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RETALIATION WITH A BIG R.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

In Connection with the Fisheries Question He Recommends that Power be Conferred upon the Executive to Suspend the Laws Permitting Transit in Bond and Advises Other Vindictive Legislation—The Text of the Message—Proceedings in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug 23.—The President sent the following message to Congress this afternoon:

To the Congress:

The rejection by the Senate of the treaty lately negotiated for the settlement and adjustment of the differences existing between the United States and Great Britain concerning the rights and privileges of American fishermen in the ports and waters of British North America seems to justify a survey of the condition to which the pending question is thus remitted.

The treaty upon this subject concluded in 1818, through disagreement as to the meaning of its terms, has been a fruitful source of irritation and trouble. Our citizens engaged in fishing enterprises in waters adjacent to Canada have been subjected to numerous vexations, interferences and annoyances; their vessels have been seized upon pretexts which appeared to be entirely inadmissable and they have been otherwise treated by Canadian authorities and officials in a manner inexcusably harsh and oppressive. This conduct has been justified by Great Britain and Canada by the claim that the treaty of 1818 permitted it and upon the ground that it was necessary to the proper protection of Canada, and we further maintain that aside from any treaty restraints of disputed interpretation the relative positions of the United States and Canada as near neighbor, the growth of our joint commerce, the development and prosperity of both countries, which amicable relations surely guarantee, and above all the liberality always extended by the United States to the people of Canada furnished motives for kindness and consideration higher and better than treaty covenants.

The President's Motive.

While keenly sensitive to all that was exasperating in the condition, and by no means indisposed to support the just complaints of our injured citizens, I still deemed it my duty for the preservation of important American interests which were directly involved and in view of all details of the situation to attempt by negotiation to remedy existing wrongs and to finally terminate by a fair and just treaty these ever-recurring causes of difficulty.

I fully believe the treaty just rejected was well suited to the exigency and that its provisions were adequate for our security in the future from vexatious questions and for the promotion of friendly intimacy without sacrificing our national pride or dignity. I am quite conscious that neither my opinion of the value of the rejected treaty nor the motives which prompted its negotiation are of importance in the light of the judgment of the Senate thereon, but it is of importance to note that this treaty has been rejected without any apparent disposition on the part of the Senate to alter or amend it and with the evident intention, not wanting expression, that no negotiation should at present be concluded touching the matter at issue.

Retaliation Contemplated.

The cooperation necessary for the adjustment of the long standing national differences with which we have to deal, by methods of conference and agreement, having thus been declined, I am by no means disposed to abandon the interest and rights of our people in the premises or to neglect their grievance, and therefore turn to the contemplation of a plan of retaliation as a mode which still remains of treating the situation. I am not unmindful of the gravity of the responsibility assumed in adopting this line of conduct, nor do I fail in my less to appreciate its serious consequences. It will be impossible to injure our Canadian neighbors by retaliation without inflicting some damage on ourselves. This results from our proximity, our community of interests and the inevitable commingling of business enterprises which have been developed by mutual activity.

The Policy Plainly Stated.

Plainly stated the policy of national retaliation manifestly embraces the infliction of the greatest harm upon those who have injured with the least possible damage to ourselves. There is also an evident propriety as well as an evident support found in visiting upon the offending party the same measure of treatment of which we complain, and as far as possible within the same lines, and above all things the plan of retaliation if entered upon should be thorough and vigorous.

These considerations lead me to invoke the aid and counsel of Congress and its support in such a further grant of power as seems to me necessary and desirable to render effective the policy I have indicated.

Congress has passed a law which received Executive assent on the third day of March, 1887, providing that in case American fishing vessels being or visiting in the waters, or at any of the ports of British North America should be, or lately been, deprived of the rights which they are entitled to by treaty or law, or if they were denied of other privileges therein specified and harassed in the enjoyment of the same, the President might deny to masters and crews of the British Dominions of North America any entrance into the waters, ports or harbors of the United States and also deny entry into any port or place of the United States of any product of said Dominion or other goods coming from said Dominion to the United States.

The Retaliation Act Inadequate.

While I shall not hesitate upon proper occasion to execute this act, it would seem to be unnecessary to suggest that of such enforcement is limited in such a manner as shall result in the least possible injury to our own people the effect would probably be directly inadequate to the accomplishment of the purpose desired. I deem it my duty, therefore, to call the attention of Congress to certain particulars in the acts of the authorities of the Dominion of Canada, in addition to the general allegations already made, which appear to be in such marked contrast to the liberal and friendly disposition of our country as in my opinion to call for such legislation as will upon the principles already stated probably supplement the power to inaugurate relations already vested in the Executive.

