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EIGHTH YEAR — THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1887. — PRICE ONE CENT

DISCUSSING PROHIBITION.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATES THE SCOTT ACT.

An Amendment in Favor of Light Wines and Beer—Another to Repeal it—Foster to the Defence—The Debate Adjourned Until Monday.

OTTAWA, June 8.—Once more time has shown that The World was right and its contemporaries wrong. A week ago The World announced that Blake's letter declining the leadership was absolute and that his resignation was final. This the Reform papers denied, saying that he was merely taking a rest. To-day those same papers admit the truth of what The World stated a week ago, and talk of Mr. Laurier as the leader.

After routine to-day Mr. Jamieson introduced his resolutions respecting the prohibition of liquors. He and Mr. Fisher, who seconded the resolution, made strong speeches in favor of prohibition.

Mr. Girouard spoke against trying to legislate men into sobriety and adduced illustrations from an ancient and modern history to show that alcoholic drinks were the cause of evil while milder beverages were not productive of evil results. He moved in amendment that ale, porter, cider, claret and other light wines be exempt from the operation of the Scott Act.

Some of Girouard's remarks fired the earnest soul of Mr. Freeman with the result that a powerful temperance sermon was hurled at the House in grand style. Although several times about to stay his hand, he was frequently urged to "Go on."

Mr. Cargill gave an amusing account of his experience in connection with the Scott Act in a Mark Twainish style of dry humor which took with the House.

After recess a number of private bills were passed, occupying a long time, so that it was 10 o'clock before Mr. Cargill began again. He concluded by moving in amendment to Mr. Girouard's amendment that the Scott Act be repealed.

A question of order still further delayed the discussion.

Mr. Patterson (Essex) took the floor against the Scott Act.

Mr. Macdonald (East Huron) supported the Scott Act and prohibition.

The question of order was again brought. After Mr. Speaker gave his decision,

Mr. Foster spoke strongly against injuring the Scott Act by allowing the sale of fermented liquors.

After several speakers 12 o'clock came and Sir John said the important question should not be hurried. He moved that the debate be adjourned till Monday next, then to be made the first order after privates bills.

HEARD ABOUT THE LOBBIES.

Proposed New Industries—A Big German Proposition—A C. P. R. Defeat.

OTTAWA, June 8.—The Journal says a Glasgow firm of locomotive engineers have submitted an offer to the Government for the establishment of their headquarters in Canada, provided the Government gives them an order for fifty engines.

Mr. E. Kamper, the representative of a syndicate of German capitalists, is here with a proposal to buy out the Intercolonial Railway from end to end, to construct large iron smelting works at Pictou, Nova Scotia, and to bring out skilled German iron workers to introduce the German methods of making iron. The proposition has been laid before the Government but has not been considered.

Sir Charles Tupper, who has been giving a series of dinners in the Commons dining-room, gave one to-night to about forty guests.

The Canadian Pacific Railway scored another defeat this morning, the occasion being the consideration in the Railway Committee of the bill relating to the Southeastern Railway. The Southeastern Railway, from Montreal to Newport, Vt., is at present run by trustees for the benefit of the bondholders. It is a road worth $5,000,000 or so and now said to be paying expenses. The biggest creditor is the Canadian Pacific Railway, which holds a million and a half of the bonds. The Canadian Pacific Railway is anxious to gobble the road, and this morning the Railway Committee was asked by Mr. Hall, M.P., Shefford, to endorse a bill putting an end to the trust and authorizing the sale of the road and the incorporation of a new company. If the bill were passed the Canadian Pacific Railway would of course get the property, and the unsecured creditors who are owed a large amount by the road might have to whistle for their money. There was consequently bitter opposition to the adoption of the bill. Mr. Hall argued that the trustees, Messrs. W. G. Ross, M.P., Harwood and W. C. Edwards, were entitled to the new powers asked for. He claimed that the unsecured creditors had no right to interfere and that in any event their interests were secured. Trustees had their hands tied at present, being unable to obtain credit to equip the road. Mr. Cameron, Huron, Mr. Girouard, Lafontaine, Mr. J. C. Hatton, Q.C., and Hon. Mr. Laurier opposed the bill as an unjust one to everybody but the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the bill was thrown out by a general shout of "No" in the committee.

The Minister of Agriculture has received a cable message from Liverpool intimating that there are more hopeful prospects for the Canadian cattle trade. The first shipment from the St. Lawrence are selling at Liverpool at twenty pence per pence a farthing, an improvement of about $5 dollars a head. This price may be maintained for some weeks owing to the unprecedented decrease in the supplies of American dead meat.

Senator Schultz's name is mentioned in connection with the Manitoba Governorship which will be vacant next September.

