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EIGHTH YEAR — MONDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1887. — PRICE ONE CENT

THE FAKIRS AT DRAYTON.

THE WISE PHILOSOPHER FORECASTERS WITH THE THRIFTY GRANGER.

How the Farmer Is to Prosper—Untold Wealth in Spring Chickens—Millions in Hens' Eggs—Fortunes in Spring Lamb and a Great Opening for Green Peas and Mint Sauce.

DRAYTON, July 2.—The second day of the fakirs' commercial union trip has ended, and Peel Township resounds with thundering eulogies delivered in honor of the Great and Glorious Canadian Hen. Scores of farmers in this section have gone away home to-night fully believing that we will get commercial union, that when we get it every Canadian Hen will lay two eggs a day and on Sunday she'll lay three, and that at the end of the season she will resolve herself into a spring chicken and be bought by Erastus Wiman at $2.50 per pair as "broilers." Lots of the farmers of this section are going to plow up their wheat fields and plant spring chickens, so as to have a crop of "broilers" ready when the commercial union season opens.

The larger number of farmers, however, are not spring chickens enough to be caught by chaff when looking for wheat.

How the Cause is Helped.

Before entering into details of to-day's doings it may be as well to refer shortly to the reports of yesterday's proceedings in the American papers published in Toronto. Passing over such minor exaggeration as that Dufferin Lake covers twenty-seven acres of land and that Cataract station is ten miles from that illustrious sheet of swamp bordered water, it may be worth while to point out that neither The Mail nor Globe had heart of grace to publish all the mottoes that graced the grounds, thus debarring their readers from the full enjoyment that was there thrown freely and without money or price to an ungrateful public. Those mottoes deserve to be republished. They were:

Henry W. Darling, the Liberal Merchant, the Prudent Banker.
Commercial Union the True National Policy.
Valancey Fuller, the Farmer's Friend.
Goldwin Smith, the Wise Philosopher.
Butterworth, the Benefactor.
Reciprocity the Farmer's Only Hope.
Welcome to Wiman—Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

Again the account in The Globe of the reception of the combination at Orangeville was ridiculously exaggerated. The crowds lining the street and cheering the party as they drove magnificently into town behind four white horses reads good, only it did not happen. The people of Orangeville were celebrating Canada's national holiday and did not care a five cent piece whether Wiman and his American following kept school or not. Had it not been for the fireworks they would not have had a hundred people to listen to them—in fact they would not have attempted a meeting.

From Orangeville to Drayton.

The party left Orangeville—John Peter McMillan frantically waving a white plug hat from the platform and cheering in a hoarse and blood-shot tone of voice—at ten o'clock to-day, on the Teeswater branch of the old T. G. and B.—that is, most of the party. Jackson Wallace and H. P. Dwight had enough of it and went home. At Arthur Registrar John Anderson and Father Doherty headed a delegation of citizens and the town brass band that had turned out to give a welcome. Carriages were provided, and, led by the band, the great men were paraded through the principal streets to the residence of Mr. Anderson, where a very tasteful lunch had been provided and was highly appreciated. Everyone did full justice to Mrs. Anderson's graceful hospitality.

Next followed a drive of ten or twelve miles through a splendid piece of country over smooth level roads; past green fields giving promise of a bountiful harvest; past fields where the rich fragrance of the new-mown hay filled the air; past fields where fat, slick cattle lazily cropped the red-blossomed clover, or stood knee-deep in water and gazed with mild interest from their great liquid moon eyes at the swiftly rolling carriages; past fields where the keen ploughshare cutting hissingly through the stiff sod showed where the fallow land was being prepared for the next wheat crop; past deep woods where great oaks and maples and beeches and elms spread wide their network of branches and gratefully shaded the pathway beneath; past neat farm houses buried roof-deep in the abundance of surrounding foliage; past acres of orchard stretching down to the roadside, the boughs already showing signs of the luscious burden that later on will bend their boughs with golden fruit; past acre after acre and farm after farm and mile after mile of gently-rolling land—a sight so restful to the weary city man—a sight to make a Canadian's heart be proud that this is his country—a sight to make the "hopeless and helpless" crowd hide their heads in shame, if shame is left to the men who decry their country for the sake of party gain, or to heal the wound of fancied private wrong, or to gut the sage of a traitrous resentment—a sight of thrift and prosperity, and the sure reward of honest labor, that was in itself the most direct answer to the arguments of the Americans, who looked in delight that never thought of concealment on the fairest sight in this Dominion—the Ontario farm. Everybody enjoyed that drive—and Butterworth's funny stories, for a great joker is Ben.

The Arrival at Drayton.

