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THIRTEENTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 6 1892 ONE CENT.

SALISBURY WILL WIN

The London Boroughs Remain Tory.

NOT A LIBERAL GAIN YESTERDAY

Gladstonians Grievously Disappointed at the Result.

HENRY M. STANLEY DEFEATED.

Richard Chamberlain also Among The Slain.

"Tay Pay" and "Labby" Elected—Some Desperate Fights—Unionists and Their Opponents Come to Blows at Peterborough While Parnellites are Belabored in Ireland—An Attempt to Wreck a Train Frustrated—Assaults on Plunkett, Killeen and Leamy—Mr. Gladstone Maintains That Until the Irish Question is Settled National Affairs Will be Hampered—Chamberlain and Balfour Reply to Him.

Total members elected		160
Conservatives	89	97
Liberal Unionists	8	63
Liberals		1
McCarthyites		8
Liberal gain to date		

LONDON, July 5.—The vote to-day, when polling took place in 23 Metropolitan boroughs, may be accepted as a fair estimate of what the general voice of the country will be. At dissolution the Conservatives represented 17 of the 23 seats. At the close of the polls to-night the result was precisely the same. There were gains and losses to be sure, but they were exactly equal—seven on each side and the Conservatives are therefore numerically as strong in the London districts as they were with the exception of the eight seats lost on Monday. These figures tell the tale:

Number of members elected		160
Conservatives	89	97
Liberal-Unionists	8	63
Liberals		1
McCarthyites		1

There is deep disappointment among the Liberals to-night over the results. It is evident that the success of the Radical element in the County Council elections has not involved desertion of the Conservative ranks in the general election.

If the Liberals are to win they have, in view of to-day's results, an ardous task before them for the two or three remaining days of the borough elections.

Unopposed.

These Conservative candidates were elected without opposition in England today:

Major-General Felden, N. Lancashire (Charley Div).
Hymphire Napier, East Dorset.
A. A. Douglas, East Kent.

NOTABLE DEFEATS.

Stanley Rejected by the Costermongers—Dick Chamberlain Beaten.

LONDON, July 5.—The notable event of the day has been the defeat of Richard Chamberlain in Islington West, and even the Radicals cannot help feeling some regret for his pretty young wife, who strove so hard to secure his re-election. Mrs. Chamberlain went personally among the voters and especially the working class. Her appeals, however, although respectfully met, appear not to have availed against the current of her husband's unpopularity, and whatever may be in store for Joe, Richard has fallen outside the breastworks.

Another disappointed woman to-night is Mrs. Henry M. Stanley, who pushed her husband into running for Parliament against his will. Some of those who know Stanley say he is himself not deeply disappointed. The majority rolled up against him by the North Lambeth costermongers was 130.

Marquis of Lorne Beaten.

In the central division of Bradford Right Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre (Liberal), reelected over the Marquis of Lorne, (Liberal-Unionist and son-in-law to Queen Victoria).

1886.	
Rt. Hon. Shaw-Lefevre [L]	4,410
C. M. Norwood [U]	3,957
1892.	
Rt. Hon. Shaw-Lefevre [L]	4,710
Marquis of Lorne [U]	4,245

Notable Gains and Losses.

GREAT GRIMSBY.

In Great Grimsby, England, the Liberals have defeated the former Liberal-Unionist incumbent, Edward Heneage. The vote:

1886.	
Rt. Hon. E. Heneage [U]	2982
Thomas Sutherst [L]	2649
1892.	
H. Jose [L]	4201
Rt. Hon. E. Heneage [U]	3565

WEST HAM.

The Liberals also gained a decisive victory in West Ham, England, in the election of J. Kerr Hardie, labor candidate. The vote:

WEST HAM (SOUTH DIV.)

1886.	
Major Banes [C]	2878
Joseph Leicester [L]	2572
1892.	
J. E. Hardie [Labor]	5268
Major Banes [C]	4036

LINCOLN.

The Liberals won a victory in Lincoln. The vote:

1886.	
F. H. Kerans [C]	3159
W. Crosfield [L]	2857
1892.	
W. Crosfield [L]	3410
F. H. Kerans [C]	3186

DURHAM.

Another victory for the Liberals was won here:

1886.	
Thomas Mulvain [C]	1127
George Brooks [L]	855
1892.	
H. A. Fowler [L]	1075
Thomas Mulvain [C]	1000

GREENOCK, SCOTLAND.

This was another Liberal gain for Home Rule:

1886.	
Sir Thomas Sutherland [U]	2905
Harved Wright [C]	2308
1892.	
John Bruce [Labor]	3034
Sir Thomas Sutherland [U]	2990

YORK.

