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EIGHTH YEAR — WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1887. — PRICE ONE CENT

AN EARLY PROROGATION.

SIR JOHN THINKS THE HOUSE CAN GET THROUGH BY THE 15TH.

At the End of the Session They will Consider the Question Whether Sir Charles Tupper Can Best Serve the Country Here or in England.

OTTAWA, June 7.—This was a good business day in the House. The prospect of an early prorogation spurred on the members to indulgence in active business habits. Twenty-nine Government orders on the paper were reduced by ten or twelve.

The Senate also had an industrious fit and put through twenty odd bills in the afternoon.

Sir John to-day obtained the assent of the House to the taking of Saturdays for Government business, beginning next Saturday.

In response to a question from the Opposition side, the Premier said the House was largely in the hands of the Opposition as to the progress or delay of public business, but if they continued acting as fairly as they had done, he did not see any reason why Parliament should not prorogue on June 18.

In reply to Mr. Mills, Sir John said that after the session was over the Cabinet would consider the question whether Sir Chas. Tupper could best serve Canada by remaining in the Cabinet or by taking again the position of High Commissioner.

Hon. Mr. Thompson introduced a bill respecting the payment of interest by the Crown and explained that it provided that the Government may pay legal interest in cases where interest may be paid between subject and subject.

A pleasant little debate arose on a motion to go into supply.

Mr. Amyot made some remarks about the commercial relations of Canada with France. He lamented the want of success that had attended our efforts in the past, praised Sir Charles Tupper and expressed the hope that but on the whole took rather a pessimistic view of matters and things in general as becometh a member of the Opposition.

Mr. Chapleau spoke hopefully of the prospects and said as it took a long time to pursuade England that Canada was worth looking after, it was not surprising that it took a longer time for France. He stated that the first ship of a regular line had started from Havre and would be here in a few days.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that though the exertions had been great the results had been small.

Sir Charles Tupper said it was found that the best plan was first to obtain better relations with Spain. The United States had been trying for a long time without success, and it was as far advanced as the United States in relations with Spain. It was also thought advisable to establish steam communication with France before making a serious effort to secure trade relations. That was now an accomplished fact and improved relations could come no faster with us than with other countries.

Mr. Mills twitted the Government with seeking foreign commerce when the whole policy was to shut up Canada within herself. No one else seemed inclined to take up the parable.

The House went into committee of supply.

HEARD OUTSIDE THE CHAMBER.

The Southeastern Railway Bill Thrown Out—No Sitting on Thursday.

OTTAWA, June 7.—The bills reconstructing several of the public departments will not be proceeded with this session. The Franchise Bill will also escape the slaughter of the innocents.

The cohorts of Beauharnois, not gleaming in purple and gold, but clad in their best broadcloth, made a descent upon the Railway Committee this morning in such numbers that an adjournment had to be made from the committee room to the Commons Chamber, which looked in the galleries and on the floor like the House in regular session. The bill under discussion was Sir Donald Smith's bill to incorporate a the Southeastern Railway, a line intended to run from Caughnawaga, skirting the St. Lawrence, through Beauharnois and Valleyfield to Ottawa, on the boundary line. The bill was supported by the C.P.R. and opposed by the Grand Trunk. After a long discussion the committee threw out the bill by 49 to 43, the committee thinking that the Grand Trunk having already a charter practically covering the same ground and having shown the disposition to do something considerably work should not be interfered with.

The Government steamer Newfield has been successful in repairing the cables at Bird Rock and Anticosti. The despatch of the cable steamer, which has been interrupted, has been again resumed.

Thursday being a statutory holiday there will be no sitting of Parliament. The occupants of the press gallery propose utilizing the holiday by an excursion down the Ottawa.

Welsh Jolly, the wandering mariner representative from Prince Edward Island, presented the press gallery with a box of genuine Bawdwin cigars. This evening he delivered a speech from Mr. Laurier's seat against the Government for not offering Prince Edward Island a larger subsidy than $20,000 a year. His suggested predilections may be gathered from the fact that to-night, he said, if Canada would only cut the painter and let the Island float he would be delighted. Mr. Jones, though he is not a thoroughly reconstructed Canadian.

