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TENTH YEAR. MONDAY MORNING MAY 13, 1889. PRICE ONE CENT.

GOING TO WAR IN EARNEST.

HOW MILLERS PROPOSE TO FIGHT AN UNFRIENDLY GOVERNMENT.

They Will Form a Gigantic Combine and by Means of an Organization Will Reduce the Price of Wheat to an Export Basis—An Outline of the Proposed Plan.

There was an air of mysterious satisfaction and contentment on the countenance of Mr. Michael McLaughlin as he walked around the rotunda on Saturday's Change, and anybody who ever saw this gentleman when he "had a scheme on" would at once have made up his mind that Mr. McLaughlin had a scheme on then. And so he had, for he, in common with three or four other prominent millers, had just received from Mr. David Plewes of Brantford a circular explaining the details of a plan by which it is proposed to bring the Dominion Government to time.

So far so good, but when The World's young man respectfully asked what these details were, Mr. McLaughlin mildly replied that the letter he had was a private and personal one, so that the press could not get it. However, The World had already seen several copies of this "private and personal" letter.

David Plewes to the Front.

First as to Mr. David Plewes. He is a Brantford gentleman who has been prominently connected with the milling interests of Canada for the last fifteen years and on more than one occasion he has been on committees and deputations to Ottawa to endeavor to obtain a redress of the grievances under which a trade have been laboring. He can tell marvellous stories of the arguments he has brought to bear on the authorities at the Capital, and also reminiscences of the various promises he has had that these arguments would bear fruit. But all in vain, and now he is after the Government in a piece of side-scheming, by means of which he hopes to rouse the indignation of the farmers and governors their co-operation in his war against some present tariff on wheat and flour, so the Churchill idea of when the farmers and millers Albert stor together for a change the Government power at see the force of the argument in "votes." College, after no inconsiderable deliberation this They is outlined.

In 188 here is to be a mass meeting of the 2700 existence flour millers called at an early date and Superin being arranged, there will be formed a Chancellors' association with the avowed intention univer keeping down the prices of wheat, and 12 lay early raising a howl and a clamor amount the the farming community that will end in nothing short of the farmers joining hand in hand with the millers in their siege upon the Government. It is proposed that each and by every miller coming into the combine shall pay an entrance fee of from $10 to $50, according to the size and capacity of his mills, and shall also deposit with the secretary or treasurer a sufficient and proportionate sum as a guarantee of good faith, and which deposit is made forfeitable to the association in case of default or non-compliance with the rules.

"Fixing" the Price of Wheat.

In the proposed constitution it is enacted that no member shall pay a higher price for wheat than the price the association shall fix upon, except in such cases as are hereinafter specified. At every point where there is but one mill, and that mill in the combination, it will be an easy matter to keep the price down, but in any case where a mill is not in the combination supplies of wheat are to be cut off by a system of over-bidding, and at these points the association is to have a buyer who shall buy in all wheat offering, at a price one or two cents per bushel higher than the price the miller not in the combine is able or willing to pay for it. As the number of these points cannot be very great, or the supplies of wheat at any one of them very large, the high price wheat bought in is to be taken charge of by the association and sold at cost to members, each of whom agrees to buy a car or more of wheat at cost, but it is provided that no one member shall be compelled to take a second car until every member has taken a car, so that the loss, if any, will be borne in proportion.

The secretary of the association is to be a paid officer devoting his whole time to the interests of the organization, and principal among his duties will be the work of visiting every miller in the province, explaining the advantages of the idea, and endeavoring to increase the membership, while particular stress is to be placed on the consequences that will follow in case of refusal. By this means it is thought that all, or a great proportion of the millers, will be brought "into the fold," and will agree to work in harmony with the organization.

The Real Big Millers as Enemies.

In a circular letter which accompanies this outline Mr. Plewes says that the only opposition he anticipates will come from a very few large millers who will not lend themselves to the scheme, fearing that it will be impossible to obtain sufficient wheat to enable them to keep their mills running. In reply to this Mr. Plewes draws attention to the fact that as soon as wheat is reduced to an exporting price the American flour will cease coming into the Canadian market, and the demand for flour in the Lower Provinces, together with the increased facilities for effecting sales, consequent upon the stoppage of American supplies, will of itself be sufficient compensation. Other arguments upon the same lines are used and to such purpose that some of the leading city millers, when spoken to on the subject, evoked their sympathy and said that in view of present circumstances they would feel justified in becoming members of such an organization.

What the result of this will be time alone will tell. First, will such an association be formed? Undoubtedly it will. At the millers' meeting held here during the winter the sentiment was rather in favor of forming such an organization then and there than of sending a deputation to Ottawa to waste any more time with an administration apparently opposed to the granting of any privilege or the modification of the tariff. But there had been no preparation for such a developed plot and it was decided to once more see what arguments would do. With the result of this the public are well aware, and it remains to be seen whether future efforts in this direction will also prove futile.

