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Of Every Description.
Toronto Rubber Company,
T. McIlroy, Jr., & Co.
King-Street West. Factories—Port Dalhousie.

THIRTEENTH YEAR. MONDAY MORNING, MAY 23 1892 ONE CENT.

SALISBURY ON FAIR TRADE.

The Meaning of the Premier's Utterances at Hastings.

VERBATIM REPORT OF THE SPEECH

"Member of Parliament" Sees in It the Issue of the Forthcoming Election.

G. W. SMALLEY CALLS IT RETALIATION BY ENGLAND

(Member Parliament's Cable in the New York Sunday Tribune.)

LONDON, May 22.—Since Sir Robert Peel, in 1846, decreed the abolition of the corn laws and the virtual establishment of the system of free imports, no Prime Minister has taken so bold a step as Lord Salisbury in his speech at Hastings last Wednesday, for he announced that Great Britain cannot go on much longer fighting hostile tariffs with free imports and that she must adopt a policy of retaliation. His words admit of no possibility of being misunderstood. After contending that the principle of taking in the goods of all nations duty free might be very noble but it was not business, he boldly crossed the dividing line and said:

I would impress upon you that if you intend in this conflict of commercial treaties to hold your own you must be prepared, if need be, to inflict upon nations who injure you the penalty which is in your hands of refusing them access to your markets.

The Beginning of the End.

This memorable declaration was received with prolonged cheers by the audience as the beginning of the end of bogus free trade in England. More than once I have ventured to call your attention to what is coming on the recent offer of Canada to receive English goods on favorable terms. If England would treat Canada in the same spirit it would tend much to bring the question into the field of practical politics. That offer called for an answer.

Lord Salisbury, as the head of the Tory party, advises the people to accept it; and observes the time he chooses for this new departure—the eve of the general election. He practically is willing to make retaliatory duties one of the issues on which his appeal to the people is based.

The Reason of It.

Why is this? Because a great change has passed over English public opinion in reference to the whole subject. Workingmen see that we have not got free trade and that we are not likely to get it while all foreign nations are allowed to pour their goods into this country duty free, and not one of them will take in English goods until a duty of from 50 to 100 per cent. has been upon clapped them. That, as Salisbury says, "is not business," and English traders see it.

"The power which we have never reason to complain of," says the Prime Minister, "is this," and then he puts out a very skilful feeler. "The United States sends us food and raw materials; as manufacturers, we can't tax them. 'No' will be the answer from Lancashire and Yorkshire, not generally, but we can in individual cases." Canadian and Indian wheat, Australian cattle and dead meat we can take in free of all duties and they will be enough for our purpose. The commodities from the United States must have a duty levied upon them just as English goods are dealt with over there."

England Will Have Fair Play.

Lord Salisbury could not well go into all this, but he knows perfectly well what his argument leads up to. The United States cannot expect to pierce the side of England with McKinley tariffs and have the English markets left perpetually open to her. There must be some sense of reason in commercial dealings. England hoped for fair play and now she sees she can never get it by persuasion she will by other means.

I for one shall go to my constituents largely on this trade question; so with a good many others.

I found the workingmen profoundly agitated about the prospects of their various trades. Statistics show them the gross volume of our business has not fallen off. No, but where are the profits? They have almost reached the vanishing point, and presently wages must fall. Market after market is being closed to English goods, but all the world can send what they like here. Our workingmen cannot be persuaded that this is what Sir Robert Peel and Cobden mean by free trade. English industries are being bled to death. Foreigners stand and laugh at us. Now for a change.

Cursed With Bell, Book and Candle.

Of course Lord Salisbury's declaration will create a frightful din. Professors and statisticians will come out and curse him with bell, book and candle, but the die is cast and the Tory party is at last committed to a policy of retaliation. England is wealthy and can fight it out. Her colonies, as Canada has shown, are eager to join her. Without them she would be helpless, for food supplies from the outside she must have. With them she can do anything. What you will now see is a most determined movement in favor of duties on certain imports from the United States and other countries. It may not succeed just yet, but it is a winning policy, for the great bulk of the working classes are resolved to have it. Let the farmers of the west and your business men generally take note of this fact.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

CRITICIZED BY SMALLEY.

Not a Reckless Comment, But a Well-Considered Declaration.

(G. W. Smalley's Cable Letter in N.Y. Sunday Tribune.)

