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TENTH YEAR. MONDAY MORNING JULY 1, 1889. PRICE ONE CENT.

POLITICS AROUND HOME.

3000 PEOPLE AT THE LIBERAL PICNIC AT EXHIBITION PARK.

Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. G. W. Ross on the Issues of the Day—Farmer Smith to Have an Opponent in East York—Hon. J. C. Aikins Looking For a Seat.

So far as attendance was concerned the picnic held by the Reform Association at Exhibition Park on Saturday was not the success that its situation and fine weather would seem to have assured. There were not more than three thousand people present, all heads counted, and these in grounds erstwhile crowded by tens of thousands looked a lit le scanty. Perhaps charging an admission fee of 10 cents had something to do with it. The county people especially did not like paying to attend a political picnic. On entering the park The World's Young Man was advanced upon by a York yeoman, whose eyes were lurid with anger. "Look here," he said, "this thing's a blamed shame. I came here to-day with my family to do honor to the Liberal party. I travelled miles and miles to get here, and now I am charged to get in, and that policeman over yonder wanted to keep me out of here because I didn't have a badge. He didn't do it though." And with that he turned and ascended the grand stand in revengeful triumph. The absence of Mr. Mowat, too, may have kept some of his admirers at home.

Still the picnic was an important party gathering. Mr. Laurier, Mr. Blake and Mr. Mowat were absent, but there was quite an assemblage of party lights. Sir Richard Cartwright was there. Hon. A. S. Hardy was there. Hon. G. W. Ross was there. Hon. Charles Drury was there. Hon. Timothy Warren Anglin was alone among the crowd. John Bertram, himself a clever speaker, paid close attention to style and arguments supported by the orators of the day. The M. L. A.'s living in Toronto, John Leys and Farmer J. B. Smith, walked up and down on the green sward before the speaking commenced. Young Mr. Dewart helped Peter Ryan to run off the sports. Dr. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, showed his brother, Prof. Bryce of the Presbyterian College, Winnipeg, what was going on and said many things of interest to him. The latter smiled an approving smile. Thomas Truing of Bradstreets was out taking in the day's sports, as was also Broker Joseph Priestman in a new white plug. Mat. O'Connor, Hugh Miller, M.P., Governor John Morison, Justice of the Peace Winghell, License Commissioner Proctor, J. P. Telley, one of the French schools inspection commissioners, Hugh Blain, Dr. Bolton, John Howard Hunter, and scores more of the faithful were among the crowd.

Sir Richard on the Rostrum.

The speaking took place in the annex building. As 3 Mr. Peter Ryan mounted the platform which runs along the west side and called the meeting to order. Sir Richard Cartwright took the chair.

Letters were read from Mr. Laurier, Mr. Blake, Hon. C. F. Fraser, Hon. A. M. Ross, Wm. Paterson, M.P., John A. Barron, M.P., and John Charlton, M.P., regretting that previous engagements prevented their being present. Mr. Ryan apologized for the absence of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, at the mention of whose name there was lusty cheering.

Sir Richard, upon rising, received a prolonged round of applause. "Give him another," called out some one in the crowd, and the "other" was given. Mr. Cartwright devoted a considerable portion of his address to a resume of the "iniquities" of the Dominion Government at its last session of parliament and generally through its whole administration. Though in the minority in the federal parliament of Canada, he started out by saying, the Reformers had now under their control every important local legislature in the Dominion of Canada from the Atlantic to the summits of the Rocky Mountains. This generally accepted assertion pleased the good Liberals, who sweltered in the stifling heat of the "annex" to a high degree. "One of the most important of which," Sir Richard went on, "our native Province of Ontario has been held and most successfully administered for a longer period than any administration whatever, whether Reform or Conservative, has ever held power in any province." The Indestion of Canada and of Canadians by Canadians, in fact loyal sentiment, was referred to. A Scotch clergyman had once hoped "that Providence would cause the congregation to have a good conceit over themselves." No doubt a certain amount of such self-glorification was a very good thing.

Then Sir Richard metaphorically took off his coat, rolled up his shirt sleeves and got down to business. He began by saying: "It has been my misfortune to see much behind the scenes." He could not witness some of the doings transacted in our chief parliament without fearing that, great as our resources were, we are permitting them to be scandalously wasted. The various transactions were mentioned and complained of, such as for instance the refusal of the Government to open up trade relations with the United States but afterwards voting away hundreds of thousands of the people's dollars for the purpose of inaugurating trade relations with comparatively insignificant communities ten thousand miles away on the other side of the globe. They found this government granting to a member of the Parliament of Canada a large sum for the purpose of building a bridge from which that member was to derive a big profit, and the gallery $75,000 which he and other gentlemen had placed in the enterprise was to be returned to them out of the pockets of the people of Canada.