HAMILTON MOULDERS

Declared They Will Make a Further Demand Unless Their Terms Are Granted.

HAMILTON, June 8.—The moulders met last night and discussed the situation. There was a very large turn out of the members of the union and the opinion was unanimously expressed that the request they had made, and which the bosses had refused, for an advance of 10 per cent. on piece work and from $2 to $2.25 a day for day work, was very reasonable. They resolved unanimously that if their request was not granted on or before June 13 they would demand a further advance of 10 per cent. on piece work and from $2.25 to $2.50 for day work. They consider that their services are worth $2.50 a day, or its equivalent in piece work, and asked for the advance of only 10 per cent. so that there would be no trouble. They do not expect to lose much time, but if an early settlement is not arrived at a great many of the moulders will leave the city. Already a number have gone to Buffalo and Detroit, and others—some of the best moulders of the city—will leave on Saturday or Monday. Besides the firms already mentioned, Messrs. James Skimin, iron foundery, and S. Moore, manufacturer of tinsmiths' tools, have given the advance asked for.

A HORRIBLE FATE.

Four Little Children Consumed in a Burning Building.

BEDFORD, Ont., June 8.—The dwelling of Mr. A. Brown was consumed by fire this morning between 12 and 1. Four small children were burned to death, aged about 9, 7, 5 and 3. Mr. and Mrs. Brown barely escaped with the baby. The origin of the fire is not known. The remains were taken out this morning and taken to Virginia for burial.

The fire caught the tarred paper beneath the clapboards. Mr. Brown was alarmed by his children's screams. He made a strong attempt to save the children but failed. His wife and one had escaped in their night clothes. The children were burned to cinders.

What's Wrong with Dundurn Park?

HAMILTON, May 8.—The Grand Trunk and Northern and Northwestern railway companies are just closing an arrangement whereby the Grand Trunk trains between Hamilton and Toronto will leave from and arrive at the Kingston Street Station of the Northern and Northwestern Railway. This will be a great convenience.

Bribed With a Baked Pig.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The Honolulu Gazette renews its attack on King Kalakua for alleged bribery in the opium matter. It printed sixty affidavits charging that he was bribed with $25,000 and a baked pig to grant a Chinaman named Aki a license to sell opium, but that he finally gave the license to another Chinaman, Chung Lung.

The Valleyfield Strike Ended.

MONTREAL, June 8.—The strike of operatives in the Valleyfield Cotton Mills is at an end. This morning the hands returned to work on the old terms, placing themselves in the hands of the manager. Nine hundred looms were soon in full motion.

A GIDDY GIRL.

Dressed in Male Attire Comes to Grief an the Police Cells.

NEW YORK, June 8.—A pretty 15-year-old girl named Mamie McNamara is to-day sobbing away for dear life in jail, having been committed for examination yesterday. When the girl was brought into court her mother would scarcely have recognized her, as her slender figure was encased in those garments which custom and the law have awarded to the male sex. She was arraigned for stealing $185 from her father on May 26. Until two weeks ago she attended a grammar school. She invested a portion of the money in having her hair cut short and in the purchase of a new dress and a red jersey. When the girl was accused of the theft she denied it indignantly and eluding her mother's vigilance ran away. Detective Byrnes' detectives found her yesterday after a long chase. She was dressed in male attire, representing herself as a cigarette-maker. A few days ago her mother received a letter from a "Mrs. Wilson," stating that the giddy girl had committed suicide and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery. The girl confessed to writing the note.

BOY MURDERERS.

Two Youngsters Knock Down and Kill an Aged Italian.

NEW YORK, June 8.—So small were two boys who were arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday that the Magistrate was obliged to rise from his seat and lean over his desk to see them. They were John Meehan, 9 years old, of No. 71 Hester-street, and William Klotzberger, aged 11 years, of No. 181 Hester-street. The charge against them was that of murder. When on their way home from school the two boys met an aged Italian, Louis Maskropetro, at the corner of Grand and Mott streets. William pushed John against the man, who fell. He got up and moved away, but the boys stoned and jostled him until he fell again, fracturing his skull. The old man was taken to the hospital, where he died, and the hoodlums are to be tried for his murder.

DOWN IN OLE KAINTUCK.

Three Men Killed in Vindication of the Law.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 8.—Hostilities have been re-opened in Kentucky's most lawless county, Rowan. The citizens of Morehead have again been startled by the killing of three men. Yesterday the Town Marshal of Morehead, John Mannin, had a warrant for the arrest of Jack and William Logan, sons of the notorious Dr. Henry D. Logan, who is now in the Lexington Jail charged with murder. Mannin went to the house of the Logan boys. An old lady told him they were out. He told her he would have to search the house and proceeded to do so. As he ascended the stairs the Logan boys, who were concealed above, fired upon him, inflicting fatal wounds. Mannin's posse of two men who were with him then returned fire on the Logans, killing them both.