The contract for the construction of the new Printing Bureau Building has been signed.

The Governor-General will give a ball at Government House on the evening of June 15 and on June 30 will give a garden party.

A jubilee trilobite comes to the Geological Museum from New Brunswick and is over one foot in length. In honor of the year, it is to be named Paradoxides Regina.

It is more than likely that Mr. Chapleau will not accept the Lieutenant-Governorship of Quebec.

NATURAL GAS FOR MONTREAL.

A Well Giving a Strong Pressure Struck at Louisville, Que.

QUEBEC, June 7.—Cyr Duquet of this city, who is President of the Combustible Gas Company, has just returned to the city from Louisville, fifty miles from Montreal, where they have been boring for gas. Duquet says they struck a veritable gas well near the station at a distance of 220 feet, and of the best formation. Its flow and pressure surpasses even their most sanguine expectations. The manufacturers and residents of Louisville are already in fever heat to be supplied from the well, and it is the intention of the company to at once begin operations. They intend boring 500 to 600 feet more, and when the pressure is sufficient they will lay pipes to Montreal and supply that city.

Let Mr. Sheppard Apologize.

MONTREAL, June 7.—There is some discussion over the case of Editor Sheppard now a fugitive in Buffalo from a Quebec warrant. Some time ago the officers of the 65th expressed willingness to accept an apology but Sheppard did not see fit to make one, but rather conducted himself so as to aggravate the situation. Added to this came the refusal of Magistrate Denison to endorse a Montreal warrant for his arrest, an act taken by the French Canadians as an insult to their legal machinery. There is still further the judgment of Mr. Laflamme against the Mail for $10,000 which Mr. Riordon (also proprietor of the News) is fighting to the bitter end. As long as the Mail-News crowd continue in their course so long will the officers of the 65th refuse to withdraw from their present position. By doing so they would make of themselves the laughing stock of the country. If Sheppard persists in refusing to apologize, if the magistrates of Toronto continue to ignore the warrants issued in Quebec, the officers of the regiment will avail themselves of every assistance that the law (a Dominion and not a French statute) allows them, to vindicate their position and punish their libeller.

To be Canonized as a Saint.

MONTREAL, June 7.—Archbishop Fabre has received the official document from Rome informing him that the Committee of Cardinals on Rites had found sufficient proof in the holy life of Sister Marguerite Bourgeoys, founder of the Congregation Nunnery in Montreal, to authorize further steps to be taken toward having her ultimately canonized.

The Molders' Strike at Hamilton.

HAMILTON, June 7.—Quite a number of the moulders are leaving the city for Toronto, St. Louis and other cities. There is no action here. No communication has passed between the bosses and the moulders and some smaller firms have given in, but substantially the situation is unaltered.

DOVERCOURT-ROAD'S CHARITY.

The Friends of the Protestant Orphans' Home Meet in Annual Session.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Orphans' Home and Private Aid Society was held yesterday afternoon in the home in Dovercourt-road. Mayor Howland presided. There was a large attendance of ladies. The appearance of the children, who occupied a place in the meeting-room, was very favorably commented upon by the visitors.

Rev. John Carey opened the proceedings with prayer, after which the children sang a couple of hymns in pleasing style.

The adoption of the annual report was moved by Mr. Arnoldi. It set forth that the managers felt deeply sensible of the many gracious benefits vouchsafed to the Home by a kind and over-ruling Providence throughout the year. During that period the institution has been entirely free from sickness, the expenditure for medicine only amounting to $3. Since June last year 81 children had been admitted, 46 boys and 35 girls, while 62 had left the institution. Of these 2 had been adopted, 6 apprenticed, and 56 had been removed by relatives. The average number for the year was 175, though during several months they ranged from 180 to 185. In consequence of the additional expenditure for the nursery, where there are between twenty-five and thirty little ones, the managers determined to petition the City Council for an increase in the annual grant. The All-Worlds' Fair realized $3705. Of this, $700 paid the interest falling due in January, leaving $3000 to be added to the building fund, and reducing the debt to $18,810. Regret at the death of Mrs. Davidson Murray, an old and valued member of the board of management, was expressed. The only contribution to the building fund during the year was $250 from Mr. Samuel Taylor. This, the committee thought, should not be so in a large city such as Toronto. Since the removal some four years ago to the new home the managers have struggled to reduce the debt of $26,000 to the present sum of $18,810, an achievement principally made through entertainments of one kind or another.