DRUGGIST WOOD BAILED OUT.

He Goes Back to Buffalo to Look After His Business.

John O. Wood, who was brought from Buffalo by Detective John Cuddy on Friday night to answer the charge of murdering Lydia Charlton, appeared at the Police Court on Saturday morning. He had enjoyed a good sleep in the cell corridor on the mattress supplied by his friend Abe Orwen and looked quite fresh. The crown offered no evidence and he was remanded till Monday. Later an application for bail was made to Mr. Justice Rose at Osgoode Hall by Wood's counsel, Mr. N. Gordon Bigelow. His Lordship made an order for bail, the prisoner to appear at the June Assizes. Wood bonded himself in $2000 and his brother Robert and David Ward went on the bond for $1000 each.

Wood returned to Buffalo yesterday noon and will return to stand his trial. Since he left Toronto last November he has had a wide experience of American cities. He went from Toronto to Buffalo, then to New York, Washington, Atlanta, New Orleans and then to the City of Mexico, where he put in over four months. Returning to New Orleans he remained there for a while and then went to Buffalo, where he bought out the drug store of Mrs. Dr. Broad in Erie-street and commenced business under the style of Wood & Co.

Employers of Labor.

Every employer of labor will find it to his advantage to protect himself under the Workman's Compensations for Injuries Act by an employer's liability policy in the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company, 83 King-street west, Toronto.

THE VANDERBILTS IN TORONTO.

Something About Mr. Pugh and His Proletariate—A Swell Trap.

The attention of The World's Young Man who gives most of his time to the railroad project now before the people of Ontario has been directed to the movements of the "railway party" who have been carrying on active operations in this city for some weeks past. The main and visible feature of the project so far is a stylish looking double-seated trap with large dark horses, driven through the streets and through the townships immediately west of the city and which is generally occupied by Mr. E. A. C. Pugh, an individual of varied experience and who was supposed to have, according to his own account, extensive "relations" with some of the leading capitalists of this country as well as those of New York. Mr. Pugh is accompanied by two other "promoters," supposed to be American capitalists and projectors, who, when not in Toronto or between the city and the Niagara River, spend their time at Ottawa. At the present time their headquarters are at the Rossin House in this city, while every now and then the press dispatches contain reference to their movements—at one time at the Royal Hotel at Hamilton, where they are meeting important local deputations; at another time at Smithville, where they meet other important deputations, and another time at Welland or thereabout, where they are holding conclave with the local lights in that vicinity. Among them they are supposed to control a charter issued many years ago to friends of the Grand Trunk for a line from Toronto to Hamilton and then on to the Niagara River, which the Grand Trunk, before it secured the Great Western, thought it might have to build in order to have a direct outlet to the Falls and Buffalo. Another railway promoter in this charter is A. J. McKay, the erstwhile projector of the Peace River and Chinook Long Distance Railway, of which certain Toronto business men have vivid and painful recollection.

One of the deals connected with this charter was that some time ago Mr. McKay and Mr. Pugh, one of his associates, sold an interest in the charter for $500 or thereabout to a gentleman in Toronto-street. Now, however, Mr. McKay does not feel that he has been well treated by his erstwhile partner, Mr. Pugh, and the courts will be called upon in a day or two to ventilate the relations between them, in the course of which revelations of more or less interesting character are likely to be elicited.

The name of the great American Vanderbilt railway interest, known as the New-York Central, has also been brought into the matter, and it has been given out that they are at the back of the movement, but so far The World is credibly informed there is "nothing in it." It is believed that the "promoters" of this ancient charter have had several interviews with Mr. Nicol Kingsmill, who is the representative of the Vanderbilt interest in Ontario, but as Mr. Kingsmill is a bird on whose tail the suit won't lodge, he has been rather leary of the project submitted to him. There is no doubt that if Mr. Pugh and his associates could show Mr. Kingsmill or the Vanderbilts that they had not only a charter but a road properly built, that they would be willing to take it over and run it on a consideration.

But as far as The World can learn the Vanderbilt interest still remains unconvinced as to this fact. But there is no question as to the fact of the "projectors" going up and down the country, of their interviewing local men, of their talking big, and of their boast that they have several corps of surveyors already in the field. The World has interviewed several of the local men on the line of the projected road and has read the expression of opinion from the Hamilton papers, and cannot find that any of these take much stock in the project.

Mr. Pugh's co-projectors are:

E. MILLER of New York, a gentleman who always wears a shiny plug hat and a very black mustache, carefully waxed. This gentleman has been a well-known figure at the Russell House, Ottawa, during the last two sessions of Parliament.

H. C. HALLAM, Chicago, said to be the chief constructor of the proposed line.

GEORGE S. DOREL of Chicago, said to have a big financial interest in the scheme.

