4 O'clock EDITION.

London Advertiser.

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VOL. XXIX., NO. 217. SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1892. WHOLE NO 9296.

Flung to the Breeze.

An Imposing Parade of School Children and Militia

Marks the "Hoisting of the Flag" Celebration

On the Anniversary of the Dominion's Birthday.

Five Thousand in Line—A Magnificent Display — Royal Salute — Songs and Speeches on Victoria Park—Guests on the Grand Stand.

The soldiers and children had an outing yesterday and a splendid affair they made of it. The presence of the former combined to make the third celebration of the "Hoisting of the Flag" one of the largest and most imposing seen in London for many a day. It took the procession over half an hour to pass a given point and the number in line is estimated at 5,000 to which the soldiery contributed about 2,000. Viewed from an elevated point the spectacle was magnificent for its variety of color and brilliancy of effect. King street from 9:30 a.m. until the procession started presented a gay and animated appearance. Here it was that the little ones met to form in line, and from Richmond away up to Colborne the thoroughfare was blocked up with bright, happy, restless children, resplendent in holiday attire, carrying flags and banners innumerable. Teachers hurried hither and thither in the attempt to get their flocks into their proper positions in the line of march. The school trustees, too, were there with beaming faces, and each showed a fatherly interest in the whole turnout in general and that of his own ward in particular. The weather was perfect—a bright sky with a cool breeze tempering the sun's rays. This was a blessing for the children, who must have suffered had they stood the time they did on a hotter day. The militia arrived at 10 o'clock and took up their station in the rear of the juvenile galaxy. At last order evolved out of chaos and promptly on time the head of the gigantic column, resting on Richmond street, began to move forward. The route lay from King north on Richmond, thence east on Princess avenue through the central westerly gate of Victoria Park. The following was the

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Chief of Police.
The Seventh Battalion Band.
Bugle Band of Seventh.
Seventh Battalion, four good companies.
Collegiate Institute Cadet Corps.
Kindergarten pupils of the city, seven busses loads.
A bevy of pretty girls carrying a large flag.
Askin Street School.
Maple Avenue School.
Lorne Avenue School.
Rectory Street School.
Park Street School.
Waterloo Street School.
Hackett's Band.
London West School.
Princess Avenue School.
Colborne Street School.
Hamilton Road School.
Talbot Street School.
King Street School.
Simcoe Street School.
Mayor Spencer and Aldermen.
Chairman Dewar and Members of the Board of Education.
Principal Merchant and Inspector Carson.
Chairman Davis and Water Commissioners.
Lieut.-Col. Smith, D.A.G., Lieut.-Col. Aylmer, brigade-major, and staff.
Cavalry Band, mounted.
First Regiment of Cavalry, under Colonel Gartshore.
London Field Battery, four guns, under Col. Peters.
Twenty-first Battalion Band.
Twenty-first Battalion of Essex.
Twenty-second Battalion Band.
Twenty-second Battalion, Oxford Rifles.
Twenty-seventh Battalion Band.
Twenty-seventh Battalion, Lambton.
Twenty-ninth Battalion Band.
Twenty-ninth Battalion, Waterloo.
Thirty-second Battalion Band.
Thirty-second Battalion, Bruce.

ON THE MARCH.

The crowd that lined the route applauded any feature that caught the popular fancy. Col. Payne and Major Beattie led the Seventh on horseback. Surgeons Dr. Piper and Dr. Mitchell and Captains Hayes and Fitzgerald were also mounted in the rear. London's crack battalion compared well with the camp militia. The kindergarten busses were gaily decorated. One of them had two streamers with the legends "No Kid-Nappers Wanted," and "We're Not Rattled." Next came the "Flag Bevy," the ends of a huge Union Jack being carried by Misses Tillie Wright, Harriet Flory, Minnie Kay, Tena Brammer, Gertie Armitage, Ethel Freeland, Minnie Smith, Edith Craig, and Flora Lepper.

THE SCHOOLS.

Askin street made a good turn out. The "Queen" was Maggie Schram, who was attended by Olive Mulburn and Hattie Tatham as maids of honor. The Maple avenue contingent had a handsome banner, "God Save Our Noble Queen."