From the Treasurer's report it appeared that there was a balance of $1312 on hand since last year. The various sources of income brought this total up to $11,791. The expenditure was set down at $12,314, leaving a balance on hand of $789. The lady managers' collections during the year amounted to $1756, while the relatives of the children contributed $1530.

Mr. Arnoldi spoke at considerable length in favor of the report, arguing that the institution was entitled to a larger share of support from the public and also from the corporation.

Dr. Hodgins seconded the report, and in so doing quoted some interesting statistics illustrative of the benevolence of the Toronto public. He showed that the citizens contributed about $134,934 annually to the charitable institutions of the town, while the Government grant amounted to $43,819.

The report was adopted with acclamation.

Dr. McConnell read the medical report, which was of a creditable nature, showing a total absence of sickness during the year.

The only change made in the officers elected was that Mrs. Cawthra takes the place of Miss Ridout as recording secretary, and these names are added to the board of managers: Mrs. Leigh, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Leighbourne and Mrs. Lockhart.

A vote of thanks to the officers was carried on motion of Mr. Wm. Gooderham and Major Bennett. The mover commented on the fact that the clergymen of the city were conspicuous by their absence, and elicited the statement that every clergyman was served with a notice of the meeting.

A DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

A Locomotive Boiler Explodes at Chester, Pa., With Fatal Results.

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The air was filled with flying pieces of iron and timber and scalding water. Several persons were badly scalded or cut. A carpenter employed on the road and residing at Baltimore was fatally scalded. Jas. Wise, a telegraph operator, was so badly scalded and injured that his death is expected. A woman, whose name could not be learned, was standing in the side by a piece of iron and is dangerously injured. H. L. Blakely, the fireman, who was standing on the sandbox of the locomotive, was carried many feet in the air and was severely injured by the fall. Wm. Dixon, engineer, sat in his cab and was not injured. The Baltimore Building was almost completely wrecked, and a row of five dwellings on the opposite side of the street was considerably damaged. A piece of the boiler was blown through the roof of a house a square away, and portions of the engine were found three squares away.

EVICTIONS AT BODYKE.

The Tenants Charged with Throwing Vitriol on the Police.

DUBLIN, June 7.—The evictions at Bodyke were continued to-day. Tenant McNamara, who was behind in his rent, defended his house, but the bailiffs broke a hole in the wall. Logs and boiling water were thrown through the hole at the assaulting party. A policeman, who was holding the Colonel's umbrella, dashed through the opening made by the bailiffs and other officers followed him. A fight ensued, and the tenants were evicted and afterwards arrested.

The bailiffs charge the tenants with having thrown vitriol upon them, but it is denied. A tenant named Murphy made a similar resistance against eviction from his holding.

Assaulted in a Railway Carriage.

BORDEAUX, June 7.—M. Montigofier, proprietor of extensive steel works, while travelling in a railway carriage, was assaulted by a man, who dealt him twenty-one blows with a loaded cane. The culprit was arrested. M. Montgolfier is in a critical condition.

Honored by Cambridge.

LONDON, June 7.—Cambridge University has conferred honorary degrees upon Professors Gray of Harvard College, and Sir Donald Smith of Montreal.

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New England Dog Stories.

A collie, owned by a Vermont farmer, was accustomed to drive a herd of cows every day from the cow stables to a pasture which was some distance from the farm buildings. On the road there was a piece of woods, beyond that a field, and further on the pasture. The farmer was in the habit of going along with the cows, but the dog always did all the driving and was very assiduous in it, so that one morning, when the dog suddenly deserted the road and darted into the woods and out of sight, his master was greatly surprised. The farmer keps along the road with the collie, however, and had passed the woods and proceeded about half way along the field when he saw in the fence skirting the field a "gap" which had been left open without his knowledge; and there in the open gap the dog was seated and was guarding the field from the entrance of the cattle. He had known of the break in the fence, had foreseen the cows, with the prying curiosity and fondness for getting into fields characteristic of their race, would get through it, and had gone around through the woods to head them off.

