

Ontario Cannot

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Thoughtful citizens all over the Province are beginning to open their eyes to the business and moral dangers of the wicked character of the campaign for office-at-any-cost now being pursued by the Conservative party.

"An attempt is being made to make it appear that I am hostile to the separate schools. That is a cowardly attempt on the part of the Globe, in the face of my address, in which I said I am in favor of maintaining the separate schools and increasing their efficiency.

To-day, either openly or covertly, according to the constituency, or the ward, or the concession, the Conservative party is seeking the poor success of office-at-any-price by endeavoring to arouse the basest, the most dangerous passions of mankind.

LONDON, June 17.—The rates of discount last week were 3/4 for three months and 1/2 for 30 days. Gold was received from America, Australia and India. The small quantity which was exported went to Argentina.

LONDON, June 17.—The Anglophobe and Gaulphobe craze has gone to such lengths that many persons believe Matchbox will be poisoned before the start for the Grand Prix. All the famous 3-year-old's food is sent from England and details of police guard it.

Afford to Dismiss

Terrible Total.

The Firedamp Explosions in the Karwin Mines Caused 231 Deaths.

Twenty-Six Lives Lost by a Collision in the Sea of Azov.

Lord Coleridge's Death May Occasion Four Elections.

Premier Crispi's Assailant Regrets the Failure of His Attack.

An American Bride Married to an Italian Three Times in 24 Hours—Achill Island's Irreparable Loss.

Corea Peaceful.

SHANGHAI, June 17.—The Japanese troops which were landed in Corea have re-embarked. No further trouble is feared.

The Plague in China.

HONG-KONG, June 17.—The number of deaths from the plague is growing smaller, only 51 having been reported to-day.

The Queen's Movements.

LONDON, June 17.—The Queen will return to Windsor on Wednesday. She will not remain there, but will go almost immediately to White Lodge, where she will remain with the Duchess of York for some time.

Twenty-Six Drowned.

ODESSA, June 17.—News of a collision in the Sea of Azov between the Greek bark Egyptos and the Russian steamship Maroussia, has been received. Both vessels sank. Four of the crew of the Egyptos and 21 of the crew of the Maroussia, including all officers, were drowned.

Steamer Ethiopia Damaged.

LONDON, June 17.—The Anchor line steamer Ethiopia, Capt. Wilson, which left New York June 2, for Glasgow, passed Tory Island, northwest coast of Ireland, yesterday with her bow badly stove in. The steamer had been in a collision with icebergs. Her water-tight bulkheads saved her from sinking. All on board are well.

Athletic Congress.

PARIS, June 17.—The International Athletic Congress was opened yesterday at the Sorbonne by Baron De Courcel. More than 3,000 persons, mostly delegates, were present. Baron De Courcel outlined the aims of the congress. The delegates, he said, would try to establish international athletic championships. They would endeavor to reproduce the old Grecian games in a modernized form. Prof. Sloane, of Princeton, was among the delegates.

Rates of Discount.

LONDON, June 17.—The rates of discount last week were 3/4 for three months and 1/2 for 30 days. Gold was received from America, Australia and India. The small quantity which was exported went to Argentina.

A Ludicrous Scene.

LONDON, June 17.—The Anglophobe and Gaulphobe craze has gone to such lengths that many persons believe Matchbox will be poisoned before the start for the Grand Prix. All the famous 3-year-old's food is sent from England and details of police guard it.

Married Three Times in 24 Hours.

PARIS, June 17.—M. Ugo Gregorini, son of Col. Bingham Gregorini, of Bologna, was married yesterday afternoon to Miss Grace Connolly, of Augusta, Ga., niece of the Marchioness of Anglesey. The civil marriage ceremony was performed Friday. A Catholic ceremony was solemnized in the Church of St. Pierre de Chaillot at 9:45 o'clock yesterday morning, and the final ceremony, the piece de resistance, took place in the American Church (Protestant) at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was the Rev. John B. Morgan officiating. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Henry King. Count Dion attended the groom as best man.

Will Welcome Yale's Athletes.

