:

J. P. MCMILLAN: Detained by duty at Jubilee as office of Conservative Society. Hearty greetings to Mr. Wiman and sympathy in all honor done him. Will be at Drayton to-morrow. GOLDWIN SMITH.

So ended the great Dufferin Lake picnic. Conceived as a fake, it out-famed itself and its chief promoter. John Peter McMillan stands as the laughing stock of the county to-night. It must be said to Mr. Wiman's credit that he did not know what he was being led into.

It is safe to bet that when next John Peter McMillan gets Erastus Wiman to Dufferin Lake to fool him with christening a sunburned side hill and calling it Wiman Park all Ontario will be there to see.

The Combination at Orangeville.

ORANGEVILLE, July 1.—The Wiman combination reached here this evening and addressed the large crowd that had assembled at the lacrosse grounds to witness the fireworks. Messrs. Wiman, Butterworth, Waul and Hon. Wm. Macdougall were the speakers. They spoke in the same strain as characterized their efforts at the Lake. To-morrow the party go to Drayton, where they are promised a good reception.

Allan Quatermain, a new novel, by J. Ryder Haggard, 30c. McAinsh & Ellis, opp. Post Office.

The Island Yesterday.

Thousands visited the Island yesterday and thousands more in the evening, where family picnicking, boating and bathing were the order of the day. Band music was supplied all day from Doty's new pavilion. A little expenditure by the city would greatly improve the facilities for enjoyment. At present there is a great want of sidewalk accommodation, and seats. The Island is now by all odds the handiest, and the most popular of Toronto's resorts, and the council ought to spend a little money on it.

Two young men full of moist jubilee enthusiasm were not allowed by a policeman to land from a ferry at West Point in the afternoon. They hailed a passing row boat containing two youths and when the boat came up, they jumped into it from the steamer. The little craft upset and all four were thrown into the water. Three were picked up and the fourth swam ashore.

Toronto Conservatory of Music.

"We must honor Mr. Sherwood as one of the most eminent pianists of the present age."—Berlin (Germany) Post.

"He can stand side by side with the best living pianists."—The Royal Prussian Anzeiger.

"He plays with a taste and finish that distinguish him as a musical scholar of the first rank."—New York Times.

Mr. W. H. Sherwood of New York, about whom the above extracts were written and who is unquestionably America's greatest pianist, has been secured as examiner for the piano department of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. While in Toronto Mr. Sherwood will give two or three of his grand recitals—recitals such as have given him a reputation extending over two continents. The importance of his engagement as examiner in the Conservatory will be evident to all people who are interested in matters of musical education.

Allan Quatermain, a new novel, by J. Ryder Haggard, 30c. McAinsh & Ellis, opp. Post Office.

Stealing Grand Trunk Apples.

John Wilson, a hard character, was brought to Police Headquarters last night and locked up on the charge of larceny. He and two accomplices were detected stealing apples from a Grand Trunk car at the foot of George-street. The thieves were discovered by an employe, and made a determined effort to rescue Wilson, but the cries of "police" brought timely assistance, and Wilson was taken to the station. The others escaped.

Dominion Day Prayer Meeting.

The Protestant Evangelical Alliance held its annual prayer meeting yesterday in the new building of the Y.M.C.A. on Yonge-street. There was not a large attendance, nor did the proceedings last long. Several clergymen of different Protestant denominations took part.

Straw Hats!

—Straw Hats!

Straw Hats!!

At less than cost. C. H. Tonkin, 718 Yonge-street, North Toronto. x

UNITED STATES CROP REPORT.

Winter Wheat a Failure in Several States—Other Crops Fair to Middling.

ROCHESTER, July 1.—The American Rural Home, from its 5000 special crop correspondents in all parts of the country, summarizes the present condition of the crops as follows:

We are beginning to reap the effects of the dry spring and of the dry weather of last year. The bulk of the winter wheat is already secured and without a drop of rain. In Illinois, one of the best in the winter belt, the crop has been a failure. Kansas has been overrun with insects and the crop is practically a failure. Missouri is not coming up to expectations owing to dry weather. Indiana sends favorable reports, but in Ohio the crop is uneven and varied in quantity. In Michigan the crop is not yet secured, but indications point to a small crop. The crop is likely to be slow to move.