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CLAUSE THREE CARRIED.

GETTING ALONG SLOWLY WITH THE CRIMES ACT.

The Parnellites Abandon Several of the Less Important Amendments to the Bill—Mr. Gladstone On His Way Home From Wales.

LONDON, June 7.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to a question by Mr. Dillon regarding the employment of gun boats to assist in the evictions on Clare Island, declared that the Government would not hesitate to employ any of the forces at its disposal to execute the decrees of the law courts.

W. H. Smith, replying to a question by Mr. Roberts, stated that the Government was unable to inform the House what measures besides the Crimes Act it would proceed with. The progress made with that bill was not sufficient to enable him to anticipate when the measure would pass the House.

Mr. O'Doherty having moved an amendment to the Crimes Bill, Mr. Parnell interposed, saying that owing to the advanced stage of the session, and the large number of important matters that had not yet been debated, he would suggest that his friends move only such amendments as they regarded as indispensable. It was obvious, he said, that time would not permit a discussion of the smaller points. Mr. O'Doherty thereupon withdrew his amendment.

Several more amendments were rejected, the last with the aid of the cloture, the vote being 229 to 98.

Mr. Smith then moved that clause 3 stand as part of the bill. The motion was carried by 211 to 83.

PARNELLISM AND CRIME.

The London Times Continues its Attacks on Irish Agitators.

LONDON, June, 7.—The Times this morning publishes another instalment of its "Parnellism and Crime" articles. Opposite its leader page it prints a fac simile of the tenth page of the Irish World of New York of Feb. 16, 1884, and also the greater portion of Patrick Ford's address, published in the same issue. The publications are accompanied by an explanatory leader headed "The various funds mentioned and the fate of the men connected therewith."

In an editorial on the subject the Times says: "The fresh revelations to-day prove, you have to deal with men who sit at London dinner tables, or by fiends who organize and manage, in one and indivisible. It is paid out of the same purse, worked by the same man, directed to the same ends, and inspired by one universal hatred of England and a determination to bring about, if possible, a complete separation between England and Ireland. Whether the money goes to support the Gladstonians in Parliament or equip desperadoes for the committal of outrages in English towns, is a mere matter of tactics. Whenever we find the constitutional agitators with the most laid stress on the case of Mr. Davitt at Bodyke, we find that their language, sentiments and aims are identical with those of the men whose support they live and whom they in Parliament pretend to be ignorant of."

Manager Powers' team will meet Toronto on their own ground this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

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"CAPTAIN" CARTER'S PICNIC.

A Jubilee Night in a Back Room at Albert Hall.

Capt. Carter's lecture on "Our Queen and Country" came off in a side room at Albert Hall last night before an audience of forty-seven people. The World's Young Man timed the attendance and preliminaries thusly: 7.57, 1 woman and 2 men; 8.13, 6 men, 1 boy, 2 reporters; 8.15, 8 men, 1 boy, 2 reporters, and the woman and her friend went out never to return; 8.23, 18 men, 1 boy and 3 reporters; 8.29, 29 men (2 of which were colored men), 1 boy and 3 reporters; 8.31, young colored man at the door carried out a brown jug which he took from the table; 8.40, 37 white men, 2 colored men, 2 boys, 3 reporters; 9.30, 42 white men, 5 colored men, boys and reporters ditto; 9.38, Chairman introduced lecturer.

At 8 o'clock, when there were only three people in the hall, Capt. Carter was taking the tickets at the door and requesting three young men at the foot of the stairs to walk up. When asked why he did not commence his lecture, he said he would as soon as there was a quorum. He added that he had sold over 150 tickets. Then the Captain put an athletic young man in his place and was busy for half an hour making change. Said the Captain about the three young men at the foot of the stairs: "It looks bad to see them down there."

At 8.35 by request of Captain Carter The World's Young Man took the chair and conducted things fairly, as yesterday's World promised He would do.