This made the arrival at Drayton a little late, when we drove into Hambly's grove to open end of the neat little village the town was already organized, with Mr. Henry, President of the Farmers' Institute of the section, in the chair, and lo! sitting bolt upright in a hard backed chair, trying heroically to look at ease, behold The Wise Philosopher, Prof. Goldwin Smith.

In the neighborhood of 600 people were present, but aside from numbers the gathering was superior in every way to that at Dufferin Lake. They were mostly solid men, representative men, some of whom had come long distances to hear the question discussed, and who took a deep interest in every word that was uttered. Among the more prominent people were:

D. Burrows, Maryboro, Vice-President of Institute; N. H. Stubbs, Peel, Secretary; Jas. Duncan, Maryboro; W. Malcolmson, Moore; Reid; W. H. Lowes, Rothsay; W. Tucker, Peel; E. Green, Peel; S. Samis, Maryboro; R. Brett, Elder Garbat; J. Hamilton, G. Cherry, W. White, Geo. Wilson, all of Maryboro; T. Holcourt, Peel; Thos. Long, Maryboro; J. C. Johnston, Drayton; Dr. Wallace, Alma; A. S. Allan, M.P.P., Clifford; W. H. Lambert, Harriston; C. Philip, Maryboro; W. Gibson, Peel; P. Doyle, Maryboro; S. Noble, Maryboro; R. McLennen, Maryboro; A. Semple, M.P., Fergus; R. McKinnon, Peel; D. Guthrie, M.P.P., Guelph; J. Jefferson, Peel; Captain Thompson, Holling; J. Bell, Maryboro; T. Hambly, Peel; J. Anderson, Arthur; B. Maxwell, Maryboro; E. Dynes, W. Armstrong, J. Peterson, Ira Marshall, L. A. Noecker, Drayton; T. Skelton, J. Stubbs, H. S. Mitchell, F. W. Schwendimann, L. Annis, J. Woodman, J. Harrison, W. Johnston, M. Schneider, T. A. Brandon, W. Bell, John Patterson, Maryboro; A. Brandon, D. Hay, Listowel; J. A. Walker, W. Peterson, C. Lowes, J. Cross, J. Warrington, F. Page, R. Brett, H. Walker, S. Trask, J. Lowes, W. Blackwell, E. Welsh, W. Jefferson, J. Gross, M. Henderson, G. Lonallan, G. Mellis, G. Chambers, D. Ghent, W. S. Sutherland, R. Fisher, R. Dowling, T. McGuire, J. Fairweather, T. L. Jos. Walker, Alma; R. Rudd, Peter Ferguson, Alex. Nicholson, S. Robinson, Harriston.

Goldwin Smith's Speech.

The speech of the day was the address of The Wise Philosopher. He said: We are here to-day for two purposes not unconnected with each other—to welcome Mr. Wiman and to consider commercial union of which Mr. Wiman is the vigorous advocate.

In Mr. Wiman we honor the qualities which raise a man from the ranks of labor to wealth and a high place among his fellow-men. We honor intelligence, industry, perseverance, courage, the active brain which plans commercial enterprises and the strong will which carries them into effect. We honor the character which gains for a man the esteem and confidence of his associates, and without which there is no sound and lasting success in commerce any more than in the other walks of life. We honor a generous and beneficent use of wealth. We honor the spirit which soars above the mere pursuit of gain and takes an active interest in everything tending to the public good. We honor the Canadian who in the first rank of American commerce keeps his attachment to Canada. We honor at the same time the social institutions which open the way for a man thus to rise by his own merits and his own exestions from the lowest rung of the ladder to the highest. Mr. Wiman's position is a proof, in the face of all this socialistic and dynamitic conspiracy, that the frame of our society though imperfect is not unjust.

Commercial Union Talk.

Our other subject is commercial union. Call it, if you will, unrestricted reciprocity or extended commercial relations with the United States. What we mean, is that the Chinese wall shall be taken out of the way, that trade with our continent shall be free, that every Canadian shall sell in the best market he can find, and get the full value of his produce and the fair earnings of his labor. We mean that the grain or whatever it is that the farmer raises here shall fetch what it is worth on either side of the line, untithed and untolled by any favored interest whatever. We mean also that the circulation of capital and of commercial life throughout the English speaking continent shall be free. This is what we mean and this is all that we mean. With politics or party we have nothing to do.

No question in the twenty years during which I have known Canada has taken hold of the public mind so quickly and so strongly as this of commercial union. This is not a question like those over which the politicians wrangle, such as the sanity of Riel or the details of a gerrymandering bill. It is not a question between the Ins and the Outs. It is a question which intimately concerns the real interests of our people, and a right solution of which is likely to bring greater plenty and more of the happiness which waits on plenty into all Canadian homes.

