

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. These dangers, in the United States, have culminated in many places in severed business relations, in sundered neighborly attitudes, in bitterness, insecurity—in a word, in everything that is implied by the word "anarchy," apart from the bombs. It is not any mark of ability, but the opposite, that a politician is able to create irreligious bitterness in the name of the Author of the Golden Rule. The infamous work of kindling religious strife, says the Canada Presbyterian, is always easily done in a mixed community like that of Canada. If it be replied, "Oh! Mr. Meredith does not mean what he is saying on the platform; he is only trying once more, after long years of failure, to get into office on a new tack;"—such an apology only deepens the deep wickedness of his present course. It is one thing to-day, another thing to-morrow. Just now he shrilly appeals against one section of the population—his local organ, with Sir John Carling in the city making no public protest—being now filled every day with open or covert appeals to sectarian bigotry. Yet the Toronto Mail of December 8, 1886, reports Mr. Meredith as saying in his London speech:

"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. The Globe has not the manliness to publish those remarks, but distorts what I have said in order to prejudice those who may not have access to any other means of information than its columns. Who secured the passage of the separate school law? IT WAS THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY OF CANADA."

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. What wonder that the Canada Presbyterian says, "Beware of those who try to kindle strife among neighbors." What wonder Rev. Dr. Dewart, editor of the Methodist Christian Guardian, says of Hon. Geo. W. Ross, who is especially singled out for attack, that "the persistent assaults on his administration have been so triumphantly met and repelled that they are now cast aside—like bullets that have been flattened against a granite wall—and are of no further use to their authors?" What wonder that Principal Austin, of St. Thomas, should declare he feels bound, as an honest man, to support Sir Oliver Mowat? What wonder that Principal Grant, a Conservative, should declare, Ontario cannot afford to dismiss Sir Oliver Mowat? The honest, quiet citizen has an imperative call to rally to the support of Sir Oliver Mowat by supporting those candidates who are pledged to support him. Sir Oliver Mowat has preserved the business credit of this Province, while other countries have shaken to the center. Sir Oliver Mowat has fought and won for Ontario 100,000 square miles of valuable territory of which her opponents sought to deprive her. Sir Oliver has kept Ontario out of debt—the only Province of which that can be said. Is it of no moral consequence that our young men should have had before them for all these years the example of a pure-minded, God-fearing, upright statesman at the head of Provincial affairs? Much can be done by the quiet elector, through quiet, uncontroversial and persuasive talk, to discourage all attempts to bedevil the community by the raising of false issues—that community in which all of us, whether Conservatives or Liberals, Jews or Gentiles, have to mingle in friendly business and general intercourse after the 26th of June. As Principal Grant puts it, "Ontario cannot afford to dismiss Sir Oliver Mowat."

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. Among those who died yesterday was a British soldier.

Up to yesterday more than 1,000 persons had died of the plague.

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 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ for three months and $\frac{1}{2}$ for 30 days. Gold was received from America, Australia and India. The small quantity which was exported went to Argentina. Silver was finer under the influence of China's and India's purchases. Early in the week business on the Stock Exchange was dull, but at the close a better tone was noticeable. Investment securities were strong, but there was no revival in speculative stocks. Consols rose $\frac{1}{2}$. Little was doing in American railroad securities.

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-olds' food is sent from England and details of police guard it. A ludicrous scene was witnessed at Paris on Thursday when a company of police headed by an inspector, was seen going on a trot toward the track. A curious crowd followed expecting that an important arrest was to be made. When the crowd arrived it was found that the police had gone there to protect Matchbox. When the crowd saw the cause they jeered the police unmercifully.

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 Anglessey. The civil marriage ceremony was performed Friday. A Catholic ceremony was solemnized in the Church of St. Pierre de Chailloit at 9:45 o'clock yesterday morning, and the final place in the American Church (Protestant) at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. 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.

After the ceremony reception was held and directly afterward the bridal couple started for Bologna. The presents were many and costly.