LARRY IRAS NO SHOW.

London Police Will Not Let Him Jump from Westminster Bridge.

LONDON, June 8.—Lawrence Donovan was arrested on the Westminster Bridge this afternoon while attempting to jump therefrom into the Thames, and taken to the Bow Street Police Court, where he was charged with disorderly conduct. The constable who arrested him testified that Donovan had pulled off his coat and hat and climbed upon the parapet of the bridge when he was seized by two men and dragged to the bridge floor after a severe struggle. An enormous crowd was attracted to the spot by the proceedings. Donovan, in his turn complained to the magistrate that the police had meddled with his affairs. He had wanted to show the public that it was possible for him to jump from the bridge and swim ashore. The magistrate cautioned him against again attempting the jump and discharged him.

BLOODTHIRSTY ANARCHISTS.

They Obtain a Foothold in Columbus—The Fruits of Mrs. Parsons' Visits.

COLUMBUS, O., June 8.—A lodge of bloodthirsty Anarchists has been discovered in this city. It numbers ninety men and women, and some of the circulars are of the most revolutionary character. The organization dates from the visit of Mrs. Parsons last March. Their work in this, as in other cities, is carried on with the greatest secrecy, and it is difficult to locate their place of meeting or to learn much about their work.

TYPOS IN CONVENTION.

Have a Stormy Time in Electing Their Officers.

BUFFALO, June 8.—The International Typographical Convention in session here elected the following officers: President, Wm. Aimison of Nashville, (re-elected.) First-Vice President, Ed. Plank of San Francisco. Second Vice-President, Charles Gamewell of Washington, (re-elected.) Secretary-Treasurer, J. Harvey Pascoe of Philadelphia, (re-elected.) The office of Chief Organizer raised a long and acrimonious debate, a good many being in favor of its abolition. At to-day's session D.P. Boyer of New York was re-elected.

Railway Smashes.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 8.—The fast line train west bound on the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which left last night, ran into a freight at 2 o'clock this morning at Columbiana, Ohio. Several freight cars were wrecked. The engine of the passenger train was disabled. The passengers were badly shaken up but no one was injured.

HANNIBAL, Mo., June 8.—An accommodation train on the St. Louis and Hannibal Railway was derailed last evening near Frankfort. A lady named Dickinson from New London was probably fatally injured. Several others were more or less hurt.

But the Wild Man Won't.

EUFALA, Ind., June 8.—A large number of delegates from wild and civilized tribes of Indians are attending the council in session here. Hon. S. S. Burge, president of the council, made the opening address, advising all to adopt the ways of civilization and urging the wild tribes to establish schools and churches. Other chiefs spoke in the same strain.

Laying for the Summer Boarders.

ROCHESTER, June 8.—A valuable mineral spring, the analysis of which is almost identical with that of Congress spring, Saratoga, was struck in Parma, ten miles from Rochester, yesterday. The spring is powerfully charged with carbonic acid gas. Charles S. Upton of New York has purchased the spring and will erect a large hotel.

The Dead Identified.

KINGSTON, June 8.—James Perkins was the man killed on the Grand Trunk Railway at Collins' Bay on Tuesday morning. His remains were identified here to-day. He went to sleep on the track while intoxicated. His home was near Deseronto.

Must Have Seen the Government.

KINGSTON, June 8.—Hon. D. L. Gibbons has returned to New York to work up the Smelting works scheme. He thinks $250,000 would start the works, but $1,500,000 would be needed to give it the leading position in Canada.

Served them Right.

BOSTON, June 8.—Collector Saltonstall to-day imposed a fine of $1000 upon the Cunard Steamship Company for permitting an insane woman to land from one of their vessels.

From a Foreign Shore.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Jay Gould, his wife and three children are in this city. They arrived on the yacht Atlanta last evening. Mr. Gould is in good health.

Recruiting for the Mounted Police.

Captain Deane has returned from Montreal and Ottawa to reopen the recruiting office for the Northwest Mounted Police at No. 36 Yonge-street Arcade. It has been determined to raise fifty more recruits this season, and intending applicants should lose no time in applying.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Chas. Spencer, one of the best known men in Dakota, was indicted yesterday for cattle stealing.

The constitutional prohibitory amendment was defeated in the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday by a vote of 107 to 74.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Bob Meadows, an old citizen of Christian County, Missouri, was shot and killed by unknown assassins secreted in the woods.

The Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday declared a dividend of 1 per cent., payable July 15. The net earnings for the quarter ending June 30 are estimated at $1,050,000.

Wm. Duff of Lanchster, Pa., a captain of the Salvation Army, was yesterday convicted of conspiracy in allaying away from his Lizzie Engle, a young girl of Manheim. Sentence deferred.

