DRAFTS ON RUSSIA, DRAFTS ON GERMANY, DRAFTS ON FRANCE,
And All Parts of The World.
C. S. GZOWSKI, Jr.,
Stock and Exchange Broker, 24 King-street

The Toronto World.

THE TORONTO RUBBER CO.
OF CANADA
T. McILROY, JR., & CO.
India Rubber goods of every description.
48 KING-ST.WEST

TENTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING JUNE 12, 1889. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE CONVENTION WAS BIG

OPENING OF THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE ANTI-JESUIT GATHERING.

The Grand Opera House the Scene of Strong Sentiment Against the Order—Cheers for Col. O'Brien, John Charlton and Jim Sutherland of the Gallant Thirteen—A Mass Meeting.

Gratifying to the Citizens' Committee was the success of the first day's convention convened by that body to consider the question of Jesuit aggression. More than 700 persons were present from 130 municipalities, these principally in Ontario, though the provinces of Quebec and British Columbia were also represented. The delegates numbered 688, of whom these four ladies, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Freeland, Mrs. Macdonell and Mrs. Jarman represented the Toronto Women's Christian Temperance Union; 25 gentlemen were present by invitation and the members of the Citizens' Committee brought the total number up to 760.

The place of meeting was the Grand Opera House, which admirably answered the purpose, its situation being central and acoustic properties good. Chairmen of delegations were massed on the platform, and galleries were devoted to visitors. The arrangements generally were very satisfactory, the business despatched with fair alacrity, the feeling of the meeting tolerably unanimous, the speeches good, the tone sanguine. Morning, afternoon and night the meetings took place, a large number of citizens crowding the galleries. Of the "gallant 13" who voted for disallowance these members were present: Col. Wm. O'Brien, Muskoka; Mr. James Sutherland, North Oxford; Mr. John Charlton, North Norfolk. Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M.P., was unavoidably prevented being present, but wrote expressing his sympathy with the object of the gathering and his hope that much practical good might come of it. The morning meeting commenced at 10 o'clock and it was nearly 11 at night ere the Opera House was cleared. Between the general meetings committee meetings were held and satisfactory progress in organization made.

Mr. Cockburn, M.P., and Col. Denison, M.P., both members of the "Big Thirteen," were absent. Mr. Cockburn, it is said, did not go to the convention because he was not invited.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Hunter and the singing of "God Save the Queen," Principal Caven delivered the opening address. This was a model of terse and vigorous English. The keynote was struck in the words, "We are met to discuss questions of great and momentous importance to the public life of this country." Applause, the fervour of that which punctuated every well-rounded sentence in the Principal's address, followed this deliverance.

"The urgency of the matter was the Chairman's mode. The Jesuit question had been intruded on Canada, and to shirk the consideration thereof would be a dereliction of duty.

All Churches Should be Equal.

Then came the broader topic, the relation of Church and State; and some generous sentiments anent the Roman Catholics. "Our movement is not against that church. We vindicate religious liberty and claim for the fullest extent of it that which should be equal in the eye of the law; none should be put under a ban and none enjoy special privileges. We shall take no ground which we cannot invite all good citizens to occupy." Nor was any injustice or bitterness entertained towards the French-Canadians. Kind sympathies in disclaimed. Peace and harmony for the country could only be had upon the lines of the Citizens' Committee's manifesto.

The political dominance of any church, said the Principal with vigor, is a standing menace to the peace of the state, and it necessarily results in injustice. The true significance of the present movement is that the relations of church and state conflict.

Then with vigor the Chairman showed that it was their duty to resist legislation such as the Jesuit Estates Act. The proud pretensions of Ultramontanism were expanded; but, said the Principal, "there is little fear that Ultramontanism will ever gain the ascendancy in Canada." Still strenuous resistance and unceasing vigilance were imperative.

Jesuitism Hostile to Free Government.

The danger is increased by the fact that the balance of power is in hands which are hostile to the principles of free government. [Applause.] Joy in the hearts of united action, but the second chord of those present: "We distrust and thwart each other and the common enemy overcomes us both." With vizor, too, this sentiment was smitten and filed: "Disallowance of the Jesuits' Act comes under the disallowance of the Government Confederation is only a rope of sand."

In an eloquent peroration Principal Caven said: "We must maintain the right, and leave the result to Him whose wise and omnipotent Providence is overall. But, should we fail to obtain disallowance, the necessity for such action and organization will become greater, not less. We cannot doubt the ultimate defeat of our antagonists. Meantime let us stand firm on our rights. We must disclaim a desire to gain any advantage for any political party if our movement would succeed. [Applause]. If we can rise above party considerations we shall achieve a moral victory of incalculable weight."

Testimonies From Delegates.

Rev. Charles Duff, St. Alban's Ward, suggested as a motto for the convention a sentence of Dr. Caven's: "I claim the liberty of speaking freely upon the whole subject of Ultramontane aggressiveness wherever it reveals itself."