How We Suffer.

Those engaged in all our natural industries, our farmers and lumbermen, our miners, our fishermen, our ship-owners want the free market for their goods. They are suffering, some of them are suffering greatly for lack of it. So is the miller, so are others connected with him. Why should they not enjoy the free market? I listened attentively to all that was said at our Toronto Board of Trade without hearing a single reason given, though there were able speakers on the adverse side. We are told that it is not likely that the Americans will buy of us because they produce the same things that we do. Likely or not, the fact is that they do buy our barley and farm produce, our lumber, our minerals, our fish, and we have every possible reason for believing that they will buy them in greater quantities when the market is free. Something has been said too about diseased cattle. But what keeps out diseased cattle is not the customs line; it is the sanitary cordon which can be maintained though the customs line may be taken away. Besides the New England market for their fish and for the coal of Nova Scotia the Maritime Provinces want a share in the coasting trade. Unless they can get these things commercial ruin stares them in the face. This is the cause of their tendency to secession which is likely to break up Confederation if the manacles are not struck off their trade.

Our "Artificial" Industries.

All the arguments that I heard and in which there was any force were advanced in the sole interest of protected manufactures. Heaven forbid that we should be unjust or unkind to the protected manufactures. They have been called into existence by the policy of the State to which we deter, though some of us may think it unwise. But they are an artificial industry. The great natural industries of the country, its staples, upon which its permanent prosperity rests, are farming, lumbering, mining, fishing and ship-owning, with the various mining trades dependent on them. To sacrifice all the natural industries to the artificial industry would be the height of folly as well as injustice. Capital employed in the natural industries is employed to the greatest advantage. Capital employed in the artificial industry is employed to the least advantage. It was admitted in the course of the debate at the Board of Trade that the capital which has been forced into manufactures by legislation would in a free market not be worth a third of its par value. It follows that the interest on the other two-thirds must be paid virtually by public taxation. Yet politicians talk and act as if the artificial industry were not only the chief industry, but the only one worthy of the name. Before an election day the party leader calls together the representatives of the protected manufactures, which he calls the national industry and promises if they will vote for him and subscribe to his election fund, to regulate commercial policy in their favor.

The Farmer Gets No Show.

The farmer gets no such consideration. The Ontario farmer is taxed to open up the Northwest and thus bring down upon himself as a wheat grower what is likely to be a crushing competition. At the same time he is made to pay protection price for his implements. He is told that he gains on the whole, because the establishment of factories multiplies mouths to eat his grain. To pay for the creation of customers to buy your goods is rather a roundabout way of getting rich. But will not the extension of the markets multiply mouths to a greater extent? Will not the expansion of the farming industry itself multiply the mouths as well as the hands that are connected with it?

The Ontario farmer has a pretty hard road to travel. He cannot afford to be weighted. Not only is the Northwest coming down on him with the competition of its boundless wheat fields, but in the English market he will probably have to contend in an increasing degree with the competition of India. There seems to be hardly any limit to the extent of land in India capable of producing wheat. The Indian peasant lives on very little food, and sends almost all he produces to market. His implements are very poor, but the Government is supplying him with better. At the same time the temperance legislation is wrecking your barley trade. If the farmer in Ontario is not to go under he must be allowed at least to get the best price that he can for what he produces by the sweat of his brow.

The Northwest to Revolt.

The people of the Northwest will not long endure your customs line. You will not be able to maintain it along that open frontier of eight hundred miles with identically the same population dwelling on both sides of it; for there are as many Canadians in Minnesota and Dakota as there are in the Northwest. If nothing else brings about commercial union it will be brought about by a revolt against the Chinese wall system in the Northwest.

The protected manufacturers will still be sheltered against competition with the cheap labor of Europe which they so much dread, while they will themselves have the advantage over the American manufacturers of cheaper labor. They are the equals of the Americans in business qualities. Why then should they not be able to hold their own against the Americans? Is it because they are new? So are the manufacturers of the Western and those of the Southern States which nevertheless hold their own against the old established manufacturers of New England. New manufacturers ought to have the most recent improvements and the most advanced system. When a new store comes to the village with the latest notions and sets up against the old store, is it the new or the old store that most needs protection? If our protected manufacturers are mere hot house plants, unsuited to the soil and climate; if they have no life in themselves, but subsist only on political favoritism, they must perish; but otherwise why should they not hold their own in a fair market? Protection is like the eye-salve of the inventor in the American comedy. The more people use it, the more they want it. The manufacturers are all crowding to Ottawa, each to get more protection for himself; and at last the industries of this country will be so protected that the people will clear out and go to a cheaper country. Canada will be left to the protected manufacturers and the protectionist politicians.