The Pittsburg and Western Railway was sold under order of the court yesterday for $1,000,000. It was purchased by parties interested in the re-organization scheme.

Big Purchase.

—Last Wednesday McKendry & Co. were declared the purchasers of 15,000 yards of prints sold in one lot at Suckling, Cassidy & Co.'s. The goods are this season's importation, and were bought by above firm at less than half their value. A big print sale is now in order at 276 Yonge-street. 246

DOCTORS WHO DON'T DIFFER.

A NOTABLE GATHERING OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Ontario Medical Association—Distinguished Visitors from the United States—Full List of Those Present.

The theatre of the Education Department Building, up in St. James-square, yesterday and last night contained one of the most notable gatherings of physicians and surgeons ever seen together in this city. It was the seventh annual meeting of the Ontario Medical Association, and the proceedings were made doubly attractive by the presence of eight eminent physicians and surgeons from New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Detroit, all of whom took or will take an active part in the proceedings. The popular phrase that doctors often disagree was given the lie at the sessions of the association yesterday. The meeting seemed to be very unanimous on all that took place; the gentlemen who favored the assembly with papers were liberally applauded, and the discussions that followed were, as a rule, eminently harmonious. The galleries of the theatre were well filled at all the sessions by students, who evidently learned as much from the proceeding as they would in a full course of lectures at one of the medical schools. A halo of inspiration seemed to descend upon the doctors from the busts and paintings of the hundred or so of dead and living heroes, statesmen, poets, kings, queens, princes, writers, historians and philosophers that decorate the walls of the theatre.

Three Sessions Held.

Three sessions were held, one at 10.15, one at 2.30 and an evening meeting at 8.15. Dr. J. H. Richardson of Toronto, President of the Association, and Dr. Thomas J. Harrison of Selkirk, First Vice-President, presided alternately over the deliberations of the meeting. Dr. J. E. White, the energetic General Secretary, was busy throughout the day in keeping the records of the proceedings in apple-pie order.

Before the afternoon session was called to order many of the members and guests flitted around the pedestal of the statue of Aristides, which stands in the main corridor, and renewed old acquaintances and formed new ones. A collection of 165 doctors (that is the exact number that had put in an appearance up to 8 o'clock last night), as may be supposed, is an interesting picture. The well-dressed city "docs" intermingled socially and gossiped with their brethren from the towns and rural districts of the province.

A Jubilee Cablegram.

The morning session was merely of a routine nature. President Richardson welcomed as many of the members as had arrived. Dr. Duncan of this city reported from the Committee of Arrangements that everything had been done to make the meeting a pleasant and practical one. A congratulatory telegram was sent to the American Medical Association, now in session in Chicago, and a jubilee cablegram was despatched to Her Majesty at London. Like other representative bodies, the doctors became perceptibly loyal, and after the contents of the cablegram had been read they all joined in singing the National Anthem.

President Richardson Welcomes the Doctors

President Richardson called the afternoon meeting to order at 2.30. He bade the members and their guests welcome in a practical address, full of interest to the audience. "The science of medicine," said the eminent city doctor, "is cosmopolitan. In all parts of the earth are to be found earnest and diligent workers, who are pouring in their contributions to all the departments of medical and surgical knowledge, and it would be invidious to award pre-eminence to any nation or people. Whilst we rank them all as brethren, and accord to all the honor which is their due, no matter what their nationality, it is only natural that we should be in more complete sympathy with those who are our glorious inheritance, and who are one with us in a common language, common literature, common liberty and common aspirations."

Dr. Richardson then proceeded to unfold a comprehensive review of medical progress extending over a period of forty years, in which he compared the so-called errors of the surgeons of 1849 with those of the present time. He spoke of the popular methods of coping with disease in years gone by, when every complaint was looked upon as an inflammation, and when bloodletting was the universal treatment for almost every manner of maladies. Only as far back as 1860 bleeding for typhoid fever was carried on in the City of Toronto.

Dr. Richardson then took up the labors and successes of Pasteur in his heroic efforts to subjugate hydrophobia, the terrible scourge, glanders, which had so ravaged the grazing herds of Europe, and hydrophobia. Pasteur had brought about wonderful results, and much more would be done. "We are on the road to success," concluded the doctor, "but if that road cannot be paved from the gold and wealth of ages it can be trod with courage, patience and fortitude, and I have little doubt of the result." [Applause.]

The Distinguished Guests.