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 10.3.5. Luytens will be the mile sprinter. His record 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, also a popular one. Mr. Haldane is to be the long jump. The Evening News praises Woodhill and Cady highly, but criticizes their training as too severe, tending to

Sir Oliver Mowat

make the men stale when the time for endurance arrives. But the voyage over is likely to counteract this. Still, the News is inclined to believe that Oxford will win the odd events.

That 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. The whole affair was sprung upon the Berlin Government as an accomplished fact which could not be altered. The soreness caused by this surprise has been increased by the growing conviction that the treaty rights and interests of Germany are likely to suffer if the Anglo-Belgian agreement goes into effect. With the Emperor's approval, therefore, the Government is now prepared to insist upon the restoration of the statu quo in Africa.

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 majority of the European sovereigns and statesmen have congratulated Crispi on his escape.

Loga is known among his Anarchist comrades as Marat. When being examined before the examining magistrate he said he was a native of Marseilles, and that the first Italian city visited by him was Genoa, from which he was expelled. More recently he had been in France, from where he had been connected with the staffs of several Anarchist journals. He repeated to the magistrate that he came to Rome to kill Crispi, and regretted that he had not succeeded. "Now, kill me and do it quickly," he added. "I would rather die now than live for 30 years in your prisons."

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 new 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 Achill land is barren. It has never been useful in the way of agriculture, but the island raises a noted breed of ponies. Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M.P., has issued an appeal for aid in behalf of the islanders, and his wife has subscribed £50 to the fund. The drowned men include the best of the working population of the island. These men have hitherto brought back to the island every autumn some £15 or £20 which they had earned in the English and Scotch harvest fields. This money was expended in maintaining their families and helping the old and poor of their friends through the winter.

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. Count Von Laroche, owner of the mines, was in the village and personally superintended the work of rescue. The rescue party consisted of several foremen, officials and miners, of whom one of the two head miners, one official and ten miners were killed by ensuing explosions. Those who escaped from the burning mines say the explosion originated through lightning striking by a miner. Such blasting was against the rules, but the rules were disobeyed by miners to save work.

A dispatch from Karwin, Austrian Silesia, where fire broke out in Count Laroche's coal mines on Thursday night, says that when the miners' pay roll was called 204 persons failed to answer to their names. One hundred of the victims were married.

The number of men who perished in the Karwin mines is definitely ascertained to be 231.

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. The decorations, the welcome, the beauty of the ship and the appearance of the crew all delighted the British visitors, of whom many were ladies and many naval officers of high rank in uniform. The reception wound up with a dance, and the success of the whole ceremony was complete. The Chicago sailed on Wednesday for Antwerp to the general regret of her friends. The University of Cambridge gives Capt. Mahan this week an honorary degree, the first on record, it is said, to any American naval officer.

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, lately made 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 be. 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.

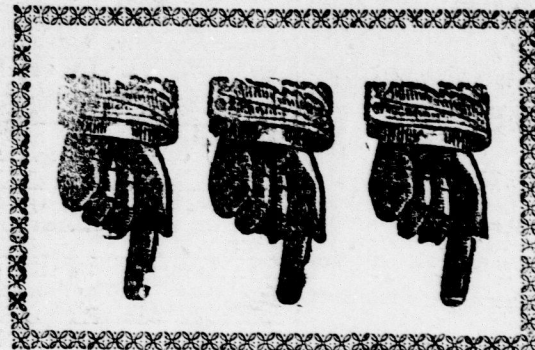
LONDON, June 17.—The rejection of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill by the House of Lords by a majority of nine is chiefly important because of the bitterness of the resentment felt by the Nonconformists. A good many of them are living in a state, legally speaking, of concubinage with their deceased wives' 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 is 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 disorderly 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 bound for Tangier, landings of European troops, theeditions, 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 if another 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 given 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 offer.

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 to France and her Foreign Minister against violent methods in dealing with the question raised by the Anglo-Belgian convention. These questions are likely to be long and fastidiously quiet, but it is 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 its 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.

THE
BANKRUPT

STOCK

—OF—

Spittal, Burn

AND

Gentleman

—HAS BEEN—

Removed

—TO—

KINGSMILL'S

128 and 130 Dundas Street,

130 and 132 Carling Street,

LONDON, - - ONTARIO.