Regulations Touching Goods in Transit.

Actuated by the generous and neighborly spirit which has characterized our legislation, our tariff laws since 1866 have been in favor of Canada on property arriving at our ports and destined to Canada, or exported from Canada to other foreign countries. When the Treaty of Washington was negotiated in 1871 between the United States and Great Britain, having for its object very largely the modifications of the treaty of 1818, the privileges above referred to were made reciprocal and given in return to Canada by the United States in the following language contained in the XXIX Article of said treaty:

"It is agreed that for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this treaty goods wares or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston and Portland and any other ports in the United States which have been or may from time to time be specially designated by the President of the United States, and destined for Her Britannic Majesty's possessions on North America, may be entered at the proper Custom House and conveyed in transit without the payment of duties through the territory of the United States and was under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Government of the United States may from time to time prescribe and under like rules, regulations and conditions, goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit without the payment of duties from such possessions through the territory of the United States, for export from the said ports of the United States.

It is further agreed that for the like period goods, wares or merchandise arriving at any of the ports of Her Britannia Majesty's possessions in North America and destined for the United States may be entered at the proper custom house and conveyed in transit without the payment of duties through said possessions on such rules and regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Government of said possessions may from time to time prescribe, and under like rules and regulations and conditions goods, wares or merchandize may be conveyed in transit without payment of duties from the United States through said possessions to other places in the United States, or from ports to ports in said possessions.

An Alleged Grievance.

In the year 1886 notice was received by the representatives of our Government that our fishermen would no longer be allowed to ship their fish in bond and free of duty through Canada to this country, and ever since that time such shipment has been denied. The privilege of such shipment, which had been extended to our fishermen, was most important allowing them to spend the time upon the fishing grounds and doubling their opportunity for profitably prosecuting their vocation. In forbidding the transit of the catch of our fishermen over their territory in bond free of duty, the Canadian authorities deprived us of the only facility dependent upon their concession, and for which we could supply no substitute.

The value to the Dominion of Canada of the privilege of transit for their exports and imports across our territory and to and from our ports, though great in every aspect, will be better appreciated when it is remembered that for a considerable portion of each year, the St. Lawrence River, which constitutes the direct avenue of foreign commerce leading to Canada is closed with ice.

During the last six years the imports and exports of the British Canadian Provinces carried across our territory under the privileges granted by our laws amounted in value to about $1,070,000,000, nearly all of which were goods dutiable under our tariff laws, by far the larger part of this traffic consisting of exchanges of goods between Great Britain and her American provinces, brought to and carried from our ports in their own vessels. The treaty—stipulation entered into by our Government was in harmony with laws which were then on our statute books and are still in force.

Suspension of Transit in Bond Advised.

I recommend immediate legislative action conferring upon the Executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares, and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada.

There need be no hesitation in suspending these laws arising from the supposition that their continuation is secured by treaty obligations, for it seems quite plain that Article XIX of the treaty of 1871, which was the only article incorporating such laws, terminated the first day of July, 1885. The article itself declares that its provisions shall be in force "for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this treaty." Turning to Article XXXIII we find no mention of the XXIXth article but only a provision that Articles XVIII to XXV inclusive, and Article XXX shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall be passed by the legislative bodies of the different countries concerned and "That they shall remain in force for the period of 10 years from the date at which they may come into operation and further until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the others of its wish to terminate the same."

A Treaty Provision Interpreted.

I am of the opinion that the "term of years" mentioned in April XXXIII and referred to in Articles XXIX, as the limit of its duration, means the period during which Articles XVIII to XXV inclusive and Article XXX, commonly called the "Fishery Articles," should continue in force under the language of said article—XXXIII.

That the Joint High Commissioners who negotiated the treaty so understood and intended the phrase is certain, form a statement containing an account of their negotiations prepared under their supervision and approved by them, we find the following entry on the subject:

"The transit question was discussed and it was agreed that any settlement that might be made should include a reciprocal arrangement in that respect for the period for which the fishery articles should be in force."

In addition to this very satisfactory evidence supporting the construction of the language of article XXIX, it will be found that the law passed to Congress to carry the treaty into effect furnishes conclusive proof of the correctness of such construction. The law was passed March 1st, 1873, and is intitled "An Act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in the city of Washington the 8th day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, relating to the fisheries." After providing in its first and second sections for putting in operation Articles XVIII to XXV inclusive and Article XXX of the treaty, the third section is devoted to Article XXIX as follows:

"Section 3. That from date of the President's proclamation authorized by the first section of this Act, and so long as Articles XVIII to XXV inclusive and Article XXX of said treaty shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of Article XXXIII of said treaty, all goods, wares and merchandise, arriving, etc., following in the remainder of the section the precise words of the stipulation on the part of the United States as contained in Article XXIX, which I have already fully quoted.