The Senate Scores One.

Such was a short statement of what the majority of the parliament were occupied in doing during the past few months, together with other charges which Sir Richard made. Yet there was one other baffled transaction which he must refer to. This was the proposition to vote three or four millions of the people's money to construct a rival parallel road to the Intercolonial, which was even now run at large annual loss to the country. "But for once," said Sir Richard, as if expecting the applause of gratitude, "the Senate did good service to the people of Canada by throwing out for the time being that monstrous proposition."

The imposition of a 2-cent postage on all city letters in place of 1 cent as formerly, was still another point scored by Sir Richard. But the rustics were not particularly moved by this. "Within 22 years," the orator continued, "we have trebled our total debt, our total taxation, our total expenditure. Within that time we have barely added 50 per cent. to our population. The expenditure has therefore been four or five times greater than our increase in population. At the most our population was 4,946,000." By figures Sir Richard went on to demonstrate that Canada had lost between 1881 and 1888 no less than three-fourths of a million in her population.

Why He Followed the Government This Time.

The Knight then spoke of the Jesuit question. For himself, he said, he desired them to understand that he had no apology to make and no excuse to offer for his action on the Jesuit Estates Act, and he stood prepared to defend the action he took either here or before any assembly in the country. [Applause.] He might be charged with supporting the policy of Sir John Macdonald. Once or twice before he had found himself in accord with the Government of Sir John. Not long ago he went his vote with that Government on the question of the execution of Louis Riel. He found himself constrained to vote as he did, notwithstanding that the unfortunate Metis were driven to insurrection by the culpable neglect of the Government of Sir John Macdonald. He admitted that those men who had supported Sir John in his policy of unjust interference with the provinces of Manitoba and Ontario acted logically in demanding a similar disallowance of an act of the Legislature of Quebec, but how could he and the great body of the Liberal party who had steadily fought for provincial rights go back on their own course? How could they, he repeated, take a different course from what they had? [A voice: "You couldn't."] The veto power, he held, could be exercised by the Dominion Government over the legislation of the provincial legislatures in the same proportion as the veto of the British Government could be exercised over acts of the Dominion Parliament. He left it to them to decide how far they would permit the British Government to interfere with laws made by representatives of the Canadian people. Still this agitation would do good. It would clear the political atmosphere and induce a fairer consideration of public questions. It would brush away a great deal of the fetish worship that had hitherto clouded the judgment of the people.

He then spoke of Canada's destiny. He placed himself on record as being opposed to Imperial Federation, and during the rest of his speech looked to the land to the south of us with its market of sixty millions.

The Acting Premier Has a Say.

Hon. A. S. Hardy, acting premier, was the next speaker. He said that in the absence of Mr. Mowat he was there to present the sympathy of the Ontario Government with this successful and magnificent demonstration and the recognition of service done to the party by those who had arranged to hold it. He saw before him people who had for many years sustained the Mowat Government, and who were prepared to do in the future what they had done in the past. [Applause.] They were true to the faith and principles of the Reform party and in the Hon. Oliver Mowat—[loud cheers]—they recognized a fit man to stand in the van wherever Liberal principles were advocated. [Cheers.] When the time for organizing came they must be ready for work. They must be ready to give the franchise measure, carried through the House by Mr. Mowat, the Manhood Suffrage Act, a fair trial. [Applause.] He again presented the sympathy of the Government and left the Minister of Education to reply to attacks made on some parts of the Government's policy.

Politics and Education.

Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, made himself heard as well as seen. In response to the chairman's call he mounted the table on the platform and looked blandly down over the laughing audience. He was pleased at the success of the gathering. They were not in the habit of being successful in Toronto, but once in a while they got good representatives from the city. Some times, too, the Government had men from the city representing outside constituencies. They had now a handsome city man representing a rural constituency for them. [A faint blush from Farmer Smith]. As long as they got good men to do them service in this way they must not be dissatisfied with the city.

He then discussed some political questions. They had all perhaps heard of separate schools, and those who had not had perhaps heard of French schools. [Applause and laughter.] It had been the privilege of the Mowat Government to amend from time to time the laws of the province. They had dealt with almost every law on the statute books. They had taken up the school laws, which were always perplexing, and which from their intricate details demanded very great study in being dealt with. Yet these final laws had been improved. The Separate School Act seemed to be the only one dealt with which had since been criticised, and it was not argued that under it children were getting shorter instruction, but the whole objection made was that in amending it the Government were bidding for the Catholic vote. Two elections had passed by before this wonderful discovery had been made.