Major Bond, Montreal, claimed that city was the first line of defence against Jesuitical aggression. Said he vehemently, "We will defend to the very utmost the absolute supremacy of Queen Victoria—[cheers]—and also our civil and religious liberties." The Jesuit Estates Act he branded unconstitutional and Jesuit incorporation illegal. Then he threatened: "If constitutional means fail of redress there is a band in Montreal that is quite prepared, if the worst comes to the worst, to hold the fort against all comers."

Dr. Davidson, chairman of the Montreal Citizens' Committee, was equally denunciatory. Quoth he: "The Jesuits are a powerful, intriguing, wicked party, condemned alike by the highest officers of the Church of Rome and the governments of Catholic countries. Unless the Jesuits be ousted the Dominion will be in a lamentable position and there will be no peace."

Rev. P. McF. McLeod of British Columbia, late of Toronto, whom his many friends were glad to see presenting such a healthy and robust appearance, descanted on the freedom of the district beyond the Rockies from Jesuit aggression. But he was afraid of the early introduction of separate schools. Then would come the tug of war.

Rev. Mr. McLaren, North Bay, was bitter in his strictures: "It is our intention not only not to retreat but to make every man of the 188 members who voted for the allowance of the Jesuit Estates Act bite the dust."

The Gallant Colonel Cheered.

Col. O'Brien, M.P., received a flattering ovation. Said he: "The most important aspect of the situation is not the constitutional but the political." He saw little difference between the two great political parties in reference to Jesuitism. [Applause.] The gallant member then repeated a moiety of his speech on the duty of electors and on pressure on representatives. It was no good, he said, seeking extraneous aid—going across the border to the States or to the foot of the Throne. "Our remedy is in Parliament." [Applause.]

Mr. James Sutherland, M.P. for North Oxford, was the first to raise a little breeze. He certainly put his foot in it when he boldly avowed: "There are as firm supporters of civil and religious liberty who voted for allowance of the Jesuits Estates Act as we of the '13' are." [Loud cries of "No, no."] "Well, I say they voted as they thought best for the interests of the country." ["No, no."] Then the ruffled feeling subsided and he is so often seen in public meetings feeling rapidly veered round and the hon. member was cheered when he announced: "I am prepared irrespective of party to stand by the position I have taken."

Dr. Fraser of London said the feeling in that city was varied. While there was some enthusiasm many looked upon the agitation as a trivial affair that would amount to nothing. Still there were a number of earnest workers who felt they had a duty to their country to perform, that they should stand by their rights and transmit to their children civil and religious liberty.

The Chairman, in answer to Dr. Davidson, Q.C., said that the convention was substantially an Ontario gathering, though representatives from other provinces had been invited. Personally he was in favor of a Dominion convention. The applause which followed showed that the suggestion was popular, and it is probable it will take tangible form.

The Afternoon Session.

Mr. Edward Martin, Q.C., of Hamilton, presided over the afternoon's convention. He is a genial gentleman and was somewhat lax in discipline, for frequently the convention was palpably out of order. Matters certainly were much more lively than in the morning.

Rev. Charles Duff started the ball by wanting a declaration of the difference between Roman Catholicism and Ultramontanism. Mr. H. A. Miller, Mayfield, held that no one could decide this except perhaps the Pope himself. Several delegates backed up Mr. Duff and as many opposed him. Mr. Jackson of Galt was very emphatic in holding the convention to the statement of the Citizens' Committee that it is only civil rights which are in question and no antipathy to any church. So strongly did he oppose this that he publicly avowed that if any other plank were by any side issue introduced he and his brother delegates from Galt would wash their hands of the convention.

Dr. Wild, in a characteristic speech, deprecated side issues. He pithily urged the duty of electors to support only those opposed to recognition and allowance of Jesuitism. Rev. J. M. Wilkinson, representative of Toronto's Noble Ward, moved that Mr. Duff's resolution be laid on the table, and the convention said emphatically so mote it be. Futile were some other efforts to re-introduce this bone of contention in slightly altered garb.

Fraternal Ministerial Sympathy.

The Chairman, amidst generous applause, read this resolution of sympathy, which had been that afternoon moved by Rev. Dr. Johnston, seconded by Rev. S. C. Philp, and unanimously carried:

That the Stationing Committee of the Toronto Conference now in session sends greeting to the committee of citizens and sincerely trust that they will take such practical and decided action in this great agitation as to secure the disallowance of the odious Jesuits Estates Bill. E. A. Stafford, President; H. S. Matthews, Secretary of Committee.

Dr. Wild also brought from Brantford with him fraternal greetings from the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec.