The reports of spring wheat are conflicting. The Northwest has been free from insects, but the yield will not be equal to that of last year.

Corn is in splendid condition. Cultivation has been thorough, and thus far there has been no trouble from dry weather. Kansas is the only exception in the great corn belt.

The oat harvest is much earlier than usual. In Kansas the crop is poor; Iowa and Nebraska show up better, but Minnesota and Dakota will have feed to spare. Illinois has a large acreage and a good crop. As a whole the yield is likely to equal that of 1885.

The grass crop is largely a failure, attributable quite as much to the dry season of last year as to the drouth of this.

HARROWING SCENES IN CHINA.

The People in the Flooded Districts in Utter Destitution.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—J. F. Baudinet, U.S. Vice-Consul at New Chivang, China, sends to the State Department a harrowing account of a trip made by him through the flooded districts of China. He was distributing food and necessaries of life to the starving people, and relieved 396 people. He says he found the people generally living on bran or the chaff of a large grass grown for feeding cattle. Some were reduced to eating chopped grass, either moistened with hot water or baked in cakes, while others fed on the leaves and seeds of weeds gathered in the fields.

In some of the villages half of the dwelling places had been washed away, and the inhabitants were huddled together in the remaining ones. The deaths from starvation had been very numerous, and the sights he saw in some of the villages were pitiable.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.

A British Columbia Judge Gets a Verdict Against a Newspaper.

VICTORIA, B.C., June 30.—In the libel suit, Walkem v. Higgins, the plaintiff being the late Premier and now Judge of the Supreme Court in British Columbia, and the defendant the late publisher and proprietor of The Colonist newspaper, the jury to-day awarded $2500 damages.

The case will be appealed to the Divisional Court and, if necessary, carried to the Supreme Court of Canada. The libel consisted in reproducing certain sworn evidence which was commented on unfavorably to the plaintiff.

Allan Quatermain, a new novel, by J. Ryder Haggard, 30c. McAinsh & Ellis, opp. Post Office.

The Failures of the Week.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days for the United States, 155, and for Canada, 26; or a total of 181 failures, as compared with 197 last week and 213 the week previous to the last. The total for the corresponding week of last year was 179, made up of 159 in the United States and 20 in Canada.

An Insane Man's Doings.

MORRISTOWN, N.J., July 1.—This morning John Wilson, in an insane fury, attempted to murder his daughter. She ran out and her mother interfered. Wilson then shot his wife through the heart, killing her instantly. Reloading the gun Wilson committed suicide, horribly mutilating himself. He leaves a family of children.

The New German Loan.

BERLIN, July 1.—Subscriptions for the first 1,000,000 marks to the new Imperial loan will be opened on July 5 at all the great banks of the Empire. It is expected there will be a rush of applicants for the loan as the rate of issue, 99, is about 70 pfennigs under the present quotations.

Fire at Orangeville.

ORANGEVILLE, July 1.—To-day at noon a fire broke out in the premises of The Advertiser printing office. The flames spread rapidly and totally destroyed The Advertiser office and the office of the Great North Western Telegraph Company next door. The origin of the fire is unknown. No insurance.

Killed by a Sky Rocket.

KINGSTON, July 1.—A sad accident occurred on the cricket field last night in connection with the fireworks display. A printer, named Joseph Thompson, was hit by a rocket, which swept down upon him, and instantly killed. The head was almost severed from the body.

Saluted as King.

LONDON, July 1.—The Count of Paris arrived on the Isle of Jersey to-day. He was met at St. Helion by a large crowd, many of whom welcomed him with cries of "Vive Le Roi."

A Colored Bishop Dead.

XENIA, Ohio, July 1.—Bishop James A. Sherter, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, died suddenly of heart disease to-day at his home in Wilberforce.

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