The Conservatives made a gain here, A. E. Pease (Liberal), son of the great Durham ironmaster, Sir Joseph Pease, who sat with Mr. Lockwood (Liberal) in the last Parliament, being defeated by J. B. Butcher, Conservative.

It was in behalf of Mr. Broadhurst that Mr. Gladstone wrote an earnest appeal to the Liberals of Nottingham. Mr. Broadhurst was defeated, it is understood, on the eight-hour issue, he having failed to support the eight-hour movement in Parliament.

"Tay Pay" and "Labby".

Thomas Power O'Connor (Liberal) was elected to-day for Liverpool (Scotland division).

Henry Labouchere of Truth has been reelected in Nottinghamshire.

Right Hon. Sir W. Harcourt was reelected in Derby.

Deductions from the Result.

J. Kerr Hardie, the labor candidate, who captured the south division of West Ham, claims that his election was a triumph for Radicalism. "I hope," he said, "we shall soon see the beginning of a new independent labor party that will be able to attract new radicals who have shaken themselves free from laissez faire Liberalism. Mr. Hardie, in describing his views, says that he intended to press the question of an eight-hour day law and the establishment of municipal workshops.

T. P. O'Connor in The Star says: "The defeat yesterday of Sir T. Sutherland, Liberal-Unionist candidate, at Greenock by John Bruce, Liberal, is a deadly blow to the Unionist cause in Scotland."

The Thunderer's Opinion.

The Times says: The flowing tide has been absolutely stayed if not turned back. The campaign of profuse promises and unscrupulous calumny wherein Mr. Gladstone's personality has been exerted to the utmost in a desperate attack upon the citadel of the constitution has left the mass of the nation unmoved.

A Gladstonian correspondent summarizes Monday's result this way: The Liberal gains and losses in Monday's fight gave little indication as to the feeling of the nation. They won seats in the four Ecclesiastical boroughs of Durham, Herford, Lincoln and Reading. They lost heavily in the Episcopal town of Rochester. On the other hand they won in the manufacturing towns of Bradford and Stockport, but lost in an unexpected fashion in York and Nottingham. This last place is the only one where the eight-hour agitation, which at one time threatened such dire mischief to the Liberals, has done any harm. Here Broadhurst, who was one of the most important of the eight while labor members, has been defeated by the candidature of a more advanced workingman's candidate, standing on an eight-hour platform. Of other provincial contests the most interesting was that at Greenock, where Sir Thomas Sutherland, president of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer line, and a leading Liberal Unionist of Scotland, has been severely beaten. But of Monday's polling the chief interest attaches to the election in the two districts of West Ham, which are substantially part of London. These two went Tory six years ago by majorities of 727 and 306. The Liberals carry them now by 27 and 1232.

John Dillon states that in his opinion eight of the supporters of John Redmond will be returned. All the divisions of Mayo, he declares, are safe for the McCarthyites, while J. J. O'Keely, the Parnellite candidate for North Roscommon, will be defeated.

INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Dan O'Connell's Son Supporting a Tory—Mrs. Cornwallis West Takes the Stump.

LONDON, July 5.—Daniel O'Connell, son of the Irish liberator, is strongly supporting the candidature of James Lowther (Conservative) in the Isle of Thanet division of Kent. Upon being asked why he, an Irishman and a Catholic, did not follow in the footsteps of his father Mr. O'Connell replied: "It is as an Irish Catholic that I vote for a Conservative. I have seen during the past six years the country wisely governed. Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme would be most disastrous to Ireland."

When a Woman Will, She Will.

Col. Cornwall's West, Unionist candidate in Denbighshire, Wales, is being assisted in his canvass by his wife, the noted beauty. Mrs. West attempted to-day to address a meeting which had howled her husband down. For a moment there were cries of "Let her speak," but the silence which ensued was brief. The disorder being renewed Mrs West lost her temper and declared that in her native country, Ireland, the men were too manly to prevent a woman from championing a public cause. The hubbub increased, but Mrs. West nothing daunted, made her way to a platform where a rival orator was addressing a crowd and began an argument with him. He was impolite enough to shake his fist in her face, and the crowd was so threatening that Mrs. West finally retired to the platform provided for the orators of her husband's party.

It Broke His Heart.

Immediately upon the announcement of the victory of Sydney Herbert, the Conservative candidate in the Croydon district, yesterday, a well-known Radical named Jordan went to his shop and committed suicide by hanging himself.

THE BATTLE OF BRAWN.

Sore Heads in Erin—Numerous Election Scrimmages.