LONDON, May 23.—Man does not live by politics alone, and there are signs in Lord Salisbury's speech that imprudent though it may be, and terrifying to the mere politician, it is not light-hearted, not a reckless or casual comment, but a well-considered declaration.

He refers at the beginning to the general election. He belives he shall win it, but he asks his audience to remember that they may have even larger matters to regard. Protection is one of those larger matters. His tenure of the Foreign Office has forced it upon his attention. He has had to look on at a war of commercial treaties in which he could not take a hand. What he says on that part of the subject is the testimony of an expert and is extremely interesting. I will return to it in a moment. It forced him to reflect, to consider opinions which perhaps came to him as a tradition or were breathed in with the air about him. He plainly became convinced that something must be done to wake England out of the lethargy in which she lies. He bethought himself that he could speak with more authority while he was still Prime Minister and still Foreign Minister. Therefore, it is, I imagine, that he deliberately accepted the political risk involved in raising a fresh issue, and this issue above all, and resolved to speak out. There is, indeed, no trace of impulse or wantonness in what he says. If you once admit that he was to speak at all, every sentence bears the stamp of meditation and of slow conviction.

What England's Prosperity Depends Upon.

The prosperity of this country depends, says Lord Salisbury, most truly, on its external trade. That is one of those larger issues of which he reminded his Hastings audience. He is quite aware that, if he says a word about it, the free traders will call him a protectionist. So they do. He knows that he will be held guilty of all the other crimes which an ingenious imagination can attach to commercial heterodoxy. So he is. Neither of these awful consequences appals him. He deals with his critics in advance. They think themselves the depositories of the true free trade faith. They are not. Their doctrine is to the true free trade what the Talmud is to the Old Testament. The Talmud is the invention of Rabbinical commentaries. The new free trade is the invention of doctrinaires, of pedants, of men without a particle of knowledge, or clear mind. The sensible economist of to-day has to contend with the strange and unreasonable glosses which the modern free trade rabbis have foisted upon it. I should think the nickname of rabbi might stick.

Pithily Put.

"We live," says the Foreign Minister of Great Britain, "amid a war of tariffs, and Great Britain has deliberately stripped herself of the armor and weapons by which the battle is to be fought." It could not be put more pithily. Lord Salisbury, a born fighter, has to sit in Downing-street and look on helpless. Every nation is negotiating with every other nation. Every power wants something of every other power, and has something to offer in return, but no power "cares two straws about getting the commercial favor of Great Britain." Why; because Great Britain has granted everything and got nothing in return.

Meet Tariffs With Tariffs.

On such terms as these, continues Lord Salisbury, England will get nothing. She does in fact get nothing. Her hope, he plainly thinks, lies in what he calls a retaliatory policy. He does not promise to adopt it. The traditional policy cannot, he admits, be altered, "unless we are convinced that a large majority of the country is with us." The "we" is worth nothing. It is as if Lord Salisbury were speaking not for himself only, but for the Government. Whether he be or not, he exhorts men to think for themselves, to form their own opinions according to common sense, careless whether they be field orthodox or not. He dwells upon the necessity of meeting tariffs with tariffs. "I would impress upon you that, if you intend in this conflict of commercial treaties to hold your own, you must be prepared, if need be, to inflict upon the nations which injure you the penalty which is in your hands of refusing them access to your markets." [Cheers, and a voice: "Common sense at last."]

America the Exception.

That a policy of retaliation cannot be carried out completely, Lord Salisbury admits. America is the first and greatest exception. England cannot shut out American food or American cotton. He reaches, therefore, this curious result, that, though America is the power England has "most to complain of," retaliation against America is impossible. England must content herself with retaliating against the countries from which she imports luxuries—wines, silks and the like. He would not shrink from diminishing the consumption or enhancing the cost of luxuries; another good American idea. The rabbis confuse luxuries and necessities. They say everything must be given to the consumer. Well, if the consumer is the man who maintains the industries of the country, Lord Salisbury is ready to agree with the rabbis.

Harming the Unionist Cause.

