EVENING EDITION

London Advertiser.

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PEN AND INK PORTRAIT.

Goldwin Smith, Litterateur, Educationist, Philosopher and Friend.

Why Canada Became His Home, and the Work He Has Done Here.

An Insight to the Motives of a Busy and Eventful Career.

There are few men in Canada who better deserve the best that eulogy could say of them than Mr. Goldwin Smith. Unhappily, in some quarters and by some few in the community, not the best or anything like the best—indeed, sometimes the worst—has been said of him. This perhaps is the sincerest compliment that could be paid to the Professor's commanding influence and the power of his pen. Not in all things do we ourselves agree with him, nor would we quarrel with anyone who, on some matters, it may be on many matters, did not see eye to eye with him. But of Mr. Smith's honesty and disinterestedness there can be little doubt, as there can be little doubt of his sagacity and ability. We should as soon question the one as question the other. For now nearly twenty years he has served Canada and Canadian interests as few men have served them. Though not in public life, and without the rewards and honors that belong to office, he has done Canada faithful as well as eminent service, and been true to the best interests of her people. It is to be admitted he has not always spoken smooth things; he was more concerned to speak true things; nor has he gushed and cajoled when to gush and cajole would have brought him the applause of the multitude. Easy going, compliant natures are fain to go down with the stream; it is the man of earnest purpose and serious mood who takes his share of "poling" up the stream.

But Mr. Goldwin Smith is distinguished by other and higher characteristics. Prominent among these are his independence of mind and uncompromising loyalty to principle. In these days of easy morals, a man unhappily is apt to be handicapped by political integrity, chivalrous honor and anything like austere virtue in public life. It is painful to acknowledge this, yet it must be admitted to be true. Of Professor Smith, at any rate, it cannot be said that he has ever truckled to party, or suffered his allegiance to truth and right to waver for a moment, whatever was at stake. To party indeed he has never been kind, and he has often said some hard things of the party system. To the party system in Canada he has been particularly bitter, forgetting, seemingly, that we have hardly known any other, and that from the earliest time it has been deeply rooted in our machinery of government. In this matter we have frequently taken issue with him, though we are ready to admit that party is not the ideal, though in our time it may be the only practical mode of governing. We have always, however, respected his convictions and revered him for the high ideal he has ever set before him, and for the example he has given us, in his own life and conduct, of being actuated and governed by the dictates of honor and truth.

What brought the accomplished scholar and brilliant litterateur to these shores has frequently been the subject of much and sometimes gratuitous inquiry—an inquiry which we have no means of satisfying save by quoting Mr. Smith's own words. This we are enabled to do by referring to a report of the proceedings at a banquet tendered to the distinguished gentleman in the summer of 1881 by the Canadian Press Association and the journalists and literary men of Toronto and the Province. "I came to Canada," said the professor, "with not the slightest intention of going on the press, least of all on the political press, which for some time, in fact, I steadfastly eschewed. I thought only of making a home for myself among my relatives; but I was drawn in by the current of national life which began to flow after Confederation in the intellectual as well as in the political sphere." To this latter and happy circumstance, writes a friend who knows him well, do we owe the good fortune of at once interesting Mr. Smith in the affairs of Canada, and as it gave him much which he could well and helpfully do, of retaining him in the country. Since that period—now over eighteen years ago—the Dominion has been fortunate in having had placed at its service the able pen, the pre-eminent talents, and the wide knowledge of men and things, possessed by Mr. Goldwin Smith. How eminent, says the same authority has been the service he has rendered to Canada in setting before our public men the highest ideal of public life—a scrupulous honor, a broad patriotism and an exalted sense of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, with all that is implied in the labors and aspirations of the politician and the statesman—there is no need here to say. Still less need is there to remind the intelligent Canadian of Mr. Smith's great services in inculcating the spirit of friendship and extending trade between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race on this continent, as well as in saying many a wise and helpful word in furthering the highest joint interests of Canada and the motherland. Morally, however, a great power he has been to the country of his adoption—in promoting the intellectual life, in imparting style as well as vigor to literature, in inculcating breadth and lending dignity to journalism, and, above all, in nobly and successfully fighting the battle of freedom of speech. Nor must we forget his labors on behalf of education and philanthropy, nor those greater and lasting services in the interest of morals and religion.

