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THE WORLD OF LONDON.

SPECULATION TOUCHING THE KAISER'S RUSSIAN VISIT.

Progress of the Local Government Bill—The Conybeare Incident—Mr. Gladstone Arraigned by Lord Salisbury—Extraordinary Marksmanship at Wimbledon.

LONDON, July 21.—Speculation is rife touching the German Emperor's visit to the Czar, but it is speculation and nothing more. The public understands tolerably well that reporters are not admitted to interviews between two sovereigns. The papers therefore content themselves with describing the outside ceremonials. Partisans of Russia are, however, in a state of feverish hope that something may occur which shall estrange Austria from Germany. The press of Vienna is watchful, not to say suspicious, but there is reason to believe that the Cabinet of Vienna is satisfied by the explanations sent from Berlin before the Emperor left that city. The Prussians themselves looked so doubtfully on this expedition that Prince Bismarck has thought it advisable to reassure them. "Germany," says the Imperial Chancellor's semi-official organ, "has not gone to St. Petersburg as a suppliant. She has nothing to ask, no homage to offer. Nor can Russia bestow anything we do not already possess."

The cheers which hailed the passage of the Local Government bill through committee came from both sides. Government and Opposition are for once agreed. Ministers, Mr. Ritchie most of all, have a right to rejoice in having carried a measure of this magnitude. The Liberals welcome it as almost a revolution, which transfers the control of county affairs from the privileged few to the people. Londoners benefit as least as much as anybody else. London becomes for municipal purposes something more than a geographical expression. It acquires the right to govern itself. Vestries and the Metropolitan Board of Works pass out of existence unhonored and unlamented. The bill has yet to go through the formal stages in the House of Commons and may suffer amendment on one or two points in the House of Lords. But it will become law substantially as it left the committee.

The Conybeare incident fills a space out of all proportion to Mr. Conybeare's real importance. His importance is null, but a boy in the street may throw a stone at the Queen, and the least of legislators may insult the Speaker, who is a personage surrounded by hardly less dignity. Nobody ventures to defend Mr. Conybeare's language. If a Member may say in the House or in print that the Speaker's conduct is a public scandal, there is an end to decency in Parliament. Lord Randolph Churchill's censure was no whit too strong, nor did the four hours' debate which followed serve any useful purpose. That Mr. Conybeare's letter was a gross libel on the Speaker was conceded, even by those who preferred to call it a breach of privilege. Whether it should be punished by fourteen days' or a month's suspension did not greatly signify. Had he chosen to apologize, the House might have been more lenient. Mr. Gladstone's assent to the motion was given in his usual guarded manner, but he obviously felt Mr. Conybeare to be an impossible client.

Mr. Parnell's Commission bill will be taken up on Monday evening, and an exciting debate is expected. Mr. Parnell has sent out a curious whip to his followers, asking them to be present to vote on the Forgeries Bill.

An Odd Colloquy.

An odd little conversation took place in the House of Lords last night on Lord Beauchamp's proposal to publish the names of those present last week when the Duke of Argyll's motion of confidence in the Government was allowed to pass unanimously. The Duke of Argyll regarded, he said, the conspiracy of silence against him as proof that he can not be answered. Lord Rosebery retorted that the Duke was always using the lash, adding that had grown callous. Lord Brabourne said that Lord Rosebery ought to have a cap and bells. Lord Salisbury observed that the Liberals seemed unable to speak when there was anybody to answer them; "but," continued the noble Marquis, "outside this House there is no hole or corner in which you do not find the leader of the Opposition making a speech. He gets behind Mr. Biggar and Dr. Tanner at a picnic, in order to make a speech, or he is invited to a cheerful dinner given by Sir Wilfred Lawson, and in the presence of eight or ten guests, himself at one end of the table and a reporter at the other, he makes a speech not only impugning the motives and attacking the character of his opponents, but a speech replete with most unfounded statements, replete with most distorted law, full of attacks upon the judicial officers of the crown and reaching to that pitch of indecency that he did not shrink from commenting upon the evidence now being given in a case before a court of law." Such are the terms in which the present Prime Minister thinks it proper to refer to his predecessor.

The strike of the match girls in Messrs. Bryant & May's factory has ended in a complete victory for the girls. The company gave way on all important points. The truth is that public opinion was on the girls' side. No great principle was involved, but they were the victims of a series of petty exactions which are to be enforced no longer.

Record Breakers at Wimbledon.