Mr. John G. Holmes, the well-known young Toronto lawyer, made an excellent speech. He yearned to raise the politics of Canada to the level of the ethics of Christianity, which everybody knew were as wide as the Poles asunder. Ominous were his forecasts of heads to be broken and blood to be spilled ere the great question be settled. Vigorously he denounced class prejudices and class legislation for party purposes. He also advocated a revision of the British North America Act so that such legislation as that of Quebec would in the future be illegal.

Veteran James Johnston of St. Alban's Ward, late of Enniskillen, spoke, as he described himself, as "a repentant supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald," for whom he had fought for 30 years. The old war horse was well cheered. "But, said he, "Sir John has got the last vote he will ever get from me unless he repents. [Cheers.] I want the foundation laid for a new political party. It is time we had one." [Renewed cheers.]

Practical Resolutions.

Mr. E. Douglas Armour of Toronto moved a resolution heartily approving of the calling of the convention. The motion was a long one, covering the action of the Legislature of Quebec, the inaction of the Dominion Government in not disallowing such action, and also the action of the 13 defaulting members.

Dr. Burt, Scarboro, said politicians put party first, country second, God third. He wanted the order reversed.

Dr. McVicar, Montreal, showed how the interests of truth and justice are not paramount, and how the Provinces are a chess-board for the politicians. The resolution was unanimously carried.

The second resolution condemned the Jesuit Estates Act, and the right of the Pope to interfere in the affairs of Canada. The latter Mr. Armour described as the grossest insult which could be offered to the Queen. The resolution was well supported and carried.

Mr. J. T. Small, Toronto, got a resolution adopted pledging a continuance of exertions to carry disallowance.

One of the chief speeches of the day was that of Principal Caven maintaining that the line be defined between church and state. Breadth of view and large-heartedness characterised the speech. "Catholics," said he, "have just as much right to exist in Canada as the Presbyterian church has. There should be no illiberality nor the slightest tinge of persecution in their treatment. We are not here as bigots or fanatics but as large-hearted and liberal citizens. If Canada is to be a country worth living in we must stand up for our rights. [Applause.]

The resolution was carried and the convention adjourned until this morning.

THE EVENING MASS MEETING.

The Opera House Was Packed to the Roof With Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Grand last evening was packed to the dome with an interested audience, made up for a large part of ladies. Away up in "the gods," in the boxes, in the passages and in fact in every part of the big theatre did the audience reach. The World does not remember ever seeing more people in the Grand at one time than were there last night. Speeches were made by several members of the convention. On the stage were fifty of the prominent delegates of the day. Ald. John McMillan, President of the Toronto City Council, was the chairman, and in his own plain unvarnished but withal effective style opened the rhetorical ball. Then came Rev. Dr. McVicar of Montreal, who with strong Scotch accent, an array of unimpeachable facts, made more impressive by gluts of wit, continued his speech of the afternoon. The first good point made was the position of Cardinal Taschereau and 7 Roman Catholic Bishops to the incorporation of Jesuits and the passing of the Jesuits Estates Act. Hence he claimed the co-operation of liberal-minded Roman Catholics in resisting Jesuit aggression. A series of grievances the Doctor next unfolded to the interested and sympathetic audience. The first was that of the subversion of funds for higher education to sectarian purposes; next the school grievance, between $10,000 and $12,000 of Protestant money being taken for Roman Catholic education. The Council of Public Instruction, a strong Catholic body, came between the people and their representatives and prevented redress in the matter. Roman Catholics should receive their own taxes and Protestants their own. [Applause.]

"We are opposed to the State endowment of any religious body," thundered forth the Doctor, and the people cheered his disestablishment sentiment. With wit and satire the speaker showed the power which has been given to the Pope, exposed the oppression of the semi-state church, the idiotic system, the inequality of taxation, and encroachments on Protestant civic rights.

Mr. John Charlton, M.P., made a very effective speech, chiefly remarkable for his lucid resume of the parliamentary history of the Jesuit aggression. Vigorously he denounced such an machinism as a Jesuit incorporation in a British colony, and cheers and laughter greeted his indictment of Mr. Mercier as liable for high treason for his share in the business. Reasons for disallowance he gave in plenty, maintaining that the $400,000 was a political grant of the most unblushing character. Next the hon. member was facetious about the Old Man and his ways, and loud was the laughter which greeted his fanciful sketch of Sir John saying: "I don't care one cent for a man who will vote for me when I am right. I want a man to vote for me when I am wrong."

The hon. gentleman then lashed those recalcitrant members who opposed disallowance, and said if the serpent in Eden did not get off scot free, but on "thy belly thou shalt go and eat dust all the days of thy life," so it would be with Sir John A. Macdonald. [Applause.] Then the Bowell episode at the Orangemen's Grand Lodge at Goderich was humorously retalliated.

Mr. Bowell tried to persuade the Orangemen that Sir John was right. "I am glad that he didn't succeed!" [Loud applause.] Having further stigmatized the M.P.'s who bowed the knee to Baal, Mr. Charlton concluded an able speech in a peroration in which he deftly conjured with the names of Hampton and Pym, Cromwell and George Washington, and pointed the moral and adorned the tale re the Jesuit question.