LONDON, June 17.—The Oxford-Cambridge and other British athletes are preparing a cordial welcome for the Yale men, and are already beginning to compare the respective merits of the men who will compete in the coming contests. Oxford's hundred yards representative is likely to be Jordan, whose time is 10.5. Lynette is 4:19.4.5. Oakley, who will be the hurdler, has a record of 16.3.5. Hickok (Yale) shot putting and hammer throwing quite overshadowed the Oxford records for similar feats, Oxford not having improved in putting the shot in the last ten years. The record of 41 feet 1 inch made ten years ago has never been beaten there. It is thought, however, that Frye, of Oxford, will win the long jump. The Evening News praises Woodhull and Cady highly, but criticizes their training as too severe, tending to

Sir Oliver Mowat

make the men stale when the time for a future drive. But the voyage over is likely to contract this. Still, the News is inclined to believe that Oxford will win the odd events.

The Anglo-Belgian Agreement.

BERLIN, June 17.—Although the exchanges of opinion between Germany and the parties to the Anglo-Belgian agreement still remain friendly and courteous, there is no question that the German Government has stiffened considerably in its attitude to the new partition of Africa. The Foreign Office has objections to the treaty arrangement as well as to the manner in which it was made.

Crispi's Assailant.

ROME, June 17.—Premier Crispi's assailant is a carpenter named Paul Loga. He is 30 years old. He came to Rome on Thursday to kill Crispi, and expressed regret that he was unsuccessful.

The Achill Disaster.

LONDON, June 17.—Subscriptions have been opened in behalf of the relatives of the Achill harvesters who were drowned in the Bay of Clew by the capsizing of their boat on Thursday. Achill Island would be one of the loveliest resorts for tourists in the United Kingdom, but the extreme poverty of the inhabitants of the island deters tourists from visiting the place. Funds, however, are being collected to build a hotel, and this enterprise being started, it is hoped to employ more people on the island in making roads and opening up the charming scenery which abounds there.

The Karwin Mine Disaster.

LONDON, June 17.—A Vienna dispatch says: During the 104 years in which the Karwin mines have been in existence there have been many disastrous experiences in them. The last was in March, 1885, when 105 men were killed. The mines are in two sections and have an annual output of 700,000 tons. Most of the coal is consumed in Vienna. All the shafts were provided with the most modern ventilation.

A Graceful Act.

LONDON, June 17.—The farewell reception given on board the Chicago on Monday by Admiral Erben was a graceful acknowledgment of the hospitalities which the admiral and Capt. Mahan and all the officers of this American warship have accepted during their ever memorable visit to London. Gravesend, where the ship lay, is an hour's journey from London, and the weather was extremely English. So excellent, nevertheless, were the arrangements that the distinguished company of guests escaped all inconvenience and found themselves comfortably on board the ship by 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Effects of Lord Coleridge's Death.

LONDON, June 17.—Lord Coleridge's death opens the doors to various promotions, and will probably occasion four elections. No doubt is felt that Lord Russell, better known as Sir Charles Russell, is likely to be a lord of appeal, with a life peerage, will become Lord Chief Justice. Sir John Rigby, Attorney-General, will be offered and will probably accept the law lordship vacated by Lord Russell. Mr. Reid, the new Solicitor-General, will then become Attorney-General, a swift promotion, but also a popular one. Mr. Haldane is to be Solicitor-General if he cares to do so. The Conservatives are in a fighting mood; and their extraordinary gains at the last elec-

Principal Grant.

tion in Hackney encourage them to challenge every seat. In each, moreover, there may be a more distinct issue on the House of Lords than has yet been presented.

The Deceased Wife's Sister.

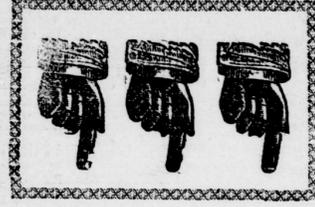
LONDON, June 17.—The rejection of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill by the House of Lords by a majority of nine is chiefly important because of the bitterness of the resentment felt by the Nonconformists. A good many of them are living in a state, legally speaking, of concubinage with their deceased wives' sisters. The Church of England stands between them and the legalization of these ties. The Lords spiritual, not the Lords temporal, bar the way. There is a small majority of lay lords for the bill. So the London organ of the Dissenters, the Daily News, rails against the bishops and especially against the Archbishop of Canterbury. The bill ought to be passed, but it will hardly be helped by threatening the bishops as a body, or by describing the archbishop as a pitiful figure, a person incapable of understanding the controversy, ignorant of the ten commandments, and probably insane. Nonconformist attack on Lord Rosebery has died away, and the winning of the Derby is no longer daily denounced as deserving damnation. Whether it has done him harm or not may be doubted. The leading Nonconformist divines took no part in it. There was among all the letter writers but one well-known name, and that known by dint of much advertising. The whole business became ridiculous when these gentlemen seriously complained that Lord Rosebery's speeches were not dull enough to suit, and the Prime Minister of England indulged in remarks which provoked laughter. Then the public turned to other matters.