The distinguished visitors introduced to the Association by President Richardson during the afternoon were:

Dr. G. H. Fox, New York.
Dr. A. G. Gerster, New York.
Dr. W. H. Porter, New York.
Dr. Alvin A. Hubbell, delegate from the N.Y. State Medical Association.
Dr. John Cronyn, Buffalo.
Dr. W. P. Manton, Detroit.
Dr. Geo. Duffield, Sec. of the Michigan State Medical Society.
Dr. John H. Packard, Philadelphia.
Dr. P. Jacobs, Montreal, Secretary of the Canadian Medical Association.
Dr. James C. Cameron, President of the Montreal Medical and Chirurgical Society.

Nearly all of these gentlemen had something to say in reply to Dr. Richardson's welcome. Dr. Cronyn said he was one of the president's oldest personal acquaintances; he had met him many years ago, in '45, in the University of Toronto. Dr. Packard got off a joke about the fisheries dispute; he said it was alls cod anyway, and cod were not fit to eat. [Laughter.] They wanted reciprocity in professional matters at least. He would always be glad to see any of the Canadian jolly citizens in his city. When the homed cattle were allowed to run, I do not see what answer the Sabbatarians can give to him. The fact that they have no answer to give him is simply shown when the Globe (calling itself Reform) suddenly pours forth its old and well known obscurantism in a shower of scurrilous and personal abuse of Canon Dumoulin.

The attendance at the cathedral speaks for itself; and if persecution as a reply is ever the best substitute for a movement required, it is possible that persecution by the Globe will go far now to ensure success.

On June 4, 1862, twenty-four years ago, when an alderman of this city, representing St. George's Ward, I brought before the Council a resolution that the street cars should be allowed to run on Sunday. The motion failed to pass, and, as advancing years have not yet suggested to me that I was then in error, it is a satisfaction to find that not one at least of the clergy is now partly assisting my earlier and unorthodox notions, and to hope that a movement will now commence the advantages of which are too many and patent to enter upon in one letter.

S. M. JARVIS.

CABLE NOTES.

It is rumored at Berlin that a meeting of the three Emperors is likely to occur soon.

Temple, the American bicyclist, met with a painful accident yesterday at Coventry, England.

The Russian Baltic fleet took the sheriff of County Clare and a body of police to Clare Island, where they evicted twelve tenants.

The Mahdi decided to refrain from making an attack on the frontier because such hostilities would prolong the English occupation of Egypt.

The French Government has informed the French Ambassadors abroad that France cannot assent to the Anglo-Turkish Convention except as a basis for negotiation.

If the result of Dr. Mackenzie's examination of the Crown Prince's throat is favorable the Prince will start for London on Saturday. From there he will go to the Isle of Wight.

At a meeting in Paris yesterday the Extreme Left adopted M. Laborderie's proposal to elect the Senate by universal suffrage, and it was decided to submit the proposal to the Radical Left with a view to joint action

Why of Course You Should.

—What? How? When? Where? Why get a new, neat, handsome, cool straw hat at C. H. Tomkin's, 318 Yonge-street, North Toronto. A new lot just in. Latest styles. LOW prices. x

THE PROVINCIAL FISHERIES.

The Latest Regulations Under the Act of 1885—The Close Seasons.

The Lieutenant-Governor has approved of the following regulations under the Ontario Fisheries Act of 1885:

That leases granted for the purpose of conveying the fishing rights pertaining to public lands adjoining the rivers, streams and lakes of the province, shall be for the depth of one chain inland from the water's edge.

Such leases shall be granted as far as practicable to responsible parties, able and willing to improve the lakes and rivers and guard them well.

That leases of lands made and granted under the provisions of "The Ontario Fisheries Act," shall not be held to convey the right to work any mine that may be found on such lands or to cut any timber thereon.

That excessive or wasteful fishing or killing of fish shall involve the cancellation of the lease, license or permit covering the waters in which it has taken place.

That no person shall, except under authority of a fishery lease, fishing license or permit, fish for, catch or kill any fish in any inland lake, river or stream adjoining the ungranted lands of the province.

That no person shall, without lawful authority, fish for, catch or kill, by any device or means, any fish during their spawning time, or disturb or destroy their spawning-beds.

That it shall not be lawful to fish for, catch, or kill, brook trout, salmon trout, white fish, bass, pike, pickerel, maskinonge, tullibee, grayling, herring, or perch, in any inland lake, river, or stream, under the control of the province, by any device or means other than by hook and line, or angling, except in waters leased or licensed for the express purpose of net fishing.

That it shall not be lawful to use any explosives, or chemical material, or compound, for the purpose of killing or catching fish.

That fishing by torch-light or other artificial light, placed in or above the water, is prohibited.

That no person shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell, or have in possession any fish at any times when the taking or killing of fish is prohibited by lawful authority.

It shall not be lawful to use or set in any of the inland rivers, streams or water courses within the province, any net, rack, trap, weir, or obstruction for the purpose of catching fish, or whereby the free passage of fish up and down the same may be obstructed or prevented.