The Irish victory at Wimbledon is from every point of view a remarkable one. The Elcho Shield, yearly competed for by England, Scotland and Ireland, is the most important event of the whole fortnight's meeting. This is the twenty-ninth year of this contest, and never before has the shooting of all three teams been so good, nor has any winner ever made a score within ten points of the present winning total, while Captain Barnett's 216 breaks another Wimbledon record and is within of the highest possible figure. The Irish, nevertheless, were never sure of winning till the last shot but one had been fired, and the very closeness and uncertainty of the struggle till the very end makes their victory all the more brilliant. Their total was 1652 which is 82 beyond the winning score of last year.

Dramatic and Personal.

The St. James Theatre opens to-night for the last time under the management of Messrs. Hare and Kendal. This partnership has lasted nine years, has brought an ample fortune to each member of the firm, and has had a marked influence on the English stage, which boasts of no actress equal in perfection of style to Mrs Kendal. It is now settled that Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will go to America in October, 1888. They will there produce most of the pieces in which this most accomplished and admirable actress has played the leading parts in London.

Mr. Bret Hart is writing a new story for "Macmillan's Magazine," and Mr. Henry James another for "The English Illustrated Magazine," and still another for Mr. Harry Quilter's exceedingly ambitious "Universal Review." This periodical, whatever may be said of its contents, has an undeniably brilliant cover. Mr. Quilter has already contrived to enlist with a greater number of contributors than any editor on record.

Mr. and Mrs. Blaine and party left Cluny Castle on Thursday, saying good-bye reluctantly to Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie and their friends. They will arrive to-day in London, and will remain a full week before sailing, as already announced, on Aug. 4 on the new Inman Line steamer City of New York, on which they have taken passage. This largest liner afloat left the Clyde this morning on her trial trip around Ireland, and is expected to arrive at Liverpool on Monday. She has two or three hundred guests on board.

London, and more Londons than one, are regretting the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who sail to-day from Liverpool for New York on the Cunard Line steamer Etruria. I imagine that astute dealers in pictures and bric-a-brac regret it. They announced to some of their regular clients that their wares had been put up for the benefit of Mr. Vanderbilt, and would stay up as long as he stayed. They will now have an opportunity to put them down again, richer only in the knowledge they have gained that even a Vanderbilt does not always care to pay two prices for one picture. G. W. S.

THE MANDEVILLE INQUEST.

Sensational Evidence Given by an ex-Warder of Tullamore Jail.

DUBLIN, July 22.—The Mandeville inquest was continued yesterday. A great sensation was caused by the evidence of Daniel Goulding, who was formerly a warden in Tullamore Jail. Goulding deposed that on the evening of Nov. 22 the Governor of the Jail said that he had received orders to strip Mr. Mandeville, that he (witness) and the other five warders entered the prisoner's cell and found him sleeping soundly, that they shook him rudely and aroused him, that Mr. Mandeville resisted but was stripped naked, in which condition he remained during the night. Witness said he was aware that Mr. Mandeville had been punished for periods never before recorded. The inquest was adjourned.

O'Brien at Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, July 22.—Mr. William O'Brien addressing a meeting here last night said he believed that deep in the British heart there was a feeling of sickness and loathing for the endless misery and blood-guiltiness in Ireland. It was the deepest desire of the Irish, he said, to forgive and forget the miserable past and enter into a brighter and better time.

THE YANKEE LIAR.

A New York Herald Correspondent's Story Denied—Winnipeg Notes.

WINNIPEG, July 22.—Prominent citizens of St. Boniface deny that the appeal for aid from the Metis of the Northwest, which was wired to The New York Herald, was ever received at St. Boniface.

Mayor Jones' resignation will probably not be accepted.

Governor Royal left for Ottawa to-night.

Deputy Registrar-General Chenier's appointment has been cancelled.

The Early Closing Association is taking steps to put the Act recently passed by the Legislature into operation.

A Daring Stage Robbery.

SAN LOUIS OBISPO, Cal., July 21.—The stage running between this place and Templeton was robbed by a masked man last night while crossing the mountains about five miles from here. The robber ordered the driver to stop and immediately covered him with a revolver. He then compelled the passengers, six in number, and the driver to alight from the stage and covered the heads of all with masks. The passengers were placed in a row and robbed of about $300 altogether. There was one lady passenger. Nothing was taken from her. The driver was then ordered to throw off the Wells Fargo express box and the United States mail bags. The box was chopped open and the contents, which are supposed to have been about $1,000, taken. The mail also was opened and a number of letters examined. The robber then collected his booty and disappeared up the mountain. A sheriff and posse are now in pursuit.

Cows Killed by a Bear.