Toronto and the Board of Trade.

Toronto, it is said, if we have commercial union, would be swallowed up by New York. Why should Toronto be swallowed up by New York any more than Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester or Albany? The price of land at Buffalo or Rochester is far higher than it is in Toronto. Albany, I am told, has been growing, though it is within four hours' ride of New York. Everything cannot be sacrificed for Toronto. But there is no reason why under a free and just system Toronto should not hold her own. The wealth of the country flows to her; the wealthy classes resort to her; the more prosperous the country at large is the more prosperous its capital will be.

The opponents of commercial union at the Toronto Board of Trade seemed to me to have little to say against it on commercial grounds. Their chief arguments were not commercial but political. Loyalty was their great cry. To shut out British goods they say is not disloyal, but to let in American goods is. What do the British care, if their goods are shut out, whose goods are let in. The British are telling you that they do not care a straw, and that the commercial loyalty of people whose tariff excludes their iron manufactures is not worth much to them. At all events we may leave them to say whether they are hurt or not. My belief is that when the case is fairly put before them they will say that they are not hurt and bid us do what is best for ourselves. I hope I am a true Englishman in feeling as well as in blood. I would not, for anything on earth, if I knew it, do England wrong. But I am satisfied that what is good for us now would be good in the end for her also. I am satisfied that nothing can be worse for her than the policy into which we are getting deeper every day.

A great deal has been said also about the danger to our nationality. The answer given at the time was that our nationality could not be worth much if its existence depended on a customs line; that if all the customs houses in the world were abolished the nationalities would remain as strong and as marked as ever; and that if partial reciprocity had not weakened ours it was difficult to see why complete reciprocity should kill it. It was not the Zollverein that unified Germany. Germany, though very loose in its political structure, had been in all other respects united. If there is any thing of a commercial kind that seems specially to be a mark of nationality it is currency. Whose image and superscription hath it? was the test question of jurisdiction. We have already a currency union, for American bank bills are freely taken on this side of the line, yet nobody is afraid that this will undermine our nationality.

The Wise Philosopher's Advice.

In a matter which concerns the bread of our people let us be guided not by fictions but by realities. And let us be guided by our own knowledge of our own interests, not by the hasty fancies that British members of Parliament who have scurried through the country in a few weeks and whose minds are full, not of our commercial interests but of the objects and prejudices of a political party in England. If the Imperial federationists mean business let them act, not go on talking for ever, while some of our people want bread.

Let one of the opponents of commercial union for a moment raise himself above party, above sectional interests and all that can prevent him from taking a broad view of things, survey this continent, knit together by its great water-ways, and with the various productions of its northern and southern parts forming complements of each other, while the whole produces almost everything needed by its inhabitants, and he will recognize the beneficent dictate of Nature.

And what Nature has so manifestly joined together Nature will no longer allow to be put asunder.

Mr. Wiman Speaks.

Erastus Wiman followed. He delivered in part the Dufferin Lake speech, but dwelt longer on eggs and spring chickens which he calls "broilers," likewise making feeling reference to lamb and green peas with mint sauce. Listening to that speech one was irresistibly borne to the conclusion that once commercial union were established the American Eagle would have to give way to a hybrid combination of the great Canadian Hen and the great American Hog, and that Canada's part in the deal would be to furnish Hen and the products of Hen for the use and satisfaction of the Hog. Encouraged by the exordium of a man in the crowd with a patch on his nose to "go wid de wind 'Rastus," the New Yorker dwelt so touchingly on the beauties of "broilers" and bacon that the whole crowd got hungry and began to eye each other with cannibalistic glare. Nevertheless Wiman made a good speech and made what he had not done at either John Peter's lake or at Orangeville—an impression.

Benjamin Orates.

Ben Butterworth followed. When he got through the great American Eagle hadn't a pin feather left to its hide—so great was the love he displayed for Britain's Queen, British institutions and the Canadian portion of British dominions. Just before he closed he exhorted to the effect that when the newspaper man then present with them beheld the glories of commercial union he would hold up his hands and say "Wonderful! wonderful! and I in my blindness opposed this." Jabbing a hole with his fat forefinger in the atmosphere in the direction of The World's young man, Benjamin shouted, "Won't you?" Upon receiving a prompt reply in the negative, Benjamin said: "Oh! you're an Englishman, you won't own up," which was not true as a statement of fact, The World young man being Dutch.

Other Speakers.