The catching, killing, or molesting of fish when passing or attempting to pass through any fishway or fish-pass in any obstruction, any obstacle or leaps, the use of any invention to catch, kill or molest fish in the mill-heads and tail-races appurtenant thereto, are hereby forbidden.

It shall not be lawful to put into any waters in the province, any deleterious substance, or suffer any river, stream or lake in the province where fish are found to become a putrid brine, putrid fish, or other deleterious substance, and all fish offal, or fish of any description whatsoever, shall be buried or burned, instead of being filed; but now that a clerkyman takes the other ground and says, very truly, that his church would be better filled if Sunday cars were allowed to run, I do not see what answer the Sabbatarians can give to him. The fact that they have no answer to give him is simply shown when the Globe (calling itself Reform) suddenly pours forth its old and well known obscurantism in a shower of scurrilous and personal abuse of Canon Dumoulin.

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S. M. JARVIS.

SOME MORE FRAGMENTS.

JOURNALISTIC UTTERANCES THAT MAKE FOR COMMERCIAL UNIONISTS.

Further Views of the Press in 1871—The Parties Solid for Canada—Some Pertinent Questions on the Subject Which May be Answered at the Picnic.

The historical fragments in the literature of the commercial union agitation published in yesterday's World were the talk of the streets. To the old time Reformers the republished words of George Brown had a familiar ring; familiar to memory but sadly missed in these days when the great journal of the Browns, the journal that led the van of political progress in their day, is dwarfed in the hands of intellectual pigmies to meet the pulling policy of pasting partisans.

Of a truth, it reads like a page of ancient history to peruse an article broad in its tone and national in its sentiment from the columns of the Globe, and when Reformers read the extracts published yesterday they sighed:

—for the touch of a vanished hand,
and for the days when the Globe was a public journal conducted by public-spirited men.

More Globe Sentiments.

The extracts from the Globe published yesterday were not the only deliverances of that journal at that time on the subject of commercial union. On December 8, 1871, the Globe said:

"One essential consideration however in all such arrangements can never be lost sight of, and that is, that Canada is part of the British Empire, and that *she never could with propriety enter upon any course which would virtually be putting a discriminating and hostile tax upon British productions and British commerce in favor of those of another country.* Now it is very evident that the first two propositions of the American delegates at the St. Louis convention point substantially in this direction. They are simply a revival of the Zollverein idea, with the two lines of customs houses on our borders between the Atlantic and Pacific abolished. We are expected to raise our customs duties so far, while we presume they on the other side will to a less degree increase theirs, so as to place all British productions of every kind likely to compete with what would be called home products would be virtually shut out from consumption in the United States would come into Canada free, and *vice versa*. As we have shown again and again this, with our relative debt and taxation, would place us at a serious disadvantage supposing it were gone into, and the apportionment of the customs dues be made on a *per capita* scale. We should pay more than at present and we should receive less. That however is a minor consideration and were there nothing else might be satisfactorily arranged. The great difficulty is what we have already mentioned. Such an arrangement would make the States the 'home' country and Britain simply a 'foreign' one, not even amongst the 'most highly favored.' *This objection, from a Canadian and British point of view, is fatal to the proposition.*"

And on Dec. 14 of the same year, referring to the subject of any union with the United States, the Globe said:

"The clear and unmistakable declarations of Canadian statesmen and journalists on this point, are beginning to bear fruit, and the more sensible leaders of Americans now see in what a ridiculous position such idle and foolish notions as the above place them."

The Telegraph's Views.

So spoke the Globe for the Reform party. How on the other side of the political fence? At that time the Mail was unknown. The history of its inauguration as the organ of the Ontario Conservatives, of how it was acquired by the clique that now hold high sway in pulp-tower, how it became the abiding place of the political logroller and the refuge of the boodler, how its executive head was balked by his own political leaders in his attempt to flood the country with fraudulent American whisky, how it defended the Pacific scandals and other like attempts against the public weal that journal has betrayed its party, forsaken its principles, retracted its lifelong utterances of the past few weeks, and ask itself which the more truly lies along the line of duty of patriotism and of that love for our country which is the noblest aspiration of citizenship.

But enough of quotations from the time of sixteen years ago. They expressed the sentiments of the people of Canada of those days, they express the sentiments of the great majority of the people of Canada of to-day. Political connection with the United States is as unpalatable to-day as it was in 1871. And when in the time to come the students of Canadian history will turn over files of the Mail and Globe of this date he will place their commercial union ravings in the same category with Charlton's threatened insurrection, Jones' denial of his being a Canadian and Laurier's Saskatchewan musket, and he will write it down that in the year of grace 1887 the voice of the crusts and the marplot was heard throughout the land.