Dr. Davidson of Montreal made a long and able speech. He was satirical as to the object and bona fides of The Globe's sensational announcement of an appeal to the Supreme Court on the Jesuit question. "But," said the Doctor, "we shall have our own case presented before the court and our own counsel." [Applause.]

How the dignity of the crown has been impaired and the rights of the people trampled on was eloquently told, and the progress of this agitation and its ultimate success enlarged on. Patriotism was stirred by references to British valor and love of liberty, to the everlasting disgrace that has been done to England's Queen, and as the burnt child fears the fire Protestants would take mighty good care in the future. Let them be true to their trust, let there be no uncertain sound and Canada shall be free. [Loud applause.]

Col. O'Brien, M.P., also gave a vigorous address.

The meeting was over at 10.30 with the singing of the National Anthem.

British Flags and Annexation.

A member of the Army and Navy Veterans' Society asked a World'ing yesterday "who are those people wearing a badge with a Union Jack and a medal?" He was told that they were anti-Jesuit delegates and that the badges were the gifts of The Mail with the name of the thirteen heroes on one side and "The Mail" on the other. "Well," said he, "we veterans have love and respect for the British flag but we don't want to see it attached to a pewter medal." "And more than that," chimed in another, "it looks funny to see the British flag sent out as a badge by a paper that advocates annexation to the United States."

Caught Up at the Convention.

John McMillan wore a white and a big yellow rose and made a good chairman. But he started "God save the Queen" two keys too high at the close of the meeting last night.

The Mail gave away its pewter medals free and The Globe copies of its paper at the same price.

Citizen Patrick Boyle of The Irish Canadian attended the convention in the afternoon.

The Mail got a good cheer when mentioned by Principal McVicar. A corresponding favorable mention of The Globe from Dr. Davidson fell very flat.

Deacon Cameron and Emperor Creighton attended as spectators. The Emperor was in a front box.

Henry O'Brien looked very proud of his brother, the Colonel from Shanty Bay. Henry ought to let the Colonel into his next real estate speculation.

Rev. John Langtry sat on the platform.

Mr. Charlton made a clever speech in the evening. He was as cool as an iceberg, rubbed it into both sides, Sir John's a "leetle" the most, and got a rousing reception.

Dr. McVicar is an effective speaker. His Heelan' tongue shows itself at times and he looks a kettle bard. His points were terse and numerous.

Dr. Davidson of Montreal, like his friend, Mr. J. J. Maclaren, has more the air of a professor or clergyman than a lawyer. He brought out a lot of strong points from the Quebec view.

Mr. Sutherland from Oxford, that stronghold of Protestantism, is going to wake up the convention to-day, so it is said. "Jim" believes that the sole blame of allowing the act rests with the government and the government only. He does not believe in attacking the 188, but the 13 cabinet ministers.

Here is a little remark that The World heard dropped in the hands of the reporters last night while Col. O'Brien was making his speech. It was said by a delegate: "Do you know that I believe Col. Sir John put up that whole Jesuit vote job with D'Alton McCarthy, Chinton got his instructions from the Old Man, and then he went to the Colonel from Shanty Bay and got him to move the resolution condemning the Colonel. O'Brien knew nothing of the compact between Sir John and his Ontario lieutenant."

The delegates as a rule are a pretty solid-looking party.

Gasman Tom Scott of the Grand said he never saw so much gas escape from the theatre before as was the case yesterday and last night.

MR. GRAHAM'S OFFER.

Not Likely to Be Accepted by the Government—The Cabinet's View.

OTTAWA, June 11.—Inquiry to-day in high quarters developed the fact that the offer of Mr. Hugh Graham to refer the Jesuits Estates Act to the Supreme Court is not at all likely to be accepted by the Government, the view taken by the Cabinet being that any such action would stultify the recent course of the Government and of Parliament.

The Jesuit Establishments.

According to Le Canada Ecclesiastique the Company of Jesus possesses in Canada 11 establishments, containing 230 members. Of these all but sixteen are natives of Canada. The entire number of the religious belonging to the order is 12,076, distributed in 25 provinces all over the world. The superior general for Canada is Rev. Father Hamel, S.J. The general of the order, who resides in the mother house at Rome, is Very Rev. Father Anthony Maria Anderledy. The provincial house in Canada was founded in 1842 by Rev. Father Martin, S.J., first rector of the Jesuit mission. His successors were Fathers Pierre Chazelle, xemi Tellier, Paul Lutiez, Joseph Hanipaux and Dominique Dupanloup. In the diocese of Montreal there are establishments, and at Sault aux Recollets, in the diocese of Quebec there is one establishment in the provincial capital. In Three Rivers there is one, and in the diocese of Ottawa there is one, at St. Ignace de Nominingue. In the diocese of Hamilton there is one at Guelph. In the diocese of Toronto there are two, at Walkemikong (Manitoulin Island), Sault St. Marie, Garden River, Fort William, Sudbury and Port Arthur. In the diocese of St. Boniface there is a college, founded by Mgr. Taché, and served by seventeen religious, with Father Hypolite Lory, S.J., at its head.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Bright Live Stock Prospects in the Northwest—Railway Gossip.