The Limitation Fixed by Congress.

Here there is a distinct enactment of Congress limiting the duration of this article of the treaty to the time that Articles XVIII to XXV and Article XXX should continue in force. This in fixing such limitation it but gave the meaning of the treaty itself is indicated by the fact that its purpose is declared to be carrying into effect the provisions of the treaty, and by the further fact that this law appears to have been submitted before the promulgation of the treaty to certain members of the joint high commissioner representing both countries and met with no objection or dissent. There appearing to be no conflict or inconsistency between the treaty and the act of Congress last cited it is not necessary to invoke the well-settled principles that in case of such conflict the statute governs the question. In any event and whether the law of 1873 construes the treaty or governs it, Article XXIX of such treaty, I have no doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken by our Government to terminate Articles VIII to XXV inclusive and Article XXX of the treaty.

The proceedings had their inception in a joint resolution of Congress passed May 3, 1883, declaring that in the judgment of Congress these articles ought to be terminated and directing the President to give the notice to the Government of Great Britain provided for in Article XXXIII of the treaty. Such notice having been given two years prior to the first day of July, 1885, the articles mentioned were absolutely terminated on the last named day and with them Article XXIX was also terminated. If by any language used in the joint resolution it was intended to relieve section three of the act of 1873, embodying Article XXIX of the treaty from its own limitations to save the article itself I am entirely satisfied that the intention miscarried.

But statutes granting to the people of Canada the valuable privileges of transit for their goods from our ports and over our seas which had been passed prior to the making of the treaty of 1871 and independently of it, remained in force and ever since the abrogation of the treaty and notwithstanding the refusal of Canada to permit our fishermen to send their fish to their home market in bond the people of that Dominion have enjoyed without diminution the advantages of our liberal and generous laws.

Without basing our complaint on a violation of the treaty obligations it is nevertheless true that such refusal of transit and other injurious acts which have been recited, constitute a provoking infringement upon our rights, neither mitigated by the advantages of the national intercourse, nor modified by the recognition of our liberality and generosity disposed, administer its laws and protect the interests of its people without the manifestation of unfriendliness and without unneighborly treatment of our fishing vessels, and whatever is done on our part should be done in the hope that the disposition of the Canadian Government may remove the occasion of a resort to executive power. I am satisfied upon the principles which should govern retaliation our intercourse and relations with the Dominion furnish no better application than is suggested by the conditions herein presented and that it could not be more effectively inaugurated than under the power of the suspension recommended.

While I have expressed my clear conviction upon the question of the continuance of Article XXIX of the treaty of 1871 I of course fully concede the power and the duty of the Congress, in contemplating legislation, to construe the terms of any treaty which might upon any possible consideration of good faith limit such action, and likewise the peculiar property in the case presented of its interpretation of its own language as contained in the laws of 1873, putting in operation said treaty, and of 1883 directing the termination thereof, and if in the deliberate judgment of Congress any restraint to the proposed legislation exists it is to be hoped the expediency of its early removal will be recognized.

The Canal Tolls Question.

I desire also to call the attention of Congress to another subject involving such wrongs and unfair treatment to our citizens as in my opinion require prompt action. The navigation of the Great Lakes and the immense business and carrying trade growing out of the same have been treated broadly and liberally by the United States and "made free to all," while Canadian railroads and navigation companies share in our country's transportation upon terms as favorable as are accorded to our own citizens. In contrast to this condition and as evincing a narrow and ungenerous commercial spirit every lock and canal which is a public work of the Dominion of Canada is subject to tolls and charges.

By Article XXVII of the treaty of 1871 provision was made to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals in the Dominion of Canada on terms of equality with its inhabitants of Canada, and to also secure to the subjects of Great Britain the use of the St. Clair Flats Canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States. The equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion which we were promised in the use of the canals of Canada did not secure us from tolls, but we had a right to expect that we, being Americans and interested in American commerce, would be no more burdened in regard to the same than Canadians engaged in their own trade, and the whole spirit of the concession was, or should have been, that merchandise transported to an American market through the canals should not be enhanced in its cost by tolls many times higher than such as were carried to an adjoining. Canadian market.