But Canadian in all these things as is Professor Smith, he is still an Englishman, and he retains in his heart an ardent affection for the old land, and a real if restrained enthusiasm for all that touches the pride and rouses the spirit of a Briton. How this feeling blends with unaffected love for the land of his adoption we may see by quoting a further passage from the address from which we have already made an extract: "No Canadian," said Mr. Smith, who was then leaving Canada on a brief visit to the motherland, "has a deeper interest in England than I have or loves her more heartily than I do. Yet I will not say that I am going home, because I think a man's home is where his lot is cast, where he intends to spend his life, and where his interests and duties are. Therefore I must call this country my home, though I love England well, though my ties there are still unbroken, and though the members of my party there always receive me with cordiality and have given me, ever since I have settled here, the strongest proofs they could give of their unabated confidence—so that you need not imagine," he added, "that I was thrown upon the Canadian press a political outcast."

How Mr. Smith has employed his pen in the service of the Dominion since taking up his abode here, few of our readers need to be told. Ephemeral as much of the work is thought to be which has engaged his pen in later years, not a little of it which is enshrined in the pages of The Nation, The Canadian Monthly, The Bystander, and The Week, will remain an imperishable record in our young literature not only of events of the time chronicled in a vigorous and philosophic way, but of a vast range of subjects in the varied departments of thought and opinion, which have been illuminated by his acute intellect, enriched by his well-stored mind, and given a setting of style as chaste and finished as ever came from tongue or pen of a master of classic English. We may not all, as we have said, have agreed with the professor in some things he has written; but we must all have respected his convictions, and been impressed with the force of his logic, and the truth and earnestness of his manner, as well as with the beauty of his diction and the glamor of his incomparable literary style. There is little need here to note either the academic distinctions Mr. Goldwin Smith won in his youth or the political and literary honors and achievements of his maturer years. The titles of his published works, and the more important of his contributions to the periodical press on both sides of the Atlantic, would fill many columns of this paper. In both the new and the old world Mr. Goldwin Smith has won a name and fame. There is no possibility of mistaking the respect in which he is personally held, nor the admiration which on all sides has been expressed for his many and rare gifts. Hon. A. D. White, the present president of Cornell University, for example, has put it on record that, while mentioning with the greatest honor the names of Agassiz, Lowell, Bayard Taylor, Froude, Freeman, Dwight, and others who at different times have rendered services as non-resident professors and lecturers of that famous institution, to Professor Goldwin Smith the university owes the greatest indebtedness of all. Professor Smith, the president tells us, aided in the foundation of the university, and has stood by it in all its vicissitudes, acting as lecturer on the general and constitutional history of England, and as counselor and benefactor of the university, without the slightest tinge of ostentation, earning the friendship of all with whom he has come in contact. Of the valuable instruction imparted by Professor Smith, President White says: "Though always true to his own country, never faltering for an instant in loyalty to it, an Englishman of Englishmen, this loyalty has but increased respect for him and for his country. Nothing is more natural than that thinking students should come to respect a nation which has taken such strong hold upon the affections and convictions of one whose historical judgments are so profoundly based and so evidently inspired by a deep love of truth as truth, for justice as justice and for man as man. The courage he showed in his own country in standing firmly by this republic in the hour of its most fearful peril, and the fairness he has shown since in treating American questions, have led our students to listen to him as they could have listened to no other living Englishman, save possibly to John Bright. His absolute truthfulness regarding his own country has led them to trust him when he has criticised ours, and his justice to our country has led us to seek to show justice towards his. I know of no one who in these days has done so much to promote the kindly feelings, so widely shaken during our civil war, between scholarly men in the two countries, as has Goldwin Smith."