CORK, July 5.—William O'Brien, who was struck on the head with a stone yesterday as he was returning from a political meeting, passed an uneasy night. The physicians in attendance apprehend that his condition will become worse. His assailant, a laborer named John Sheehan, has been arrested.

Mr. William O'Brien's condition shows no improvement this evening. His face is much swollen, and the attending doctors fear that erysipelas may supervene. The patient is suffering considerably and is unable to eat. Redmond and Horgan, the Parnellite candidates, are severely condemned for the outrage.

An attempt was made to-day to wreck a special train upon which were 300 members of the Parnellite branch of the Irish party en route to Lisdeen, County Clare, to attend a political meeting to be held there. A friendly warning given to the engineer alone averted a catastrophe.

Mr. Plunkett, the Parnellite candidate for the Middle Division of Tyrone, accompanied by Mr. Killeen, went to the chapel at Lough Macrory yesterday. Father Murphy, the priest who conducted the services, denounced Mr. Plunkett, saying that he would not be allowed to spread his blackguardism there. Mr. Plunkett and his companions thereupon withdrew to the chapel yard. The people, incited by the priest, rushed out of the chapel and savagely maltreated them. The entire party were kicked and pelted with stones and other missiles. Mr. Plunkett was badly hurt about the head and face. Mr. Killeen was thrown to the ground, and while some of the crowd were mauling him, Father Murphy called to them not to kill him. The Parnellites finally succeeded in escaping from the mob.

E. Leamy, the Parnellite candidate for the East Division of Waterford, and a party of his supporters were attacked by a number of McCarthyites at Kilmacthomas to-day, and a desperate fight occurred between the two factions, during which many of the contestants were seriously injured.

A Unionist meeting held at Peterborough to-day was broken up and a free fight ensued, during which the benches and chairs were smashed and the hall in which the meeting was being held was much damaged. Several persons were more or less severely injured.

After the Cruel War is Over.

DUBLIN, July 5.—The Irish-American commission which arrived here a few days ago for the purpose of trying to effect a peaceful settlement of the differences existing between the warring Irish factions wrote to Justin McCarthy proposing an interview between him and John Redmond with a view to negotiations looking to the establishment of peace.

Mr. McCarthy replied to the commission to-day that he must consult with the members of his party on the subject.

It is known that the anti-Parnellites are utterly opposed to considering the question until after the elections are over and that the Parnellites are also unwilling to discuss the matter at present.

The commission say that they do not despair of smoothing matters after the elections have taken place.

A PILGRIMAGE OF PASSION.

Gladstone Promises Scotland That She Can Have Home Rule, Too.

LONDON, July 5.—Mr. Gladstone addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at Dalkeith to-day. In the course of his speech he said that if Scotland on mature deliberation wanted Home Rule for herself she would get it as her right, but, he added, the Irish question leads Scottish nationalization. The Scottish national grievance was that whenever there was an anti-Liberal majority in Parliament the vote of Scotland was disregarded.

A Vote of Want of Confidence.

Mr. Gladstone, in an election address in Stow, Edinburghshire, declared that when, in 1879, he anticipated a victory in the then coming election his anticipation was more than realized. He believed that the same thing was going to happen now.

Parliament, he claimed, would never be able to attend to the business of the country until the Irish question was settled. The Liberals would have to repair all the present Government's work.

During the proceedings of the meeting a vote of want of confidence in Mr. Gladstone was proposed on account of his action in regard to the Scotch disestablishment question.

Mr. Gladstone in explaining his position in the matter said it was impossible for him to act otherwise than he had done without trampling the national opinion of Scotland under the feet of England.

Eight Hour Day Premature.

Mr. Gladstone also attended a meeting in Gorebridge and delivered an address, in which he emphasized the necessity for a thorough reform of the land laws. He also said that the demand for a universal working day of 8 hours was premature, but that the demand of the miners for an eight-hour day was more hopeful, because if the men were practically unanimous on the question no employers' objections should prevent them from attaining the end which they sought. Where a district was unanimous in favor of the establishment of a working day of eight hours he believed that local option should prevail, although he was not confident of the success of the movement.

Chamberlain on Gladstone.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in a speech at Walsall to-day, said: "Mr. Gladstone never proposed measures for the benefit of working people until he required their votes. He has suggested Home Rule for Ireland on the colonial model, but colonies are empowered to make tariffs, and unless Ireland is allowed to do the same this solution of the problem will not be accepted as final and Mr. Gladstone will be in a dilemma."

Balfour at Manchester.