All our citizens, producers and consumers as well as vessel owners, were to enjoy the equability promised, and yet evidence from some time back before the Congress, furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, showing that while the tolls charged in the first instances are the same, all such vessels and cargoes as are destined to Canadian ports are allowed a refund and nearly the entire tolls, while those bound for American ports are not allowed any such advantage. To promise equality and they in practice make it conditional upon our vessels doing Canadian business instead of their own, is to fulfil a promise with the shadow of a performance.

I recommend that such legislative actions be taken as will give Canadian vessels navigating our canals and their cargoes precisely the advantages granted to our vessels and cargoes on Canadian canals and the same be measured by the same rule of discrimination.

Hear the Eagle Scream.

The course which I have outlined and the recommendations made relate to the honor and dignity of our country and the protection and preservation of the rights and interests of our people. A government does but half its duty when it protects its citizens and permits them to be imposed upon by the unfair and over reaching disposition of other nations. If we invite our people to rely upon arrangements made for their benefit abroad we should see to it that they are not deceived and if we are generous and liberal to a neighboring country our people should reap the advantage of it by a return of liberality. Let us survey the ground calmly and, having put aside other means of settlement, if we enter upon a policy of retaliation let us pursue it firmly with a determination only to achieve the ends desired by our people and maintain the high standard and becoming pride of American citizenship.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Aug. 23, 1888.

THE MESSAGE IN THE HOUSE.

Received Attention—A Retaliation Bill Immediately Offered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—In the House the Speaker rose and laid before the House the President's message. The reading of the paper was listened to with profound attention. The Speaker referred the document to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mason of Kentucky securing unanimous consent to report from that committee on the subject at any time.

Mr. Hill of Illinois moved that 15,000 copies be printed. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Wilson (Minn.) immediately offered the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

An act to empower the President more effectually to carry out the purposes of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to protect and defend the rights of American fishermen, American trading and other vessels in certain cases, and other purposes," approved March 3, 1887, and to authorize the President to protect American interests against unjust discrimination in the use of canals in the British dominions of North America.

"Be it enacted: That whenever the President may deem it his duty to exercise any of the powers given him by an act entitled An act to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, etc. it shall be lawful for the President, in his discretion, by proclamation to that effect, to suspend in whole or in part the transportation of goods, wares or merchandize imported or exported from any foreign country except Canada in bond across the territory of the United States.

"Section 2. Whenever the President shall be satisfied that there is any discrimination whatever in the use of the Welland Canal, the St. Lawrence River Canals' or either of them, either by tolls, drawbacks or otherwise is or may be detrimental to the interests of the United States or its citizens, it shall be lawful for the' President to issue a proclamation to that effect, whereupon there shall be collected a toll of 20 cents per ton upon every foreign vessel and her cargo passing through the Sault Ste Marie Canal, and the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize and direct any of the customs officers to collect the tolls. The President, when satisfied that such discrimination has ceased, may issue his proclamation to that effect in his discretion, whereupon the tolls authorised by this act shall no longer be collected.

"Section 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make any regulations needful, to carry this Act into effect."

The tellers then resumed their places but no quorum appearing, the committee rose and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

The Senate Wouldn't Wait.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—In the Senate today Mr. Edmunds moved an adjournment.

Mr. Morgan suggested that the President intended to send an important message to the Senate.

The Presiding Officer: "The message has already been received."

Mr. Morgan: "I hope it will be submitted to the Senate before adjournment."

Mr. Edmunds: "The message can wait."

Mr. Morgan: "I ask for the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn."

The motion was agreed to, yeas 23, nays 20, a strict party vote.

So the Senate at 4.15 adjourned till tomorrow.

A Cheese Factory Burned.

NORWICH, Aug. 23.—William Morris' cheese factory, South Norwich, was burned down yesterday noon. The building and contents, together with 220 cheese, were destroyed. Loss $2500; insured in the Gore Mutual.

EXCITEMENT IN BERLIN.

A HOT POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN THE GERMAN CAPITOL.

The New Emperor Anxious to See Conservative Members Returned to the Reichstag and Landtag—Liberals, Radicals and Socialists Extremely Active.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The published dispatches from Berlin and the local papers do not fairly represent the excitement which prevails there over the approaching elections. Berlin, although immediately under the eye of the Government, has always sent Liberal or Opposition members to the Reichstag and Landtag. Extraordinary efforts are being made through official influence to reverse this. The new Emperor wishes to see his capital, what his adulators call a loyal city, and its representatives in the legislative bodies in range with the conservative forces, which are the main support of the empire. The military party consider it a scandal that the city of Berlin should be constantly in opposition to the policy of the Government. In the meantime the Liberals and Radicals are as determined as ever to push the canvass with all their accustomed vigor. Electoral meetings are held nightly, at which calls are made upon the voters to remain firm in their allegiance to their party. While the Emperor and the constituted authorities are always mentioned with respect by the speakers the Liberal principles of government and policy are freely and firmly advocated. The Socialists are extremely active, but their agitation does not help the Liberals, who do not openly countenance it. All this adds to the excitement, which is bound to increase to fever heat as the campaign advances.