The first charge made against them was that under the old act of 1863 every citizen was presumably a public school supporter, whereas under the act amended Roman Catholics were presumably separate school supporters. Even if the presumption were true, which he denied for the moment, it only applied to municipalities in which separate schools were established—only 103 out of 710. He was aware that the Toronto school trustees had required parents of children to certify that they were Protestants and that they were vaccinated. [Laughter.] The improved separate school law did not require citizens to state quite so much. It required the assessor to state whether the ratepayer is a Protestant or Catholic, and it required other duties on the part of the assessor, but it did not make Roman Catholics presumably supporters of separate schools. The contrivance of section 14 in the old act, now section 40 in the revised statutes, precluded the possibility of such a presumption.

Religion in the Schools.

The Minister then proceeded to refute the charges made against the Government to the effect that they allowed Roman Catholics to be represented on the high school boards to the exclusion of representatives from other denominations. "The fact is," said Mr. Ross, "that every denomination in the Province of Ontario is represented on the high school boards except the Roman Catholic. I want to know why so much attention has been called to the separate school system in the recent agitation." If it were shown that these separate schools were suffering under their present administration then there might be some ground for an agitation. But the efficiency of the separate schools had increased within the last 15 years; they had improved. "The high school and public school system of Ontario had also improved in the past 15 years, and it is not shown," the Minister went on, "that any amendments we have made have prejudiced this." What was the cause of this agitation and outcry? Both parties had sanctioned those amendments. They were not fought through the House by the Liberal party. On the contrary the Conservative party, led by Mr. Meredith, had approved of them all, they had met with no opposition, in no instance was the House divided upon them. Thus the Conservative party blamed the Liberals for amendments which they themselves had approved. The agitation was hypocritical and unfair, for the House as a whole had approved of this complained of legislation.

"The other question with which I have to deal," Mr. Ross continued, "is that of French schools. These schools have been in existence for a great many years, and I am not very much alarmed at this so-called French invasion. I think this 'French invasion' is a sham in many ways." Reference was made to the teaching of English in French schools, which portion of the question was handled so fully by Mr. Ross in the House last session. His statement regarding this point he had made on the authority of the trustees. Mention was also made of the commission appointed to look into the matter. That commission had returned on Friday night from the County of Simcoe and doubtless its report would soon be ready. "I am not satisfied with the progress we are making in the amount of English taught in the high or the public schools; there should be more, and we are getting more every year. I am not satisfied with the amount of English taught in these French and German schools; we will have more taught, but we must proceed reasonably."

English as She Will Be Taught.

Then the Minister proceeded to state what would be done. "First," said he, "English shall be taught as thoroughly in all these schools as it is taught in Toronto; second, every teacher shall be capable of teaching English; third, authorized text books shall be used, and fourth, we shall refuse to grant certificates to any teacher who is unable to teach English." Continuing he said:

I have no sympathy with the cry that our French fellow-citizens are aliens; I would rather step down and out to-morrow than have any sympathy with such a cry. [Prolonged applause.] The true policy of the people of Ontario and of Canada is to welcome every race and every nationality. We should not absolutely prohibit the use of the French or German languages where a certain knowledge of them is necessary.

He then mentioned the precedents of European countries which had adopted the method of suppressing the native tongue, but he was sufficiently loyal to prefer the precedent of Great Britain, which allowed the native born of the highlands of Scotland and of the mountains of Wales to retain their own languages. A letter from The Telegram's correspondent was read. This seemed to tickle the big Reform audience immensely. It deprecated the French-Canadian and his mode of life generally and wound up: "Is is the land of the French, the kingdom of the garlic eater." Such language was unworthy of the press and not calculated to improve the state of affairs.

Mr. Ross concluded and the worthy chairman, Sir Richard, having announced that the allotted time for speech-making had expired, the picnickers returned to the horse ring. Before doing so, however, they sent up three ringing cheers for the Queen and the speakers.

In the Athletic Arena.

"None eligible to compete except Reformers and Reformers' sons" was conspicuously printed at the foot of the program of athletic games. Everything was grit. Inside grit oratory; outside grit muscle. Mr. Kenneth Chisholm, M.L.A., cheered on his men from Peel in their tug of war against Dr. Gilmour's West York Yeomen. E. T. Malone and R. Donald, jr., fulfilled the duties of secretaries. John Henderson was starter and the other authorities were: Judges of running, Thomas Hunter, T. A. Hastings, J. Nelson; judge of tug-of-war, John Stormonn. The results were:

Boys' race, 100 yards—1st, silver medal, Fred Linn; 2d, silver goblet, Fred Shipman.

Half mile race—1st, silver medal, Charles Ross; 2d, silver goblet, Clark Russell.

Bicycle race, ¼ mile, under 16 attending any school in Canada—1st, gold medal, H. A. Welch; 2d, gold pin, J. Fulton.