AN UNKNOWN YOUNG MAN, who appears to have joined the project but a short time agone.

At present a favorite evening pastime of the "projectorate" is to strut the corridors of the Rossin and other leading hotels, plug-hatted as to its head, puff soothingly at big cigars, anxiously enquire at the counter for mail matter, and the American portion thereof to talk admiringly of Toronto and its inhabitants.

The main claim of the projectorate is that, if this road were built, it would run to Toronto within an hour and a half of Buffalo.

THE FARMERS ARE MOVING

For Public Weighs, and Public Fairs, and More Markets.

A Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute for school section No. 3, township of Melanheton has been organized. These officers were elected: President, Robert Little; vice-presidents, Robinson Parkill, Joseph Thompson; secretary, R. J. McGhee; treasurer, Victor Bates. An executive council was also elected.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute of Horning's Mills was requested to resolve at its next meeting to establish a weekly market day at Horning's Mills for cash transactions in general produce.

It was decided to petition the council boards of Stayner, Collingwood, Sunnidale, Flos, Vespra, Oro, Barrie, Orillia and all municipal council boards and boards of trade of Ontario and other Dominion Provinces to make resolutions and pass bylaws for erecting public scales and appoint public weighers, and also to arrange for a method for public fairs for sale, purchase or exchange of live stock, etc., so that a uniform method of public markets be adopted for the accommodation of sellers and purchasers of grain with other produce, etc., at suitable market places and grain buying stations, at which, instead of market and tolligate fees to collect the weighing rates published in the Ontario statutes of 1885.

HIS ARM CUT OFF.

The Result of Stealing a Ride on a Freight Train.

On Saturday a man named Samuel Wardrobe, roofer, living at 57 Centre-street, had a quarrel with his wife and decided to leave her. That night he and another man named William Ryan, who lived at 28 Centre-street, boarded a west-bound freight train on the main line of the Grand Trunk, intending to steal a ride. They had been drinking, and Wardrobe became so frisky that he commenced running along the tops of the cars.

Just as Acton was reached at midnight he fell between two of the cars and had his left arm cut off at the shoulder by the wheels passing over it. He was taken to Acton and placed in a hotel there, where a couple of doctors attended to him, but not before he had lost a great quantity of blood. Ryan was arrested on the charge of trespassing on the property of the G.T.R.

Wardrobe's wife and brother were at the Union Station last night quarreling at a great rate and had to be ordered away by a policeman. Mrs. Wardrobe said she wished her husband had been killed.

THE WORK OF THE STORM.

A Tornado Sweeps Through Virginia's Capital—Two Boys Killed.

RICHMOND, Va., May 10.—A tornado swept the lower portion of the city last evening and blew down a large wooden building belonging to the Richmond Chemical Works. Five boys had taken refuge in the house. James Quigley was killed and his brother Frank fatally injured. The remaining boys and two negro laborers were injured less seriously.

Killed by Lightning.

RENOVA, Pa., May 11.—Mrs. Wm. McNall and her four children at Ridgeway yesterday sought safety from the storm in the cellar of their house. The lightning struck the house and the mother and three children were killed. The other child, a mouth old, was found uninjured in the arms of its dead mother.

The Jesuits-Mail Libel Suit.

MONTREAL, May 11.—The argument on the motion in reply to the exception to form in the Jesuits-Mail libel case was heard before Judge Loranger to-day. Messrs. Lamothe, Geoffrion, Curran, Greenshields and Doherty appeared for plaintiffs, R. C. Smith, R. S. Smith and Trenholme for defendant. The motion was argued by Messrs. Lamothe, Greenshields, R. C. Smith and Trenholme. The court took the motion en delibere.

Drowning Accident at Barrie.

BARRIE, May 12.—While three young men were out rowing this morning they upset the boat in attempting to change places, and George Myers was drowned.

Condition of Winter Wheat in the States.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The condition of winter wheat has advanced from 94 to 96, of rye from 93.9 to 99.5. The general average of winter barley is 95.9; of spring pasture, 96.6; of mowing lands, 96.3.

THE IMPERIAL FEDS MEET.

D'ALTON M'CARTHY AND HIS FOLLOWERS AT THE AMBITIOUS CITY.

The Annual Business Session Followed by a Big Turnout in the Grand Opera House—Principal Grant Waxes Eloquent on His Favorite Theme.

HAMILTON, May 11.—The third annual meeting of the Imperial Federation League in Canada was held in the gentlemen's parlor of the Royal Hotel this afternoon. Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, M.P., President of the League in Canada, occupied the chair. There were present:

Thomas McFarlane, F.M.S.C., representing the Ottawa branch.

Principal Grant, president of the Kingston branch.

Henry Lyman, president of the Montreal branch.