Mr. Balfour made three speeches in Manchester to-day. In criticising the utterances of Mr. Gladstone he remarked that Mr. Gladstone had said he saw no objection to the Linton-Simmons negotiations. Mr. Gladstone himself when in office was in close diplomatic correspondence with the Pope, to whom was communicated the views of the English Cabinet on every sort of question, civil and religious. Mr. Balfour charged Mr. Gladstone with distorting history when he compared Home Rule to the star of promise. Home Rule, he said, was really like a gaseous meteor, destined to vanish after a brief but brilliant flourish.

The Rev. Newman Hall publishes in The London Times to-day the records contained in his dairy of two conversations which he had with John Bright in May, 1887, in which Mr. Bright denounced Mr. Gladstone's espousal of Home Rule.

The Unionist press accuses the Liberal party of keeping the Home Rule question in the background, but it admits that Mr. Gladstone has not adopted this course, and that he rather facilitates the task of the Unionists by stating all the difficulties which stand in the way of obtaining Home Rule without giving his followers the slightest idea how to meet them.

LORD HAMILTON'S PROPHESY.

A Quebecer Resents a Slur on the French Laurentian Colony.

LONDON, July 5.—Lord George Hamilton said to his electors that unless Great Britain was prepared to retaliate upon those nations having recourse to protection for the express purpose of shutting out English goods she would soon find herself deprived of her foreign markets.

Mr. Perrault protests in a letter against the description of Quebec by a correspondent to The Times as an "ignorant, priest-ridden country" and against other statements of the same character, which, he says, have been published with a view to influencing the Protestant vote on the Irish question. He regrets that such a paltry object should suffice to induce the maligning of a country which had twice preserved the Dominion to the British crown.

The strength of parties at dissolution is shown in the following table:

	C.	Lib.-U.	L.	N.	Total.
London	44	2	13	—	59
English boroughs	95	15	55	1	167
English counties	130	29	75	—	234
English universities	4	1	—	—	5
Wales—Boroughs	2	1	8	—	11
Wales—Counties	1	1	17	—	19
Scotland—Burghs	1	6	24	—	31
Scotland—Counties	8	9	22	—	39
Scotland—Universities	2	—	—	—	2
Ireland	14	2	—	85	101
Ireland—University	2	—	—	—	2
	303	66	215	86	670
	369		301		
Ministerial majority					68

"The Wrecker."—Mr. Stevenson's thrilling romance of the South Seas has been universally pronounced the most absorbing piece of fiction of the year, while appearing in Scribner's Magazine. It is a story of daring adventure, of lost treasure, of shipwreck, of rescue and of mutiny, worthy to rank with "Kidnapped" and "Treasure Island."
The Canadian edition is the only paper edition of "The Wrecker" published.

Millions of feet sold! Of what? Of Eureka Cotton Garden Hose. Look for the brand "Eureka." Toronto Rubber Co., 28 King-street west.

Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.
Cabinet photographs 25c., large size $3, direct from life of positions preferred by the family. Ask Herbert E. Simpson, 143 College-street. 136

Beware of the trashy imitations of the Eureka Garden Hose now on the market. Look for the brand "Eureka." Toronto Rubber Co., 28 King-street west. e

SWALLOWED BY THE WHALE

MR. MACLEAN'S TWO-CENT PASSENGER RATE VOTED DOWN.

The Vote Stood 128 Nays to 20 Yeas—The Member for East York Explains the Reason For the Faith That is in Him—John Chinaman Handled Without Gloves.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 5.—The greater portion of this morning's session was taken up with a discussion on the adoption of the report of the Debates Committee recommending some changes in the manner of printing and distributing debates next year. Propositions to abolish the debates altogether and another to limit reports to the House and omit supply and committee were made but not accepted, and the report was adopted.

Arraigning the Chinese.

On the second reading of the Chinese Immigration Act Mr. Gordon spoke strongly against Chinese immigration as being injurious to the labor, social and all other interests of British Columbia. They imported smallpox, leprosy and all kinds of diseases into the country, so much so that the province was forced to keep a lazzeretto on the island near Victoria. Whatever little money they made in the country they took out of it. He favored their exclusion, the same as was the case in the United States. The bill was read a second time.

The Civil Service Act was read a third time.

Two Cent Mileage.

Hon. Mr. Haggart moved the third reading of the bill to amend the Railway Act.

Mr. Maclean (East York) moved the amendment of which he had given notice, that a maximum rate of two cents per mile should be adopted on all railways in Canada. He said that he would first deal with the objection raised that Parliament had not the power to regulate railroads. He claimed that this Parliament, which had assisted the railroads by large subsidies and grants of land and had given them franchises, had power also to regulate railroads in every respect. This was a sound principle and one that could be maintained. Even the municipalities of the country had power to regulate their street railways, and surely if the municipalities had that power the Parliament of Canada had equal powers. The United States controlled its railways, as also did the countries in Europe. This railway problem in Canada, he said, was next to the labor question. His proposal for a two-cent passenger rate was in the interests of the people of the country. It would create increased travel, and greater intercourse between the provinces. It would have the effect of binding people together, and create a community of interests between different provinces.