Fat man's race, over 200 lbs., 100 yards—1st, ton of coal, Thomas Kane; 2d, half cord wood, A. Ross.

Old man's race, over 40—1st, ton of coal, H. H. Howard; 2d, half cord wood, J. Jordan.

Hurdle race, ¼ mile—1st, silver medal, Charles Ross; 2d, silver goblet, A. Maclean.

Bicycle race, 1 mile—1st, gold medal, J. H. Gerrie; 2nd, silver medal, Bert W. Woods.

The teams in the first tug-of-war were:

Hamilton.	*Toronto.*
A. D. Stewart.	J. W. Roswell.
W. McKay.	W. D. Gregory.
F. Dowsell.	J. F. McRae.
G. Dowsell.	A. T. Hornon.
J. Mitchell.	S. T. Wood.
S. McLennan.	———

The Torontos won, each man receiving a gold pin set with pearls and carbuncles.

The next contest was between

West York.	and	*Peel.*
Currie.		Hugh Sweaton.
Dwyer.		W. McKechnie.
Burke.		Spence McDonald.
Reid.		Henry Chesser.
Simpson.		Thomas Townsend.
Cassola.		Hugh McCutchins.

Won by West York. Prizes: Six gold medals.

East and West York also had a tug-of-war, the former winning.

The last contest was between the west and east of Yonge-street. It was won by the West Enders, who were each awarded a gold medal. The teams were:

West.	*East.*
W. McCurdy.	R. Brown.
D. Kennedy.	J. Kennedy.
M. Rouan.	Cook.
J. Doyle.	Dodd.
A. Kerr.	J. Burrows.
A. McDonald.	Pell.
Capt. Loney.	Capt. F. Armstrong.

The Hemtzman and I.C.B.U. bands blew their best blasts during the afternoon.

FARMER SMITH'S SEAT.

Another East York Agriculturist Wants It—So Says the Convention.

The Conservatives of East York gathered in goodly numbers in convention Saturday afternoon at Society Hall, Little York. The convention was called to consider the advisability of putting a candidate in the field to measure swords with Farmer G. B. Smith at the forthcoming provincial elections. After eleven names had been sent up to the convention ten of them drew out, and Farmer John Gibson of Unionville, president of the East York Association, and an agriculturist with a 50 years' record, was made the unanimous choice.

There was rejoicing and speech-making after the nominations. The general tenor of the remarks was that the riding could be wrested again from the enemy. Mr. Gibson's speech of acceptance was received with a great deal of enthusiasm. Mr. G. F. Marter, M.L.A., Muskoka, was one of those nominated. He expressed his appreciation of the honor done him by being nominated for a constituency in the East York, but stated that he was too well pleased with the suffrage of Muskoka to make a change. [Applause.]

The other gentlemen nominated and who withdrew are: Thomas Williamson, Henry Dunoan, R. Birmingham, A. Baird, J. T. Lindsay, William Milligan, G. F. Marter, M.L.A., J. J. Cosgrove, Alex. Moffat, David John Gibson, Brown.

Other Political Gossip.

Mr. R. S. White, M.P., accompanied by Mrs. White, arrived in the city Saturday forenoon and registered at the Queen's. Mr. and Mrs. White are going to Cardwell to-day. They will attend two church picnics at or near East Caledon. One is a Church of England and the other a Presbyterian. Mr. White said to The World that there was nothing political in his visit to his constituents. It was merely in honor of Dominion Day.

It is pretty well settled that Hon. J. C. Aikins, ex-Governor of Manitoba, will seek a seat in the next Ontario Assembly. He is looked upon by the Conservatives of Toronto and the province as a very likely man and a strength to the party in the next House. The measure of several of the constituencies is being taken just to see where the lion. gentleman would fit in. Much effort has been made to induce him to run in Peel against Mr. Chisholm, but Mr. Aikins and Mr. Chisholm are strong personal friends, and the ex-governor would not possibly consent to oppose so old a friend. Mr. Aikins' brother, Dr. Aikins (not the city doctor), is a power out in Peel, but he is on the opposite of politics to the ex-governor. If the latter were to run in the county the question is, would he support his party or go over to his brother? However, there is little likelihood of the ex-governor going out there. He will probably go further west for a seat.

WENT TO THE BOTTOM.

Sinking of a Car Ferry at Brockville—One Man Reported Drowned.

BROCKVILLE, June 30.—While the car ferry Armstrong was ferrying cars loaded with coal this morning and when about ¼ a mile from here the engineer rushed from the engine room and informed the captain the water was pouring in at the stern. In less than two minutes with a lunge sternward the boat had disappeared from sight and 16 persons were struggling in the water. It was at first thought that no lives were lost, but later it was reported that Mr. McPhail, ticket agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Hudson Railway at Montreal, was drowned.