H. H. Lyman, Montreal, treasurer of the League in Canada.

J. Castell Hopkins, Toronto, one of the hon. secretaries.

Commander Law, secretary of the Toronto branch.

D. T. Symons, Toronto.

G. T. Denison and J. T. Small, members of the council of the League in Canada, and Senator Donald McInnes, Hamilton.

Letters of regret at not being able to be present were read from several presidents of branch leagues.

Lord Dufferin Sends His Sympathies.

A letter from Lord Dufferin, dated Rome, April 24, was read. He said that he had been seriously busy with the affairs of India for some years and was not qualified to write on Imperial Federation, but "there is no one more anxious than myself to see Englishmen of every part of the world united in maintaining and upholding both the dignity and unity of the British Empire, and any methods which may be used for giving practical effect to such a sentiment will always command my cordial adhesion."

Hon. Mr. Joly, formerly Premier of Quebec, wrote a lengthy letter sympathising with Imperial Federation.

Hon. John Norquay of Winnipeg wrote as follows:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 19th inst. with enclosures re Imperial Federation, and in reply state that the project meets with my hearty approval, and you can count on me as an earnest advocate of the contemplated expansion of the constitution, believing as I do that consolidation of British interests over the empire will not only benefit British subjects but humanity in general.

The annual report of the work of the League showed that great progress had been made during the year. A number of branches were formed and the several meetings were addressed by prominent speakers.

These were the officers chosen, nearly all being re-elections:

President—D'Alton McCarthy, M.P., Toronto.

Vice-Presidents—Alexander McNeill, M.P., Wiarton; Charles Riordan, Toronto.

Hon. Treasurer—Henry Lyman, Montreal.

Hon. Secretaries—Archibald McGoun, jr., R. Casimir Dickson, J. Castell Hopkins.

A Meeting in the Grand Opera House.

In the evening a mass meeting was held in the Grand Opera House. By 8 o'clock John Hoodless and Member McKay had escorted several hundred people to good seats. They made a suave pair of ushers, and gained distinction not only by their suavity but by their original handling of the audience. The ladies were conducted to the right and the gentlemen were piloted to the left.

On the platform there were: Mayor Doran, Senator Sanford, Adam Brown, M.P., A. McKay, M.P., Senator McInnes, Col. C. Mellish, Sheriff McKellar, Ald. Gibson, Ald. Stinson, Ald. Moore, Ald. Lees, Ald. Kenrick, Ald. Patterson, Rev. Drs. Laidlaw, Burns, and Felcher, Rev. Messrs. Bowles and Day, Matthew Leggat, Jos. Stewart, J. J. Stewart, F. W. Fearman, Wm. Osborne, J. MacKelcan, Q.C., Edward Martin, John Calder, D. Ridley, Dr. Wallace, H. V. Kittson, John Riddel, Wm. Bell, A. Bruce, Q.C., S. Baukier, R. R. Waddell, Geo. H. Mills, H. Calbeck, E. A. Dalley, Geo. M. Barton of Hamilton; Col. G. T. Denison, Commander Law, R.N., J. Castell Hopkins, D. T. Symons and John T. Small, Toronto; H. Lyman, H. H. Lyman, Montreal, T. McFarlane, Ottawa; Stephen R. Moore, Chicago.

Mayor Doran occupied the chair. In introducing the speakers he said that as Mayor of Hamilton he felt it a duty to preside at public meetings to which he had been invited. He felt that the present meeting was a very important one. He then introduced Principal Grant.

Principal Grant Meets With Applause.

Principal Grant was received with loud applause. He made a few introductory remarks and then proceeded in concise, dispassionate argument in favor of Imperial Federation. He carried on his lucid reasoning for an hour and forty minutes and then gave wing to oratory. His peroration, which lasted ten minutes, was a torrent of spirited eloquence. He wished, he said, to ask some plain questions of his fellow-citizens and to answer them, if possible, calmly and without passion and without that privilege of imputing motives to opponents that some people dealt in mistaking it for argument.

The first question was a very important one and on the answer given to it depended the point of view which we would regard the others. The first question was: "Is Canada in a condition of stable equilibrium?" The country that was not in a state of stable equilibrium was not sure of its own foundations and therefore uncertain as to its future. When the relation of part to part or parts to the whole were so unequal that it was felt throughout the country that the present state of things could not continue that country was in a state of unstable equilibrium. It was just like a man in a similar state—it was without true strength. His answer to the question was "that Canada is not in a state of stable equilibrium."