Would Benefit Commerce.

Commerce would be greatly benefitted. He had met a great many Toronto merchants who said that if they could get cheaper travel they would send out more travelers, and consequently do more business. It was travel that made the man. This amendment was also in the interests of labor. There was always work in the country, but with high rates of travel the workman could not reach it. Cheaper travel would settle this matter.

His amendment would also operate in the interest of the railways. With greater travel the revenue of the railway would increase. This was shown by the lowering of the postage and telegraph rates. The traffic increased and the revenue also increased.

Mr. Van Horne was the great whale of Canada while he (Maclean) was a small fish, but it was time that the small fish did something before they would be gobbled up by the great whale. [Laughter.] Mr. Maclean then proceeded to show what had been accomplished in Hungary by the lowering of the rates.

It being 1 o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

When the House resumed Mr. Maclean concluded his speech by moving his amendment making it compulsory for railways to carry passengers at 2 cents per mile. His amendment would not apply to railways west of Port Arthur.

Mr. Wood Suggests the Railway Committee.

Mr. Wood (Brockville) said that the mover of the amendment learned something since he first introduced his amendment, having now curtailed it to a certain portion of the Dominion, while in the first instance it was applicable all over the Dominion. The proposition was one which involved consequences of a most important character to the whole Dominion. It would be unfair to adopt any such amendment until the whole question was made a subject of a Parliamentary enquiry. There was no doubt but the Railway Committee of the Privy Council had the power to remedy all matters connected with railways and Mr. Maclean ought to bring his grievances there for adjustment. The proposition was one which asked Parliament to deliberately confiscate rights which had been conferred on these companies by an act of Parliament. There was one grievance which he (Wood) intended bringing before Parliament next session in connection with railways, and that was the inconvenience caused to passengers in Eastern Ontario through the ignoring of connections between the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Railways. A passenger arriving at Brockville from Ottawa by the Canadian Pacific would just get there in time to see the Grand Trunk leaving the station.

Mr. Edgar Calls it Confiscation.

Mr. Edgar opposed the amendment, which would simply be one of confiscation considering the investments which had been made in these roads.

Dr. Sproule spoke in favor of the amendment. A poor man would have no chance to go and fight against a great corporation before the railway committee of the privy council.

Mr. Corby spoke against the amendment, stating that it would lower the wages of the working man.

Mr. Cockburn said it was absurd to come one day to Parliament and ask for millions of dollars to construct railways, which could not be constructed without this money, and then to bring in a resolution to the House to deprive these roads of one-third of their earnings. A pressure of this kind put upon the railway companies would cause a reduction of the wages of the railway employes. The House was not yet possessed of sufficient information to legislate upon such an important matter.

Lieut.-Col. Tisdale said that the mover would look in vain for any legislation which had reduced the maximum rates on railways except on the New York Central, and the circumstances connected with that change would be no precedent for the legislation which was now proposed. He denied that railway companies had not reduced their passengers' fares for 30 years and gave several instances to show that such was the case.

The Vote.

The House divided on the amendment, which was lost by 20 for to 128 against.

The 20 who voted for the amendment were:

YEAS—20.

Brechard.	Brodeur.	Brown.
Bruneau.	Choquette.	Cotter.
Denison.	Devlin.	Dupont.
Flint.	Girouard (Two Mountains).	Jeannotte.
Landerkin.	Leduc.	Maclean (E. Yrk)
McNeill.	Mignaulty.	O'Brien.
Sanborne.	Sproule.	

NAYS—128.