William Playing at War.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning the Emperor, who had bivouacked with his troops, ordered them to march against the troops defending at Spandau. They sighted the enemy at 3 a.m. and had carried the heights by 5 a.m. The Emperor then delivered a critique on the operations. He rode into Berlin at the head of the guards, having sent back the carriage sent for him. The Emperor was heartily greeted on his arrival at Tenam. He immediately began his official work. In spite of the rain which fell during the night, and notwithstanding their exertions the troops were in excellent condition. The Crown Prince of Italy and the Crown Prince of Greece were among those who witnessed the sham fight.

The Storm Centre.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—All the real diplomatic sensations of the year have come from the quarter which last winter I pointed out as the storm centre, namely, France and Italy. Signor Crispi's note to M. Goblet on the Massowah business was couched in language such as European diplomacy has not heard before for a decade. Everybody is assuming that France, because she has got no allies, will be compelled to take it silently, but is a fair guess that there will be a retort of some kind, either word or blow, which will attract attention.

CRISPI'S ATTITUDE.

Approved at Berlin—The Gravity of the Situation in German Eyes.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The Berlin papers approve the attitude of Signor Crispi toward France. It is reported that Crispi will not reply to M. Goblet's coming note. The National Zeitung says the resurrection of Boulangism, combined with the critical state of the relations between France and Italy, recalls the gravity of the situation to the German, who must not permit themselves to regard the future with tranquil assurance.

The Superfluous Buscovite.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—The Russian press regard the visit to Germany of Signor Crispi with indifference. The Novoe-Vremya says it cannot seriously influence the course of European events.

"Derby" cigarettes (5c.) are superior to any ten cent package manufactured by any other firm.

SWINGING ROUND THE CIRCLE.

The Liberal Leader at Guelph—Unrestricted Reciprocity Again Advocated.

GUELPH, Aug 23. The distinguished leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, accompanied by Mme. Laurier, arrived in the city this morning. They were met by James Innes, M.P., a large number of the Young Liberals, and as prinkling of the older heads who have fought many a battle in the Reform cause. A number of leading Conservatives were also present. After being introduced to a number of leading Reformers the visitors were driven to the residence of Mr. Innes and after a rest they went out to the Agricultural College and inspected the buildings and farm.

In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Laurier were driven around the city and shown all the points of interest, after which an informal reception was held at the residence of Mr. Innes, where a large number of both Reformers and Conservatives were introduced to Mr. Laurier.

At 8 o'clock in the evening the City Hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and shortly after Hon. Mr. Laurier, accompanied by G. W. Field, President of the Young Men's Liberal Club, entered the hall followed by a large number of grey-haired veterans and a sprinkling of young 'uns. The cheering as the party entered was loud and long.

On the platform were Sheriff McKellar, of Hamilton; ex-Speaker Charles Clarke, of Elora; Mr. Bowman, M. P. for North Wellington; Mr. Waldie, the newly elected member for Halton; James Innes, M. P., of Guelph and others. The President, Mr. Field, occupied the chair and in a few happy remarks thanked the large audience present for their attendance and then introduced Messrs. Innes and Waldie, who delivered short addresses. He then called on Mr. Sinclair, secretary of the association, who read a well worded, lengthy address to Hon. Mr. Laurier, who on rising to his feet was greeted with loud applause.

He responded by thanking the association and the citizens of Guelph for their right royal reception and then launched forth in a two hour's speech on the commercial depression of the country. He said that the people of the country had a duty to perform and an evil to grapple with or else it would bring the country to ruin, and advocated unrestricted reciprocity as the best measure the Government could bring forward to save the country. He said that it would be a golden era in the life of the Canadian farmer.

In the course of his address he referred frequently to the National Policy and asked the people of the country if the times were not better during the reciprocity treaty than they are at the present time and advocated on upright and honorable administration as an object which the Canadians of whatever party or creed should strive to advocate.

The usual vote of thanks and cheers were then given and the meeting closed.

At the conclusion of Mr. Laurier's address Messrs. Bowman, Semple and the member for North York delivered short addresses.