It is too soon to judge whether, as at first sight seems likely, this speech will harm the Unionist cause. The Gladstonians call it a protectionist speech. It is not quite that, though it clearly means that Lord Salisbury would strike at France, if he could. French free traders, accordingly, assail it and him. There are no telegrams from America and nothing to show whether it has attracted attention there. It well deserves to. What Lord Salisbury has done is more. He opens a question which was thought to be closed. Free trade has been the accepted dogma of both English parties for more than a generation, the faith of a majority for fifty years. Now it is challenged, and the old fight may have to be fought over again. "Common sense at last!" cried one of his hearers at Hastings. There is indeed plenty of common sense in Lord Salisbury. His retaliation is only another form of that reciprocity to which Mr. Blaine has given a larger meaning than ever in America, and on which he has based a great policy. Once more it has to be said, therefore, that it is the Tories and not the Radicals in England whose minds are most open to American ideas.

Cobden Club and the British Trade Policy.

LONDON, May 22.—In view of the recent utterances of Lord Salisbury the Cobden Club has adopted resolutions declaring that it will welcome all efforts that are based upon sound economical principles to draw closer the relations between Great Britain and her colonies. The resolutions further declare that the club is convinced that a fiscal union of the empire by differential tariffs levied against the rest of the world, which are advocated in certain quarters, would be politically dangerous and economically disastrous. The only practical fiscal federation of the empire, the resolutions say, must be based on free trade and on the self-governing colonies adopting the non-protective policy of Great Britain.

THE SPEECH IN FULL.

A Verbatim Report of the Premier's Famous Hastings Address.

LONDON, May 22.—The following is a verbatim report of Lord Salisbury's tariff speech at Hastings. He said:

"There is another matter which occupies our minds, and in which I think the prosperity of this country is greatly involved. allude to the question of our external trade.

"After all, this little island lives as a trading island. We could not produce in foodstuffs enough to sustain the population that lives in this island, and it is only by the great industries which exist here, and which find markets in foreign countries, that we are able to maintain the vast population by which this island is inhabited.

"But a danger is growing up. Forty or 50 years ago everybody believed that free trade had conquered the world, and they prophesied that every nation would follow the example of England and give itself up to absolute free trade.

"The results are not exactly what they prophesied, but the more adverse the results were the more the devoted prophets of free trade declared that all would come right at last.

"The worse the tariffs of foreign countries became the more confident were the prophecies of an early victory, but we see now, after many years' experience that explain it, how many foreign nations are raising, one after another, a wall—a brazen wall of protection—around their shores which excludes us from their markets, and, so far as they are concerned, do their best to kill our trade, and this state of things does not get better. On the contrary, it constantly seems to get worse.

The Penalty of Speaking.

"Now, of course, if I utter a word with reference to free trade I shall be accused of being a Protectionist, of a desire to overthrow free trade and of all the other crimes which an ingenious imagination can attach to a commercial heterodoxy.

"But, nevertheless, I ask you to set yourselves free from all that merely vituperative doctrine and to consider whether the true doctrine of free trade carries you as far as some of these gentlemen would wish you to go.

"Every true religion has its counterpart in inventions and legends and traditions, which grow upon that religion. The Old Testament had its Canonical books and had also its Talmud and its Mishnah, the inventions of rabbinical commentators.

"There are a Mishnah and a Talmud constantly growing up. One of the difficulties we have to contend with is the strange and unreasonable doctrine which these rabbis have imposed upon us.

"If we look abroad into the world we see it. In the office which I have the honor to hold I am obliged to see a great deal of it.

"We live in an age of a war of tariffs. Every nation is trying how it can, by agreement with its neighbor, get the greatest possible protection for its own industries and at the same time the greatest possible access to the markets of its neighbors.

"This kind of negotiation is continually going on. It has been going on for the last year and a half with great activity.

"I want to point out to you that what I observe is that while A is very anxious to get a favor of B and B is anxious to get a favor of C, nobody cares two straws about getting the commercial favor of Great Britain. [Cheers.]

The Reason for It.

"What is the reason of that? It is that in this great battle Great Britain has deliberately stripped herself of the armor and the weapons by which the battle has to be fought.

"You cannot do business in this world of evil and suffering on those terms. If you go to market you must bring money with you. If you fight, you must fight with the weapons with which those you have to contend against are fighting.

"It is not easy for you to say 'I am a Quaker; I do not fight at all; I have no weapon,' and to expect that people will pay the same regard to you and be as anxious to obtain your good will, and to consult your interests as they will be of the people who have retained their armor and still hold their weapons. ["Hear, hear."]

"The weapon with which they all fight is admission to their own markets, that is to say, A says to B, 'If you will make your duties such that I can sell in your market I will make my duties such that you can sell in my market.'