OTTAWA, June 11.—A private letter from the Alberta cattle ranching district received here this morning states that the calf crop this season is fully a third more than that of last year. This is due to the open winter and an early and warm spring. Major MacLeod, of the MacLeod Ranch, informed your correspondent that on his ranch alone there would be 300 more calves this year than last season.

Wm. Gillespie, 11 years old, and living near Hintonburg, a few miles up the Ottawa, while fishing from a boom fell into the river and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered. This is the second accident of a similar kind that has occurred in that point within a month.

Another conference between the Government, the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern Railway Central Railway over the land grant was held this forenoon.

There is considerable talk here over the delay of the United States Treasury Department in granting the application of the Canadian Pacific Railway for bonding privileges on their new line across the State of Maine to the Maritime Provinces. It is known that agents of American roads are using every influence to counteract the competition of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The new line across Maine, with its American subsidiary road of Moncton, has already made a big gap in the business formerly enjoyed by American lines.

Mr. W. R. Anderson, the steamship owner of London, Eng., had a conference to-day with the Hon. Messrs. Chapleau, Foster and Haggart respecting the proposed fast transatlantic steamship service. It is understood that the basis of an arrangement or contract was agreed upon. The details will be announced shortly. It was originally intended to provide a 20-knot service, but it has been decided to reduce the rate of speed.

AMBITIOUS CITY NOTES.

The Field Battery Off For Camp—Opening of the Wentworth County Court.

HAMILTON, June 11.—The Hamilton Field Battery left at 11 o'clock this morning for the camp at Niagara, picking up on the way down the Beamsville, Merritton, St. Catharines and Niagara Falls Companies of the Nineteenth Lincoln Battalion. The full strength of the battery was present and the corps goes out to camp in good shape.

The General Sessions of the Peace opened at noon to-day before Judge Muir. The first action called, Conlon v. The City of Hamilton, a suit to recover $200 damages on account of the flooding of plaintiff's premises, was still in progress when the court rose.

At the Police Court to-day James Blair of East Flamboro was charged with assaulting and abusing his stepson, Clarence Bigelow. Owing to the police magistrate's illness the case was adjourned until Thursday.

Frank Whitelock has returned from Johnstown, Pa., where he went to inquire about the safety of his brother, Edward Whitelock, and his family. Mr. Whitelock discovered that his brother and family had escaped from the flood. They lived in Kernville, a borough which is situated on the hills. When they saw the water coming they got on the roof of the house and the water did not reach them. Mr. Whitelock brought his brother's two children home with him.

A Pointer For Mr. Van Horne.

PEMBROKE, June 11.—Great dissatisfaction is manifested here owing to a change in the train service which took place last Monday. Formerly the morning train from Toronto connected at Carleton Place and passengers and papers were brought here the same evening. By the new regulation the train leaves Carleton Place before the arrival of the western express, and passengers and newspapers are detained there until midnight and do not arrive here until the following morning. The citizens are indignant at this wanton disregard of the convenience of the public in the matter, and the general opinion is that unless the company alter their new time table they will be left severely alone by the travelling public in the matter of patronage. The Canadian Pacific Railway is now the only line running into Pembroke, and it is generally understood that if the company will run a train to connect with the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway at Arnprior, and place a sleeper on the train to connect with the Canadian Pacific at Pembroke, they will be liberally patronized by the travelling public.

Boulton.

Considerable stir in art circles has been occasioned regarding this make of pottery which is due to the display made by the Pantechnetheca in their widow at 116 Yonge-street, and as interested parties who have heretofore charged fabulous prices for the same goods are circulating reports that these pieces are not genuine but copies from cheaper manufactures, we are instructed by the proprietors to say that every piece bears the Boulton trade mark and is guaranteed genuine. The large quantities handled account for the prices, as this firm does not confine its trade to the city but places these goods all over the Dominion. Another large shipment expected daily.

Another Dead Infant.

Yesterday afternoon boys playing in rear of 63 Douro-street found the body of a female infant lying in the lane. It was apparently born alive, and Coroner Powell had it removed to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held this evening.

ANGLICANS BY THE SCORE

THE TORONTO SYNOD'S ANNUAL MEETING AT ST. JAMES.

The Chairman's Address — He Expresses Himself on the Jesuit Estates Bill—Shall the Church be Under One Jurisdiction? —The Reports and What They Contain.