Their Success is Assured.

The success of the Island Amateur Aquatic sports is now secured, provided the weather is favorable. Chairman Sweney and Secretary Murray are busily working at the arrangements and are so ably seconded by the committee that success is certain. The association will speedily number the whole resident population of the Island.

Madre' Ellijo cigars exceptionally fine Superior to imported.

Still Missing.

HAMILTON, Aug. 23.—Conductor Gibson spent the whole of yesterday searching for his lost boy in the neighborhood of Grimsby. There is no doubt the lad was at the park, but is not there now. It is said that he was seen the other day at Niagara Falls, Ont. Gibson is 16 years of age. He had no reason to go away from home, and it is thought he would send word concerning his whereabouts if his mind was all right.

SIR SAUL SAMUEL IN TOWN.

The World Talks with the Agent-General of New South Wales.

Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., Agent-General in Great Britain for the colony of New South Wales, accompanied by Lady Samuel, Miss Samuel and Master Samuel, are at the Queen's. He talked freely to The World last night on his journey and his visit. The far-travelled and distinguished visitor left London in January last, going by the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship line through the Suez Canal, reaching Sydney inside of 40 days. He spent about four months in the colony and is now on his way back, having travelled via New Zealand, Honolulu, San Francisco, Portland, Victoria, Vancouver, Winnipeg and Owen Sound to this city. His journey was purely private and caused by the death of his son and the subsequent necessity of his seeing to business matters in Sidney.

"Then," said the reporter, "you were not called to the colony to arrange a postal service via Vancouver."

"No," said the hon. gentleman, "but considerable correspondence is going on between the various governments interested, but I am sorry I cannot give you any information on the subject."

In answer to further inquiries he said he had held several public offices under the various premiers of New South Wales. He had been Postmaster-General under Sir Henry Parkes, and in that capacity had, in company with Mr. Thomas Russel of New Zealand, arranged the San Francisco postal route which is still continued on the lines then agreed upon. For eight years he has represented New South Wales in Great Britain, and on revisiting the colony was astonished at the marvellous progress visible on every hand. All the colonies under the Southern Cross were progressing splendidly, as he could see wherever he traveled. He came from New Zealand by the Sprockles Company's vessel and the arrangements were good. From the moment he touched Canada till now he was delighted with everything he saw. The scenery was grand beyond description. The construction and management of the Canadian Pacific Railway was the greatest triumph of engineering skill he ever saw in all his travels and a magnificent monument to the indomitable pluck of the Canadians and their unbounded faith in the future prosperity and greatness of the Dominion. The mail service from Australia through Canada can be greatly accelerated if the government interested choose to pay the increased cost. The British ship owners and the railway managers of the colonies are perfectly able to excel every other nation in speed and comfort if the public, the really interested party, agrees to pay the cost. The Federal Council, lately formed for the Australian colonies, he explained, is only consultory and advisory. Its conclusions cannot bind any colony until the parliament of that colony passes a bill making the council's deliberations law. Sir Saul was proud of the colonies. Their progress was something astonishing and with all he saw in Canada he was delighted.

The hon. gentleman and family visit the Falls to-day and will continue their tour through the Dominion for another week or ten days before deciding the date of their departure for Europe.

Parties visiting Hanlan's Point can get tea, coffee, hot water, also cakes, &c., at city prices. Bakery in connection, at Mrs. Burnam's.

THE INSPECTORS ADJOURNED.

They Thank the Education Minister and Hope for More Such Meetings.

The last session of the Public School Inspectors' Convention opened at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Hon. G. W. Ross presiding.

The Minister of Education opened a discussion on the teachers' reading course, advocating a prescribed list of works. No definite conclusion was arrived at, although all favored some effort to arouse an interest in literary studies in the teaching profession.

The matter of entrance examinations was next discussed and voted on. The biennial examination was sustained by a large majority.

The convention, after several short addresses, declared in favor of limiting teachers third class certificates to the county granting them.

The working of the model schools was favorably commented on, and the Minister exhorted the inspectors to keep a firm hold upon them, as they were the source of all their influence.

Mr. Ross then left the chair and Mr. D. Fotheringham was elected to preside.

These resolutions were then offered and unanimously carried, the first by Mr. J. H. Smith of East Middlesex and the second by Mr. Macloll:

That this assembly desire to express its approval of the action of the Education Department in calling this meeting, and consider the opportunity thus given very beneficial to the public schools of this Province, and that it would be well to hold such meetings from time to time.