CHATHAM, N. B., July 22.—One morning recently, as two heifers, belonging to James Hudson and John Dignum, of Wellfield, were returning home to be milked, they were attacked by a bear and killed. The other evening another heifer, belonging to John Dignum, was killed by a bear. A trap was set for the animal, and the bear and two cubs, but she sprung it and took the bait.

Pitcher's Stealings Recovered.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21.—The Union Bank this afternoon received all the notes, drafts and all other securities stolen by Teller Charles A. Pitcher and expressed from New York to the name of James A. Roberts in care of Brown, Shipley & Co., London, and Drexel, Harges & Co., Paris.

THE PARK ORATORS.

A Great Concourse of People Take in a Variety of Sunday Talk.

The grass and the trees refreshed by the gentle morning showers gave to Queen's Park the beauty of a sylvan shade yesterday. By 3 o'clock several thousand people gathered to hear the preaching and watch for fun. The Gospel Temperance Mission held their post near the College-avenue entrance, and as usual had splendid singing and a sensible talk if even a "leetle too hard" on lager lads. Near by George Brown's monument the people who claim to "belong to the Lord" took their stand, and although they used some vigorous language against sin they did not insinuate, despite their claim, that nobody else in the park belonged to the Lord. Near the Grosvenor-street entrance, the Agnes-street Methodists with a splendid cornet band had all through the afternoon an eager listening crowd. In the hollow near the new Parliament Buildings the salvation lads and lassies had, as one of them declared, a good "go" at the devil, while numerous free lancers mounted convenient seats and declared to a wondering crowd that another Solomon had come to judgment.

The bandstand, however, was the great centre of attraction, and around it for fully two hours a crowd considerably larger than that of last Sunday patiently listened to the speakers. It was not till about 5.30 that the audience began to diminish. The first speaker from the stand gave a nice essay on navigation, and finished by a defence of Tom Paine, making it difficult for the audience to understand the connection until one of the gamins of the crowd hazarded the question of whether or not Tom Paine was a pirate of the Carribean seas. All this time, down among the crowd, J. Alph Livingstone was busy taking notes, like an industrious reporter in the Police Court, and on the conclusion of the navigation lesson he essayed to speak at the same time Citizen Grierson claimed the right of addressing the waiting multitude. Like an old time hustings fight, shouts of "Grierson," "Livingstone" rent the air, but the cool manner of Citizen Grierson overcame the zeal of J. A. L., who eventually sat down "nursing his wrath to keep it warm." Grierson held the field, and read a sermon said to have been delivered by the Bishop of London (Eng). When J. A. Livingstone finally secured the privilege of speaking he made a wild onslaught on the press in general and The World in particular. Citizen Duval and the Anti-Poverty men also joined in the discussion. The police were on hand, but their services were not called into requisition.

Saturday and Sunday at the Point.

Hanlan's Point was crowded with visitors on Saturday anxious to get out of the sweltering city and obtain a breath of cool air from the lake shore. The Canadian and Sadie joined in the work of carrying over the citizens as 4 in the afternoon, having been thoroughly repaired. Yesterday, however, there was a change, the rain keeping everybody from crossing to The Point. In the evening the Dixon Cottage Choir held a religious service in Doty's Casino, which was attended by a large number of Island residents and campers.

Paris in an Uproar.

There was wild rejoicing in the hillowy hollowy town of Paris on Saturday night, when it was ascertained that the Parisians had lambasted the Toronto lacrosse team. A special meeting of the town council was hastily convened at which it was unanimously decided that one of quinn's one fifty flannel boating shirts be presented to each triumphant victor.

TEUTON, GAUL AND SLAV.

RENEWED ATTACKS AT BERLIN ON RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

The French Press Excited by the Rumor that France is to be Disarmed—The Pope's Protest Against Emperor William's Projected Visit to Rome.

BERLIN, July 22.—The political results of the Emperor's visit to the Czar remain absolutely unknown. The disposition of official circles is toward a disbelief that the interviews have determined anything. The immediate effect has been to lessen the strain of the relations between the Berlin and St. Petersburg foreign offices, but it is noteworthy that while Mr de Giers and Count Herbert Bismarck exchange confidences at Peterhof The North German Gazette and other inspired organs renew their attacks against the Russian spirit of aggression. An article in The North German Gazette on Thursday denouncing pan-Slavism as a menace to the peace of Europe was worthy of the warmest period of the anti-Russian campaign. It checked operations on the bourse and caused a slight fall in roubles. The obvious aim was to show that the policy of Prince Bismarck is not changed by the courtesy of the visit of Emperor William to the Czar. The Cologne Gazette also treats the interview as simply a friendly manifestation toward the Czar, implying no deviation from German projects or a sacrifice of German interests. The Cologne Gazette explicitly denies that any special question has been resolved at Peterhof, or that anything has been done affecting existing treaties. Diplomatic circles are convinced to the same effect and regard the interview with indifference.