The W. Y. M. was about to introduce the lecturer when one of the audience moved a vote of censure upon Ald. Piper and Alex. Norwich Dixon for not appearing after their names, as chairman and secretary, respectively, had been on the dodgers announcing the meeting.

Capt. Carter rose and explained that the name of Messrs. Piper and Dixon had appeared on the bills without his authority or consent, and these alleged gentlemen were accordingly most thoroughly and unanimously denounced.

Then the chairman in a few short but well chosen words introduced Capt. Carter, who took a sip from the brown jug of cold water, and said that his lecture would consist of three parts: "My First Love," "My Wife" and "My Acts on Arriving in this Country up to this Day," and "My People."

The speaker explained that over fifty years ago when he was a boy in Richmond, Virginia, his mother took him to see a panorama of the battle of Waterloo. He saw Napoleon and Wellington and Blucher and Grucher and he was fired. He really believed he was born under the British crown and he would wade in blood for his country. Then he took his place to lay his head he was covered by the British flag, the lion thereof defending him from the unarmed eagle. He could see that flag now in his mind and he had that army in his breast.

Forty-one years ago this month, said the captain, he was married, and within a week he was in the 32nd Regiment, the quarters of whose officers were then in the old British Consulate, now occupied as the site of the Rossin House. He subsequently joined the Yorkville militia.

"And pray what did you do?" said he, "I'm told I know naught of the militia. Why some of those who dare abuse me now were not born when I served under the British flag! [Cheers]. You people still are comfortable through the acts of Lord Wellington. I've been a parrot for cause I was born in Virginia and people say I speak Irish and that I am an annexationist. No man can be true to his country who is an annexationist. I'm as loyal as any man who ever left England, Ireland or Scotland. I want to be dead and buried in England defeated."

Capt. Carter told of how he was willing to go to the Northwest with the Grenadiers if it was only to hand them water. But they said he could not go, so he had to march from the drill shed to the Walker House when he had to shed tears and turn back. Then he determined to form a colonial party, at one point Rev. C. A. Johnston, editor of the British Lion, Hamilton, got up and walked out.] In three weeks he raised a corps of sixty-five men at his own expense. He asked the corps to the Government, who said that if they needed it they would call on him.

"The upshot of it all is this," said Capt. Carter, "some of my own people say I am disgracing them. [No, no.] How? By wearing the uniform, by turning out with the soldiers, by being invited to their tables by colonels and men, as a gentleman? What am I? I have been told that some folks have dog pets, can pet dogs and another can pet wolves. Can you dare you call yourself captain? Well, I went to Ottawa and Sir Adolphe Caron introduced me to other Cabinet Ministers as Captain Carter and I will be that till I die." [Great cheering.]

"As regards annexation," he said, "it would be a great pullback for any nation. If a man is a good home why should he give it away? [Cheers and cries of 'that's logic.'] We're already annexed to the greatest country on earth."

The captain said that he remembered the rearing of bullocks in the Queen's coronation and no earthly power could change his sentiments.

"What about Chris Bunting and annexation and improved relations?" he asked.

"I don't wish to use personalities," was the reply.

The Captain concluded amid applause, and the World's Young Man read the following by request of Captain Carter:

We, the undersigned citizens of Toronto, recognize in Capt. H. Carter of the Queen's Rangers a representative of the colored people of the Province of Ontario and we request him to send him home to England this jubilee year of the Queen to represent the Ethiopic Queen Victoria to be present at various jubilee celebrations and to present Her Majesty in person the heartfelt loyalty that animates the colored people of Canada. We further recognize that since Mr. Carter left his Southern home, in early manhood, he has conducted himself in his residence amongst us, some fifty years ago, seeking the protection of the flag that gives freedom to the slave, he has been a true and worthy citizen, his conduct being both creditable to himself and his race.

During the American rebellion in the Northwest Capt. Carter formed a battalion of colored volunteers at his own expense, and was prepared to march against the foe to defend our homes and firesides.

Therefore, as a mark of appreciation of his many virtues, and in order that he may be enabled to visit the old land, we agree to subscribe the amounts set opposite our names, and do our utmost to make his visit a triumphant success.