That the hearty thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Minister of Education for his thoughtfulness in calling us together, and for his uniform kindness and courtesy while presiding over this convention.

B. & C. Cigarette Tobacco, 10c. package. 24

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO TORONTO.

His Excellency Will Arrive on Monday Morning, Sept. 10—Presenting Addresses.

Yesterday morning Ald. Dodds received a letter from the Governor-General, per Capt. Colville, Military Secretary. The letter was dated from the Citadel, Quebec, and stated that His Excellency would arrive in Toronto by the Canadian Pacific Railway from Ottawa about 8 o'clock on the morning of Monday, Sept. 10. He would be pleased between the hours of 12 and 6, to receive addresses from such societies as desired to present them. Each representative of a society in the city should, therefore, take this hint and arrange for a certain hour at which to present their address. Already the "Lancashire Lads and Lasses" have bespoken 5 o'clock. Mr. Sanderson, secretary of the Reception Committee, should be communicated with.

At 8 o'clock on the evening of the arrival of His Excellency he will be escorted by a torchlight procession to the Horticultural Gardens, where the Civic address will be read. The route will be up York-street to King, along King to Yonge, up Yonge to Gerrard, and thence to the Gardens. The Reception Committee is hopeful that citizens residing along the route selected will illuminate their premises.

"Athlete" cigarettes (10c.) are richer in flavor, sweeter and cooler than any other brand in the market.

A Joint Stock Building Company.

Ex-Mayor Howland and several of his friends are considering the scheme of incorporating a joint stock company with a big subscribed capital, the special object of which will be to tender for and construct any large building it might be proposed to erect in the city or in Canada. It is understood that it was first intended to have the company formed and incorporated in time to tender on the new court-house and city hall. Arrangements, however, could not be carried out with sufficient speed. So far the project has got no farther than talk, but there is a likelihood of the scheme maturing into existence.

For Cigarettes B.C. Cigarette Tobacco has no equal. 246

At the Police Court.

Ald. Baxter yesterday fined Robert Henderson $50 or six months' imprisonment for drunkenness. Michael Leonard, charged with stoning a Catholic band on Sherbourne-street, was remanded till Monday. William Brown and Robert Davis, who pleaded guilty to burglaries and thefts, were remanded for sentence. James Mulligan prosecuted a 5-year-old child for trying to wrench pipes off a gas meter. The magistrate said anyone bringing a child of such tender years before the court ought to be ashamed of himself. He discharged the offending juvenile. A number of cases were remanded.

Nothing is so uncertain as the minds of the multitude, except that the whole of them have their minds made up on the question that the best place to buy ordered or ready-made clothing and gent's furnishings is at the British Arms clothing store, 221 Yonge-street, corner of Shuter-street. R. BAKER and COMPANY.

A SOCIAL CLUB SCANDAL.

What Became of the Missing Funds of the Toronto Turn Verein.

There is lots of trouble just now in the ranks of the Turn Verein, the rival of Liederkrentz, in the hearts of the German citizens of Toronto. At the last general meeting of the society a new set of officers were elected, Mr. Charles Schwenker being chosen president. None of the old officers were nominated or stood for office. When the new officials got to work they proceeded to have a thorough audit of the affairs of the Turn Verein made. It did not take long to discover that not only were the books in a very muddled condition, but also that there was a decided shortage in the funds.

When the audit was completed it was discovered that the association was out some $450 which should have been to its credit. Bills for beer, excursion boats and supplies, which the members had understood to have been settled long ago were still unpaid. An emergency meeting was called when the auditor's report was handed in and the old officials who had the handling of the missing cash asked to explain. One blamed the other but neither could give any information as to what had become of the money. Finally a committee, with President Schwenker at its head, was delegated to see what steps could be done in the matter. They have made efforts to get the money back but as yet without success.

A private meeting of the Turn Verein was held last night when the situation was discussed but nothing done. In conversation with President Schwenker, The World learned that for some time previous to the election of the new officers the members suspected that there was something wrong, but had no idea that matters had got to the pass they had. The society was trying to get its money quietly at present, but should this method fail the aid of the law will be invoked.

Try "Athlete" cigarette tobacco.

THE SIMCOE METHODISTS.

Refuse to Pay the Minister Sent to Them—A District Meeting.