No well ordered state discussed its future as Canadians had done for some time past. He felt a little humiliated on reaching Japan, when the first file of Canadian newspapers were placed in his hands, to read in every one of them letters discussing our future. Some argued for the maintenance of our present relationship; others favored modifications of those relationships, and some, to use the Australian expression, advocated "cutting the painter." We at once saw by that that we were not in a state of stable equilibrium. Fancy the newspapers in the State of Maine discussing such a question! And mark, they would have some reason for discussing it! He found that the neighboring Canadian provinces were increasing in population much more rapidly than Maine. Between 1879 and 1880 Nova Scotia increased 14 per cent., while Maine increased only 3 per cent. Yet the newspapers of Maine never suggested a future outside the Union for the state. But someone would say: "Compare the whole of Canada with the whole of the United States." The man who said that was very ignorant or scarcely honest. The Arctic regions of Canada could not be compared to the Middle States of the Union, and any man that pretends that Canada could support as great a population as the United States knew nothing about it. It was not possible. He stood up for his own country but he told no lies about it. And why was it that Maine newspapers never advocated a future for the state outside of the Union? Simply because the question of secession had been argued and had been finally settled. They no longer argued it because when it was attempted to put secession in practical form the country rose and put its foot on both the question and them. [Applause.] It was well that the framers of the constitution put no article in forbidding secession, for if they had the Union would not have been formed, but being united the States found they could not be dismembered. It cost something to settle this argument, but the settlement was richly worth the cost. It gave the States stable political equilibrium.

Defining Independence and Secession.

What was independence or secession? National suicide. It meant a break in the continuity of national life. It meant that we would be no longer British citizens. But some people in Canada went far further than simply to advocate a break in the continuity of national life. A parallel case would be presented if the newspapers of Texas declaimed against life within the Union and advocated annexation to Mexico. "There are gold mines over there," they might say, "and if we join Mexico we will get richer.

"But would the United States permit the secession? Far be it from him to deny the right of secession or independence. There was the sacred right of revolution when there is cause, just as there is the sacred right of divorce. But if a husband and wife are always talking about their right to separate they might be sure there is something wrong in that family. [Applause.] His wife never mentioned it—[laughter]—and if a nation is always talking of national suicide there was nothing very stable about its national condition.

And was there stability throughout the empire? Could the present relations remain permanent? Emphatically no, because the present relations denied the rights which 8,000,000 Scotchman and 4,000,000 Irishmen had to 5,000,000 Canadians and 4,000,000 Australians—the sacred rights of self-government. Colonial populations had no share in the supreme work of government [in masters of war, peace and treaty making. He did like to see blunders manufactured. Was it not true that, as Mr. Blake said in his Aurora speech, we were "freemen without being free"? Was it not true that we could be plunged in war without our consent and that peace could be made without our counsel? Ought this state of things to exist? Should we be satisfied? If we did not respect ourselves how long would others respect us? This question would be settled. We would take our time about it but it would be settled. It was not our fault that it was not settled and it was not Great Britain's fault. The reason of its not being settled was that the time had only arrived to talk of the matter. The colonizing interest of Great Britain had planted people in every quarter of the earth. The colonies now forming parts of the Empire were in a state of imperfect political development. This colony began in a state of complete dependence, and it was well to know that the sheltering arm of the mother was around us. [Applause.] It was a process evolving from stage to stage till we now look forward to the attainment of full citizenship.

Difficulties to Be Bravely Met.

"There are difficulties in the way!" so one people say. Of course there were difficulties. But these would be bravely met. Difficulties were disappearing very rapidly. During the short time since Canada and Australia had had self-government what great things had been done! We had solved the geographical question and have learned that it was man's glory to conquer nature. We had solved the Indian question, the half-breed question and we would solve every other question that came up. [Loud applause.] During our 21 years we had learned to serve the empire as well as ourselves. We had built canals and railways of vital value. We had been preparing ourselves for a higher citizenship. It was impossible to have raised the question of Imperial citizenship sooner than this, and here is where he differed from Mr. Blake, who in 1874 advocated the same principle that he was advocating now. Then, Mr. Blake said, his proposition was coldly received and he thought that what was difficult then was impossible now. But the trend of events was all the other way and every year sees Imperial unity nearer as hand. He had proved that Canada was in a state of unstable equilibrium, the cause of it, and now he came to a closer question: "What is the cure?" He would answer it: "Full citizenship is the cure." [Applause.] No one of any importance favored annexation and Canadians, though plucky, could not hope to defend themselves against foreign nations. Full citizenship in the empire was the cure. Every agitation for a widening of the constitution had been accompanied by declarations that such a change would make better citizens of the people and the results vindicated the declaration. He believed in evolution. He believed it was God's method. But secession or suicide was not evolution. It was revolution. [A voice: Devolution.] He believed in unity of the empire but he did not believe, like some, that it could be accomplished by beginning with separation. The saying of the French philosopher that "the fate of colonies is like the fate of apples: as they grow ripe they fall from the parent tree" was frequently quoted by disruptionists. Well, what was the fate of apples that thus fell? They rotted or the pigs ate them. Would this be the fate of separated colonies? If so he did not wish to be a member of a rotting community. [Applause.]