Allan.	Amyot.	Bain (Soulanges)
Bain (Wntwth)	Beith.	Bennett.
Bergeron.	Bergin.	Bernier.
Bourassa.	Bowell.	Bowers.
Bowman.	Boyle.	Burnham.
Calvin.	Cameron.	Campbell.
Carling.	Carpenter.	Caron (Sir Ad'lb)
Carroll.	Cartwright (Sir Richard).	Chapleau.
Christie.	Cochrane.	Cleveland.
Coatsworth.	Costigan.	Cockburn.
Corby.	Daly.	Craig.
Curran.	Desjardins (Hochelaga)	Davis.
Dawson.	Dickey.	Desjardins (L'lle
Earle.	Edgar.	Dyer.
Featherston.	Ferguson (Renf)	Fairbairn.
Foster.	Frechette.	Forbes.
Geoffrion.	Gibson.	Fremont.
Godbout.	Gordon.	Gillies.
Grieve.	Guay.	Grandbois.
Guillet.	Haggart.	Henderson.
Hughes.	Hutchins.	Ingram.
Innes.	Ives.	Kaulbach
Kenny.	Langelier.	Langevin (Sir H.
LaRiviere	Laurier.	Lavergne.
Lippe.	Livingston.	Macdonald (H'n.
M'cd'n'ld (Kfngs.	Macdonell, [Al.	McAlister.
M'cd'n'ld, [Vic.	M'D'ug'ld (Pict'n.	McGregor.
McLennan.	McLeod.	M'Millan (Hur'n.
McMillan (Vaudreuil).	McMullen.	Madill.
Masson.	Metcalfe.	Miller.
Mills (An'apolis).	Mills (Bothwell).	Moncrieff.
Monet.	Montague.	Northrup.
Ouimet.	Paterson (Br'nt).	Patterson (Colchester).
Perry.	Pridham.	Prouix.
Putnam.	Reid.	Rider.
Rinfret.	Robillard.	Roome.
Rosamond.	Ross (Dundas).	Ross (Lisgar).
Schriver.	Semple.	Simard.
Somerville.	Stairs.	Stevenson.
Thom's'n (Sir J.)	Tisdale.	Taylor.
Tyrwhitt.	Vaillancourt.	Turcotte.
Weldon.	White (Cardw'll)	Wallace.
Wilson.	Wood (Brockv'l)	Wilmot.

The bill was read a third time.

The Small Fry.

The debate and division in the House on Mr. Maclean's motion to fix the maximum passenger rate at two cents were significant. They showed first how powerful the railways are and next, that notwithstanding the strength of these corporations there were 20 members who believed that Parliament ought to regulate them. At one time it looked as if there would not be five men to ask for the yeas and nays, but once the debate got under way the idea that Parliament ought to do something in the matter spread and it was rather amusing to see how fast conversions began to be effected just about the time the division was taken.

What was still more significant was the fact that the argument of the railroads was put forward by railroad lawyers, such as J. D. Edgar, who has been identified with Grand Trunk legislation at Toronto and Ottawa for 20 years and Col. Tisdale, who has been an active promoter of many railway bills for years. If these men had been retained to present the case of the railways they could not have done the work better. One thing that they and the other speakers tried to make out was that Mr. Maclean's motion meant a reduction in the income of the roads. This the member for East York disclaimed and contended that his proposition was first of all in the interests of people who travel and next in the interest of the roads themselves, as a reduction in fare would be followed by an increase much greater in the number of persons traveling than of loss by reason in reduced fares.

Mr. Cockburn's pretension that the reduced fares would come out of the poor railway employe was slightly ridiculous.

The End Is Not Yet.

Mr. Maclean says he will take up the question next session and before the end of it is reached five times the number who voted with him to-day will vote for it in 1893.

The Senate Wakes Up.

The Senate had three sittings to-day and got through the second reading of the Redistribution bill after a long discussion and the voting down by 35 to 7 of Senator Boulton's amendment that the bill be referred to the Supreme Court for an opinion as to its constitutionality.

The criminal code will be taken up in the Senate to-morrow and a determined effort made to get it through so that prorogation may take place this week or Monday or Tuesday of next week. Should this be found impossible it is understood that a short bill will be introduced and passed authorizing the continuation of a consideration of the bill next year at the point it was left this year, so that the work done may not be lost. It is, therefore, pretty certain that prorogation, if it does not take place Friday night, will not be delayed beyond Tuesday.

The Washington Visit.

Just before the House adjourned Hon. Mr. Foster made a brief statement with regard to the visit of himself and Hon. Mr. Bowell to Washington. He said that they had prepared a minute of council which they had forwarded to the United States Government re canal tolls, and which would be laid on the table. It is substantially the same as the statements which have been sent from Washington and which have been published.

Beet Root Sugar.

Hon. Mr. Foster to-night gives notice that on Thursday night he will move the following resolution in committee of the whole:

That it is expedient to provide that the Governor-in-Council may authorize the payment out of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada, under such regulations and restrictions as are made by order in-council to the producers of any raw beet root sugar produced in Canada, wholly from beets grown therein between the first day of July, 1893, and June 30, 1895, of a bounty of 81 per 100 pounds, and in addition thereto to 3½ cents per 100 pounds for each degree, or fraction of a degree over 70 degrees shown by the polariscope test.

Clean, white teeth and a pure, sweet breath are always the result of using Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. It has no equal in all the world.