Emperor William's tour of the leading courts of Europe is certainly in the interest of peace for the time being, prolonging as it does the period of truce, but it is now recognized as a purely social function, the new monarch paying his first visit to the heads of States with whom he desires to cultivate amity. The foreign press gets absurd rumors that France is to be overpowered and disarmed; that the Czar joins the central alliance; that a congress will revise the Berlin treaty; that the Emperors have agreed to combine to uproot socialism; whether German socialists or Russian nihilists, and so forth. All alike are fictions.

The French papers are especially excited over the rumor that France is to be disarmed, associated as it is with an increase of military activities in Alsace-Lorraine. The movement of troops from the interior towards the frontier and the reinforcement of garrisons at Strasbourg and Metz are regarded as suggestive of a scheme to surprise France. The real object of these movements is to prepare for extensive manœuvres around Metz during the Emperor's visit to Alsace-Lorraine about the middle of August. The manœuvres will certainly be on a gigantic scale, engaging 120,000 troops, and will be a significant demonstration for French Chauvinists to ponder over. They should also tend to help the malcontents to accept the appropriation of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany as inevitable.

The Emperor's projected meeting with King Humbert is definitely fixed for October. Under the instigation of Prime Minister Crispi King Humbert has asked the Emperor to visit Rome, and the latter has assented. The Pope being apprised of this has sent a vigorous protest to Prince Bismarck, declaring that the Emperor's presence at Rome would be an act of hostility towards the Vatican, especially during the pending crisis with the Italian Government. Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, has also sent circulars to the nuncios at Bavaria and Austria, asking them to use their influence with those governments to induce them to advise Emperor William that his interview with King Humbert must be at a place other than Rome.

Mgr. Galimberti sought a conference with Prince Henry of Reuss, the German Ambassador at Vienna, and made an urgent representation, declaring that an interview with King Humbert in Rome would render the Pope's position intolerable and probably precipitate his departure. Signor Crispi holds that there has been no arrangement hitherto that the German sovereign should be received in Rome.

In deference to Catholic sentiment, monarchs meeting or visiting Emanuel or Humbert have avoided sanctioning by their presence at the Quirinal, the Pope's dispossession, and the Vatican has not failed to draw advantage from this fact, using it as proof that the Italian Government's occupation of the Pope's territory was not a definitive, even in the eyes of Italy's allies. Signor Crispi, it is understood, attaches the greatest significance to the matter.

Queen Natalie, of Servia, who arrived at The Hague to-night, has further cause for complaint against the British Government. She accuses Count von Bray-Steinberg, the German Minister at Belgrade, of urging King Milan to contract a marriage with one of the Saxe-Altenbourg princesses. The Servian Premier approves the project. Nothing will be done openly until a divorce has been obtained. The proceedings move slowly. A powerful section of the higher Servian clergy opposes a divorce and denies the competence of the synod to interfere. The attitude of the clergy being likely to prevent the granting of a divorce, the friends of Queen Natalie have renewed negotiations for a separation under the terms offered her at Wiesbaden.

Carbolic Acid Poured Down His Throat.

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 21.—Oscar W. Doran, an engineer, died here this morning under circumstances that cause the belief that he was killed by his wife. They had been living apart for several months, although not divorced, she remaining in Indianapolis. Last night she came down to see him, and they occupied a room together at the hotel. Early this morning screams were heard there and he was found in a dying condition, carbolic acid having been poured down his throat and over his face and breast. He died in a few minutes and she was arrested for the murder. She claims he committed suicide.

Cross and White Convicted.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21.—The trial of Cross and White, the bank officials, on the first indictment, ended to-day in conviction. Cross was sentenced to seven years' hard labor, White to five. An appeal was taken, which the attorneys of the defendants say will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, as a Federal question is involved. Bail was fixed at $10,000. It has not been given. The other case against the defendants was postponed.

Asphyxiated by Gas.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Mr. Pratti, an Italian sculptor, was found dead in his room at 148 West Sixteenth-street yesterday morning asphyxiated by gas. He came to this country thirty-eight years ago, was the founder of the Fratilanze Society, the first Italian society organized here, fought in the revolution of 1848 and was knighted by the Italian Government. His brother Antonio is one of the most prominent sculptors in Europe.

Drowned While Boating.

BROOKFIELD, Mass., July 22.—Mrs. W. B. Jones, her daughter and two small grandchildren were drowned here yesterday afternoon by the capsising of the boat in which they were rowing on Podunk Pond.