Delegates by the hundred, clerical and lay, crowded the school house of St. James' Cathedral yesterday. The occasion was the annual meeting of the Anglican Synod of Toronto Diocese. On the platform were: The Bishop of Toronto, in the chair; Archdeacon Boddy, the Provost of Trinity, Dr. Spelling, Registrar of the Diocese; Dr. Hodgins and Rev. John Pearson, Honorary Secretaries.

Rev. Rural Dean Langtry and Rev. Dr. Sweeny were appointed a committee to attend to the matter of providing seats on the floor for visiting clergy. These gentlemen were accorded the privilege: Revs. J. F. Kitto, London; E. K. Douglas, London; C. K. Lee, Niagara; W. J. Armitage, Niagara; R. Ashton, Huron; H. J. Bonne, Cayuga; E. C. Saunder, Huron; J. J. Hill, Huron; Chas. O'Meara, Huron, and H. B. Tremaigne. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop presided.

His Lordship's Annual Address.

The Lord Bishop then made his annual address to the Synod. As usualdt was a remarkably complete and comprehensive review of the affairs of the diocese for the year. Every feature of the church's work was gone into minutely and effectively.

His Lordship referred feelingly to the death during the year of the Hon. Ogden Pultenay Ford, Rev. Canon O'Meara and Rev. Canon Stennett.

In speaking of the various changes which have taken place it was stated that the present staff stands: Engaged in parochial work 130, engaged in tuition or chaplaincies 11, retired and disabled 20. Total 161.

During the year His Lordship had held two ordinations in which ten had been ordained to the diaconate and seven advanced to the priesthood. His confirmations were 73 and the candidates numbered 1654.

His Lordship had consecrated three churches: St. Alban's, West Mono; St. John's, Tecumseth, and Trinity Church, Bond Head, and the churchyard of St. John's, Norway. He had opened two churches—St. Stephen's and St. Augustine's, both in Toronto. He had delivered 153 sermons and addresses and administered the holy communion 48 times.

During the year $7781 had been contributed by 104 Sunday schools. Of this amount $5580 has been contributed in the deanery of Toronto by 34 schools.

Church building had not fallen off, and eight new churches either completed or sufficiently advanced for uninterrupted worship were opened.

His Lordship's confirmation services numbered during the year 708.

The success in the mission fund was regretted, the report of the Mission Board showing a falling off of $4472.50 as compared with the previous year's contributions.

The last annual report of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the province showed total receipts from the nine dioceses: for domestic missions $15,145; foreign missions $12,417; total $27,559. Of this Toronto had contributed $8910.

His Lordship regretted the declining interest in the Church of England Temperance Society, and feared that it showed symptoms of dying a lingering death.

Of the Jesuits Estates Bill His Lordship said: I am quite sure that neither the clergy nor myself have any kind feeling, not in the slightest one whit of any Protestants in Ontario, in the intensity of heart feeling, on the general question of Jesuit incorporation in the Roman Catholic Church. My position is to be submitted to you on this subject, which will give us all an opportunity of delivering ourselves on a matter that so closely touches our civil liberty, as well as our religious convictions.

Uniting the Church in B. N. A.

At the afternoon meeting Rev. Dr. Pearson read some resolutions relative to the possibility of uniting the whole church of British North America under one ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

A communication from the Synod of Fredericton, N.B., conveying the thanks of that province favoring the consideration of members to facilitate the work of ascertaining the views of the various Dioceses on this matter, was read.

Relative to religious instruction in Public Schools a resolution was received from the Hopton Baptist Home Missionary Society of Ontario.

That the use of the Bible and all religious instruction in our Public Schools should be entirely voluntary; that the Bible is the only compendium of Christian teaching which should be used in schools.

A similar resolution was also read from A. M. Rosebugh, chairman of the Prison Reform Committee, calling the notice of the Synod to the necessity of a radical change in our methods of dealing with the dangerous classes, and to seek legislation in the matter. The matter was referred to a committee.

His Lordship at this point called attention to the Ministering Children's League, which he had not embodied in his address. The motive of the society was to train the young in ways of kindness. The Church School for Boys established in Toronto was also referred to. The objects of both these institutions he eulogised.

How Shall the Surplus be Divided?

The report of the Executive Committee was presented. The consideration was instructed to deal with the division of the Toronto Rectory Surplus Fund. It was decided by the committee that the surplus, after providing for the main purpose of St. James and the current expenses of management, be divided among the present and future incumbents of parishes in Toronto and York Township, share and share alike. The committee was also instructed to devise and carry out some plan for augmenting the Episcopal Endowment Fund and Episcopal Income and a sub-committee was appointed to consider the matter. In approaching this question the committee recognized that there was an obstacle arising out of the claim of Niagara Diocese, that when the Episcopal Endowment Fund of Toronto should yield an increase of more than $4000 a year, the surplus should be subjected to a tax of this fund from parishes now included in the Diocese of Niagara should in part or in whole be refunded to the Niagara capital.