This extract from President White's report, with other testimony which as a friend and admirer of Mr. Goldwin Smith is known to us, should silence the voice of those detractors of Mr. Smith who accuse him of being disloyal and a renegade Englishman. So far from being that, Mr. Smith is among the most loyal of Englishmen, and glows with enthusiasm over England's fame and achievements. One has only to read such an address as that he delivered some years ago before the Canadian Club in New York, on "The Schism of the Anglo-Saxon Race," to see how nobly he defends the motherland and how proudly, as a son, he regards her as the great fortress of British civilization. We might point also to his "Trip to England"—the work of a master hand—which is marked on every page by loyalty to old England and betrays a scholar's pride in her grand historic past. It is a unique study of contemporaneous England, the worth of which will be greater 100 years hence than it is to-day; much the same may be said of those two charming studies, from Mr. Smith's pen, in literary biography—the lives of Cowper, the poet, and Jane Austen, the novelist. Had Mr. Smith written nothing else they are sufficient of themselves to have made his literary fame. The modesty with which the learned professor brought out the other day his little volume of translations from the Latin poets—"Bay Leaves" is another characteristic of Mr. Smith, as the work itself is a further testimony of his genius.

Nor are Professor Smith's labors confined alone to literature and to politics. He has done eminent service in the fields also of political economy and social science. In his recently published address, on social problems, delivered before the Conference of Combined Charities of Toronto, Mr. Smith discusses with his usual acumen many of the gravest topics that perplex both the philanthropist and the statesman. His little work, too, on "False Hopes," is a wise and helpful refutation of numberless fallacies of the present day, with which socialists play, to the great peril of the State. Masterful, also, is the address he delivered in Dublin in 1882, before the Economy and Trade Department of the Social Science Congress—an exposition which led Lord O'Hagan, the chairman of the meeting, to express the regret that Professor Smith was only a temporary sojourner in the motherland. While appreciating Professor Smith's motives in expatriating himself from the land of his birth, Lord O'Hagan remarked that he could not help saying "that they were not in this country (Great Britain) at the present time so rich in men of great ability, great energy and great devotion to the public interests as to be able to view the abstraction of a man like Goldwin Smith without the deepest regret."

Much, in certain quarters, has been spoken and written against Mr. Goldwin Smith's advocacy of commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. But here, again, has Mr. Smith shown his sincere and hearty interest in the welfare of this, his adopted country. Monopolist manufacturers, with the present Ottawa Government at their back, have of course opposed the movement and cast obloquy on its advocates; but every sane man knows what would be the benefit to this country of extended trade relations with our own continent. Let any fair-minded man read Mr. Smith's introduction to the "Handbook of Commercial Union," published two years ago in Toronto, and see how manifold and powerful are the arguments in favor of continental free trade. Or let him read Mr. Smith's speech in responding to the toast, "Our Relations with Canada," at the banquet held in November, 1888, of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. The arguments for the leveling of the tariff wall between the two countries, contained in these two documents, are very strong, and have not been successfully combatted. Objection, and serious objection, we know has been taken to Mr. Smith's advocacy of this great measure on political grounds; but in speaking and writing on reciprocity Mr. Smith has always kept the political and commercial aspects of the questions rigidly and properly apart. What he has said is this: "That if the two sections of the English-speaking population of this continent are ever to unite it will be because in race, language, religion and institutions they are one people, not because a customs line which ran between them has been removed. Canada, when the customs line which strangles her commerce has been abolished, will be still the mistress of her own political destinies. No community which is really a nation can desire more." There is no disloyalty to England in this, nor is England likely to say a word against the commercial union of this continent if it is to bring an accession of trade and prosperity to Canada. Already, Sir John Macdonald, by his national policy of high taxation and trade restriction, as Mr. Goldwin Smith has reminded us, has taken Canada completely out of the commercial unity of the empire; and no one knows this better, or has had more reason to rue it than England herself. What Mr. Goldwin Smith thinks of the political destiny of Canada he has not of course concealed from us. What his views are on this subject have been published in a volume; and recently they have been set forth anew in an address to the Nineteenth Century Club of New York, on "The Political Relations of Canada to England and the United States." To question the right of Mr. Goldwin Smith, or any other thinker, to hold, or even to express publicly, such views, is the veriest folly. We are not ourselves in sympathy with these views, but in our present nondescript status as a people, we deem discussion of our national future a perfectly legitimate subject of inquiry, and in Mr. Smith's hands the subject is a profitable study. Nor can we disguise from ourselves the power and drift of the forces which Mr. Smith thinks are soon likely to solve the problem of our destiny.

TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, Tuesday, July 28.

Police Magistrate Denison is ill.

F. H. Torrington has been re-appointed conductor of the Toronto Philharmonic Society.

An action was commenced at Osgoode Hall yesterday to restrain the Retail Dealers' Protective Association from publishing the names of debtors on posters. The action was taken on behalf of a lady, who owes a bill for plumbing to a city firm, and whose name the association threatened to publish on their public poster. Mr. Justice Falconbridge granted an injunction restraining the association from publishing the name in question till Aug. 5, when the case will come up again for argument.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Westminster Presbyterian Church on Bloor street east was performed yesterday evening. The Westminster Church is to take the place of the old Charles street church. The new building will be a fine structure, with a frontage of 75 feet on Bloor street, and a depth of 150 feet. The front will be of Credit Valley stone, with Cleveland stone dressing. The cost of the new church will be about $53,000. This does not include the cost of the site, which was $13,000, nor furnishing.

Big Blaze in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Ont., July 28.—About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning fire broke out in the Halliday Block, in Miss Montgomery's furniture store, which resulted in the complete destruction of the entire block. Losses: Miss Montgomery, $500; Thomas Ferguson, stoves and tinware, $1,500, insured for $800; Wm. Roddick, $800, insured for $350; John Halliday, $1,500, insured for $1,000; the Misses Sample, $500, no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Burglars Get Away With $2,300 at Woodstock.

WOODSTOCK, July 28. — Mr. George Dunster, contractor, took his family with him to the country yesterday, leaving his house unoccupied. When he returned last night he found that some one had been in during his absence and had stolen $2,300 from an old piano box upstairs, where it had been hidden away for safe keeping. The thieves also took a set of silver napkin rings, a dozen tea knives and forks, eleven dessert spoons, three tablespoons, an oyster ladle, one butter knife and pickle fork, all silver, valued at about $50. There is no clue to the guilty party. Mr. Dunster went to London this morning to secure the services of County Constable Allen.

120 Days Without Food.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 29.—Mrs. Adam Wuchter, of White Hall, Lehigh county, has gone 120 days without food or drink. At least 2,000 persons have visited her out of pity and curiosity within the past fortnight. Two weeks ago it was declared by the physicians that she was dying, and could not possibly live more than a day or two longer. Her eyesight is totally gone, and the pupils of her eyes have turned white. Her right arm is paralyzed. Whenever she speaks, which is rarely, she seems to converse with friends long dead, whom she knew in her youth. The attendants at the sick woman's bedside say she has not enjoyed fifteen minutes' actual consecutive sleep for nine months. No attempt is made to administer food or drink by artificial means. She invariably refuses nourishment when it is offered her.

GROWL FROM CAPE TOWN

The Colonists Want a Say in Treaties Affecting Africa.

The British Premier's Dual Duty—Peaceful Objects of Emperor William's Visit to Russia.

Racing at Goodwood.

LONDON, July 29.—The race for the Stewards' cup at Goodwood to-day was won by Lord Hartington's Marvel, Rothschild's Galoping Queen second, Jones' Theophilus third.

A Mission of Peace.

BERLIN, July 29.—The North German Gazette says: The journey of Emperor William to Russia has given rise to baseless rumors. Nothing more is expected from his meeting with the Czar than that a friendly interchange of ideas may do away with existing difficulties and secure peaceable relations between Germany and Russia.

Cape Colony Wants To Be Consulted.

CAPE TOWN, July 29.—Premier Rhodes gave notice in the Assembly yesterday of a motion expressing regret that the colony had not been consulted on the Anglo-German agreement as far as it concerned territory south of the Zambesi, and asking that the colony be consulted in subsequent negotiations with reference to such territory.

Imperial Authors.

BERLIN, July 29.—The life of Emperor Frederick, compiled by the ex-Empress, assisted by Profs. Curtains and Schelibach, will be issued by Christmas. Emperor William contributes a memoir of the early life of his father, including many letters from Emperor William to the Grand Duchess of Baden and family documents, and the ex-Empress writes the story of the Emperor's final illness.