Gen. Waul spoke shortly and Hon. Wm. Macdougall, while the reverberations of a passing thunderstorm shook the earth, frankly told Wiman and Butterworth that they had exaggerated in many things they had spoken of.

Then a Mr. Hay, a flour mill man from Listowel, said that the manufacturers were not all opposed to commercial union, that he was not, but that if they did not get commercial union he would like some further protection on flour.

Resolutions Adopted.

The following resolution was moved by W. H. Stubbs, seconded by Jas. Cross, and carried unanimously:

Resolved, That this meeting views with favor the proposal for unrestricted reciprocity between Canada and the United States, and expresses the hope that the two countries may very soon enter upon an arrangement to that end upon such terms as shall be fair to both and shall not be prejudicial to British connection.

Donald Guthrie, M.P.P., in moving a vote of thanks to the speakers, spoke shortly in favor of commercial union. Jas. McEwing seconded the resolution, which was carried amid cheers.

The Two Days' Work.

So ended the second day of the great campaign and the constitution still hangs together. The first day was a howling farce, the second was not a success. With the same trouble and expense quite as many people could have been got together to discuss the advisability of annexation to the moon. So far there has not been commercial union sentiment enough manufactured to carry the agitation over a rainy day. And there has not been a speech delivered or an argument advanced that a loyal Canadian speaker could not in half an hour, were he given the opportunity on the platform, tear to tatters and scatter to the four winds of Heaven.

In Toronto.

The Wiman party reached Toronto late Saturday night, having come from Drayton to Guelph on a special train in time to catch the east-bound train on the main line of the Grand Trunk. Yesterday was spent quietly and to-day the combination will go to Port Hope, where a final meeting will be held, after which the Americans will cross the lake to their own country.

Tourists — Take an Accident Policy in the Traveler's Insurance Company. Lowest rates and most liberal terms. Moffat & Rankin, Agents, 20 Toronto-street. 123

POPE LEO'S DIFFICULTIES.

THE VATICAN EMBARRASSED ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

The Land League Gathering Funds to Fight Against the Enforcement of the Crimes Bill—The Emigration Assuming Colossal Proportions.

LONDON, July 2.—The fighting gang of the Irish party have again, after a very hard struggle, given way to the counsels of Gladstone, Parnell and McCarthy and gave no signs of life when on Thursday night the amendments standing opposite their names were brought before the House by the Chairman of Committees. There is no doubt that by so doing they pursued the wisest course possible. Nothing could be gained by prolonging the battle. The bill has been passed through the report stage and on Tuesday or Thursday next comes up for its third and final reading before becoming a statute.

The Irish Land Bill, amended beyond all recognition, will likewise be brought down from the House of Lords to the House of Commons during the coming week and will probably become law within the next fortnight.

It may safely be predicted that two weeks hence Ireland will be plunged into something very much approaching civil war. The Land League work and the plan of campaign are gathering in funds for a terrible struggle against the provisions of the two bills, and the fight will be a bitter one. So thoroughly convinced of this are the Irish people that the emigration has assumed phenomenally colossal proportions during the last two weeks. It seems as if there were hardly steamers enough to convey those who are hurrying away.

Never before has Pope Leo XIII. been in so difficult a position, and it will require far greater diplomacy even than that displayed in the Culturkampfe and the Caroline Island incident, in order to extricate the Vatican from its difficulties in connection with the Irish question. On the one hand the English Catholics, consisting mainly of immensely wealthy landed proprietors, such as the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Bute, etc., have joined the Salisbury Government in demand that the Pope should cause the Irish prelacy and clergy to abandon their hostility to the Irish policy of the Government, and by which the Manitoba Legislature has not the right by an act of its own to over-ride an act of the Dominion Parliament, and whenever it passes such an act the chances are that it will be very promptly disallowed.

With a view of gaining time, the Pope decided to send a special mission, consisting of two favorite prelates, to Ireland for the purpose of obtaining an unprejudiced view of the whole question. This move was thoroughly approved of by the English Catholics, but Norwegian objected to by the Irish bishops, who considered that it showed a lack of confidence on the part of the Vatican. Mgr. Salla, the Papal Nuncio to the jubilee festivities, who has been staying the whole of the past fortnight at the Duke of Norfolk's place in London, however, insisted on their dispatch, and accordingly they are on their way to Ireland.

If they make a report favorable to the Irish prelates and clergy, the Vatican will estrange the large, wealthy and important body of English Catholics and also the British Government. If, on the other hand, the report is condemnatory of the Nationalist cause, in that case there is every prospect of a secession en masse of the Irish priesthood and people from the Church of Rome. Should there be a session it would be far-reaching and its influence would be felt severely in the United States, where the Irish constitute the vast majority of the supporters of the Church of Rome.