"A UNION MAN HIMSELF."

But He Would Not Ask Any Man to Sign Such an Agreement.

The Plumbers' Trade Journal of New York, dated July 15, states, on the authority of Mr. W. J. Burroughes, President of the Toronto Master Plumbers' Association, that Mayor Clarke on July 6, when shown the agreement which the journeymen plumbers asked their employers to sign, said: "I am a union man myself and have been since 1863, but I would never sign any agreement of that kind; neither would I ask any other man to do so." The same paper contains a lengthy account of the cause and progress of the strike in this city.

There was no change in the aspect of the dispute on Saturday, each side being to all appearances as resolute as ever. The workmen claim that Messrs. Wright and Burroughes are solely responsible for the prosecutions which have taken place, whilst Mr. Wright states he did not apply for his warrants. One thing is very evident, the prosecution has engendered a very bitter feeling on both sides. In view of the legal proceedings now pending and the interest evinced in the dispute a restatement of the case from the contending parties is published. The workmen claim, in view of the fact that a lengthy apprenticeship is required of them, and a high proficiency in their trade demanded, they are now entitled to an advance in wages; they further claim that owing to smaller employers skipping out they require to be paid weekly, and that for bosses to sign the agreement is no more than the employers in other branches of trade have actually asked the workmen to do. The employers say that year by year they have had trouble with the journeymen until it became so intolerable that if they were to become masters of their business they were bound to declare once for all that the union would not be allowed to run the shops. No journeyman has suffered loss of wages except through his own carelessness, and every employer now resisting the men's demands has continued to pay in full his employes every fortnight. The employers declare that they have always paid good steady men high wages, and they will continue to do so, but they expect to be compelled to pay "hotch" hands the same wages as a good man. They further state that they are daily gaining ground in the struggle, that they sent Mr. Fitzsimmons $1000 to bring men from Great Britain, and he is daily expected to arrive with as many men as they require, and that even if that failed they can get as many men from the States as they require. They also say that many of the men now on strike are ready to start work on any terms the employers offer, but that they are not likely to be in any hurry to take back those who struck. No important job of any kind is being done, and so far as the bosses are concerned they claim they are sure to win.

The foregoing is a complete and unvarnished account of the dispute from the contending standpoints. Information has been received by New York bosses are rendering their Toronto brethren all the help they can.

The Cigarmakers.

The cigarmakers on strike having decided to refer their disputes to arbitration if the employers agree are waiting the result. The offer of arbitration is hedged by no conditions, and the strikers are hoping the employers may agree to meet them.

ADJOURNED TO JULY 28.

Logan and His Crowd Appear in the Police Court.

The only case of interest in the Police Court on Saturday was the bucket shop case. All the defendants answered to their names. They were represented as follows:—David Logan, the Manager, McCoppen and Podden, by Mr. Gordon; Samuel T. Nelson, Charles C. Kornelk, Robt. Paten and Edward J. Murphy, by Mr. Rose; Robert Stokes, by Mr. J. G. Holmes, and Francis Brisbane by himself.

Logan, McCoppen and Podden were arraigned as principals or agents, and the remaining six as frequenters of a common gambling house. All the defendants through their counsel refused to plead, questioning the jurisdiction of the court. Ald. Baxter, who was on the bench, adjourned the case until July 28 to give him time to consult the authorities.

All the defendants got their money back. It was claimed by Logan's lawyer that $1200 had been taken from the safe at the time of the raid, and he wanted it back. Inspector Archibald denied any knowledge of such a sum, and it was finally discovered that Logan had made a great big mistake, being a little too quick to jump at conclusions. The money had been banked a few moments before the raid, and he had been in the impression that it was still in the safe.

City Hall Small Talk.

The Mayor on Saturday received a deputation from Yonge-street merchants praying for the removal of the big gas pipes which have been encumbering that thoroughfare for some time past.

There were 56 births, 20 marriages and 29 deaths registered at the City Clerk's office last week.

Engineer T. J. McMinn is acting superintendent of the Waterworks Department in the absence of Mr. Hamilton.

Sanitary Inspector McNeil of Ottawa paid the Mayor a visit.

The Exhibition Committee will meet at 3 o'clock to-day. The City Council and the Executive, Property, Markets and Works committees will also hold short sessions during the week.

Ald. Bell and Surveyor Sankey made a thorough survey of "Gore Vale", the Bickford Estate, on Saturday morning.

The dog-catchers have been provided with new nets.