Mr. F. G. Simpson, a colored gentleman, raised an objection, which meant that he did not desire that Capt. Carter should be endorsed as a representative of Ontario's colored citizens. Mr. F. B. Lewis also spoke, but the chairman showed that his objection was ultra vires. Mr. John Brown and Mr. W. Morton, two elegant white auditors, made long, noisy, loyal and verbose addresses in support of this resolution, which was unanimously carried:

That having heard the statements of Capt. Carter, breathing as they do sentiments of loyalty and allegiance to the British Crown, we, the citizens of Toronto in meeting assembled, do hereby request the committee to send the worthy and valiant Captain to England to represent the loyal and patriotic corps which he so nobly organized in response to the call of duty.

That the captain should be endorsed as representing only his late corps was acceptable to Messrs. Simpson and Lewis. The word "colored" was struck out of the finance-seeking statement and about fifteen gentlemen came forward and subscribed a dollar each, Mr. C.N. Pirie leading.

Cheers for the Queen, Capt. Carter and the W. Y. M. brought the meeting to a close. Capt. Carter will be ready to receive subscriptions at 43 Queen-street east.

One of the best games of baseball of the season will be played this afternoon between Jersey City and Toronto. Game called at 4 o'clock.

CABLE NOTES.

The growth in the Crown Prince's throat is said to be a cancer.

Operations on the Baltic Canal will not be begun on a grand scale until the autumn.

The Ameer of Bokhara has dismissed all the officials of his Government, and is intriguing against Russia.

The fee for half-yearly passports for Russians traveling abroad has been raised from five to ten roubles.

The Prussian Government have purchased for 40,000 marks the famous statue of Cass Zuchetti at Rome.

Three surveyors have been stabbed to death by members of an Anarchist league at Valguarnera, Sicily, called the Holy Land League.

Russia has forbidden that Chinese shall acquire land in towns on the Pacific coast. They will only be allowed to lease estate outside of towns.

The cotton spinners and operatives at Manchester have called a meeting to devise means to counteract the effects of the Liverpool corner in cotton.

A considerable amount of Central Asia produce, especially cotton, is being sent to Russia over the extension of the Trans-Caspian Railway to Samarkand, in Asiatic Russia.

The Empress of Germany is greatly enfeebled. She does not venture to walk in the grounds of the palace any more, her daily exercise being limited to that derived from being wheeled about in a chair.

An attempt to revive the silk industry of Hungary have proved futile, and the country adjacent to the flooded district is crowded with fugitives. One hundred thousand acres of splendid mulberry trees have been destroyed.

The final estimate of victims of the burning of the Opera Comique at Paris places the number at 130, including the remains of forty persons found in the ruins so badly burned as to be unrecognizable.

The Berlin police authorities have prohibited the circulation of the New York publication called the International Bibliotheek because of an offensive Socialistic article entitled "The Hell of Blackwell's Island," which appears therein.

A HOME ON "GOVERNOR'S ISLAND."

Mrs. Beverley Robinson Honored by Her Many Well-Wishers.

Nearly thirty gentlemen assembled in the drawing-room of the Queen's Hotel yesterday afternoon to do honor to Mrs. Beverley Robinson, wife of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Robinson, by presenting her, on her birthday, with a testimonial on the occasion of the end of her social reign at Government House. The gentlemen were:

Attorney-General Mowat, Hon. T. Ferguson, Hon. G. W. Ross, G. S. Smith, M.P.P., H. E. Clarke, M.P.P., Lieut.-Col. Otter, D.A.G., James Reany, Q.C., D.C.L., Lamrett W. Smith, D.C.L., J. E. Morris, Q.C., Rev. Hugh Johnston, A. H. Boswell, D. B. Reid, Q.C., Dr. Thorburn, R. S. Cassels, James E. Smith, W. Thompson, John Martland, George Musson, S. M. Jarvis, C. S. Gzowski, J. G. Scott, Dr. Chas. O'Reilly, A. T. Todd, John Canavan, A. S. Nordheimer, T. McGaw.