Churchill and the Spalding Election.

LONDON, July 3.—In a speech yesterday Lord Randolph Churchill deplored the result of the election in Spalding, but yet did not consider its import alarming. Perhaps, he said, the Liberal Unionists had relied too much upon their strength in Parliament and the great combination of their leading men. The Spalding election might prove a blessing in disguise, for if ground was lost any where the Liberal Unionists must make strenuous efforts to recover it.

The Gladstonians Gain a Seat.

LONDON, July 2.—In the Parliamentary election to fill the vacancy in the Spalding Division of Lincolnshire the Gladstonians have gained a seat: Their candidate, Mr. Halley Stewart, defeated Mr. Tryon, the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist nominee, by a vote of 5110 to 4363. In the last election Mr. Stewart was defeated by the Hon. M. E. G. Finch-Hatton, Conservative, by a majority of 288, the vote being 4561 to 4272. In the recent election the vote was 639 larger, and the Gladstonian candidate's majority is 767.

Oak Hall will close at 1 p.m. sharp on Wednesdays during July and August.

The End of the Jubilee Festivities.

LONDON, July 2.—The jubilee festivities may be said to have been brought to a close practically by the Queen's most successful garden party at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday. Nearly all the foreign royalties started for the Continent as soon as it was over. The guests numbered over 5000. The expense of entertaining all the sovereigns and princes from abroad during the past two weeks is borne entirely by the Queen's privy purse, and is estimated at $500,000, if not more.

German Sympathy for England.

BERLIN, July 2.—Queen Victoria's jubilee could not have been more warmly sympathized with by Germany or Austria had it been in honor of their own monarchs. All classes evinced the deepest interest in the event and this feeling arose less, especially in the higher political circles, from the royal relationship between Germany and England than from a desire to see England hand-in-hand with the central European powers to counteract the increasing restlessness of France and Russia.

The Peaceful Paths of Arbitration.

LONDON, July 2.—Over 100 English, Scotch and Welsh members of the House of Commons have signed a memorial to the President and Congress of the United States in favor of offering all Anglo-American disputes to arbitration for settlement. It is probable that a deputation of members of the House of Commons will be sent to Washington to present the memorial to Mr. Cleveland.

A Trip Around the World.

NEW YORK, July 2.—W. K. Vanderbilt and family, consisting of his wife, daughter and two sons, and Messrs. W. S. Hoyt, H. W. Gray, F. O. Beach and Dr. Eugene Fuller, intimate friends, sailed to-day on Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht Alva, for a cruise around the world. The trip will occupy about eighteen months, and will cost $15,000 per month.

Oak Hall will close at 1 p.m. sharp on Wednesdays during July and August.

Aid for the Chicago Anarchists.

LONDON, July 2.—The United Socialist clubs of London are arranging a big excursion to Epping Forest on July 10 and will send the proceeds to Chicago to relieve the Anarchists, who are under sentence of death.

Davitt to Stump Scotland.

DUBLIN, July 2.—Michael Davitt has started to stump Scotland on the Irish question. He will afterwards go on a stumping tour through London and the north of England.

A Good Day in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Three cases of fatal shooting and assault occurred in the city last night.

The Maharajah's Gift.

LONDON, July 2.—The Maharajah of Jodhpore has donated £10,000 to the Imperial Institute.

A Hot Day in New York.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The thermometer registered 94 in the shade at 3 p.m. Heat prostrations are numerous.

KINGSTON ROAD CROSSING.

A Government Engineer to Come From Ottawa to Report on the Matter.

OTTAWA, July 3.—Mayor Howland, City Engineer Sproat and City Solicitor McWilliams of Toronto, and Messrs. Bell, Wragge and Hobson, of the Grand Trunk Railway, had a conference with the Railway Committee of the Privy Council yesterday with a view of arranging the dispute regarding the Kingston-road crossing. The company complain that at this point the corporation has permitted the construction of a street railway track which, in the event of cars being derailed, would result in serious loss of life and property, as trains pass the crossing at a speed of twenty miles an hour. They hold that it is, therefore, the duty of the corporation to erect and operate semaphores so that approaching trains may be properly signalled.

The corporation claim that the crossing is within the limits of the city and that they are only exercising highway rights.

After hearing argument on both sides the committee decided to send an engineer to Toronto to make a report on the matter before rendering judgment, and in the meantime it was suggested that it would be advisable, in the interests of public safety, for the company to reduce the speed of running at the crossing to six miles an hour.