Drowning Accident at Brantford.

BRANTFORD, June 30.—Saturday afternoon Isaac Dennis, aged 11, was drowned while bathing in the river just below here.

No Strike Probable in the Iron Mills.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—It can be safely said there will be no strike in the iron mills over the wage question this year. The officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers were notified yesterday that 16 firms had signed the scale. A number of others have signified their intention of signing as soon as necessary repairs to their plants have been made, and within a month it is thought all the union mills in the country will be in operation under the new scale.

Steamship Arrivals.

Date.	*Name.*	*Reported at.*	*From.*
June 29.	Etruria	Queenstown	New York
"	Bothnia	"	"
"	City of Berlin	New York	Liverpool
" 30.	Adriatic	"	"
"	Umbria	"	"
"	La Normandie	London	New York
"	Gellert	Plymouth	"

LONDON, June 29.—The new White Star Line steamship Majestic was launched to-day.

Baseball players chew Tutti Frutti.

WRECKS ON THE RAILWAYS

A FAST TRAIN DITCHED ON THE BOSTON AND ALBANY ROAD.

Three Persons Killed and Several Seriously Injured—A Bad Smashup on the Chicago and Grand Trunk—Canadian Passengers Among the Wounded.

NEW HAVEN, June 30.—The limited express which left Boston at 11 a.m. via the Boston and Albany road was ditched just outside of the city limits yesterday afternoon. Three persons were killed and several badly injured. The killed are:

Miss Mary A. Brigham of Brooklyn, N.Y., who had recently been elected principal of the Mount Holyoke Seminary at South Hadley, Mass.

Clarence Way, a drawing room car conductor, thought to belong to Hartford, Conn.

E. Pfeiffer, a traveling agent for Emil Lanz of New York.

The injured are:

Rodney Beers, conductor, arm broken, was thrown through a window.

Drawing room Conductor Ellis, thrown through a window and cut about the head.

Brakeman McKean, thrown through a window with the porter of the car, was not badly hurt and took the first train south.

George Craig of Meriden, badly injured internally and externally.

Wm. H. Lockwood of Hartford with his two sons, two daughters and Benj. F. Fisher of Hartford were on their way to Short Beach. All were badly shaken up and bruised. Mr. Lockwood is now at the hospital with a broken ankle. Miss Bertha Lockwood was quite badly hurt on the wrist but has left the hospital.

There were several hundred passengers on the train and the majority of them got a bad shaking-up and were more or less bruised and cut. They scattered so quickly after the accident that it was impossible to get their names. Some of them were brought in on a relief train, while others took the horse cars from Cedar Hill. The accident was caused by the spreading of the rails while a gang of trackmen were at work relaying the track. The engine passed over all right, but they spread under the baggage car, turning it across the track, and the other cars behind it pushing it into the ditch, the smoker, one passenger coach and two sleepers following which went over on their sides and landed in the ditch. The rear car left the track but did not turn over. It was 3.30 when the accident occurred and both tracks were blocked until 7.15, causing a bad delay to east-bound and south-bound trains on the Hartford division.

Supt. Davidson of the Hartford and New Haven division of the Consolidated road was interviewed on his return from the wreck. He says the report that it was caused by a defective frog or by the spreading of the rails is without foundation. The trouble occurred to the train behind the engine, probably originating under the baggage car, the first to leave the track. It was caused either by a broken wheel, a broken journal or the dropping of a brake beam. The track was examined by the coroner and found to be in perfect condition. The place where the accident occurred is one where fast time is always made.

OTHER ACCIDENTS.

A Bad Wreck on the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 29.—This morning about 8 o'clock as the west-bound express train on the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway was passing Emmets at the rate of 40 miles an hour it struck a misplaced switch and went into a ditch. The engine, tender, mail car, express car, two coaches and two Pullman cars went off and were more or less wrecked, but no one was killed. The following were injured:

A. M. Jewell of Boston, spine injured and leg broken.

F. B. York of Detroit, back injured.

Alfred Baker of Rochester, N. Y., both legs hurt.

Mrs. A. Cody of Quebec, badly shocked.

Norman Friend of Belleville, Ont., back hurt.

Mrs. Hart of La Peer, severe internal injuries.

The train was in charge of Conductor F. H. Sage of Port Huron, who was not injured. Engineer Harry Ryan of Port Huron stood at his post, but his fireman jumped. Neither was seriously injured.

A Dining Car Burned.

JAMESTOWN, N.D., June 29.—Dining car No. 2 on the Northern Pacific Railroad, east-bound, was burned about 4 a.m. to-day five miles west of Eldridge. The train was split in two by the fire and was delayed several hours. Loss $20,000. The dining car conductor claims to have lost $800 in the fire. Cause of the fire unknown.