The ex-gubernatorial party was escorted to the drawing-room by Mr. J. H. Morris and it consisted of Hon. John Beverley Robinson and Miss Robinson, Miss Robinson and Mr. Beverley Robinson. As Mrs. Robinson, attired in a rich trained dress of dark blue velvet, reached the centre of the drawing-room the Attorney-General handed her a bouquet of exquisite roses and wished her many happy returns of her birthday. Mr. Larratt W. Smith then read this address:

To Mrs. Beverley Robinson:

DEAR MRS. ROBINSON: The time has at length arrived, by the expiry of Mr. Robinson's term of office, when you and his Honor must leave Government House and the extensive circle of your warm personal friends and to the citizens at large as well as to the people of Ontario generally, the withdrawal from the position, the first and most honored in the gift of the Dominion Government, which your husband, the Lieutenant-Governor, has for the past seven years so acceptably filled, and which you yourself have so admirably graced, is, we need hardly say, a matter of keen regret.

The period of your joint occupancy of Government House brings with it many pleasant recollections. To those who have on so many occasions come into contact with you and been the recipient of your kind hospitality, the remembrance of the delightful hostess and the much admired lady who so graciously entertained them and ever did them welcome, will always be a happy memory and will pleasantly mark the era which identified you with your partner's laughless term of office.

But the recollection of many who here address you goes further back. To your older friends memory recalls the unalloyed gratification equally pleasant social relations, dating back to the period when you graciously proffered services of song in behalf of some charitable object, which you, with your husband, ever ready courteously to contribute, and which won for you at the time the respect and admiration of all who then heard you and to whom you were subsequently known in the same good work.

As a slight memento of your delegated rule in Government House and as a modest tribute of our esteem we beg you to accept a summer cottage on the Island, your Island in Lake Joseph where, we trust, you may long be spared to spend many happy summer days, cheered by those dear to you, and encircled and cheered by the favors and the blessing of Heaven.

With the assurance of our profound respect for your worthy husband, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, we have the honor to be, your faithfully,

We are very sincerely your friends, on whose behalf this address is signed by

LARRATT W. SMITH, Chairman.

Toronto, June, 1887.

The address is handsomely illuminated and engrossed, having a sketch of Government House in one corner, with the Ontario coat of arms beneath, and a border composed of sprays of wild roses. It was enclosed in a red morocco case, suitably lined with white satin, and was accompanied by a small red morocco-covered book, whose illuminated pages contain the names of the donors, and on envelopes containing $600. Mrs. Robinson handed her husband this reply, which he read:

Dr. Larratt Smith, Chairman:

My husband's Honor very kindly and acceptable address has given me infinite pleasure, and the language is which you have spoken of my husband fills me with pride.

We have indeed, thanks to the co-operation and good will of all, the most pleasant occupancy of Government House, in which for six years and eleven months we had it in our power to meet many an old friend, and we gratefully believe we made many new ones.

To present me with a cottage on my island home on Lake Joseph, Muskoka, is the most acceptable gift you could have tendered me, and I cannot adequately express the feeling gift which I receive it.

Let me hope that it often may become a home of welcome to many of your friends. Remembrance of this must ever be a reminder to me and to my children, not alone of your graceful generosity, but of the cordial and friendly feeling which has so long existed between my husband as Lieut.-Governor, myself and the people of the city and Province.

With great regard for yourself, Mr. Chairman, and all other kind friends who have associated themselves with you in this most kind address, I remain,

Believe me to remain,

Faithfully and truly yours,

MARY J. ROBINSON.

At the request of Mrs. Robinson the Attorney-General named the island Victoria Island and the building thereon to be built "Government House." Mr. Robinson made one of his happy speeches in which he said that thirty years ago yesterday he was Mayor of Toronto. The citizens of Toronto presented Mrs. Robinson with an address because of her efforts in organizing a concert that netted $900 which helped to establish the Hospital for Sick Children. It was an extraordinary coincidence that on that occasion and on the present it was Dr. Smith who presided. He hoped that the fund accruing to be placed in a common purse to be divided between the two Governments by a per capita or some other equally fair ratio; that Canada should be admitted to the Australian and American registry with all the privileges of the coasting and foreign trade; that the Do[illegible] of Canada should be admitted into the United States in the same position as to the use of railways and canals as is enjoyed by the citizens of the Dominion, the United States and the several States; that the citizens of the Dominion have the same rights and privileges over works of the same character in the United States.