Then the report of the committee proceeds in effect:

We have reason to believe that the Diocese of Niagara would be willing to accept (it paid within a reasonable time) the sum of $6000 as a fair and equitable extinguishment of its claim.

Without admitting any present legal claim in the premises but simply from a friendly feeling and with a view to the general peace and prosperity of the church, we would recommend that a vigorous effort be made to raise $6000 for the purpose of providing for such an arrangement.

In accordance with the remit of the Synod to a special committee to consider and report to this committee upon the subject of simplifying the process of selling or exchanging church property and the authority it gives to apply to the Legislature for such powers as are desired a bill was passed at the last session of Parliament which the committee hope will meet the various cases which may arise and remove the difficulties under which the church has hitherto labored in disposing of its property.

Several of the clergy having neglected to make returns of collections and statistics, this committee was directed by the synod to consider the matter and to report upon it at its next session.

The committee regret that they are unable to report fully upon the question of the disfranchisement of parishes and recommend that the synod again refer this important matter to the Executive Committee.

But the Report Went Through.

The first clause was the stumbling block to the adoption of this report and a long discussion was started and various changes and amendments proposed. But in spite of them all the report was adopted without change.

This resolution, offered by Mr. Wm. Ince, Toronto, and Mr. A. H. Campbell, Toronto, went through after considerable opposition:

That the Executive Committee be empowered to take such steps as they deem desirable for carrying out the proposed settlement embodied in the sub-committee's report, and that a special committee of seven on ways and means be appointed to obtain the necessary funds and to carry out the settlement as soon as it has been finally sanctioned by the Executive Committee.

The report of the Clergy Commutation Trust Fund Committee was received. It showed in detail the receipts, expenditure, investment and estimated income and outgoings of the fund. The receipts were: On account capital, $69,199; expenditure, on account capital, $61,902; balance on April 30, $7297; on account income, $22,645; balance overdrawn April 30, 1889, $1062.

The report was adopted and the Synod adjourned at 5.30.

In the evening Rev. J. F. Kitto's sermon at Holy Trinity Church was attentively listened to by a large congregation.

HANGING MEN BY CONTRACT

A COMPANY ORGANIZED TO EXECUTE CONDEMNED CRIMINALS.

The Latest Chicago Undertaking—Getting Ready to Relieve the County Sheriffs of an Odious Duty—A Regular Scale—Job Lots at Reduced Rates.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 11.—Capital is seeking new channels for investment. Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State yesterday afternoon creating the great American Execution Company of the United States. It is organized under the general corporation act of Illinois and announces its paid-up capital at $25,000. Its declared purpose is "to execute persons who are sentenced to death." The incorporators are Stephen Lawson, M. E. Clear and Jacob A. E. Iffert, all of Chicago. Lawson and Clear were in partnership in that city in the retail coal business until a year ago and the firm became M. E. Clear & Company. Mr. Lawson is not in any business at present, but thinks there is an honest dollar to be made in the hanging business. The Company intends to establish agencies in each State capital, and will conduct a general retail and wholesale execution business at fixed schedule rates. It will employ only the most expert hangmen at a fixed yearly salary and will make contracts with the sheriffs of counties in States where condemned murderers are executed by the county officials. In States like Ohio (and in the future, New York), where the executions must occur only at legally prescribed places, arrangements will be made with the wardens of the penitentiaries.

How They Will Be Business.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 11.—The men who yesterday filed articles of incorporation with the State Department appear to be acting in good faith, though it is possible they are seeking notoriety rather than incomes from stretching necks. I talked with the Chief of Police about the matter and he declared most emphatically that he didn't believe the Cook County officials would employ any such executioners. Each sheriff, when his successor was selected, confided as a precious secret the name and identity of the professional hangman. It would never do to employ Tom, Dick or Harry to swing convicted criminals into eternity.

M. E. Clear was found at his office on the 1st floor of a new, neat, bustling man of about medium size, and spoke with perfect frankness on the subject. "Yes, it is true," he said, "that a few of us have organized a company to conduct private executions throughout the country. We have put up the money, and are already in correspondence with many sheriffs and expert haugmen throughout the country."

Divide No Dividends on Death.

"What do you expect your dividends to be?"

"I am glad you asked that question," was the quick rejoiner, "because it shows that our motives are completely misunderstood. We do not intend to earn any dividends. If we can simply maintain the integrity of our capital we shall be satisfied and shall gladly charge off to the account of the insurance thereon. No, our motives are purely philanthropic. 'To do good is our religion.' You see, it's like this: We are all believers in capital punishment. We read our Bibles and believe that whoever sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed—or words to that effect. To be hanged, sir, by our company's expert executioners will be a luxury."

No Bungling Here.

"What gave you the idea of this novel enterprise?"