Lorne avenue headed the delegation from ward 5. Rectory street was headed by Master Higgins on horseback.

The fourth ward was led by Park street pupils. Waterloo street had as its queen Leona Parker, while Masters Ed. McKay, Norman Williams, Sidney Partridge and Norman Nicholson were on horseback. The girls were prettily attired.

The London West school, under Head Master Liddicoatt, made a splendid showing. The village board engaged the Hackett Brass Band, of this city, which made its first appearance, and, also adopted the sensible idea of giving the lady teachers and smaller children a ride in carriages. There were several handsome banners.

Tottie Hobbs was the queen of the Princess avenue pupils, and was conveyed in a neat cart drawn by a trim pony. Four pages and four maids of honor attended her.

The Colborne street school turnout was attractive. Elsie Fraser, the queen, rode a bicycle, supported by Max Fraser and Ewart Field. Her maids of honor were Lena Sanborn, L. Buck, Annie Yates, R. Bradford, Dolly Abbott and Lena Smith. Canada was represented by Miss May Higgins, and the nine provinces by as many little girls.

Hamilton road completed the third ward; Edith Murray was the queen.

Talbot street school, under Principal Stewart, did credit to No. 2 ward in numbers and appearance. An appropriate banner inscribed "Emergere" depicted a phœnix rising from its ashes, indicating the restoration of [illegible] after the recent fi[illegible]

King street m[illegible] The girls were dre[illegible] sashes and hat ri[illegible] uniformly attired [illegible] and white caps. [illegible] Kay.

Simcoe street b[illegible] a pretty queen dr[illegible] The little girls w[illegible] sashes. A mis[illegible] aldermen, school [illegible] sioners and citize[illegible]

The D. A. G. [illegible] uniform preced[illegible] Cavalry Band m[illegible] on horseback [illegible] well. It is no eas[illegible] the notes, blow [illegible] your horse at the [illegible] men have been [illegible] last two wee[illegible] officers led the [illegible] regiment presen[illegible] ance. The artil[illegible] manded by Col. [illegible] of music was f[illegible] each battalion [illegible] Twenty-first, [illegible] Beattie. The [illegible] Capt. Cheyne, [illegible] Johnston, Learn[illegible] 4, Capt. Sycles[illegible] Capt. Dawson, [illegible]

The Twenty[illegible] Rifles, nearly 2[illegible] uniforms. Th[illegible] companies and captains were: No. 1 Cony, Capt. Ross, Woodstock; No. 2, [illegible] D. R. Ross, Embro; No. 3, Capt. W[illegible]mson, Princeton; No. 4, Capt. Vance, I[illegible]poll; No. 5, Capt. Blakeley, Norwich; [illegible] 6, Capt. Rall, Woodstock; No. 7, [illegible]t. Knight, Tilsonburg; No. 8, Capt. C[illegible], Thamesford. Lieut.-Col. Munroe [illegible]manded. During a stop on Richmond [illegible]eet the Oxford boys amused the [illegible]ators by singing glee songs.

The Twenty[illegible]enth of Lambton and their fine ban[illegible]lowed under Col. Ellis, Major Kenwood [illegible] staff. The captains of the respective [illegible]mpanies were: Capt. Dawson, Petro[illegible] Pollock, Forest; Gattis, Thedford; Jeon, Watford; O'Neil, Point Edward[illegible]olbier, Warwick; McKenzie, Sarni[illegible]

The Twent[illegible]th, of Waterloo, 200 strong, won [illegible]rable comment. Col. Cowan and M[illegible]adford, of Galt, were at the head. Th[illegible]mpanies were: No. 1, Capt. Bowma[illegible]rlin; No. 2, Capt. Kerr, Galt; No. 3, [illegible] McCallum, New Hamburg, No. 4, [illegible]t. Gibbs, Galt; No. 5, Capt. Ellis, H[illegible]er; No. 6, Lieut. Harsly, Berlin.

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THE PARK.