Britain and Morocco.

Geo. W. Smalley cables from London: "The lively apprehensions to which the sudden death of the Sultan of Morocco gave rise have not thus far been verified. They arose not so much out of expected opposition to the accession of his designated heir, a boy of 14, as from the probability that a disputed succession and disordered country might supply a pretext for European intervention. It was thought there might in that case be a scramble between three, or perhaps four powers, a race between warships hours for Tangier, landings of European troops, the collision, then nobody knew what. Long since it was pointed out that peril to the peace of Europe might come from Morocco as easily as from any other point. Spain and France are intensely jealous of any foreign authority but their own at this commanding point. England has long been suspected of designs on Tangier, as though the Egypt at the other end of the Mediterranean were a thing Great Britain was likely to covet. She has, moreover, an active controversy to conduct with France touching the Congo convention, and it is certain she will not readily embark in any further adventure till some satisfactory end to that dispute is in sight.

The tendency is in the other direction—perhaps too strongly in the other direction. Already a scare has been started on this subject. Lord Dufferin has been accused of giving assurances to M. Hanotaux that England does not mean to interfere in Morocco. English critics interpret that as a pledge that France shall have a free hand. No such pledge has been or will be given. It does not follow that because England does not want Tangier she would acquiesce in the acquisition of it by France. She certainly would not acquiesce nor would Spain, nor would Italy, nor perhaps Germany, nor yet Russia. Each of those powers would see with disquietude France entrenched as a sentinel at the Atlantic end of the Mediterranean. It is not expected that she will in the present circumstances make any such effort.

What Lord Rosebery said at the Trinity House banquet on Wednesday is open to but one interpretation. No prime minister ever spoke more strongly for peace. His words on Morocco were few, but they declared his conviction that the statesmen of Europe were too wise to allow trouble to grow out of the death of the Sultan. Not less significant than this expression of confidence was the Prime Minister's warning against violent methods in dealing with the question raised by the Anglo-Belgian convention. These questions are likely to be long at issue. The tone of the French has grown perhaps quieter, but is no less angry. Lord Rosebery referred to them as questions which have assumed a fictitious importance from language used irresponsibly and capable of giving even a graver complexion to current events. If M. Hanotaux chooses to take that lesson to himself, he will not mistake his intended application. He has put himself in the wrong to such an extent that moderation must now be difficult to him, and the correction of his own flagrant errors more difficult still and more humiliating. The impression left by his language on every diplomatic mind in Europe has grown deeper. More experienced and wary Ministers are asking themselves how he will explain his declaration that the Anglo-Belgian convention is to be regarded as null and void. If he succeeds in covering those words with some diplomatic veil how will he account for his amazing statement that both Germany and Turkey had protested? There was a foundation for the statement about Germany. There was none for the assertion about Turkey except that the French ambassador had telegraphed his chief at Paris that he had asked the Porte to protest. No foreign minister out of his diplomatic teens would have committed himself on that assurance as M. Hanotaux did. He has again caused it to be announced that the Turkish protest had been handed in; it is absolutely certain that it has not. M. Hanotaux's personal position is pitiable, and his consciousness of his errors is one more source of danger. Germany, however, is coming to the relief of France, a fact in which the French may or may not take pride. The German protest is gathering strength and precision, and some pains are taken to make the fact of protest and the grounds public. The German ambassador has laid the views of his Government before Lord Kimberley. The Cologne Gazette has laid them before Europe. They are in part as was first stated—technical; Germany complains that the Congo State has been induced by England to make concessions in violation of treaty rights and of treaties to which Germany was a partner. Germany therefore asks for restoration of statu quo.



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KINGSMILL'S

128 and 130 Dundas Street,

130 and 132 Carling Street,

LONDON, - - ONTARIO.