The conference re-organization of the Board of Works was continued all day Saturday, there being present the Mayor, Ald. Shaw, Chairman Carlyle, Ald. Jones and Engineer Sproatt. The conference decided on a plan which will shortly be submitted to the Council for its approval.

Niagara-on-the-Lake.

One thing seems clearly demonstrated by the crowded meetings now being held daily in the Pavilion of the Royal Queen's Hotel, Niagara-on-the-Lake, viz., that where the Bible is explained and taught in an interesting way the people will go and listen. The attraction at these meetings is the Old Book, and those who attend these conferences take the Book with them, and use it as each speaker appointed to present some new phase of gospel truth, discharges his public duty. Ministers and Bible-students and evangelists, professors from the four quarters of the compass are there. Hudson Taylor made a profound impression by his address yesterday on the fidelity and devotion of Chinese converts. Dr. S. H. Kellog, Rev. T. C. DesBarres and others gave addresses.

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Saturday's Pleasure Trips.

The Washington Quintette Club on the water toboggan slide drew a big crowd to Long Branch on Saturday.

Victoria Park was crowded well Saturday, the bridgemakers holding their annual picnic there.

St. John's Lodge, I.O.G.T., spent Saturday at Lorne Park.

East Toronto Lodge No. 108, Railroad Brakemen, held their annual excursion on the Hastings to Oakville, Saturday.

To Build up the Country.

Two hundred German and English immigrants arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, remaining over for two hours to take a meal, after which they continued their journey west. They were bound for Manitoba, and looked as if they would make good settlers.

Journals, Ledgers, Cash Books, Day Books, Minute Books, Price and Memo Books. Best goods only. Grand & Toy, Leader-lane. 631

THE BOYCOTT PLAYED OUT

A DEAD FAILURE IN NINE OUT OF EVERY TEN CASES.

Foreman Hartt's Fight—The New York Court of Appeals' Recent Decision—The Conspirators Whine for Mercy—Distributors of Boycotting Handbills arrested.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Mayor Hewitt is greatly pleased at the success of his appeal for money for the boycott victim, Foreman Hartt. He put his own name down for $100 and other subscriptions have rapidly poured in since his appeal appeared. Hartt was foreman in one of the largest shoe factories. He discharged one of the workmen for stealing and refused to take him back at the demand of the unions. A demand for his own discharge was then made, and, as his employers were rather weak-kneed, they complied. Hartt then sought employment in other shops, but the union had a black mark against him everywhere and he could find no work in New York. He tried other places and finally got work in Baltimore, but the union was still on his track, and his Baltimore employers also found it expedient to let him go. Turn whither he might, the union was there to head him off, and prevent him from earning a living at his own trade.

Hartt then got mad and decided to fight. Coming back to New York, he caused the arrest of three members of the union who were most active in pursuing him. The charge he made against them was conspiracy. He pushed the case till it reached the Court of Appeals, and that court decided that the act of the boycotters was conspiracy. They were called for trial last week and pleaded guilty, but asked for the mercy of the court on the ground that they did not know when persecuting Hartt by hounding him hither and thither that they were violating the law. Recorder Smyth took a lenient view and let them go under suspension of sentence, but Hartt's fight against them cost him $2500 in cash, not to speak of his loss by being out of work.

Mayor Hewitt is severely down on boycotting in any form, and after studying Hartt's case all through he decided that the persecuted foreman deserved not sympathy alone, but substantial help, and he thereupon issued the appeal for subscriptions which has been so well responded to. His idea is that Hartt has rendered an important service to the whole community. It was through his efforts and at his expense that the decision of the Court of Appeals upon the conspiracy law was obtained, and he should at least be reimbursed for the outlay. A very large number of people in New York seem to think that Hartt deserves all that is asked for him, and something more.

They say he has killed the boycott and thus rendered a most valuable service to business men of all kinds. But as a matter of fact the boycott has already pretty well played out. A favorite method for the coercion of employers it had lost its terrors, and its death was not long off, anyway. Even many of the workingmen who were not in favor of it a couple of years ago had cooled off and reached the conclusion that it would not work. They had seen that dead failure was the result in nine cases out of every ten in which it was applied, and their common sense told them they were on the wrong track.

Perhaps the most impudent of all the boycotts was the one put upon the Fifth Avenue Hotel because it employed mechanics that did not belong to the unions. For nearly a year men were detailed from various unions to visit the hotel, note the arrivals and notify each by letter or otherwise that if he did not withdraw from the Fifth Avenue, or if he put up at it again, particulars of his offence would be sent to his home and he would be boycotted there. When the boycotters discovered that their threats had no effect whatever they concluded that spotting the Fifth Avenue did not pay, and withdrew their scouts. They have later forced to the same conclusion in regard to their attempt to coerce Mr. Keogel, who was the distributing of circulars and hand-bills notifying the public not to trade in certain stores for one absurd reason or another, or no reason at all, or to drink certain kinds of beer, or to smoke certain kinds of cigars.