Thousands [illegible]eople from London and the surround[illegible]strict were in waiting at Victoria Pa[illegible]iew the procession as it filed in at the entrance past the guns, where a band [illegible] been erected on which was inscribe[illegible]ritish Pluck Won These." The Seven[illegible]attalion, at the head, marched be[illegible] the guns and formed in line on the [illegible] at the east side of the park. Fol[illegible] were the myriads of school child[illegible]who took a left turn on entering the [illegible]nd marched into an open space in fr[illegible] the orators' stand. The troops from [illegible]tame last, and the head of the line m[illegible] past the guns to the east side of [illegible]rk, then proceeded north along the [illegible]nd coming around the van of the [illegible] met the rear at the entrance, fo[illegible] as it were, a frame for the beautiful [illegible]re. The spectacle from the platform [illegible] grand one.

THE GUESTS' STAND

was occupie[illegible] Dr. J. H. Sangster (of Port Perry), [illegible]hop of Huron, Mr. J. S. Dewar (c[illegible]n of the London Board of Education), [illegible]ssrs. Cook, McRobert, Love, Craig, [illegible]on, Brady, Alexander, McKillican, [illegible], Turner, Dr. Wilson, R. J. Black, Dr. Campbell, D. W. Blackwell, [illegible]r, Stephenson, Jeffers and Secretary [illegible]st (of the Board of Educational Insp[illegible] W. J. Carson, Principal Merchant, A[illegible] Mrs. Leonard, Mayor and Mrs. Sp[illegible] ex-Ald. Wilkie, John Christie, Mis[illegible]r, Miss Skelton, Rev. Joseph Philp, [illegible] Baldwin, W. R. and Mrs. Hobbs, M[illegible] H. Ivey, Mrs. Hayes, J. D. and M[illegible]Clarke, Miss McBean, Mrs. Sanders, [illegible] Mrs. Macklin, Miss Spittal, Miss [illegible]s, Mrs. W. J. Carson, Rev. W. J. and [illegible] Clark, J. F. Jewel, Miss Dunbar, [illegible]Colquhoun, Mrs. Thos. Davidson, Mrs. and Miss Jeffery, Miss Duke, Mr[illegible]lair, Mrs. Melbourne, Miss Land, [illegible]obinson, Miss Simpson, Ald. John He[illegible], J. A. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Findlay [illegible]ughbank), Rev. Canon and Mrs. Smith, [illegible]Geason, Harry Merritt and lady, M[illegible]eir, Miss Field, Mrs. Weir, Alex. [illegible]m, R. A. Little, Ald. Fitzgerald, [illegible]Hobson, N. Wilson, Mrs. Moff[illegible] ex-Ald. and Mrs. Skinner, M[illegible] Capt. Booker, J. Holmes (St. [illegible]marines), Mrs. [illegible] Rev. Geo. Bo[illegible] Chief Williams, Davis, Conrad [illegible]ssinger, T. H. [illegible] W. C. Coo. M[illegible]right, Mrs. Ba[illegible] Ald. and Mrs. [illegible]ie, C. B. Edwa[illegible] lady, Mr. and [illegible] M. W. Althou[illegible] Judd and many [illegible]

HOW THE FLAG. [illegible]

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[illegible] Talbot street school [illegible] a charming display. [illegible]d in white with blue [illegible]; the boys were also [illegible]hite jackets and blue [illegible]e Queen was Minnie [illegible]ht up the rear with [illegible] a decorated pony. [illegible] white dresses and red [illegible]neous assortment of [illegible]steer, water commis[illegible]llowed on foot.

THE MILITARY.

[illegible] his staff in brilliant [illegible] the military. The [illegible] their first appearance [illegible] acquitted themselves [illegible]b to keep your eyes on [illegible] instrument and guide [illegible]me time and the band[illegible]ticing hard at it the [illegible] Col. Gartshore and [illegible]alry, 150 strong. The [illegible] an imposing appear[illegible] corps, four guns, com[illegible]ners, followed. Plenty [illegible]shed by the soldiery, [illegible]ying its band. The [illegible]sex, led under Col. [illegible]panies were: No. 1, [illegible]indsor; No. 2, Capt. [illegible]; No. 3, Essex; No. [illegible], Amherstburg; No. 5, [illegible]sdor.