A COLORED PATRIARCH GONE.

James Johnston, One of Toronto's Oldest Citizens, Laid to Rest.

James Johnston, perhaps the oldest colored citizen in Toronto, died of old age at his residence, Beverley-street, on Thursday last. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon from the Baptist Church at Queen and Victoria-streets, with which deceased had been connected ever since the formation of the congregation. The interior of the church was draped in black in respect for the memory of deceased, who was one of its most popular members. The services were conducted by Pastor Walton, on the conclusion the funeral proceeding to the Necropolis, where the remains were interred.

Mr. Johnston was born in Richmond, Va., and succeeded in making his way to Toronto 56 years ago. He opened up a restaurant in St. Lawrence Market, and worked so thriftily and well that eight years ago he was able to retire and live on his savings. For many years he was deacon in the little Queen-street chapel where his fellow colored citizens worship, and will be long remembered as one of its most powerful exhorters. Of late years increasing age prevented him taking an active interest in the work of the congregation. At the time of his death he was over 80.

Wash your flannels and cotton goods with Everyday Soap.

The Firemen's Last March.

At 2.30 on Saturday afternoon all the firemen who could be spared from duty in command of Assistant Chiefs Davis and Thompson, and the members of L. O. L. No. 711, assembled at No. 19 Bellair-street to escort to the grave the remains of their old comrade and brother, the late James Hogg. Three members from 711 and three firemen acted as pallbearers, the last three being Samuel McGowan, James Ashfield and Thomas Everett. Rector Jones, of the Church of the Redeemer, officiated at St. James Cemetery, where the interment took place. Deceased was attached to the Yorkville Hook and Ladder Corps and was 30 years of age. He was a Toronto boy and leaves a widow and four small children behind.

Storage for merchandise, furniture, etc. Warehouse receipts issued. Frederic Nicholls, 63 to 69 Front-street west.

The Gross Rate 97.

President McMillan was made happy on Saturday by the reception of a cablegram from Mayor Clarke confirming the statements already published in The World concerning the big loan. The Bank of Montreal is the purchaser at an average gross price of 97. Allowing 2 per cent. for expenses the net results will be ahead of expectations.

To let—small offices suitable for commission agents, etc. Storage if required. Frederic Nicholls, Permanent Exhibition.

A Hint to the Citizens.

The detectives wish to warn the citizens against leaving their houses untenanted today. There should be always one left on guard, as it is generally on occasions like the present when the thief or burglar expects to make a haul.

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

THE FULL COURT UNANIMOUS.

Mr. Justice Robertson's Decision re Board of Works Investigation Reversed.

The crowd of eager listeners which filled the leather-cushioned benches of the Court of Appeal on Saturday indicated to the most casual observer that some case of more than common interest was to be decided by that august tribunal. Alert and full as ever of nervous energy, though his beard has whitened with his 72 winters, Chief Justice Hagarty presided over a full court. Mr. Justice Burton beamed benevolently through his concave glasses. Mr. Justice Osler as usual muttered his judgments into his beard, while the new judge, Mr. Justice Maclennan, smiled at his quondam brethren on the front bench and pulled a strong and independent oar in shaping the decision of the court in the twenty cases to be determined.

It was nearly 3 o'clock and the afternoon sun had begun to peer in at the western windows of the lofty court room when the aged "Chief" announced to the delight of his auditors that the last case for judgment was that of Godson versus the City of Toronto and Judge McDougall, an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Robertson, delivered on July 6 last.

City Solicitor Biggar wiped his spectacles, adjusted his papers and unscrewed the top of his fountain pen prepared to take notes. Mr. Aylesworth, counsel for Judge McDougall, sat upright or "attention," and Mr. Galt, Mr. Godson's lawyer, who modestly occupied a back seat, studied his brief as if in doubt whether it might not be necessary to ask "leave to appeal."

The suspense was soon over. The opening sentences of Chief Justice Hagarty's judgment settled the whole question and told the initiated auditors that the appellants had "captured the court." In order to upset the decision of Judge Robertson it was necessary that three of the four judges of Appeal should concur, and upon the argument it was somewhat doubtful whether the court might not stand equally divided; the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Osler taking the side of the respondent, while Justices Burton and Maclennan were thought to be in favor of allowing the appeal.

The Chief Justice, however, took strong ground in favor of the city. "I am unable," he said, "to understand the principle upon which a writ of prohibition had been granted in the present case, even upon the very widest definition that has ever been applied to it." * *

"It seems to me, and to all the members of the court, that the writ is not applicable in the case of any person on whom the law confers no power of pronouncing a judgment or order imposing any legal duty or obligation."