There is good reason for believing that the Red River Railway Bill of the Manitoba Government has been disallowed. It is known that a certified copy of the Act was received here some days ago and the matter has been considered in Council. As the report on disallowance would be made by the Minister of Justice, and as that gentleman left for Halifax yesterday, it is most probable that the order in council disallowing the act was passed a day or two ago and sent to His Excellency for signature. The Canada Gazette has been delayed until Monday or perhaps Tuesday; the notice of disallowance might appear in the next issue. Anyhow, there is no doubt but that the act either has been or will be disallowed.

On the best authority the statement made in a cable despatch from London, which appeared in The Globe on Saturday, that "upon the issue of the Canadian Government's notice that the object of the attempted Manitoba loan was illegal, etc.," is contradicted. The Canadian Government issued no notice. Manitoba has a perfect right to borrow money if she can get anybody to lend it to her, but the Manitoba Legislature has not the right by an act of its own to over-ride an act of the Dominion Parliament, and whenever it passes such an act the chances are that it will be very promptly disallowed.

Mr. Hurlbert, M.P. for L'Assomption, has been appointed Superintendent of Immigration for the Province of Quebec by the Federal Government. He will devote himself to the task of repatriating French-Canadians residing in the States, giving lectures in this summer in New England.

The Department of Fisheries has been advised that the catch of fish at Magdelen Island and Anticosti is below the average, while the salmon fishing on the coast of Labrador is a fair average.

The report of an outbreak of smallpox at Mingan is discredited.

A boy named Cleary, aged 14, was drowned in Deschenes Lake, about ten miles up the Ottawa, yesterday while bathing.

GLADSTONE BANQUETED.

The Ex-Premier Speaks at a Dinner Given by Sir Joseph Pease.

LONDON, July 2.—Sir Joseph Pease gave a banquet at his house to-night in honor of Gladstone. The ex-Prime Minister made a long speech, which was chiefly an elaborate criticism of the speeches of Lord Hartington at Manchester and Blackburn. In his opening he referred to the Spalding victory, which, he said, showed the value of faith and patience in the present crisis. Lord Hartington had said the crisis was serious and grave, and in this opinion Gladstone agreed with him. Parliament was not even allowed to discuss the question of Home Rule, but was confined to the consideration of the Coercion bill. Lord Hartington had proposed a grand committee to consider the Irish question but excluded therefrom the Irish commoners.

It was imperative that the Government submit to Parliament proposals relative to Ireland. If they conceded to Ireland the management of her own affairs the Liberal party would frankly and fairly consider their proposals. Ireland is stronger now on the home rule question than ever. First, her constituencies, under the Liberal Franchise Act, had a voice; second, the elected members were able to speak their country's wrongs; third, an ever-increasing and active force in England was in favor of Home Rule. This triple cord was unbreakable, and it would float the ship of state into the harbor of security, honor and repose.

"I am glad," he said, "that Lord Hartington admits that we are still in the midst of a serious and grave crisis because the Unionist party appear to concur that if Ireland is not disturbed by crime there is no Irish question at all, and, of course, no need trouble about Ireland. The crisis is a double one. There is a crisis in Ireland when, after sending here a large representation, we trample under foot the whole wishes and conviction of her people as expressed by five-sixths of these members. The second crisis is the reduction of Parliament to paralysis and impotence. We have reached such a point that not only does Ireland monopolize the time of Parliament but Parliament is incapable of dealing with the whole Irish question. Home Rule is the first Irish controversy, but no one attempts to prosecute it within the House. During weeks and months hardly a word has been said on this fundamental principle. Lord Hartington warns Parliament against Home Rule outside of the House because he does not want to impede coercion. I ought to answer him in the Commons, but if I did every Tory journal in London would descant on the new machinery obstruction. [Hear, hear.]

"We are forbidden to say a word on the most vital point on the question and are confined to the most miserable corner by the framing of a coercion bill to put down the liberties of Ireland. This inability of Parliament to have Ireland's wishes and wants discussed in a practical manner constitutes a crisis which will prevent the country from going asleep on the subject. We propose, under the cover of Imperial supremacy, to grant Ireland real and effective management of local and exclusively Irish affairs, with the same conviction with which we granted Home Rule to the colonies. If Hartington's grand committee is appointed and his proposals made, whether we consider them sufficient or not, they will be considered in a candid, friendly spirit, with a disposition to do justice to the people of both England and Ireland and release Parliament and the country from the deplorable and disgraceful dilemma in which it has been placed."

Oak Hall will close at 1 p.m. sharp on Wednesdays during July and August.

Inland Revenue Returns.