"But we begin by saying we will levy no duties on anybody, and we declare that it would be contrary and disloyal to the glorious and sacred doctrine of free trade to levy any duty on anybody for the sake of what we can get by it. [Cheers.]

"The opinion of this country has always been that retaliation has been opposed to what is called a retaliatory policy. [A voice: "No, no!"]

"Oh, but it has. We, as the Government of the country, have laid it down for ourselves as a strict rule from which there is no departure, and we are bound not to alter the traditional policy of the country unless we are convinced that a large majority of the country is with us—[cheers]—because in these foreign affairs consistency of policy is beyond all things necessary. [Cheers.]

As a Councillor to the Public.

"But, though that is the case, still if I may aspire to fill the office of a councillor to the public mind, I should ask you to form your own opinions without reference to traditions or denunciations, not to care two straws whether you are orthodox or not, but to form your opinions according to the dictates of common sense—I would impress upon you that if you intend in this conflict of commercial treaties to hold your own, you must be prepared if need be to inflict upon the nations which injure you the penalty which is in your hands, that of refusing them access to your markets. [Loud and prolonged cheers, and a voice, "Common sense at last."]

"There is a reproach in that interruption, but I have never said anything else—[laughter]—but there is a great difficulty.

"The power we have most reason to complain of is the United States, and what we want the United States to furnish us with mostly are articles of food essential to the feeding of the people and raw materials necessary to our manufactures, and we cannot exclude one or the other without serious injury to ourselves.

"Now, I am not in the least prepared, for the sake of wounding other nations, to inflict any dangerous or serious wound upon ourselves.

"We must confine ourselves, at least for the present, to those subjects on which we should not suffer very much, whether the importation continued or diminished.

"But what I complain about of the rabbis of whom I have just spoken is that they confuse this vital point. [Cheers.] They say that everything must be given to the consumer. Well, if the consumer is the man who maintains the industries of the country or is the people at large, I agree with the rabbis.

Prices That Cannot be Raised.

You cannot raise the price of wood or of raw material, but there is an enormous mass of other articles of importation from other countries besides the United States which are mere matters of luxurious consumption—[cheers]—and if it is a question of wine or silk or spirits or gloves or lace, or anything of that kind—[a voice: 'Hops!' and cheers]—yes, there is a good deal to be said for hops—but in those cases I should not in the least shrink from diminishing the consumption and interfering with the comfort of the excellent people who consume these articles of luxury, for the purpose of maintaining our rights in this commercial war and of insisting on our rights of access to the markets of our neighbors. [Cheers.]

"This is a very heterodox doctrine, I know, and I should be excommunicated for maintaining it. [Laughter.]

"I am not sure at all that you will escape from a similar anathema, and therefore I warn you of the risks you are incurring in listening to me. [Laughter.]

"But as one's whole duty is to say what he thinks to the people of this country, I am bound to say that our rabbis have carried the matter too far.

"We must distinguish between consumer and consumer, and while jealously preserving the rights of a consumer who is co-extensive with a whole industry, or with the whole people of the country, we may fairly use our power over an importation which merely ministers to luxury, in order to maintain our own in this great commercial battle.

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THE QUEEN AND THE KHEDIVE

EGYPT'S RULER MADE A KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

Fifteen Members of an Australian Football Team Drowned—Seven Thousand Bales of Cotton Destroyed in an Egyptian Warehouse—The King of the Taraway Islands Killed by Rebellious Chiefs.

LONDON, May 22.—The Queen has conferred the decoration of the order of the Bath upon the Khedive of Egypt.

ANARCHY ON MARSHALL ISLANDS.

The King of the Taraway Islands Killed by Rebellious Chiefs.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—The schooner Orion, which has arrived from Jaluit, Marshall Islands, brings news of troublous times in the group. She brought up among her passengers C. H. Gibson. He reports that the native king on the Islands of Taraway was killed by some of his chiefs who rebelled against him, and that Anarchy prevails on the group.

He Lighted the Funeral Wreaths.

PARIS, May 22.—Ravachol has confessed that he violated the tomb of Baroness Rochetaillo. He says he got no jewels. When his lantern went out he lighted the funeral wreaths, so that he might continue searching the body for valuabls.

Footballers Drowned.

MELBOURNE, Australia, May 23.—An open boat in which 15 members of a football team were being taken across the bay to Port Philip by two fishermen has been found bottom up and all were drowned. One body has been recovered.

Cable Flashes.