"The recent bungling executions in Missouri," was the reply. "You must have read—of course you did—the horrible accounts of the bungling strangulations of the Bald-Knobbers. That was shocking enough to suggest some practical reform, don't you think so? Some of the members of the company hope to secure the co-operation of the large and organized undertaking houses in the various counties. Then we shall be able to make a rate for a neat hanging, a rather more imposing execution or a complete carrying out of the law and funeral combined.

Scaffolds Packed for Shipment.

"The rates will depend much upon the distance necessary to send the executioners and the condition of the scaffold at the jail where the law is carried out. Of course we shall have a dozen or more substantially built scaffolds at central points, properly packed for prompt shipment to the desired localities on the receipt of the kind is so ordered. But we shall encourage hanging by the approved meshod in vogue at New York, where a heavy iron weight is used to jerk apart the vertebræ of the condemned. This avoids bungling and adds $5,277 respectively.

"The council will to-day receive petitions of ratepayers of York Township relative to a petition to widen Yonge-street at lot 5, and from the North Toronto ratepayers of Eglinton, in support of the petition for the use of electric cars on the Metropolitan Street Railway. The council will meet this morning at 10.

Drink Bethesda Water, cures kidney disease, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervous prostration. Sold by all druggists and first-class grocers. 246

THE COLLECTORSHIP PLUM.

Will Mr. Small Get It?—Who Will Represent East Toronto?

One of the stories current amongst politicians yesterday was that Mr. John Small, M.P., would take the Collectorship of the port of Toronto on July 1, and that the Conservative nomination for East Toronto will be offered to Mr. Daniel Lamb, but that he will refuse it. The fight would then be between Mayor Clarke and Mr. James L. Hughes, and if these two gentlemen go to the poll—the one supporting the Government's course in connection with the Jesuit Bill and the other opposing it—it would be on the understanding that no Reform candidate would be put up.

Bethesda Water cures Bright's disease, diabetes, dyspepsia. Sold in half-gallon bottles. Bottled at spring. Geo. S. Michie, 51-3 King-street west, Toronto. Wholesale agent for Ontario. 246

Prepared for the Delegates.

The great conventions that meet in the city this week are invited to visit the great hat and fur stores of W. & D. Dineen, on the corner of Yonge and King-streets. In anticipation of the coming gathering the firm have imported largely of all kinds of summer hats—helmets, straws, manillas, high drab shell hats, light zephyr felt hats. A large quantity of clerical hats in felt, straw and silk. For the benefit of those who want bargains for next winter Dineen has his fur rooms open, where ladies as well as gentlemen can purchase now at reduced rates.

Always use the best Everyday Soap.

The Heart of the City.

Toronto's heart has capitulated this week to the delegates now honoring our fair city with their presence. While extending the hand of welcome, we regret to see the undertakers following so suggestively close upon the doctors' convention last week. By allowing a clergyman's discount to all the delegates, quinn, the shirtmaker, binds the delegations more closely in a brotherhood of mutual love.

Encourage home manufactures and buy Savona.

Ontario Mutual Life.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Mutual Life recently held at Waterloo, Ont., the Directors presented a report showing that during the year 1888 the business done by the company largely exceeded that of the previous year. The company have now in force 9298 policies, representing $12,041,914 The surplus over and above all liabilities has now reached $90,337.09, a most satisfactory showing.

Try a sample package of Savona. All grocers keep it.

THE "HON." H. R. SPEARMAN

A YOUNG BRITISHER WHO DID UP TORONTO.

How He Bought a Piano and Good Clothes and Gave Worthless Checks in Exchange—He Goes Back to a Good Old Family at Home.

For more than a year past Toronto has harbored the presence of a fly young Englishman in the person of H. R. Spearman, or as his cards, which were printed in the office of The Brockville [Recorder, put it: "Hon. Horace R. Spearman." This young man came to Toronto a year and a half ago, after having varied experience in Brockville, Beeton and other Ontario places where he flew high and fell low. He was young and "quite insignificant" as a lady puts it, but still he had a wonderful nerve and a power of fascination with ladies in general, and one in particular, that was rather amusing.

He Knew a Married Lady.

Mr. Spearman left a boarding house in Bond-street a year ago and went to a very respectable place in Jarvis-street above Carlton, where he lived on a high plan and became intimate with a married lady who lived in the same house. There he told great yarns about his family connections in England and about the money that he would get when he would come of age in May last.

He left behind in his board bill and the landlady got even by drawing upon his relatives in England. The lady in the case was boarding in this Jarvis-street house at the same time, but soon she left to take apartments with her husband in a new house in Sherbourne-street south, whither followed Spearman. While in the Jarvis-street place he loaded up his acquaintances with stories of being the son of a wealthy English family, saying at the time that his father was Lord Lindsay in the India Service and again Lord Spearman in the same service.

He Borrows and Goes Away.

But his forte soon developed itself in the borrowing of money and the making of bad paper. He ran several accounts, but several less than he desired, because merchants distrusted him. He borr