"The attendance of a Canadian delegation last week at the American National Board of Trade meeting at St. Louis will probably mark an era in the history of commercial negotiation between the two countries. Never before, perhaps, was there so much done towards disabusing the American mind of *the serious mistake that annexation, either commercial or political, is favorably viewed or even at all entertained by the Canadian public.*"

Again it said: "It may be fair to add on this point that the Canadian feeling in favor of separate national existence, apart from the neighboring States, has, through Confederation, gained greatly in force and intensity during the few years that have elapsed since the last convention was held. This feeling has now positively attained the strength of patriotic passion with our people, and it is high time for our neighbors to realize the important fact. And the great central and most powerful worthy result of the attendance of the Canadian delegation at St. Louis last week will probably be recognized in after time as this: that in a quiet and authoritative yet effectual way, our neighbors have, regulating hope to hope that *Canada seeks a destiny of her own, and not the merging of her national existence in that of the American Union* however great and glorious that union may be—*and that annexation is and must remain hopeless.*"

And further, the Telegraph said: "We believe it is not exaggerating facts to say that the delusion aforesaid is now largely dissipated, and that to Mr. Howland chiefly must be given the credit of having opened the eyes of people over the border to the truth that *Canada does not desire political annexation, and cannot consent to even that milder form of annexation, commercial annexation*, which would imply the making of Great Britain a foreign country and the United States the home country to us."

Another Conservative View.

In 1871 the Hamilton Spectator, then as now, a staunch Conservative in politics, took issue squarely upon the proposition to drive Canada into a commercial union. The Spectator said:

"The two prominent objections which seem to lie upon its surface are: (1) The danger that our industrial system should be so interwoven with that of the Americans, as to make a forcible separation of them at a future time disastrous in its results to the weaker of the two, and our own experience gives us no warrant that such a separation would not take place, should any irritating question disturb the friendly relations of the two countries. * * The second objection which strikes us in the plan proposed is that of the joint system of taxation. By it, if we are not greatly mistaken, the revenue of our fiscal year would centre in Washington instead of Ottawa; the larger power could scarcely fail to have the preponderating voice in the matter. * * It is enough to say that our true policy is to keep our political destiny in our own hands, and to do nothing which would give active operation to *a principle which would force an unpalatable political connection upon us.*"

Let the Mail reprint that last sentence alongside some of its utterances of the past few weeks, and ask itself which the more truly lies along the line of duty of patriotism and of that love for our country which is the noblest aspiration of citizenship.

But enough of quotations from the time of sixteen years ago. They expressed the sentiments of the people of Canada of those days, they express the sentiments of the great majority of the people of Canada of to-day. Political connection with the United States is as unpalatable to-day as it was in 1871. And when in the time to come the students of Canadian history will turn over files of the Mail and Globe of this date he will place their commercial union ravings in the same category with Charlton's threatened insurrection, Jones' denial of his being a Canadian and Laurier's Saskatchewan musket, and he will write it down that in the year of grace 1887 the voice of the crusts and the marplot was heard throughout the land.

A Few Plain Questions.

Truly it does seem that the time for dallying with this question has passed. In preparation for Bro. McMillan's picnic let one or two questions be asked:

Does or does not Mr. Butterworth represent anybody or anything in the Congress of the United States save and except Mr. Ritchie of Akron, Ohio?

Are Mr. Ritchie of Akron, Ohio, and Mr. Wiman of New York, N. Y., partners in business?

Are they owners of and interested in iron and other mines back of Port Perry, Ontario?

Is Chris. W. Bunting of Toronto, Ont., interested with Mr. Wiman of New York and Mr. Ritchie of Ohio in those mines?

Is the commercial union agitation anything but a business dodge on the part of certain shrewd Yankee speculators and discomfitted Canadian politicians?

CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

Robert Soules, a Boy of 10 Years of Age, in a Serious Predicament.

Coroner Johnson opened an inquest in the Morgue at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the body of the young lad, John Crowe, who died on Monday morning last at his residence, 68 Mansfield-avenue, under circumstances so suspicious that, although the lad was interred, an order was given to Undertaker McCabe to have it exhumed. The somewhat decomposed body was brought to the Morgue, where a post mortem examination was held by Drs. Spencer and Furleigh.

The injuries which, according to the medical evidence, accelerated the death were caused on May 22 by the blow of a stone or brick, alleged to have been inflicted by a boy named Robert Soules. As the corpse lay in the Morgue it presented a ghastly appearance, showing external signs of violence. There were traces of blood about the mouth, while on the left shoulder were two abrasions a couple of inches apart. On the left loin there was a nasty-looking mark, and the shoulders were more or less disfigured. The deceased was about 12 years of age, and his assailant 10.