The Simcoe Reformer says: The financial district meeting of the Methodist Church, Simcoe district, was held at Jarvis on Tuesday last. All the circuits were represented by ministers and laymen. A lengthy discussion was had on the Simcoe difficulty. The general concensus of opinion of both ministers and laymen was that Rev. Mr. Collins ought to be removed from Simcoe. The Lay representative for Simcoe stated that any action taken by the conference authorities which would result in the immediate removal of Mr. Collins would be acceptable to the Simcoe church for this year. Mr. Collins stated that there has been no change in matters since he came to Simcoe. Twenty-four members of the Official Board of twenty-five were opposed to him, as were also eleven out of a trust board of twelve members; and that nearly all of the membership and regular congregation absented themselves from his church services, but still he could hire nothing to do with removing himself. Throughout the discussion not one member of the district meeting expressed an opinion of Mr. Collins's remaining in Simcoe.

The regular meeting of the Quarterly Official Board of the Methodist church was held on Monday evening. There were twenty members present. In accordance with the decision arrived at some time ago, a resolution, refusing to make any appropriation for ministerial support, was unanimously adopted.

Smoke the old reliable brand, "Cable," over a quarter of a century in the market. Demand larger than ever.

City Hall Small Talk.

To-day the City Engineer will enter upon a two weeks' vacation.

Yesterday morning the Public School Board was granted a permit to make alterations, costing $900 to the York-street school.

Thomas Seaton, lately discharged from the Water Works department, has threatened to sue the Corporation unless it can show good cause for his dismissal.

The Mayor has received a letter from Messrs. Ardagh & Leonard, in which complaint is made that the block paving of College-street, between Ossington avenue and Dufferin-street, is not yet completed.

The Mayor of Collingwood requested Mayor Clarke to procure the admission into the Toronto Hospital of a sick girl belonging to Collingwood. Mayor Clarke replied that it was Collingwood's duty to defray the expenses in such a case.

The Board of Works will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of discussing the proposed pavement of Bay-street. A special meeting of the City Council will be held at 4 o'clock, the object being also to deal with the Bay-street pavement.

A meeting was to have been held yesterday afternoon, to consider the appointment of commissioners for the trial of juvenile offenders instead of by the Police Magistrate. Ald. Hallam was on hand in time, but no other member of the committee put in an appearance.

Yesterday afternoon the Mayor was presented by Mr. J. J. Kelso with the first copy of a book entitled "The Aims and objects of the Toronto Humane Society." The work is handsomely illustrated, well bound, and printed on toned paper. It is intended to issue 10,000 copies.

A meeting of the Court of Revision was held yesterday afternoon, with Ald. Baxter in the chair. A number of property owners objected to the Jones-avenue extension because they would not be benefitted by the improvement. The matter was referred back. The proposal to lay down 50 feet of sidewalk at the corner of Bay and Esplanade-streets was also referred back. It is intended to extend the payment of the cost over five years.

A Modern Pillar of Fire.

The children of Israel had but one pillar of fire to guide them by night as they wandered through the wilderness. Toronto people, in like manner, have but one bright particular pillar of light, and that is the electric light in front of quinn's the shirt maker, which casts a dazzling radiance on those exquisite fifty cent all round pongee silk four-in-hands.

Fatal Accident Feared.

Alex. Hamilton, employed as clerk in the warehouse of Livingstone, Johnston & Co., Bay-street, has been missing from his home, 106 Upper Vanauley-street, since the 15th inst. It is feared that he has met with an accident. He was known as an abstainer, and it is believed that he was not indebted to any one. He was unmarried, and 61 years of age.

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

He Moved.

An Italian organ-grinder played "Johnny Get Your Gun" before a grocery store in Weelawken on Friday and the proprietor, an affable sort of a person came out and assured the musician in the choicest Weelawken spunk that although his name was William and not Johnny, he would get his gun if the concert did not move on. And the concert moved on to Jamieson's where he got a pair of pants for $3.50 worth $7.00. 45

Have that umbrella of yours recovered with our silk, that is guaranteed not to cut.—EAST, 336 Yonge-street.

Unrestricted Reciprocity in Cardwell.

The World was informed last night that the result of the Dominion election in Halton on Wednesday has decided the Reformers on running the coming contest in Cardwell on the Unrestricted Reciprocity issue, and that Mr. Laurier will take the stump in that riding the moment the date of the writ is announced.

A Memorable Action.

On June 15, 1815, when the generalship of Wellington and the bravery of his men had repulsed the terrific onslaught of the, elected cuirassiers of France, towards the close of the day's carnage, and when the fate of empires hung on the bravery of a handful of men, there could be seen through the dust and smoke, advancing steadily, a thin red line of smooth-shaven British soldiers, who with a rising cheer charged and scattered like chaff before the wind the remnant of the finest army Napoleon ever commanded. The head-dress of the soldiers in those days was grand to