The Twenty[illegible]nd Battalion Oxford [illegible]ooked well in their dark [illegible] The [illegible]panies and captains [illegible]: No. 1 [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible] D. R. Ross, Embro; [illegible]mson, Princeton; No. 4, [illegible] Ball, Woodstock; No. 5, Capt. Blakeley, [illegible]t. Knight, Tilsonburg; [illegible] Thamesford. Lieut.-Col. [illegible]manded. [illegible]eet the Oxford boys [illegible]ators by singing glee songs.

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[illegible]ence for the flag which so proudly floated from the pole in the inclosure, and inculcating, at the same time, a lesson in practical loyalty and patriotism. Those who decried Canada and her institutions were unworthy the name of freemen, and were of that class who were not pleased because the making of the world was intrusted to other hands than theirs. The apathy that so many people had shown toward the condition of the schools was being rapidly displaced by a growing feeling that the important function of educating the youth of the country was the paramount duty of the citizens as well as the state. The more people of intelligence, cultivation and refinement we could attract to our community the better for us. A country was nothing without men, men were nothing without mind, and mind was nothing without culture. The products of the farm, the shop, the mill, the mine, were of incomparably less value than the products of the school. Wherever children were neglected, wherever people were indifferent or careless about them, it was a sure sign of degradation and decay. The central point of every wisely-administered government is its system of education. Good schools and seminaries give a standing and high reputation to a place. The money that is invested in them was safe and sure; it was repaid in compound interest. On behalf of the committee and the board he thanked Col. Smith, D. A. G., the officers and men for their co-operation; the principals and teachers who entered so heartily into the arrangements for a successful demonstration, and all, strangers, citizens and pupils for their presence there.

The children here sang "Rule Britannia," and the Seventh fired a feu-de-joie—"fits of joy" as the boys called it.

Letters of regret at inability to be present we announced to have been received from James Armstrong, M.P., Hon. John Carling, Rev. Dr. Proudfoot and Charles Hutchinson.

Dr. J. H. Sangster, of Port Perry, Ont., was introduced as orator of the day. He has a good flow of language and a resonant voice. The major part of his address consisted of an elaborated comparison between the past and the present in Canada and the memories of those who heard him were kept flitting from a 100 years back down to the year of grace, 1892. His descriptions of the hardships and usages of the pioneer settlers, of the condition of the country and relatively of the changes which time had wrought for those of to-day, were sometimes very entertaining. Leaving that he dwelt on patriotism and incidentally on politics. "If we were not growing as fast as our neighbors," said he, "we were growing perhaps as fast as we ought to grow. We hadn't their reckless speculation, or their business morality, or their $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 failures, or any Tammany Hall rings."

We didn't ordinarily carry revolvers in our pockets or bowie knives in our boots. We lived in peace and security and generally died in our beds. "Let us set our faces" he exclaimed, "against faction that for miserable party purposes asperses our country's fair fame." The speaker described the noblest patriotism as that ideal sentiment which uplifted every citizen morally as well as physically to the level of the measure of the country's needs. Patriotism refused to be whipped into line by political hacks, and that was what we need just now. They did not pretend that the political atmosphere was all serene. There were rocks ahead, and they had collisions to escape and storms to weather before the ship of state rode safely and proudly among the nations. The greatest danger it had was of being sunk by our own politicians.

Voice—On which side?

Continuing, the speaker said all sensible people recognized the villainous factionness amongst them. The unknowing multitude would consent and continue to be used for the furtherance of par[illegible] ends. They had seen in this demo[illegible]stration the flower of Canadian m[illegible]hood armed, ready to face fire, danger [illegible] death in defense of Canada, honor[illegible] beauty. But where were the vete[illegible] lead us against this treacherous foe [illegible] in the garb of a friend and know[illegible] a familiar name!

It was nearly 1 o'clock when [illegible]ings closed with cheers for the [illegible] Bishop of Huron and the c[illegible] military had left immediat[illegible] the salute and the vast mai[illegible] crowd had also adjourned a [illegible]ing a rather slim audience [illegible] grand stand. In a few m[illegible] was cleared and the thir[illegible] flag was at an end.