Mrs. Dunny deposed to having washed the body after death, and found marks on the left shoulder and side. Deceased complained of having been beaten by Soules, on May 23. Mrs. Rose Long corroborated this evidence.

Dr. Spencer gave evidence as to the post-mortem examination. The following marks were found on the body: On the point of the left shoulder were two slight abrasions, about two inches apart. There was a large abrasion in the left axilla over the fourth rib, running up to the apex of the axilla, and on the internal surface of the arm, of over three inches in length. There was a semi-circular wound on the left side of the abdomen, in a line with the navel, and about three inches above the spine of the ilium. There were several small bruises over the two shoulder blades, and in the region of the dorsal vertebræ. The doctor explained the condition in which he found the body internally. The right side of the heart was congested and contained a clot of dark blood.

Dr. Furleigh concurred with Dr. Spencer and deposed to having attended the deceased in his illness. The boy was suffering from rheumatism, and the injuries which the body presented would predispose to such an attack as that from which the lad died. He had not heard the death was it reported to the doctor that deceased had received such wounds.

The father of the deceased swore that he saw the lad knocked down by the blow of a brick thrown by Soules, with whom deceased was wrestling. This was on May 22, and on May 25 deceased took to his bed, where he remained up to the time of his death.

The jury expressed a wish to have further evidence as to the quarrel between the boys, and the inquest was accordingly adjourned until 3.30 p.m., when two witnesses were produced, who testified that they saw Robert Soules hit deceased with a stone and knock him down.

The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Soules, who was forthwith taken into custody and lodged at Police Headquarters.

WHERE IS MILLAUD?

Disappearance of a Ladies' Tailor and Dressmaker—Charged With Forgery.

On the door of a room up-stairs over the American Tailoring Company's place at 63 King-street west is this inscription: "Mr. C. Milland, artist, ladies' tailor and dressmaker." Mr. Millaud has not been seen in Toronto since Monday night. It is presumed that he is in New York and he is not likely to return because there are charges of fraud and forgery against him.

He has been in business here for some time and it is said to have done a thriving trade. He bought goods from Walker & Sons, Murray & Co. and Catto & Co., and it is understood that these firms have been victimized. To a milliner from whom he rented his room he gave a check for $40 signed R. Wilsch, and purporting to have been given to him by a lady living in the Queen's Park; to a King-street west tailor he gave a check for $42, signed H. Johnston. These checks and another one were on the Merchants' Bank, and when they were presented it was discovered that there was no such name on the names on them had accounts with the bank.

Mrs. Miller, a Yonge-street milliner who commenced suit against Murray & Co., was obliged to pay a bill of $50 to that firm. Millaud also forget to pay a number of young women who were in his employ.

Several have called at Millaud's rooms yesterday to get some goods which he was making up for them but the goods were gone and it is believed that he pawned them.

An English Crook Gets Five Years.

Judge McDougall held court yesterday and disposed of several evil-doers sent before him by Police Court. William Lewis, an English importation, admitted that he was a crook, and that he was guilty of the several charges of larceny preferred against him. His Honor sentenced him to five years in the Penitentiary. James Allison, alias James English, admitted the theft of a pair of boots and will spend a month in jail. William Allison, the young man who pleaded guilty on Tuesday to petty larceny from the premises of David Sole, milk dealer, goes to the Central Prison for six months. Allison's extenuating plea for his conduct was that he contemplated a visit shortly to an invalid sister in England. This he could not do on his salary of $3 per week and board, and he yielded to the tempter of his master's money. John English was ordered to furnish $1000 bonds for his appearance before the Grand Jury on a charge of attempting to assault Constable Thos. Kinslap, aged 8, last February, in Markham-street.

—Thos. Sabin of Eglinton says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do likewise.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Last week the city carriers delivered 215,686 letters, and 58,702 newspapers.

Two fine kangaroos, a male and a female, arrived at the Zoological Gardens last night.

A boy named Benjamin Minogue was arrested last night for stealing hats from Botsford's store, 504 Queen-street west.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday and adjourned until next Tuesday, when it is expected that the detective investigation will be concluded.

James Smith, a builder, piled lumber on the boulevard in Shaw-street, and yesterday Magistrate Love gave orders for its removal inside of three days.

Edward McLaughlin was discharged at the Police Court yesterday on a charge of drunkenness, and immediately arrested for stealing a pair of pants.

Three hundred paid up shares of the Whitby and Port Perry Railway (now Midland), will be sold by tender on June 18. Tenders to be addressed to D. Fisher, Bowmanville, before that date.

Last Monday Messrs. Petley and Petley opened out a temporary establishment for the Kidderminster, Brussels and tapestry carpets, linoleums and oilcloths, which will be sold at close figures.

The Ontario Indust