London has a new morning half-penny newspaper—The Leader.

Queen Victoria took extra precautions against Anarchists on her way to Balmoral.

A youth named William William has been sentenced to be hanged at Manchester for murdering a boy named William Kennedy.

The Lord Mayor of London has set out to raise a public subscription of at least £10,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the Mauritius cyclone.

Herr Wesselitzka, a Russian who married Miss Monroe of Central New York, has been expelled from Germany for circulating false reports about the health of the Emperor.

Seven thousand bales of cotton were consumed in the fire that partially destroyed the great cotton warehouses at Hinet-El-Bassel, Egypt. The fire originated among some loose cotton. Its cause is not known.

A farmer named Flynn, returning from Monte Fair to his home at Gourock, two young daughters being with him, was beaten to death with stones 300 yards from his house. His offence consisted in taking a vacant farm which his murderers thought he ought not to have taken.

BLAINE THE MAN.

The Pinned Knight to Be the Republican Nominee for President.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—The Enquirer this morning prints this despatch from its Washington correspondent, which, in view of the warm social relations between Mr. Blaine and Mr. John R. McLean, may be regarded as significant:

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The convention to be held in Minneapolis on June 7 will nominate James G. Blaine for the office of President of the United States.

This information is given in advance because the mission of The Enquirer is to print the news. It is not based on street gossip or idle conversation. It is a living indisputable fact.

Ever since the name of Blaine has been connected with the nomination its ratification required only his assent. Up to within 48 hours ago this was held. It is no longer withheld. Mr. Blaine has spoken to this extent: "I will do nothing to prevent my nomination."

To enjoy a sound mind in a sound body use Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum, which has no equal as a regulator of the entire system.

Through Wagner Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car Toronto to New York via West Shore Route.

The West Shore through sleeping car leaves Union Station, Toronto, at 4.55 p.m. daily except Sunday, arrives in New York at 10.10 a.m. Returning this car leaves New York at 5 p.m., arriving in Toronto at 10.25 a.m. Sundays leaves Toronto at 12.50 p.m., connecting with through car at Hamilton.

Madame Vermilyea's Artistic Corsets to order, fitted to the form while you wait. 338 Spadina-avenue.

Badges for the 24th.

Badges for the Woodbine Races on the 24th for sale on Monday only at J. E. Ellis & Co.'s, jewelers, 3 King-street east.

The Report Was Baseless.

Special inquiries made on Saturday show that the information given to The World as to the alleged suicide of Barrister Nelson was baseless. Mr. Nelson is in the Northwest and was never in New York. The World regrets that it was misled in so serious a matter.

Baseball—Detroit Athletic Club v. Varsity, Toronto grounds. Morning 10.30, afternoon 4, Queen's Birthday.

Old Chum Plug.

There is no "Surprise Party" in this brand of tobacco. The Filler is as good as the wrapper and the quality unequalled by any other brand in the market. D. Ritchie & Co., Montreal. 136

Baseball—Two Games, Toronto Grounds, To-morrow. D. A. C. v. Varsity.

The Town Votes Yea; The Township Nay.

BLENHEIM, Ont., May 22.—The bylaw for granting a bonus to the L. E. & D. R. Railway was carried in town by a majority of 195; 229 for, and 34 against, but it was defeated in the township of Harwich.

Send us a post card and have sent home a dollar's worth (6 crates) of dry kindling-wood. Harvie & Co., 20 Sheppard-street. Telephone 1570. 136

Bob Leadley's crack ball-tossers from Detroit play Varsity two games to-morrow.

A Story in Every Jot.

Campanini, the singer, is ill with rheumatism at Lincoln, Neb.

Parker, the negro, charged with killing a Pole at Niagara Falls, has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

Four persons, three women and a man, were killed by the explosion of the Ætna Pyrotechnic Works at Hartford, Ct.

Oswego loses about $400,000 by the Saturday morning fire, which destroyed every elevator in the city but one.

Nashville's best citizens couldn't find the negro they wanted to lynch, so they didn't lynch him.

The Brethren in Christ at their conference at Stevensville, Ont., refused to maintain paid missionary workers.

Joseph Chevalier was cut to pieces on the C.P.R. near St. Jerome, Que., Saturday and his body strewn along the track for a distance of 50 yards.

The roof of the First Methodist Church at Pittsburg, the church in which the Murphy movement began, collapsed Saturday, injuring seven workmen, two fatally.