A Doctor Charged With Manslaughter.

STE. SCHOLASTIQUE, Que., July 5.—The July term of the Court of Queen's Bench convened here on Saturday, Judge Taschereau presiding. The grand jury returned a true bill for manslaughter for the poisoning of a child of one Latour, against Dr. Gaudet of St. Anu des Plaines.

The manufacture and sale of the Eureka Garden Hose (cotton rubber-lined) for the entire Dominion is controlled by Toronto Rubber Co., 28 King-street west. Note the brand "Eureka." In durability and strength it is unequalled. e

His Necktie Killed Him.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 5.—James Riley, a bridge builder of Brooklyn, N.Y., committed suicide in the county jail to-day by strangling himself with his necktie. He was arrested yesterday as a suspicious character.

Eureka Cotton Garden Hose. It is the best. It is the best. Every length branded "Eureka." Toronto Rubber Co., 28 King-street west. e

Married 8000 Runaways.

ABERDEEN, Ohio, July 5.—Peni Massie Beasley, who has married over 4000 runaway couples here, is dying.

Beware of the trashy imitations of the Eureka Garden Hose now on the market. Look for the brand "Eureka." Toronto Rubber Co., 28 King-street west. e

AN ANTI-SEMITIC TRIAL.

A HEBREW CHARGED WITH KILLING A CHRISTIAN BOY.

The Steamer City of Chicago Still Pounding to Pieces on the Rocks—A Number of Anarchists Sentenced in Germany and Italy—General Foreign News of a Night.

BERLIN, July 5.—The trial of the Jewish butcher, Buschhoff, charged with the murder at Xanten in June, 1891, of a Christian boy named Hegmann, opened at Cleves to-day.

Buschhoff pleaded not guilty, and the president of the court pointed out to the jury that the sole alleged motive for the crime was the desire of the accused for revenge because of damage done to Jewish gravestones.

Hegmann's mutilated body was found in a stable, and Buschhoff was suspected of the crime by certain zealous anti-Semitics, who declared that he had murdered the boy in order that his blood might be used in the observance of Jewish ritual.

Buschhoff was arrested months ago for the murder of Hegmann, but was subsequently released, owing to lack of evidence. Anti-Semitic agitation increased, however, to such a degree that the authorities finally had Buschhoff re-arrested.

STILL ON THE ROCKS.

The City of Chicago Pounding to Pieces On the Irish Coast.

LONDON, July 5.—The stranded steamer City of Chicago bumped heavily all night during a gale that caused a heavy sea to run. She has shifted her position and now lies with her stern closer to the rocks. Her stern has swung more broadside on against the cliff. Two tugs got lines from her stern and commenced to wing at daylight to keep her from swinging her broadside on the rocks. The weather is moderating.

A salvage steamer has arrived at Queenstown with a hundred tons of nearly dry cargo from the City of Chicago. The crew remain aboard. A great portion of the steamer's cargo has been transferred to the other steamers attending her.

A tug laden with goods and a part of the fresh beef that comprised a portion of the City of Chicago's cargo has gone to Milford Haven.

CIPRIANI SENT TO PRISON.

Several Other Anarchists Sentenced For Rioting Last Year.

ROME, July 5.—The Court of Appeals today sentenced the Anarchists who had been accused of participation in the May Day riots of 1891.

Cipriani, one of the leaders, was sentenced to 20 months' solitary confinement. Thirty-eight others were variously sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from eight to 25 months.

BERLIN, July 5.—A number of the Anarchists tried by the Imperial Tribunal at Leipsic for high treason, in having distributed seditious fly sheets among the soldiers, were sentenced to-day. Hoener was sentenced to five years, three months of penal servitude; Camin and Rennthaler each to six years, six months penal servitude; Ruff to five years, six months of the same punishment, and Wiener to four years' imprisonment. Dobberstein was acquitted.

The Cholera Scourge.

LONDON, July 6.—The Times St. Petersburg correspondent says that according to the latest official report there were 60 fresh cases of cholera and 91 deaths in Baku on July 2. Six deaths from cholera are reported from various other places in Trans-Caucasia and two fresh cases are reported from Tiflis.

Want No Missionaries in Africa.

PARIS, July 5.—Complaints have recently been received from the Governor of Algeria reciting that the efforts of British missionaries to make proselytes in that country would be likely to cause disturbances. In consequence of these complaints M. Waddington, the French Ambassador at London, has drawn the attention of Lord Salisbury to the subject in a letter, saying that unless the missionaries withdraw of their own volition the position of France will be painful.

Flashes From the Cable.