As a matter of fact the boycott was practically played out when the police began to arrest the distributors of boycotting handbills, over a year ago. As a method of intimidation or coercion it was merely ridiculous, and every sensible man knew it could not last. When a boycott is proposed now it only provokes laughter. Everybody sees that there are thousands and thousands of miles of difference between the rights of workingmen to demand certain wages or certain hours, and the right (which does not exist, of course) to break up and destroy the business of an employer who refuses to obey their order.

BAUERSEIN AGAIN ARRAIGNED.

Bowles Repeats His Story and the Accused is Held For Trial.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The trial of the charges against Mr. John A. Bauerein, accused under the State laws of procuring dynamite to be brought into the State for illegal purposes, came up before Justice Lyon on Saturday.

Bowles was the first witness and he succeeded in making out a complete case against the defendant. He said that after a secret meeting of the brotherhood Bauerein told him that a quantity of dynamite could be used with good effect and he asked witness if he could get some. The latter replied in the affirmative. The witness then said: "Bauerein gave me $7.50 with which to purchase it. I then came to Chicago, but could not get any here and I went to Loganville, Ind., where I got a pound and a half and brought it back to Chicago. I brought it to the Grand Pacific and left it in room No. 34. Down stairs I met Bauerein and told him that I had it. He wanted me to take it to Aurora, but I would not and he then asked me to take it to George Clark at Galesburg and gave me $10. I took it to Clark and returning to Aurora told Bauerein that I had delivered it. He then asked me to get some more.

"I told him," continued Bowles, "that Clark had used it, and he gave me $9 to get more. I went to Indiana, got more dynamite and brought it back. I showed it to Mr. Hoge—."

Attorney David was unable to catch his breath sufficiently to shout an objection, but his wildly waving arms brought the witness to a standstill and he was told not to mind what he had showed to Hoge. This was the only sensational feature of the trial.

Smith was then called and he substantially repeated his testimony given before Commissioner Hoyne.

Bauerein was held to the Criminal Court under bonds of $3,500 which he readily furnished.

Another Striker Placed Under Arrest.

AURORA, Ill., July 22.—Ex-Engineer August Koegel, a prominent Brotherhood man and striker, was awakened by a deputy sheriff this morning and escorted before a justice on the charge of assisting Bauerein, Bowles, and the remaining alleged conspirators, in procuring, storing, and distributing dynamite, knowing at the time that the explosives were to be used for the purposes of injuring the property and business of the Burlington road. Koegel was not a whit surprised, pleasantly acknowledging that he rather expected a visit from the officer and cheerfully accompanied him to the Justice's office, where he furnished bonds of $5,000 for his appearance Wednesday next. Bowles was a former roommate of Koegel's, and the testimony of the former, that he had left some dynamite in his room at Heck's Hotel, was probably the cause of the arrest. Koegel denies all knowledge of the dynamite said to have been in his room.

The Accident Insurance Company of North America, the most popular Canadian company, has paid over 20,000 claims and issues policies on the most liberal terms. For further particulars apply to MADLAND & JONES, General Agents, Equity Chambers, Victoria-street, Toronto. 361

TERRA COTTA HILL.

A Toronto Company Commences to Develop Halton's Red Clay.

A little way from Milton, the county town of Halton, stands a big hill. It is a high hill, a steep hill and what is most peculiar, it is a red hill. When the sun shines bright this hill's crubescence can be seen from quite a distance across the country. On one side the "make up" of this hill is almost exclusively of red clay of a very fine quality, and until now it could be put down as one of our undeveloped resources.

Last fall a sample of the clay was shown to Mr. E. B. Wyatt, of Toronto. He went out to Halton, saw the deposit and at once thought about making use of it. He and Mr. Dancy of Toronto went away to St. Louis and other places, had the clay thoroughly tested and found that it was of an exceedingly valuable kind. On coming back a company was formed to develop terra cotta hill. Those who subscribed then were: Huson W. M. Murray, Henry Dancy, R. C. Dancy, F. W. Wyatt, C. B. Murray and A. C. McDonald. The capital stock was placed at $250,000, and the paid-up stock at $42,000. Mr. Huson W. M. Murray was elected President; Mr. Henry Dancy, Vice-President; Mr. R. C. Dancy, Managing Director; Mr. Wyatt, Superintendent, and Mr. C. B. Murray, Secretary. Mr. F. D. Barwick was appointed solicitor of the company.