Later on he said: "We hold that the enquiry held by the County Judge upon a referral to him by the corporation is not in the subject of a writ of prohibition. I think it right to add that I cannot understand why—when the municipality direct an enquiry into the conduct of any of their officers of departments that enquiry must stop when it discloses any conduct of such official in reference to a contractor" showing a fraud attempted by the contractor against whom no formal charge is laid." * *

"To cut short the enquiry as soon as a particular contractor is affected thereby seems to me a short and easy method of ensuring the failure of the enquiry."

Mr. Justice Burton was equally plain in his remarks. "Mr. Justice Robertson," said he, "was perfectly free to exercise his own judgment; and it is to be regretted, I think, that he has not done so. I think an independent investigation of the subject must have satisfied him that this case was one in which a writ of prohibition would not lie."

"The case of re Squier," said Mr. Justice Osler, "seems to me, as I believe it does to all of us, entirely inapplicable. It is perfectly clear that the proceedings of the County Judge are not examinable on prohibition." The appeals appears to me to be entirely gratuitous."

Mr. Justice Maclennan concurred but gave no written judgment.

The result is that the appeal is allowed with costs and the judgment of Mr. Justice Robertson reversed, with costs to be paid by Mr. A. W. Godson. The enquiry before Judge McDougall will therefore proceed on the original lines and Uncle John Baxter will have the opportunity to cross-examine "that man Cooper."

This is another victory for the corporation and one more feather in the cap of City Solicitor Biggar.

Families leaving town for the summer can have their furniture carefully stored with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street east.

Real Estate Sales at the Mart.

There was a big boom in real estate on Saturday at The Mart. The attendance of buyers was large and the bidding spirited. These properties were disposed of:

No. 50 Dundas-street, having a frontage of 17 feet, to F. Hughes, for $2200.

A row of seven dwellings on the north side of Lefroy-street, having a frontage of 105 feet, to F. G. Clark, for $1160.

A farm in the County of York, being west half of lot 5, 3rd con. west of Yonge-street, 96 acres, with dwelling and outbuildings, to W. Sandys, for $3000.

The southwest quarter of lot No. 5, 3rd con. west of Yonge-street, containing 95 acres, to R. J. Fleming, for $4000.

A brick dwelling house situate at the southeast corner of Sindina and Claremont-avenue, having a frontage of 19 feet on Spadina-avenue, to F. Hughes, for $6300.

Eleven and ½-acre lots, being part of lot No. 31, con. A, Township of Scarboro, to W. Sandys, for $2300.

Part of lot 10 in block F, plan No. 75, City of Toronto, having a frontage on Mansfield-avenue of 50 feet, by a depth of 79 feet on Claremont-street, to W. M. Sullivan, for $3300.

Storage for merchandise, furniture, etc. Warehouse receipts issued. Frederic Nicholls, 63 to 69 Front-street west.

A Chinese Missionary.

Rev. G. Clarke, a returned missionary from China, gave an address on China and the Chinese yesterday morning at Elm-street Methodist Church and at Carlton-street Methodist Church in the evening. He reviewed the progress of the work during the past twenty years and made an appeal for more workers in the missionary field.

Mr. Clarke has been 13 years in China, and during that time has traveled over 20,000 miles in the country.

To let—small offices suitable for commission agents, etc. Storage if required. Frederic Nicholls, Permanent Exhibition.

Many Presents for Master Huston, M.A.

Mr. W. H. Huston, M.A., English Master of the Collegiate Institute, who is about to assume the position of Principal of the Woodstock Baptist College, was presented by the boys of the school with a handsome testimonial.

At the closing of the school on Friday Master R. H. Glover read a short address asking Mr. Huston to accept a handsome marble clock. The girls presented a fine silver service, and the masters and teachers asked Mr. Huston to accept a beautiful illuminated address.

Welshmen and friends hear the sermon, Shaftesbury Hall, to-morrow, 3 p. m.

Ontario's Premier Abroad.

Despatches from England state that Mr. Mowat may be seen every morning promenading on Hampstead Heath attired in a suit of ice cream clothes and wearing a dizzy light hat which is almost bleeding, it is so intensely English. He looks ridiculously healthy and sports an ox-blood necktie very similar to those that quinn is now showing.

The Cyclorama and Toronto Museum is the only place of amusement open in the city to-day, and everybody and his friends are expected to go to see the great war picture of the Battle of Sedan, and to attend the Matinee and Evening Performance at 2 and 8 o'clock p.m. to see the wonderful feats of the Man Fish, the Beautiful Mermaid and the Mysterious Illusion.

A Day of Rejoicing.

Dineen rejoices to see our nation built up. Dominion Day, 1889, will be a red letter day in the history of our Confederation. The great procession with its army of loyal sons will show the great future we have before us. All our citizens should be of one mind to-day in celebrating our great national holiday. Let our banners wave in the breeze from ocean to ocean.