To the Statesman's Lot.

Enquiries for a definite scheme of federation were made, but to these he could not give a definite reply. That part of the movement belonged to statesmen. Numberless plans could be given but many perhaps would be infeasible. He would propose two plans: 1st, a full citizenship involving a voice in the supreme work of government, and 2nd, trade between the parts of the empire to take place on more favorable terms than with foreign nations. He amplified his argument on these two lines and concluded that both plans were feasible of realization. Imperial Federation was worthy of the support of all Canadians, of Irish-Canadians more than any, for in Imperial Federation lay the true solution of the Irish question.

The Principal closed with a peroration in which he referred to the greatness of the ancient English, Irish and Scotch in politics, religion, science and art, the growth of the empire and the grandeur of the scheme that was now in course of realization. Edward Martin moved, seconded by F. W. Fearman—That in order to secure the unity of the Empire some form of federation is absolutely necessary.

Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P., spoke to the motion. He referred to the formation of the League in England and said it had had his heartiest support in the past and would have his earnest co-operation in the future. During the three years the League had been in operation in Canada it had made marvelous progress, but although the project was warmly taken hold of in Toronto, Montreal and other places he did not feel sanguine of its complete success till Hamilton had pronounced upon it. [Laughter.] Imperial Federation held out a bright future for Canada. On some future occasion, when the Hamilton branch was formed he hoped, to be present at a meeting to express his opinion of the movement.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Geo. H. Mills moved, seconded by Mr. F. Mackelcan, Q.C.,—That it is deemed advisable to establish a branch of the Imperial Federation League in Hamilton. Carried.

Principal Grant replied to a vote of thanks presented to the speakers.

Dr. Burns and Geo. M. Barton gave short speeches and the meeting ended in the usual loyal manner.

TIRED OF LIFE.

A Manitoba Farmer's Criminal Career—A Winnipeg Druggist Victimized.

WINNIPEG, May 12.—Minnie Macdonald, a boarder at St. John's College, attempted to drown herself in the Red River Saturday, but was fortunately seen and rescued.

Against a farmer named Purvis living in Southern Manitoba there are eleven serious charges, including arson and larceny. Recently he attempted to burn a schoolhouse near his residence because the school authorities were going to move it to a more convenient location.

A petition is now being circulated here for the release of Peterson of Dakota, who escaped from Stony Mountain Penitentiary 17 years ago and was re-arrested here the other day while on a visit to Winnipeg.

Col. McMillan, the newly-appointed Provincial Treasurer, will undoubtedly be elected in Centre Winnipeg by acclamation. Stewart Tupper and others who were asked have declined to run.

A Winnipeg druggist has been victimized out of $700 by a confidence man who claimed he had a quantity of opium for sale.

Manager Miller of the Merchants' Bank leaves for Toronto to-morrow.

The city workingmen will march in a body to the City Council meeting Monday evening to ask the aldermen to refuse to accede to the requests of the grocers' combine regarding high license for pedlars.

Very Invigorating—Adams' Tutti Frutti.

THE LORDS WERE GAMING.

ENGLISH NOBLEMEN ARRESTED IN A LONDON CLUB.

A Comparison of British and American Workmanship as Manifested by the Exhibits at the Paris Exposition—Fatal Rioting—General Cable News.

PARIS, May 11.—A study of the universal exposition, for the purpose of comparing the products into which design enters, discloses two truths concerning American growth. The classification in which these truths are apparent comprises everything in the manufacture of which beauty is blended with usefulness. The first truth is that the American constructive sense is superior to the European and the second is that the American decorative sense is inferior to the European. The American has surpassed the European in mechanism, but the sense of beauty is still dull in the national breast. American artisanship, speaking broadly, when brought face to face with European artisanship is more intelligent in the application of means to ends and in directness of method and economy of labor, but is crude and almost illiterate in taste.

We have in our zones the raw material and essentials, with few exceptions, of nearly the entire classification generally accepted as decorative manufactures in this exposition. Our progress in their employment is shown to be, except in a few great departments, primitive and paltry. In fine artisanship, generally considered, every other country of magnitude puts us to shame.

England, until very modern times addicted almost exclusively to trade and to manufactures appertaining rather to the necessities of civilization than to the adornment of life, has accepted tuition from peoples whose spirit is more artistic than hers. Her porcelains, furniture, metallic products, tapestries, carpets, paper hangings, velvets, silks, shawls and brocades constitute an impressive portion of her entire exhibit, to catalogue which requires a large volume. While justly boasting of our rank as mechanics, chemists and electricians, we still pay transportation to England for our native furs, skins, leather and cotton, and are content to pay a reviving cost, and an approximate estimate may be made of the colossal penalty we pay with incomprehensible stupidity for failing to develop a sense of form, color and composition in our own youth.

MARGARET F. SULLIVAN.

London Clubs Raided.