By a head collision on the Cotton Belt Railroad near Greden, Ark., Saturday, seven persons, two of them lady passengers, were killed. The accident was caused by one of the crews disobeying orders.

SCARED A TRAMP WITH A PISTOL

And Then, While Examining the Weapon Fatally Shot Her Sister.

MATTAWA, Ont., May 22.—The wife of C.P.R. Section Foreman Taylor, who was alone in the house with her sister, observed a tramp coming in the direction of the house. She barricaded the door and armed herself with her husband's revolver, and when the tramp appeared at the window shoved the pistol under his nose and frightened him away.

After the tramp had left the women decided to examine the revolver when, as usual, it discharged, the bullet lodging in the sister's abdomen.

Dr. Haentschell was summoned, but decided that probing would be dangerous. The woman is very low.

A BLIND BEGGAR DEPORTED.

He Was 15 Years in Toronto and Went to Buffalo Last November.

BUFFALO, May 22.—Inspector De Barry deported a blind beggar to Canada yesterday. His name is Thomas Blythe, and he was the mendicant whose oral appeal, "Buy a pencil from a poor, blind man, if you please," was so familiar to those who were frequently down town.

Blythe is an Englishman who lived in Toronto for 15 years before he came to this city last November. De Barry's attention was called to his case by the Charity Organization Society, and the inspector decided to send him back to Canada.

Blythe protested, but to no purpose. Mr. De Barry accompanied him to the ferry yesterday afternoon and saw him landed on the other side.

TOOK A FIT ON THE TRACK

And Was Cut to Pieces By a Freight Train.

COLBORNE, Ont., May 22.—Shortly after 1 o'clock to-day James Ryan, aged 37, a laborer working on the double track 3 miles east of this place, while walking on the track, fell in a fit, to which he was subject and had had several during the fore part of the day.

While lying on the track Ryan was struck by an eastbound freight. His skull was completely stove in and death must have been instantaneous.

He had been working here about 10 days and came from Toronto. It is supposed he has a brother a boot and shoe merchant in Toronto. The body was removed to Hennessy's boarding house awaiting orders from his friends.

Parrish's Peculiar Plea.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 22.—Judge Vance on Saturday sentenced Charles Parrish to Jackson Prison for four years for having three wives. Parrish said he thought he had a right to desert a wife in Canada and come to the United States and get a new one.

D. A. C. v. Varsity, Toronto Baseball Grounds, to-morrow. Admission 25c, ladies free, grand stand 15c.

Drew a Revolver on His Wife.

SARNIA, May 22.—George Howe, market clerk of Port Huron, was jailed here Saturday night for pointing a revolver at his wife. The couple were separated, and their child is in the convent. Howe was taking the little girl for a walk when her mother came upon them. A dispute followed, when Howe drew a revolver. His arrest followed.

Baseball—Detroit Athletic Club v. Varsity, Toronto grounds. Morning 10.30, afternoon 4, Queen's Birthday.

The Great Race To-morrow.

The city is filled with visitors from all over the Dominion and the States, who are here to witness the race for the Queen's Plate, the great event at Woodbine Park to-morrow. Our guests from out of town will thus have ample time to inspect the display of stylish sealskin garments for ladies and gentlemen at Messrs. W. & D. Dineen's, Toronto's fashionable furriers and hatters, corner King and Yonge-streets. Dineen's popular spring sale of ladies' sealskin jackets and capes at the actual cost of material and manufacture will terminate finally this week. Good judges of choice sealskin garments are best able to appreciate the inducements for a wise investment that are embodied in Dineen's prices. They are fully 50 per cent. lower than sealskin garments may be bought for next fall. This is a matter worth enquiring into to-day. The stores, corner King and Yonge-streets, will remain open until 10.30 to-night.

D. A. C. v. Varsity, Toronto Baseball Grounds, to-morrow. Admission 25c, ladies free, grand stand 15c.

Drowned While Fishing.

OTTAWA, May 22.—The 11-year-old son of Wellington Presley of Plantagenet fell from a log while fishing in the South Nation River and was drowned.

D. A. C. and Varsity, the strongest amateur nines of United States and Canada, at the Toronto Baseball Grounds, morning and afternoon, May 24.

Local Jottings.

About 8000 appeals to be put on the voters' list for legislative purposes have been received by the City Clerk.

William Price, 140 Elizabeth-street, is under arrest charged with the larceny of $25 from Thomas McGlasher.