THE GREAT [illegible]

July 1 Sees 50,000 [illegible] LOCKOUT.

Iron Workers in En[illegible] Idleness.

PITTSBURG, P[illegible], July 1.—Nearly 50,000 workmen were [illegible]d idleness. The scale in [illegible] to-day out of employment. [illegible]pired at mid[illegible] the [illegible]ree during the past year ex[illegible]pretors of [illegible]ight and in all mills the pro[illegible] for the ei[illegible] which had not signed the scale at that [illegible] year, work ceased entirely and [illegible] Electric [illegible]. All was quiet at Homestead [illegible] this city to-day. The streets were pre[illegible] with idle men, but the best of order [illegible]ailed.

DROWNINGS.

A Lindsay Boy and a Toronto Lad Lose Their Lives.

LINDSAY, July 1.—Len Ritchie, 9 years old, son of S. S. Ritchie, accidentally fell into the river to-day and was drowned.

TORONTO, July 1.—Fred Fraser, aged 17, was drowned in the Humber to-day by the upsetting of a boat as he stepped into it.

TALK OF RETALIATION.

Harrison's Message and the Davis Bill Causing a Commotion.

DULUTH, Minn., July 1.—President Harrison's message to Congress urging retaliation on Canadian vessels until such time as the discrimination against American interests shall cease, followed by Senator Davis' bill to give effect to retaliation, has caused considerable commotion at the head of Lake Superior, whose business will be most affected, by prohibitory canal tolls on Canadian vessels passing through the canal and locks at Sault Ste. Marie.

OTTAWA, July 1.—It is understood that the Dominion Government has proposed as a basis of settlement of the canal tolls dispute to allow a rebate of the tolls on grain trains shipped at Ogdensburg, N. Y. Hitherto a rebate was only granted on grain carried in Canadian bottoms to Montreal.

Smythe's

Ocean steamship ticket office, 643 Richmond street, near the postoffice.

The Busy Old Man

Gladstone's Campaign One of Wonderful Energy.

His Home Rule Scheme Had Spurgeon's Approval.

A Nonconformist Counterblast to Ulster's Brag.

Varying Estimates as to the Irish Electoral Results.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN'S CONTRIBUTION.

A letter from Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, was received yesterday by the Irish National Federation, which is composed of Irish-Americans who favor the McCarthy section of the Irish Parliamentary party. It contained a check for $200 to aid the cause of home rule in Ireland in the approaching general elections.

"The folly of a small minority, "wrote Archbishop Ryan, "should not be permitted to injure a great and just cause. It is in a dark hour like this that genuine disinterested sympathy will show itself, and the present list of subscribers to this fund will, I believe, contain the names of all in this community who love or take a deep interest in Ireland. If Mr. Gladstone and the great English Liberal party are hopeful of the future of the island, should we despair?"

IT WILL BE A BUSY ONE.

Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian campaign will be busy enough to tax the energies of a man of half his years. He spoke in Edinburg last night, and to-day he rested. On Saturday he goes to Glasgow to address a meeting of delegates from all parts of the west and south of Scotland. In the week beginning on July 4 a series of drives is proposed in the county. Mr. Gladstone will leave Dalmeny by special train for Stow, where he will begin his drive, and go through Fountainhall, Heriot, Tynehead, Fushiebridge, Gorebridge and Dalkeith. At Gorebridge he will address a meeting of local electors, speaking only for about a quarter of an hour. For the second drive the arrangements are: Train from Delmeny to Duddingstone and Craigmillar, then in a carriage to Niddrie, New Craighall, Inverness, Cousland, Pathhead and Dalkeith he will address a meeting in the Foresters' Hall, and may extend the the journey to Bonnyrig. The third drive will be from Newington to Liberton, Loanhead, Roslin, Auchindinny and Penicuik. The fourth drive will be from Dalmeny to Kirkliston, Ratho, Currie, Colinton, Slateford and Cortophine.

LORD SALISBURY'S INNOVATION.

LONDON, July 1.—The Times justifies Lord Salisbury's innovation in addressing the country directly, instead of through his fellow peer, as has been the custom, though a [illegible]

SPURGEON ON HOME RULE.