Remarkable Feats of Armless Men.

LONDON, July 28.—A man recently wrote to the London newspapers about an 18-year-old lad living at Bristol, who, being without arms, paints pictures by holding a brush in his mouth. It has since been discovered that there is an armless man at Antwerp who has for years worked at copying pictures in the public gallery there. He uses his toes instead of his fingers, and can put his foot into the tail pocket of his coat, pull out his handkerchief, and wipe his head, which is bald, all the while balanced on a high stool.

British Parliament.

LONDON, July 29.—The House of Common last night, 188 to 164, rejected a proposal to allow to free education in Scotland the whole sum released through the abandoning of the purchase clauses of the Licenses Bill.

In the House of Lords Baron Strutheden raised a question as to whether the office of premier ought to be combined with that of foreign secretary. The troubled state of foreign affairs, he said, demanded individual attention.

Lord Salisbury replied that Mr. Gladstone had asserted that it was impossible for one man to discharge the duties of both offices unless he was possessed of superhuman energies. This might be true when the Premier was leader in the House of Commons, but when the Premier was in the House of Lords the case was different. The Premier interfered very little with foreign affairs outside of Cabinet questions, and one could well combine both offices.

LAST MOMENT DISPATCHES.

Hon. A. Hardy and family will remain in Parry Sound.

The Crown Princess of Greece, who recently gave birth to a son, has had a relapse.

A later report says the accident at Manchester, Eng., was not so serious as at first supposed.

Edward Wright was found dead at his own door on Monday at Ottawa. He was a victim of alcoholism.

The United States Secretary of the Interior has ordered a recount of the population of the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The population of Portland, Ore., is placed at 38,561. The two suburbs Portland and Albina together have 15,000 residents.

Professor Robertson, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is delivering a series of lectures to the farmers of Prince Edward Island.

Two cars passed through Ottawa on the Canadian Pacific Railway loaded with raw silk from China consigned to New York; value, $400,000.

Thomas Fraser, of Guelph, Ont., reports to the Detroit police that he had been robbed of a watch valued at $45 in a Randolph street saloon.

Anton Nowak, a Cleveland (Ohio) molder, fatally shot his wife to-day (Tuesday) and then killed himself. The couple had lived apart for three years.

Although grasshoppers are plentiful in Winnipeg, it appears from reports brought in from surrounding municipalities that there are fewer than on ordinary years in country places.

The report of the Johnstown (Pa.) Flood Relief Committee just published shows: Contributions, $2,912,346 30; expenditures, $2,845,140 83. The commission has $67,205 47 cash on hand.

Hon. L. O. Taillon has decided to contest the election of Hon. Mr. Boyer in Jacques Cartier county, and the necessary deposit of $1,000 on behalf of the ex-Opposition leader has been made.

A hail storm in the neighborhood of Blanchard, North Dakota, spread over a strip of country five miles wide and fourteen miles in length, and it is estimated that it destroyed 400,000 bushels of wheat.

The raiding of a disorderly house in Montreal netted the city exchequer nearly $400 Monday. The mistress was fined $100, the girl inmates $25 each, the cook $15, two musicians $10 each, and the twelve men $5 each as frequenters.

At the picnic of the Arbeiter Mannerchor, of Hudson county, N. Y., held at the Union Hill Scheutzer Park, Monday, there was a conflict between the Anarchists and the police. Justus Schwab led the Anarchists. Two policemen were badly wounded. Five of the Anarchists were arrested.

Guatemala—Attempt To Kill the President.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A dispatch from Guatemala says an attempt was made Sunday night to assassinate President Barillas, of Guatemala, by a native Indian, who was found concealed in Barillas' bedroom, armed with a long knife and a revolver. With his long knife or machete the Indian attempted to cut Barillas to the ground. The President eluded the blow, drew his revolver and his aldesdecamp seized and disarmed the Indian, who confessed he had been employed by Conservatives to do the deed. The disaffection among troops continues.

THE REVOLT IN BUENOS AYRES.

Rebel War Vessels Attack the Loyalists—The Insurrection Said to Have Been Subdued.