The plan for the St. John's Hospital concert opens at Messrs. Suckling & Sons' this morning at 10 o'clock.

There were reported at the Medical Health Office last week 40 cases of diphtheria, 6 typhoid and 14 scarlet fever.

An exhibition of distinctively Southern products and scenes is to be made at the Buffalo Exposition, which takes place Aug. 17-27.

Superintendent Hamilton of the Waterworks Department will tender his evidence on Contractor MacNamee's claims on Wednesday.

Andrew Curran, 80 Stafford-street, is in custody charged with stealing some pieces of harness from parties unknown.

With the City Clerk last week there were registered 104 births, 75 deaths and 24 marriages, against 89 births, 54 deaths and 18 marriages the previous week.

S. H. Blake will deliver a lecture to the East End Sunday School Workers' Association in Berkeley-street Church to-night. His subject will be a "Talk With Teachers."

Surrogate court proceedings took place yesterday in these estates: Mrs. Matilda Judson, $200; John Saunders, $1000; William Clarkson, Etobicoke, $12,554.

Mrs. Morton, wife of James Morton, coachman for Mr. G. A. Cox, died on Saturday of inflammation of the kidneys. Mr. Morton is a prominent Orangeman and has the sympathy of his brethren as well as many friends.

Miss Smith, Uxbridge; Mr. Stewart, Guelph; T. L. Pennni, Ottawa; A. S. Cronk, Peterboro; J. H. Cromble, Ottawa; I. S. Kennedy, London; Dr. Coates, Newmarket; Dr. E. C. Bingham, Newmarket, are at the Lake View Hotel.

The Art League exhibition of sketches and studies from life by the members is announced to open at their rooms in the Imperial Bank building on Thursday next, when the public are invited to view what is sure to be an interesting collection.

An extra force of police will be on hand at the Cricket Grounds to-morrow while the 48th Highlanders and 13th Battalion are drilling. A space will be reserved for subscribers and invited guests, to whom admittance will be granted by ticket only. No carriages will be allowed on the west side of the review grounds.

One of the best of the holiday excursions now in preparation is the Dry Goods Excursion. This year it is to Hamilton, and from the many natural advantages and special features, such as the St. George's Society fete and lacrosse and baseball matches, warrant the participants in expecting a most enjoyable time.

The County Orange Lodge of East York at their meeting at Island Creek decided to abandon the proposed procession to Markham and to join with the brethren in Toronto at the 12th of July demonstration. County Master Lowrey was appointed to represent the lodge at the approaching meeting of Supreme Grand Lodge to be held in Montreal.

D. A. C. and Varsity, the strongest amateur nines of United states and Canada, at Toronto Baseball Grounds, morning and afternoon, May 24.

A MONSTER REMOVED.

Deeming Dies at the Hands of the Deemster.

HANGED AT MELBOURNE TO-DAY

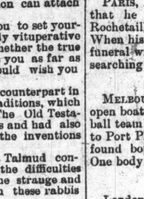
He Slept Soundly His Last Night on Earth

ON AWAKENING SMOKED A CIGAR

And Walked Firmly to the Gallows Praying Fervently.

The Criminal Deeds He Committed Under Various Aliases — Lawson, Williams, Swanson and Deeming. One Man — The Career of a Thief, Bankrupt, Swindler and Murderer of Women and Children—His Life for Ten Years and Its Fitting Ending.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Monday, May 23.—Frederick Bailey Deeming, who murdered his wife and family at Rainhill, near Liverpool, England, on July 26, 1890, and who subsequently murdered his second wife, nee Miss Mather, in this city on Dec. 24, 1891, was hanged in Melbourne Jail at one minute past 10 o'clock this morning.



FREDERICK BAILEY DEEMING.

Deeming passed Sunday in writing calmly, discussing at intervals his approaching doom. He said he had no intention of making a speech on the scaffold.

Slept Soundly All Night.

On Sunday night he thrice swallowed eagerly a small allowance of spirits, after which he slept soundly until he was awakened at 7 this (Monday) morning.

Then for the first time since his arrest the manacles on his wrists were removed, and smoking a cigar he conversed with those around him. He declared that he was resigned to his fate and had no fears in regard to the future.

To the governor of the prison he said that he had made his peace with God.

Denying the Rainhill Crime.