Herr Geyer, an Austrian land proprietor, yesterday attempting to make the ascent of Griming Mountain, near Aus Zee, in Moravia, missed his footing and fell into a chasm. He was instantly killed.

A riotous mob attempted to force the prison at Calahorra, Spain, with the object of rescuing the convicts. Several regiments of cavalry and infantry were ordered to the prison to quell the disturbance. Martial law has been proclaimed.

Matthias Hadolt, who was convicted at the Drome Assizes of the murder of Father Ildefonse, the procurator of the Trappist monastery at Aiguebelle and who afterwards robbed the monastery, was executed by the guillotine at Valence, France, yesterday. The next person who will be guillotined in France will be Ravachol, the notorious Anarchist, murderer and thief.

Made a Prophecy and Died.

ST. CATHARINES, July 5.—Barnabas A. Haynes, aged 52, a farmer on the Hamilton road, awoke this morning about 5 o'clock and asked his wife if the wind was blowing. She said she thought so, and he turned over in the bed remarking that it would likely rain during the day. In a moment afterwards Mrs. Haynes noticed that he made a peculiar struggle to get his breath, when in almost a twinkling he expired, death being evidently caused by heart failure.

"The Wrecker."—Mr. Stevenson's thrilling romance of the South Seas has been universally pronounced the most absorbing piece of fiction of the year, while appearing in Scribner's Magazine. It is a story of daring adventure, of lost treasure, of shipwreck, of rescue and of mutiny, worthy to rank with "Kidnapped" and "Treasure Island."
The Canadian edition is the only paper edition of "The Wrecker" published.

Paisley Boy Drowned.
PAISLEY, Ont., July 5.—The body of Arthur Webster, grandson of Joseph McDonald, about 8 years old, was found in the willow creek last evening. It is supposed that the little fellow had been playing on the bridge on his way home and had fallen in where the water was some three feet deep.

Ask for the Toronto Rubber Company's Tennis Shoes. Finest in the market. For sale everywhere. e

She Caught Him Through a Mask.
FINDLAY, Ohio, July 5.—Two years ago Miss Clara Hoover, employed in a manufactory here, wrote her name on a mask she had just completed. Months later John McMurray of Cleveland, Ohio, wrote to her and to-day the couple are in the East on their wedding trip.

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Clarets. The largest stock of any house in Ontario. Special reduction in 5 and 10 case lots. Mara & Co., 280 and 282 Queen-street west. Telephone 713. e

New Goods.
We have the pleasure of announcing to all dressy people that our stock of summer cashmere vests is the finest shown in Toronto at popular prices. Richardson's, the popular men's furnisher, 65 King-street west.

THROUGH THE PORTALS OF DEATH.

How a Sloop Laden With Smuggled Chinese Reached Another Country.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., July 5.—Yesterday an unknown sloop bound for the American side from Victoria, B.C., upset near Race Rocks. A severe storm prevailed at the time.

It is thought the sloop sailed from Victoria Sunday night laden with contraband Chinese.

TORONTO PRESBYTERY.

Business Transacted of Interest to the Denomination in the Queen City.

The regular meeting of the Toronto Presbytery was held yesterday morning.

The resignation of Mr. George Burnfield of the South Side Presbyterian Church was accepted and Rev. Mr. Wallace was selected to supply the pulpit pending a permanent appointment.

Rev. Mr. Burnfield spoke briefly and pointed out that there were now 183 members on the church roll compared with 43 three years ago when he accepted the pastorate. The sum of $500 had been wiped off the church debt each year.

Rev. Dr. Kellogg, who goes to India to assist in translating the Bible into Hindoo, intimated that he would tender his resignation in September.

The call of the Rev. John Young, B.A., to St. Enoch's Church was read and sanctioned, and the Rev. G. M. Milligan was appointed to prosecute the call before the Hamilton Presbytery at their next meeting.

The Rev. W. J. Hunter moved that the the Presbytery, in pursuance of the decision of the General Assembly in appointing the Rev. R. P. McKay of the Parkdale Presbyterian Church, to the office of secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, release that gentleman from the pastorship of the Parkdale Church.

The commissioners appointed to appear on behalf of the congregation stated that the congregation, although deeply regretting the loss of Mr. McKay, yet were willing to concur in the action of the General Assembly.

The call of the Rev. O. E. Neilly to the Presbyterian Church in the village of Bolton was sustained.

A committee was appointed to prepare a resolution of condolence with the Rev. R. Y. Thomson, B.D., professor in Knox College, on account of the death of his wife.

Rev. John Neil applied on behalf of the Davenport mission for organization. A motion was passed that proper steps be taken to organize the said