LONDON, July 1.—The [illegible] ter which Mr. Spurgeon wrote in 1886 approving of Mr. [illegible] Home Rule Bill. [illegible] Gladstone's amended [illegible]

LONDON, J[illegible] RED HOT.

[illegible]ation has [illegible] July 1.—The present generation [illegible] will be so [illegible]een no general election which proceed[illegible] hotly contested as the one now being [illegible]ing. Enormous sums of money are Libe[illegible] spent by both Conservatives and Bri[illegible]rals in hidden ways so as to evade the C[illegible]bery Act. The Liberals charge the Conservatives with running paid Socialist and labor candidates to break up the Liberal vote. As a matter of fact, the list of both Socialist and labor candidates who are standing for election has become thinned during the week. To-night's list presents 33 labor candidates, including those who are seeking re-election. Seven of them have no chance of success, and their only aim is to spoil the chance of the Liberals standing in their districts. Thus there are only 26 genuine labor candidates in the field, of which fourteen only are likely to be elected, making the labor vote in next Parliament of the same value as it was in the last. The Socialists are nowhere. Still the labor question is the front plank in the platforms of Liberals and Conservatives alike.

THEY MAY WELL BE.

The trades unions are suspicious as to the Conservative pledges, and continue to incline toward the Liberal candidates. No new factor has appeared during the week to alter the party forecasts. A high Government official told the representative of the Associated Press that the Cabinet had shown their conviction of coming defeat by setting their private papers in order in readiness to vacate their offices.

ROSEBERY ANGERS THE RADICALS.

Lord Rosebery has made a speech in which he approved Lord Salisbury's foreign policy, and has thereby so angered the Radicals that they are already wire-pulling to place Lord Ripon in the foreign office. French papers concur in the opinion that Lord Rosebery has dispelled the illusion that Mr. Gladstone's accession to power would mean the evacuation of Egypt.

A COUNTERBLAST TO ULSTER.

The British Nonconformists have issued a manifesto as a counterblast to the Ulster movement. The declaration is a vigorous defense of Mr. Gladstone.

A SHOCK TO THE IRISH PARTY.

Mr. Gladstone's declaration that the rejection of the Home Rule Bill by the House of Lords will not involve a fresh appeal to the country, as Parliament will then proceed with other measures has been a shock to the Irish party. It is certain that they will not tolerate any action of the House of Lords tending to indefinitely shelve the home rule question.

A TORY ESTIMATE.

The Speaker's estimate of the Irish electoral results is anti-Parnellites 75, Unionists, 20, Parnellites, 8. The Unionists say they are certain to have 28 seats, and the Parnellites predict the return of 24 of their candidates. Timothy Healy offers 10 to 1 that the Parnellites will get only 5 seats.

MRS. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE STUMP.

Mrs. Richard Chamberlain, who has taken the stump for her husband, has acquired distinction by her intrepidity in facing rowdy opponents. An effective orator, she has won the admiration of the Liberals by lining and quelling uproarious Islington. She persisted in being heard, overcame her opponents and made them friends.

GLADSTONE IN EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, July 2.—When Mr. Gladstone left Lord Rosebery's residence at Dalmeny on Thursday night, as already briefly cabled, he stepped with Mrs. Gladstone into an open carriage and drove off via Granton, a little town on the Firth of Forth. Crowds were assembled at every hamlet to cheer the Liberal chieftain. His drive from Dalmeny to Edinburgh was an ovation, and a prodigious multitude was assembled to greet him outside the Music Hall at Edinburgh. The people were fairly frantic with enthusiasm. Cheer rang upon cheer, until the whole city seemed to be animated with one common purpose, to impress Gladstone with the admiration and affection in which he was held by the people of Scotland's capital. It appeared as if Edinburgh thought it might be the last time that Mr. Gladstone would present himself as a candidate, and was determined to show him all the honor possible. The Music Hall was packed to the doors with all that it could hold—about 2,500 people. Indeed, the hall had been filled for two hours before Mr. Gladstone's arrival, and an immense number had sought in vain for access. The cheers outside gave notice to the people within that the Liberal leader had arrived, and as Mr. Gladstone entered the hall at five minutes after 6 the audience rose as one man, waving their hats and handkerchiefs and cheering themselves hoarse for the Grand Old Man. The demonstration lasted for five minutes. Then Mr. John Cowan, chairman of the Liberal election committee, was able to call the people to order. With him on the platform were all the Liberal candidates for the city and county of Edinburgh. Mr. Cowan, in introducing Mr. Gladstone, spoke of him as the greatest statesman of the day. At these words the ovation was renewed, and Mr. Gladstone, who had risen to begin his address, had to wait for several minutes until the cheers had subsided. Then came deep silence and attention on the part of the audience, while the voice of the speaker filled the great hall.