LONDON, May 12.—The police made a raid on the Field Club at 2 o'clock this morning and found gambling going on. Most of the players were engaged at baccarat and large sums were being staked. Twenty-one persons were arrested, among whom were the Earl of Dudley, Lord Lurgan, Lord Paulet, Baron Ferrar and several French and Belgian noblemen. The prisoners were taken to the police station and bailed in £100 each. They are to appear in court to-morrow. The police seized £5000 in the rooms of the club. A raid was also made on the Adelphi Club, where a number of barristers and solicitors were gambling. All were taken to the police station and bail was in most cases refused.

The Irish Viceroyship.

LONDON, May 12.—English Liberals condemn the proposal to appoint Prince Albert Victor, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, to the viceroyship of Ireland. The Dublin Freeman says it would be the worst of all appointments.

An Artilleryman's Luck.

LONDON, May 11.—A gunner named Herbert Skinner of the Marine Artillery has had a windfall of £53,000 and a large property in Hereford.

It Was an Evening Paper Fake.

LONDON, May 12.—The report of the capture of Khartoum proved untrue.

Yielded to the Strikers.

LONDON, May 11.—The Allan Line and the Anchor Line have yielded to the demands of their striking employes. Other steamship companies are expected to follow.

Decided to Cease Work in 42 Collieries.

BERLIN, May 12.—At a meeting of miners at Essen to-day it was decided to cease work in 42 collieries to-morrow.

Rioters Killed by the Troops.

BERLIN, May 12.—The whole garrison of Dusseldorf is now on duty in the vicinity of the coal mines for the purpose of preserving order among the striking miners. A body of infantry and cavalry fell upon a crowd at 3 o'clock this morning. Three times the rioters were called upon to disperse but they refused. The soldiers then fired into the crowd killing six persons, one of them a 4 year old child. A woman was also wounded. After the firing the mob dispersed.

Families leaving town for the summer can have their furniture carefully stored with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street east.

FIRES OF A DAY.

A Residence at Simcoe Burnt Together With the Contents.

SIMCOE, May 11.—About 5 o'clock this morning the residence of Mr. W. P. Innes, manager of the Simcoe Canning Factory, was almost totally destroyed by fire, together with the greater part of the contents. The fire originated in the stables, communicating afterwards to the house. The cause is not known. Loss about $4000, insured for $2000.

A $30,000 Blaze at Aylmer.

AYLMER, May 12.—At an early hour this morning fire broke out in the pork packing establishment of Walker & Marlatt. The building and contents were soon destroyed. Loss $30,000, insurance $25,000. The fire is supposed to have originated in the furnace room.

Fire on Board the Rugia.

PLYMOUTH, May 12.—The Hamburg-American steamer Rugia, Captain Karlowa, from New York, May 2, for Hamburg, which arrived here at 2 p.m. to-day, reports that cotton in her after hold was spontaneously ignited on the night of May 8. The fire burned fiercely but was quenched after five anxious hours. The cabins were flooded and two-thirds of the passengers' baggage was spoiled. It is feared the steamer's cargo is badly damaged.

Two Houses Burnt at Oshawa.

OSHAWA, May 12.—At 12.45 this morning a vacant house in King-street east belonging to the Bennett family and another owned by Mr. Arnold of Whitby were burnt to the ground.

Advances made on merchandise warehoused with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street east.

A Baby's Strange Nourishment.

HAMILTON, May 11.—Yesterday Dr. Lafferty was called in to attend the month old baby of Mrs. Amos, wife of the King William-street tavern-keeper. The baby had suddenly taken ill the night before—growing ghastly pale and being seized with fits of vomiting. Yesterday morning Mrs. Amos pulled a large live cockroach out of the baby's mouth, and rightly suspecting that the presence of the insect might have something to do with the child's illness, she told Dr. Lafferty about it. The doctor gave the baby an acid mixture, and very soon afterwards the little creature vomited up seven or eight cockroaches, five of which were alive. The baby is now doing well. It is supposed that the cockroaches crawled into the baby's throat and down into its stomach while it was sleeping with its mouth open.

For Indigestion—Adams' Tutti Frutti.

THE CIVIC MISSION TO ENGLAND.

Will Ald. Gillespie Join the Mayor and Honest John?

The town is greatly exercised over the decision of the City Council to send the Mayor, Treasurer Coady, Ald. McMillan and Ald. Gillespie to England to negotiate the conversion and sale of three and a half millions of the bonds of Toronto.

The World has been inundated with letters questioning the wisdom of the council and the ability of the men selected for the mission.

One ratepayer says that while Montreal some time ago, when it undertook a similar project, sent men of first-class standing, fine presence and address and of the highest financial experience, such as Hon. J. J. C. Abbott and Sir George Stephen, Toronto sends at the head of her delegation Ald. McMillan, a worthy gentleman at present somewhat inflated with a sense of his own ability as a financier, but whose experience has hitherto been confined to the financing of tubs of prime store-packed butter, Manitoba bananas, peanuts and crates of the luscious strawberry that comes from Oakville.