He persisted in denying that he was guilty of the Rainhill murders. He had never, he declared, lost his self-control in England as he had since his arrival in Australia. He expressed gratitude to the governor and all the prison officials for the consideration they had shown him, and also to Mr. Lyle, his counsel, and to all concerned in his defence. He said he thought he would not falter or make any scene on the scaffold.

On the arrival of the hangman and the deputy-governor at the doomed man's cell, Deeming was praying fervently, repeating again and again "Lord have mercy on my soul." He continued muttering a prayer as he was led to the scaffold. He wore a cap which partially shaded his face from view.

Fortified With Brandy.

A few moments before the time set for the execution Deeming was allowed a glass of brandy, which he swallowed at one gulp and he was told that he might have more if the prison doctor so ordered.

The doomed man was then led to the gallows and in a few moments all was over. The drop was seven feet.

The execution was witnessed by a large gathering, including government and civil officials, magistrates, police and clergymen.

DEEMING'S BLACK RECORD.

The Criminal Deeds That the Man Committed Under Various Aliases.

The following chronological table represents in a concise form the main incidents in the career of Deeming, under his different names, since his marriage with Miss James, whom he subsequently murdered and buried with her four children in Dinham Villa:

Deeming.

1881.—February.—Married Miss Marie James at Hegher Tranmere. Subsequently proceeds alone to Australia.

1882.—Sends home pass for his wife, who joins him in Sydney. Suffers six weeks' imprisonment for theft. In business as a plumber.

1886.—In Sydney.

1887.—Towards the end of the year absconds from Sydney, after fraudulent bankruptcy. Goes to Melbourne.

1888.—January-June.—Arrives from Melbourne, in Adelaide, under name of Ward. Sails from Port Adelaide after a month's stay there. Two brothers with whom he sails on ship Barossa are robbed of £60. Deeming suspected, but nothing proved. Boy Sidney (third child) born on voyage. On arrival at St. Helena tranships to Dunrobin Castle, and arrives with wife and family at Cape Town about middle of year—say June.

Deeming at work for a firm of engineers in Cape town from the middle of the year. Subsequently at Port Elizabeth, Natal and Kimberly, where he passes as a gold mine manager.

1889—April.—In Klerksdorf, Transvaal, having previously obtained £600 in Durban by fraud.

July 13.—Gets £2800 at Johannesburg on worthless securities, obtains £420 of jewelry and decamps, sailing from Durban in steamship Dunkeld.

Sept. 14.—Having reached Suez in August or September, Deeming embarks Sept. 14 on British India steamer Jumna.

Sept. 27.—Arrives at Plymouth.

Oct.—Joins his wife and family in Birkenhead.

Oct. 16.—Disappears from Birkenhead, a detective being in pursuit of him. Flees to Camberwell, then to Stockton-on-Tees and back again to London.

Nov.—Sails on the Jumna for Australia. Leaving the vessel at Port Said, he doubles on his pursuers and returns to Birkenhead.

Lawson.

1890—January—Leaves Birkenhead.

Feb. 18.—Arrives at Beverley and marries Miss Matheson a fortnight afterwards.

March 8 to 13.—At Star Hotel, Gosport, with his bride.

March 15.—Obtains jewelry by false pretenses at Hull.

March 16.—Sails from Southampton for South America.

April 7.—Arrested at Montevideo.

Oct. 16.—Tried at Hull Assizes and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

1891.—July 16.—Liberated from Hull jail.

Albert Oliver Williams.

July 21.—Makes his first appearance in Rainhill to inquire about Dinham Villa, and takes up residence at the Commercial Hotel.

July 22.—Has tea at the hotel with a dark lady, who turns out to be his wife, Mrs. Deeming of Birkenhead.

July 23.—Lunches at the hotel with his wife. Is afterwards accompanied to Huyton by Miss Mather, and signs the agreement of tenancy.

July 23.—The first barrel of cement supplied from St. Helen's to Dinham Villa to the order of Miss Mather.

July 24.—He order furniture from Messrs. Ray & Miles.

July 24.—Furniture removed from Birkenhead to Rainhill.

July 25.—Mrs. Deeming and four children arrived at Dinham Villa.

July 26-7.—The five-fold murder is committed.

July 27.—Returns to the hotel.

July 30.—Obtains two more barrels of cement.

Aug. 1.—Third barrel delivered.

Aug. 2.—Drives to Runcorn Bridge.

Aug. 4.—Fourth barrel of cement delivered.

Aug. 4.—The