Tutti Frutti aids digestion.

THIS IS GROWING SERIOUS

ENGLISH ENGINEERS FIRED UPON AT DELAGOA BAY.

Portuguese Denials that There Has Been Any Violence—British Warships Sent to the Scene—Another Row in the French Chamber—General Cable News.

LONDON, June 30.—At a Cabinet Council yesterday it was decided to send additional warships to Delagoa Bay.

Dispatches from Delagoa Bay state that the situation there is serious. The Portuguese have destroyed a portion of the newly constructed railway and have fired upon the English engineers. The British Consulate is crowded with refugees and the British interpreter connected with the consulate has been arrested.

The Standard, commenting on the Delagoa Bay trouble, says that the resolutions adopted at the railway shareholders' meeting yesterday were imprudent. Portugal cannot be forced, it says, to pay its debt to England, but the Portuguese should be made to pay in full for the seized railway if it is necessary to send a fleet to Lisbon to enforce payment.

The Times wants Portugal forced to fulfil the conditions of the concession. No confirmation can be had of the report that Portugal had rescinded the decision cancelling the concession.

The Story of Violence Denied.

LISBON, June 30.—It is rumored that the Portuguese Government will agree to submit the Delagoa Bay Railroad question to abitration. Despatches from Delagoa Bay say that the Portuguese deny that they fired upon English employes of the railway company, as was reported. It is asserted that no violence whatever has been offered to the railroad men. Traffic will be resumed Tuesday. The work of rebuilding the destroyed portion of the road and of extending the line will be begun immediately.

The Bourses Shaken by War's Alarms.

LONDON, June 30.—On the stock exchange during the week business was very quiet. A cool tone prevails. The continued heaviness of American railroad securities disappointed operators who hoped the good harvest prospects in America would cause upward reaction.

Prices were weak all around on the Paris Bourse during the week.

Political alarms have continued to shock the Berlin Bourse during the week past. The market easily succumbed to their influence. On the Frankfort and Vienna bourses during the week prices were flat.

Gen. Wolseley Talks.

LONDON, June 30.—Gen. Wolseley in an address at Blackheath yesterday said that the nation must consider the fact that an invasion of England could not last over a fortnight, and that volunteers should be equipped in accordance with this view.

The Outbreak at Novi-Bazar.

LONDON, June 30.—It is feared that the outbreak at Novi-Bazar is more serious than the reports have represented. Eighteen Servians have already been arrested and 240 have fled to Austrian Bosnia. Servia has concentrated 260 men in the vicinity in hopes to apprehend the fugitives, and Minister Gruics has requested the Porte to reinforce the Garrison at Novi-Bazar.

Stanley's Privations.

LONDON, June 30.—Mail advices from West Africa confirm previous reports of the shocking privations to which Mr. Stanley has been subjected. It is stated his hair has turned white, that his clothes are rags and that he is without shoes—being obliged to use skins to cover his feet.

Another Row in the French Chamber.

PARIS, June 30.—There was another uproar in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. M. de Cassagnac was censured by the President and expelled from the Chamber. Many members of the Right followed him out, while the Left cheered the President's decision.

Murdered by a Madman.

NAPLES, June 30.—While the Bersaglieri regiment was marching here yesterday a private named Borrelli in a fit of madness fired upon his comrades, killing the major of the regiment and wounding a captain and others. The madman was finally killed with a revolver.

A Big Fire at Lunenburg.

BERLIN, June 30.—Thirty-six buildings, with a large quantity of machinery, were destroyed by fire at Lunenburg to-day. The roof of the St. Nicholas Church was also destroyed. The loss is 12,000,000 marks. Six hundred workmen are thrown out of employment.

Encourage home manufactures and buy Savona.

A Steamist in the Toils at Belleville.

BELLEVILLE, June 30.—Oron W. Dunn, commercial traveler for a Boston firm, was yesterday in the Police Court charged with bigamy. He was remanded for a week and was liberated on $1500 bail. Mrs. Dunn states that her maiden name was Matilda Wooley, that she was married to prisoner Sept. 27, 1870, that ten years later he deserted her in Missouri and that she had not since seen him until this morning. It is alleged that Dunn, after deserting his wife married another woman in the United States and obtained a divorce from her in that country.

IT MAY BE A MURDER.

Douglas Cook of Niagara Falls Cuts Mrs. Coleman's Throat.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., June 30.—About 8.30 this morning as people were returning from early mass they heard cries of murder coming from a small house in Market-street occupied by a man named Douglas Cook. It was found an attempt had been made by Cook to murder a woman named Coleman by cutting her throat and stabbing her in the left breast with a pocket knife. The woman may recover. Mrs. Coleman has been living with C