BUENOS AYRES, July 28.—The revolutionary movement continues to spread. The fighting between the Government troops and the revolutionists yesterday was desperate. The Government forces were defeated and 1,000 of them were killed or wounded. The navy has joined the revolutionary movement. Insurgent artillery bombarded the Government House and the barracks yesterday. A 24-hours' truce has been arranged between the opposing forces.

The triumph of the revolutionists appears to be assured.

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE.

A terrible mistake occurred during the fighting. The Eleventh Regiment, suddenly turning in favor of the Provisional Government, approached the artillery, and before they could make their friendly intentions known to the insurgents they were mown down within a narrow street. The Minister of War was wounded, the Minister of Finance was taken prisoner. Colonel Marmendia, Major Campos and many other officers were killed, and the commander of the firemen was shot by his own men. A short armistice was held at noon, and an effort was made to stop the butchery. The armistice lasted one hour. At 1 o'clock the ships began firing on the Government House, Pelligrini having refused to accept the terms of the Provisional Government. The Civica Union seized twenty tug boats, and the gunboats Chacabuco, Mespucannonade and Retior. The British gunboats Beagle and Bramble have arrived to protect the English inhabitants. It is said the whole navy has declared in favor of the Provisional Government.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch received here from Buenos Ayres states that the leaders of the revolutionary movement belonged in that city. They were incensed that the best posts under the Government were given to men from Cordova. The dispatch further says Senor Roca will probably resume the presidency, as it is believed he is the only man capable of restoring confidence. Previous to the arranging of the armistice the warships which had just joined the revolutionary movement bombarded the loyalists' stronghold.

THE FINANCIAL SIDE.

The London Stock Exchange opened today with a serious decline in Argentine securities owing to the news of the revolution. English investors have almost a monopoly of interest in the obligations of the Argentine Confederation. Those obligations, not including State debts, require the transmission abroad by the Argentine National Government of about $16,000,000 in gold yearly, of which about $6,000,000 is for interest on loans, and a little less than $6,000,000 is on account of present and future railway guarantees. The extent of

POLITICAL CORRUPTION

which has prevailed is probably unparalleled. It is believed that for every dollar collected in customs revenue $5 have been stolen, and there is reason to suppose that this is far within the figures. Had the reforms instituted been followed up the Argentine Republic would have been placed on a sound financial basis, but the outlook now is decidedly gloomy for the creditors.

GOVERNMENT RE-ENFORCEMENTS.

PARIS, July 28.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres, sent at 10 a. m., says the Government troops have been largely re-enforced, and President Celmans has returned.

THE INSURRECTION SUBDUED.

LONDON, July 29.—A dispatch dated Buenos Ayres, July 28, 2:20 p.m., has been received at the legation of the Argentine Republic in this city, announcing that the insurrection is completely subdued. The President of the Republic and the National Cabinet are giving orders from the national Government House. The Finance Minister is at liberty. Senor Garcia, the signer of the above dispatch, is the Argentine Minister of Finance. He was taken prisoner by the revolutionists at the beginning of the outbreak Saturday.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

LONDON, July 29.—A dispatch to the Times, dated Buenos Ayres, July 28, 7 p.m., says: Terms for a settlement between the Government and revolutionary forces have been agreed upon.

Private dispatches dated July 28, 9:30 p.m., state there is no change in the situation and no chance for a compromise.

A Mother's Terrible Mania.

ALBANY, July 28.—Mrs. Dennis Hayes, 38 years old, and mother of seven children, threw the youngest, 18 months old, into the Normanskill Creek near this city, and then threw herself in after. Both bodies were recovered some hours later. She was supposed to have been laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

Drowned.

KINGSTON, July 28.—Last evening Mrs. Bates, Wolfe Island, who had been partly deranged since her husband was drowned about one year ago, committed suicide by taking a dose of paris green.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., July 28.—Annie Anderson, a 14-year-old daughter of the late Levi Anderson, Ameliasburg, was drowned while bathing with three other girls near Rossmore on Saturday night.