The Inland revenue collections for Toronto District for June amount to $407,561.01, an increase of $378,584.94 over the same month in 1885. A contributing cause to the increased receipts was the large amount of spirits taken out of bond. This was owing to the fact that beginning with the present month no spirits will be allowed out of bond under one year old. For the fiscal year ending June, 1887, the total is $1,031,069.22, as against $805,672.56 for the preceding year.

All carpenters and plasterers that are out on strike by stating same can get their tobacco at half-price during strike.
12 ALIVE BOLLARD.

A Mysterious Disease in Horses.

CLINTON, July 2.—A mysterious disease has broken out among horses in this county, and all efforts at successful treatment have failed.

One Seventy-Nine.

To-day will be a memorable day in Toronto's history, and will no doubt witness one of the largest and most imposing processions that ever passed through its streets, and no doubt as the vast multitude trips along, many will look with grateful eyes and thankful hearts at 179 Yonge-street, and thank providence that they ever found out Toronto's Great Housefurnishing Emporium.

A BAD GANG FROM BUFFALO

FIVE MEN ATTACK AND ROB AN IRISH IMMIGRANT.

John Dunbar the Victim—The Crime Committed in Broad Daylight—Arrest of all the Accused—Good Work by two Policemen—A Revolver and Cartridges.

Toronto has recently been the scene of an alarming number of burglaries, highway robberies and similar crimes, all more or less of a daring character, but the climax in this respect was reached Saturday afternoon, when five ruffians attacked and robbed a man on the Credit Valley Railway wharf, near the foot of Simcoe-street, within the call of hundreds of people and in sight of many. The victim is John Dunbar, a middle aged man only a few days out from Buckno, near Ballymena, Ireland, and the highwaymen are a bad gang just arrived from Buffalo.

It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and Dunbar was sunning himself on the wharf mentioned, admiring the Bay and the craft which dotted it. He had just returned his money to his pocket after counting it. His "pile" consisted of $1.54 and a draft for a small amount. He also had a ticket for Hamilton, where he was bound to join his brother, who has a farm near there. While he was thus feasting his eyes on the sparkling waters he was knocked down by a blow on the back of the head. The next moment three or four men rushed in and kicked and beat the prostrate immigrant, following up this brutal treatment by rifling his pockets. They got the money, the draft and the ticket. All this was the work of two or three minutes. When Dunbar recovered himself his assailants had disappeared.

The affair reached the ears of Policeman William Wallace, on duty at Union Station, and in less time than it takes to write it, he was sprinting westward along the Esplanade after a pair of suspicious looking characters. He overtook them at Peter-street. They proved to be two of the bold highwaymen and the officer arrested them. They showed fight and struck Wallace, but on finding that he was getting the better of them they played off drunk and would not budge. The policeman clapped on the handcuffs and carted them off to St. Andrew's Market Station, where their names were entered as George Hines and Thomas McGoffin.

In the meantime Acting Detective Slemin procured from Dunbar a description of his other three assailants, and that officer in turn described them to Policeman George Rogers, who had come to Union Station to relieve Wallace. Reburn kept his weather eye open, and about 5.30 spotted two of the gang close to the scene of their crime. The officer arrested, handcuffed and brought them to Headquarters without trouble. They proved to be Ward Wood and James Daly, also from Buffalo. A fully charged revolver and a box of cartridges were found on Daly; also $10.95 in cash. Wood's wealth amounted to $1.26. Dunbar recognized a 10-cent piece taken from Daly as his; it had a peculiar hole in the side. At 7.45 Reburn captured the fifth of the gang. He gave his name as John Ryan, Buffalo being his hailing point.

The prompt arrest of this quintet is quite a feather in the helmets of Policemen Wallace and Reburn. If convicted the prisoners will doubtless be made to feel the strong arm of the law. They are of the toughest appearance and character.

A HUSBAND'S MURDEROUS ATTACK.

David Robb Shoots His Wife in the Right Arm—The Man Under Arrest.

Pearl-street was the scene of a shooting affray Saturday afternoon. About four o'clock David Robb entered his house at No. 63, accompanied by Alexander Nicholson, "So you are home," was his wife's greeting. "Yes," says Robb, who was partly intoxicated and in a quarrelsome mood, "and a little too soon for you." Then some warm words and a quarrel ensued, the husband becoming dangerously excited. Mrs. Robb, who is credited by her neighbors with being respectable and hard-working, tried to pacify him, but her efforts only intensified his passion.

With an oath the enraged man flew up the stairs, and when he came down a few minutes later he flourished a revolver. "Stand aside," he cried to Nicholson, "for I'm going to shoot her." The woman heard him and started for the back third, an ever-increasing and active force in England was in favor of Home Rule. This triple cord was unbreakable, and it would float the ship of state into the harbor of security, honor and repose.

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