Another indignant correspondent writes: There is some reason in sending the Mayor and Treasurer. The former is a level-headed, prudent and capable man, while the Treasurer might be useful in explaining details of revenue, taxation, expenditure, &c., but of what earthly service can Messrs. McMillan and Gillespie be?

Another sarcastic ratepayer says: The success of such a mission depends altogether upon the amount of Christian charity with which the keen and experienced British capitalists treat our envoys. Perhaps the British Shylocks will pity us and will have forbearance enough not to do us up entirely.

Editor World: The City Council have not for a long time done anything so unpopular or that has called forth such universal disapproval as the proposed deputation to sell the debentures on the London market. Anyone who has had any large business transactions with London firms knows that experience, tact, a thorough knowledge of the matter in hand, are indispensable to the successful negotiation of an affair of this magnitude.

To send uneducated, inexperienced or insignificant men is to court failure. The whole business could be done better through the London agents of the city.

The World could not elicit anything direct from Ald. Gillespie, but there seems to be good reason for the report that he will not join in the mission, as he practically took the stand that it was not necessary for anyone to go, and if anyone did go the Mayor ought to be at the head of the mission.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Wm. McLin's Futile Endeavors at Woodstock to End His Life.

WOODSTOCK, May 11.—The police last night arrested a man who gave his name as Wm. McLin and put him in jail for safekeeping. They had noticed something peculiar about his actions for a day or so before and had kept a watch for him. Later night the information was conveyed by some boys that he was trying to commit suicide by drowning himself in the river. He had tied a stone around his neck and filled his pockets with others. The boys prevented him accomplishing his purpose, and succeeded in diverting his attention up town, where he fell into the hands of the police. He is about 35 years of age and claims both Otterville and Orangeville for his home. He was remanded for ten days so that further particulars can be ascertained. This afternoon he made another determined attempt to take his life. He took off his suspenders, fastened them to his cell door, and made a noose, in which he placed his neck. Turnkey Forbes fortunately noticed him before he had time to do himself any harm.

Katie Chalk, an inmate of the jail pending her removal to the Mercer Reformatory, made her escape today. She was working around the jail and when unobserved by those in charge disappeared. She has been traced to Ayr and it is likely will soon be brought back.

The total majority against the Scott Act will be 2100 or over.

A DOG'S FAITHFULNESS.

He Remains for Hours by the Side of His Dead Master, Who Commits Suicide.

OTTAWA, May 11.—With a bullet hole about an inch below the heart, and a 32 calibre revolver lying beside him, Edward Sherwood, late deputy sheriff of Carleton, was found in a bush a short distance from his brother's residence in Mount Sherwood, in the western part of the city, to-day. Deceased got into trouble in connection with his official duties some time ago. His resignation was accepted. He took the matter to heart and was ultimately sent to an asylum for protection. About a couple of weeks ago he was well enough to be sent home.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon he left his mother's house. A little dog accompanied him. No one was surprised at his not returning to lunch, as he frequently stayed with his brother in the centre of the town. Not arriving at dinner time, a search was made for him, and it was not until 2 o'clock this morning that he was found in the position described. The coroner's decided that an inquest was not necessary. Deceased was 37 years of age. Life must have been extinct seven or eight hours before the body was discovered. The little dog remained with the corpse all the time, only leaving while replying to the whistle of the searchers and leading them to the spot where the remains of the unfortunate man lay. Deceased leaves a young wife and two children.

IS THIS WHY CRONIN FLED?

He is Said to Have Been Mixed up in a Malpractice Case.

CHICAGO, May 11.—The motive for Dr. P. H. Cronin's sudden and mysterious disappearance from home last Saturday night is now apparent, and the case assumes an aspect which places Dr. Cronin in a very dangerous position.

Frank S. Woodruff was arrested yesterday afternoon in Twelfth-street as a result of Capt. Shack's fine work, on a charge of horse stealing. The prisoner has made a full confession, implicating Dr. Cronin in a terrible crime. Woodruff confesses that he stole a horse and wagon from Dean's barn, No. 406 Webster-avenue, shortly after midnight last Sunday and met Dr. Cronin, William King and Richard Fairburn at the barn, in the rear of No. 528 North State-street, which is a fashionable residence neighborhood. A trunk containing the body of a woman was placed in the wagon. Woodruff drove, King and Fairburn rode with him, while Cronin remained behind. Woodruff left the body and his two companions in Lincoln Park and then drove with the empty trunk to the place in Evanston-avenue, Lakeview, where it was found later in the day by the police.

From conversations between Cronin, King and Fairburn which the prisoner Woodru