The World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 29.—The directors of the World's Fair say they intend to put in Jackson Park the agricultural display in all its divisions, machinery of all sorts, the forestry exhibit, etc. It is intended that this portion of the exhibition shall equal in interest that on the lake front. On the latter it is proposed to erect an art building, Turkish, Indian and Egyptian villages, Government department exhibits, etc.

Steamship Arrivals.

July 28	At	From
Pennsylvania	Glasgow	New York
Colina	Glasgow	Montreal
Corean	Quebec	Liverpool
Sarmatian	Heath Point	Glasgow
Warwick	Father Point	Glasgow
Lake Huron	Father Point	Liverpool
Sarmatian	Father Point	Glasgow
Rhynland	London	New York
Bremerhaven	New York	Bremen
Anchoria	Moville	New York
Wieland	London	New York
July 29—		
Kaiser Wilhelm	New York	Bremen

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256 Dundas Street, - London, Ont

IN BRIEF

The News Condensed and Interpreted for Busy People.

The Heligoland Bill Passed Its Third Reading—Another Defeat of the Guatemalans—A $50,000 Fire in Montreal.

CANADIAN.

Manitobans expect their harvest to be in full swing by Aug. 15.

Mrs. Bates, of Wolfe Island, committed suicide yesterday while deranged.

A $50,000 fire occurred in the Cote St. Antoine suburbs o. Montreal yesterday morning.

Hickory felloes, rough sawn, imported by manufacturers of vehicles and wheels, are put on the free list.

The petition of right of the sufferers by the Quebec landslide has been granted by the Minister of Justice.

The oat crop in Quebec will be very small, owing to the mysterious blight which has affected the fields there as well as in Ontario.

The principal part of the cargo of the steamer Idaho, stranded at Anticosti, is now discharged, and the whole will undoubtedly be saved.

The warship Thrush, in command of Prince George of Wales, will not visit Newport, R. I. She left Bermuda Monday morning for Halifax direct.

An injunction has been granted in Toronto restraining the Retail Dealers' Protective Association from posting the name of a debtor pending the hearing of the case.

A petition has been filed against the return of Wm. P. Hudson, the Conservative member in the Ontario Legislature for East Hastings. This makes the 26th petition filed up to date.

AMERICAN.

Buffalo's population is placed by the new census at 254,000.

Sand Point, Alaska, says sealing vessels have all done well, having caught from 600 to 1,200 seals each.

Lena Jennings, a handsome girl, 20 years of age, was drowned on Sunday in Desplaine's River at Willow Springs, a picnic grove near Chicago.

John S. Tyson, a well-known lawyer of Baltimore, Md., was drowned Sunday while fishing. Wm. H. Mumford, of the firm of Mumford & Emmets, furnishing goods, was also drowned by the capsizing of a sail boat.

The steamer Virginia, en route from Baltimore for Norfolk, collided last evening off Fort Carroll, near Baltimore, with the steamer Louise, on her way to Baltimore from Colchester Beach, on Chesapeake Bay, with 1,500 excursionists. Many excursionists are missing. Three bodies have been recovered.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker ordered the addition of two letter carriers to the force at Newport, R. I., apparently at the instigation of Philadelphia people who wanted to get their papers earlier. Postmaster Brown refused to carry out the order, and said if Mr. Wanamaker did not like his course he could appoint a new postmaster.

FOREIGN.

Bismarck has postponed his proposed visit to England.

Emperor William has been much improved in health by his Norwegian trip.

The Heligoland Bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons to-day.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien will start on a tour of America about the middle of September.

All the women clerks in the Ludgate Hill station of the London postoffice have been replaced by men.

Dr. Peters is likely to be entrusted with the command of a German expedition into the interior of Africa.

There are rumors of another defeat of the Guatemalans, who are still retreating. The Salvadorians are advancing.

Miss Eastlake, the actress, lost her jewelry, valued at $500, on the voyage to England, and it is supposed to have been stolen.

A detachment of gendarmes surprised a number of brigands in a cave on the island of Canea, Crete, and killed and wounded four of them.

Two workmen's trains engaged on the Manchester ship canal work collided yesterday, killing ten men and injuring 60, half of the latter being likely to die.

THE CELEBRATED

Crown Pale Lager

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Germania Brewing Co

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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