Up to the present $16,000 has been spent on the plant. It consists of a 100 horse power boiler and engine, presses and all necessary preparatory and driving machinery. The presses are now going merrily, turning out bricks by the thousands. The hard clay is first shoveled into a crusher, which reduces it to small particles. In this condition it passes up carriers to a pulverizer where it is finely powdered. Any particles which may escape the pulverizer are eliminated by revolving screens. The powdered clay passes steadily into a large chute which leads directly to the presses. Every time the press gives the moulds fill automatically and the ponderous machinery slowly descends, pressing the clay powder into compact bricks. The capacity of the two machines is 48,000 a day or 24,000 each. One machine makes plain brick and the other the fancy article. When taken out of the moulds the brick presents a pretty appearance. The sides and ends are shiny with gloss imparted by the pressing. Wheelbarrows convey them to the kiln where they are burnt to almost flinty hardness. The company intends spending $4000 more on the plant, and among the additions will be a stationary kiln with four compartments. Each compartment will hold from 80,000 to 80,000 brick. The advantage of this style of a kiln is that one compartment being available for use while another is being emptied. Thus the fire need never go out and a great saving of heat is effected.

The property on which the plant is situated was brought from Mr. G. C. McKindsey last fall. Its extent is one hundred acres, seventy acres of which is of red clay formation, and fifteen acres a free-stone quarry as yet undeveloped. The Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Company are to be congratulated with enterprise in their launching out on so extensive a scale to develop their property. There is hardly a doubt that their venture will be a success, as the article that is being manufactured is being pronounced superior to any kind scarcely help winning its way to the front in Canada, as the brick of the same quality used in the better class of buildings imported from the United States, costs nearly double what the company's prices are. In addition to brick making it is the intention of the superintendent to go into the manufacture of terra-cotta ornaments. The development of the quarry is also thought of.

Fairhead & Taylor's Stock of Trunks and Valises, bought from the assignees, Toronto and St. Stephens, at 65c on the $, were sold to East, 232 Yonge-street.

THEIR BOSS CAPTURED.

And Themselves Left Stranded in a Strange City.

Relying on the promises of a local labor agent two weeks ago 50 Italians, under the leadership of Alphonso Balestini, left New York to work on the G. T. R. Midlandbranch at Lancaster. On arriving on the work they found that they were only to get $1 a day instead of $1.25, as they had been given to understand when they started from the other side. They worked until last Tuesday, when they threw up the job and took the steamer Spartan for Toronto, their leader having secured them work here with the C.P.R. They got into the Yonge-street wharf about 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, but scarcely had they touched the dock when an officer, sent down by Sheriff Widdifield, arrested Balestini on a capias issued against him by a Lancaster merchant for a grocery bill owing there. He was taken to the Court House, and then confined until late in the evening when he was released on bail. Meanwhile his men lay around the Yonge-street wharf like a flock of sheep, not knowing where to go or what to do. Mr. Michael Basso, President of the Toronto Italian Benevolent Society, heard of their condition, and going down to the dock gathered them together, and marched them up to St. John's Ward, where he distributed them among the Italian boarding houses there.

—Health cannot be maintained without good digestion. Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti is an effectual remedy for indigestion. Sold by all druggists and confectioners everywhere. 5 cents. x

Confirmation Service at the Synagogue.

On Saturday morning at the Richmond-street Synagogue Rabbi Phillips administered confirmation to Master Harry Marks, son of Mr. Marks, one of the oldest members of the congregation. There was an unusually large attendance. The confirmant was called up to the holy scroll, when he chanted several verses from Deuteronomy, also the Maftir. Rabbi Phillips then addressed the confirmant, taking for his text, 7 and 8 of Deuteronomy. He counselled the boy, giving him excellent advice to follow in life. After the address the blessing was given by the Rabbi, and the confirmant addressed the congregation, promising to follow the faith and abide by its precepts. Handsome and valuable presents were then made by parents and friends. The services were very interesting and the choir rendered unusually attractive music.

Are You Getting Prosperous?

Every year the demand for the better class of imported goods is growing more in favor. Our large importing houses are carrying equally as expensive and fashionable fabrics as the largest houses in London, Paris, or New York. This is particularly noticeable in gentlemen's hats. All the best makers in London are now represented here. You can get in this city as good a hat as if you lived across the ocean. This is a healthy sign and speaks well for our people. Discern on the corner of King and Yonge street are direct importers of all the best qualities of English hats, being agents of Henry Heath & Son, as well as keeping the styles of the other makers. Our citizens can