The Project Promptly Opposed.

The subject was thrashed out right there and then. The Canadian delegation would not listen to the proposal to barter away our national existence under the guise of a trade zollverein for a moment. W. H. Howland, the present Mayor of Toronto, expressed the views of his colleagues and of Canadians in general when he said, in a speech, short extract from which would be interesting reading for the commercial unionists of the present day. He said the zollverein arrangement was not one to which Canada could assent for several reasons. The first was that owing to the peculiar connections with Great Britain it would be doing her, as a great manufacturing country, a great injustice to adopt differential duties against her so long as the present connection should last. If such a policy was pursued the result would simply be that Canada would have to withdraw from her present partnership with Great Britain, which there was no desire on the part of Canada to do. A second reason was that in giving the United States the power of the collection of its duties and naming what those duties should be, Canada would give up the great right of a free people—the power of legislation on their own affairs. The action of the Board of Trade was, he was inclined to think, to secure what every American appreciated—the political annexation of the Dominion. Canada had been working alone for some time; her people were industrious and patriotic and believed they could exist as a separate country for all future time. Canadians rejoiced in their nationality and would not give up their name. Their belief was Canada for Canadians, and though they recently desired closer trade relations with the United States, if they could not be obtained, they were quite able to do without them, resenting that the prosperity that had attended them in the past would be continued in the future.

The Globe's View.

Plain words truly, bitter words perhaps to address to an assemblage of Americans, but what said the Globe at that time. Remember this was in 1871 when a giant in journalism and a statesman in politics guided the destiny and shaped the policy of that paper; when the Globe was an influential journal edited by men of brains and projected by men of backbone, when the old, vacillating, pusillanimous policy of the present Globe generation was undreamed of, and when the Globe was not only itself for the State, but compelled the party which led to be true to that State as well. What said that statesman-journalist—the Hon. George Brown? He said, editorially through the columns of his journal:

"What then had they to say in reply to the Canadian delegation? Why a proposition for a Zollverein; in other words a common system of customs duties for the whole American continent; the Washington Government of course receiving the money and dealing out to Canada her proportionate subsidy, whilst Great Britain would be left out in the cold, and her mercantile marine with their freights enter our ports free and compete on equal terms for supplies of a foreign power. Of course *it would be utterly impossible for any people to accept such a proposal unless they were prepared to sacrifice all claim to distinct nationality. A Zollverein*—as it was protested—*meant annexation*, the very political arrangement that, with more than doubtful good taste, the President of the Canadian Board had just before been expressing his desire for. The American gentlemen at the convention no doubt thought they were offering a great boon when they proposed a course that would have more than doubled our customs duties, and prevented us from ever, of our own action, accomplishing their reduction. The overweening sense of the beauties of their condition which our neighbors exhibit in all their relations with other countries, blinds their eyes a little to the fact that *we have our own policy—a national one in the highest sense—to carry out*, and that our system is diametrically opposed to theirs.

In the light of the Globe of the present day, clamoring to bind our country hand and foot and hand it over to the Americans, those are great words. The comparison between the words of 1871 and the words of 1887 is the measure of the distance between a Brown and a Cameron.

The French Canadian View.

At that time La Minerve, then as now the leading French paper in the Province of Quebec, spake with no uncertain sound. It said—and its remarks of that day apply with equal force to the subject to-day:

"The convention recommends to Congress the passage of a treaty with England allowing the entrance free of duty of all the products of the United States and Canada from one country to the other. All Custom House barriers should disappear. They would adopt uniform laws for the imposition of import duties and for excise; the revenue from which to be placed in a common fund and to be divided between both countries in an equitable manner. Thus it would be necessary for us to have our tariff as high as that of the United States, to strive upon an absolute footing of equality against their manufactures and in the end only receive a share of the custom duties imposed on foreign products. Would we be sure to rece