Mr. Gladstone said he had never met his constituents with greater pleasure or greater confidence. He had every reason to believe, as he hoped, that Midlothian would go solid for justice and truth. Mr. Gladstone denounced what he called the mean trick of the Government in preventing the pollings from being held on Saturday. It was a trick that showed fear of the working classes, and would recoil upon the heads of its authors. Towards the end of his speech Mr. Gladstone said that he desired to contrast the behavior of the friends and opponents of home rule. The latter asserte[illegible] education and enlighten[illegible] of the country, the men of leisure [illegible]ent of the country, the [illegible] hor[illegible] and high station, were all against home rule. He was sorry to say that this was true to a large extent, but this condition of sentiment among the classes mentioned had been painfully reflected in almost all, if not all, great political controversies during the last 50 years, whether those controversies affected the franchise, or commerce, or religion, or the wicked and abominable institution of slavery. The classes of leisure, the educated classes, the titled and wealthy classes, had always been in the wrong.

Cheer upon cheer greeted the above statement of Mr. Gladstone, the audience jumping to their feet in enthusiastic indorsement of his words, and the multitude outside echoing the applause from within. When the people had calmed down Mr. Gladstone continued, with solemn emphasis, as follows:

"Yet it has been reserved for the broad, manly sense of justice, to cast effectual light on the path we ought to pursue, and to lead us through all difficulties and contentions to a happy consummation." Intentions to a happy consummation." In what spirit, he asked, had the educated classes met their proposals? Their conciliatory suggestions had been hurled back with mockery. Ranged on one side, their opponents declared, were all that was graceful and virtuous in Great Britain and Ireland, all that was intelligent, all the men of title and of land, and on the other side the poor men who constituted the Irish nation, with their few disparaged leaders. Who, in this case, had shown liberality of view and a desire to interpret everything in its best sense? Certainly not the titled, the wealthy, the educated classes.

Mr. Gladstone proceeded to arraign the Government for its action in Ireland. He denounced the Irish Local Government Bill as a monstrous measure and a wanton insult to and mockery of the Irish people. "Let us go forward," said Mr. Gladstone in his peroration, "in the good work commenced. Let us put our trust, not in titles, not in squires, or in peers, or in acres. I will go further and say, not in man as such, but in Almighty God, who is the God of Justice, who has ordained the principles of right and equity and freedom, to be guides and masters of our lives."

Prolonged applause followed the close of the address, the audience repeating the ovation with which they had greeted Mr. Gladstone. He spoke 84 minutes, without showing any sign of exhaustion in voice or manner. The address is pronounced equal to any he ever delivered in Edinburgh.

RELATIONS IN THE COMMONS.

There are three Healys (brothers) and three Chamberlains (brothers and son) in the House of Commons. In addition there are two Gladstones (father and son), two Sidebottoms (brothers), two Alexands (brothers), two Allsopps (brothers), Ashmead-Bartlett and a Burdett-Coutts (brothers in fact, though no longer in name), two Balfours (brothers), two Cavendish-Bentincks (cousins), two Brights (uncle and nephew), two Elliots (brothers), two Fyes (cousins), two Hamiltons (brothers), two Gathorne-Hardys (brothers), two Harringtons (brothers), two Knatchbull-Huggessens, three Lowthers (father, son and cousin), two McCarthys (father and son), two Mowbrays (father and son), three Praeds (all related), two Redmonds (brothers), two Samuelsons (related), two Stanhopes (brothers on opposite sides).

THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, July 2.—Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, while speaking last evening, was asked whether Mr. Gladstone had got the consent of Messrs. Dillon, McCarthy and Healy to his declaration that the rejection of the Home Rule Bill by the House of Lords would not involve a fresh appeal to the country as Parliament would then proceed with other business. Mr. Goschen said that such an arrangement was impossible, that the defeat of the Home Rule Bill must mean the dissolution of Parliament and the putting of the question straight to the people without accessory programmes confusing the issue. The opinion of Mr. Goschen is the opinion of every prominent politician on each side excepting Mr. Gladstone, and it is likely that even he will have to concur with them.

CHANGES IN IRELAND.

The Nationalist conventions at Donegal, Fermanagh and Monaghan have selected three Protestant candidates. In Cavan, the most Catholic county in Ulster, one member has been a Protestant; the other, a Roman Catholic, became a Parnellite. The Nationalists have decided to replace him by Mr. Samuel Young, a Protestant from Belfast. County Longford, the two divisions of which are to be contested by Mr. Edward Blake, a Protestant, and "Tim" Healy, a Catholic, is in Leinster; but the Roman Catholics form 90 per cent. of the population.

On the Rocks!

The City of Chicago Ashore on the Irish Coast.

Her Passengers Landed by Means of Life Boats.

The Fears That Cholera Will Invade Russia Fully Realized.

The Cholera Plague Spreads.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—The number of victims in cholera-stricken Baku is steadily increasing. On Monday 55 fresh cases of the disease were reported at that place, and on the same day 57 deaths occurred.

PARIS, July 1.—Newspapers announce that the number of cases of cholera in the outskirts of the city is increasing. The Director of Public Aid admits that the disease has existed in the vicinity of Paris for the past three months, but declares that no true case of India cholera has yet been reported.

The City of Chicago Ashore.

LONDON, July 1.—The Inman Line steamer City of Chicago, Capt. Redford, which left New York June 22 for Liverpool, and was signaled off Brow Head at 4:45 this afternoon, is ashore on the Irish coast, two miles west of Kinsale. The City of Chicago went ashore in a dense fog. Tugs have been dispatched to the scene. The steamer ran her stem into the cliff. The life boats were at once launched and other life-saving apparatus brought into play. The sea was [illegible]. The west head of Kinsale is about [illegible] twenty miles west of [illegible]

The passengers and mail are now being landed by means of the life boats.

The fore compartment of the steamer is full of water. The fog is still dense; and the vessels which are to be dispatched to the assistance of the City of Chicago will have to proceed very slowly and cautiously.

The vessel is in a bad position and from all that can be learned at present it is believed that it will be a difficult task to get her afloat.

LATER.

QUEENSTOWN, July 2 — 8 a.m.—The steamer City of Chicago which went ashore last evening on the Barrel rocks remains fast. When the passengers were told that they would have to abandon the ship there was absolutely no panic. The sea was comparatively smooth and the passengers entered the boats without hesitation and were landed in safety. Sixty of the passengers on landing were given a temporary shelter at the Allydes signal station. The rockets sent up by the City of Chicago conveyed the intelligence to the people living in the vicinity that a wreck had occurred, and in a short time about 100 peasants gathered upon the high cliff, looking down upon the scene of the wreck. The members of the coast guard arrived shortly afterward, and they procured rope ladders, which they lowered down the face of the cliff. The ladies below then ascended in safety by means of these ladders. The men were hauled up by the ropes by the peasants and the coast guards. No accident happened except to a 6-year-old boy, who fell 40 feet from a rock. Most fortunately for him he was seen to slip by the sailors of the City of Chicago standing below, and they rushed and caught him before he reached the ground.

The Trans-Caspian Quarantine.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—A number of doctors sent by the Government have arrived at Baku to aid the physicians there in combatting the ravages of cholera. The Russian flotilla in the Caspian Sea has been ordered to watch all ships leaving Persian ports. The quarantine stations in the trans-Caspian territory have been increased in number, and a week has been added to the time in which individ