

Germany's Danger.

Bismarck Fears European Complications in the Future.

Romance of a Salvationist with Blue Blood.

A Terrible Accident at the Crystal Palace, London.

The Queen Annoyed by the Morgannatic Marriage of Henry of Hesse—Resignation of the Norwegian Cabinet—Engagement of Princess Margaret of Prussia.

Cabinet Crisis in Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, July 29.—The Norwegian Ministers, after a conference with the King and the Crown Prince lasting three hours, tendered their resignations to-day. This action was due to the King's refusal to sanction the Storting's resolution in regard to the establishment of separate Norwegian consulates.

Half a Million Gone Up in Smoke.

LONDON, June 29.—Haslett's oil and drug stores in this city, with eight adjoining houses, including Clarke's auction mart, containing a number of rare and valuable pictures and other works of art, and most of the stationery warehouse, were destroyed by fire to-day. The damage is placed at \$500,000.

The Last Chance.

BERLIN, June 29.—The last chance of a reconciliation between Prince Bismarck and the Emperor is acknowledged by all to have been removed by the intemperate utterances in the Vienna interview. Up to the day when the interview was given the Emperor was still eager to renew friendly relations with the ex-Chancellor, and with a view to showing his good-will he sent exceptionally warm congratulations to the Count and Countess Herbert Bismarck on their wedding day. All personal feeling aside, however, it is now regarded as a political impossibility that the Emperor should in any way countenance Prince Bismarck's utterances.

A Salvationist with Blue Blood.

BERLIN, June 29.—Wilhelm von Puttkamer, who is variously known as "Prince von Puttkamer," and "Fritz, the Free Lance," is looking for employment. He is a member of the Salvation Army, and has recently been employed in the Army School in Bedford street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Wilhelm is of noble birth. He is descended from Prince Jesso von Puttkamer, who went to Pomerania from Poland in 1240. Wilhelm's father is a member of the Pomeranian nobility, and his mother is a daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg.

Princess Margaret's Engagement.

LONDON, June 29.—The last engagement of Princess Margaret of Prussia to Prince Frederick of Hesse has caused much surprise at court, for she is expected to be a very brilliant match and the Duke of York, the Czar and Prince Christian of Denmark had each been mentioned as likely to be her husband. Princess Margaret is a clever, sweet tempered girl, and was a favorite child of her father and his companion. She is thoroughly English in her tastes and habits and speaks the language with a trace of German accent, writes perfectly and is a great reader of English books. The Princess is decidedly pretty, and altogether charming. The Emperor Frederick is, of course, much gratified that his favorite daughter should be married to a prince of the German Empire, and for life in the immediate vicinity of his own residence, and the Emperor William is also pleased that Princess Margaret should remain permanently in Germany.

Fatal Balloon Accident.

LONDON, June 29.—A terrible accident occurred at the Crystal Palace this afternoon. One of the attractions in the palace grounds was a captive balloon which carries passengers up as far as the rope attached to it will allow. This afternoon it ascended with four occupants, and after reaching a height of 100 feet it burst. Capt. Dale, one of the occupants, struck the ground with terrific force, and was instantly killed. The other three passengers were terribly injured, and it is believed they will live. The spectators were horrified when they saw the captive balloon collapse, and when the occupants struck the ground several women fainted.

The Queen Annoyed.

LONDON, June 29.—Queen Victoria is reported to be intensely annoyed and offended by the morgannatic marriage which has just been contracted by Prince Henry of Hesse, the younger brother of her son-in-law, the late grand duke, who died recently.

When the Queen visited Darmstadt on her way home from the south of France, she was so much moved by the grief displayed by Prince Henry at his brother's death that she was induced to offer him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath by way of consolation. Barely a month after her departure she received the sudden and unexpected news that he had contracted a morgannatic marriage with a 22-year-old open singer named Emily Herzie. The latter is an Austrian by birth and made her debut at the Vienna Opera, but was fulfilling an engagement at the Darmstadt theater at the time of her marriage.

Prince Henry, who is 30 years older than his bride, has already been married once before, his first union being likewise a morgannatic character. His first wife, too, belonged to the stage previous to her marriage. She died in childbirth after a number of years of marriage, leaving a son who now bears the title of Count of Salm.

The House of Hesse enjoys an unenviable notoriety in its morgannatic marriages. The late Grand Duke's morgannatic marriage with Mlle. de Kalmene, the divorced

wife of a Russian diplomat of that name, is too well known to need more than passing reference.

Prince Henry's younger brother is also morgannatically married, while the late Prince Alexander of Hesse, uncle of Prince Henry, was similarly wedded to a lady of obscure birth who, after her marriage, was created Princess of Battenberg, a title now borne by her three sons, one of whom is the son-in-law and another the grandson-in-law of Queen Victoria.

The third of the brothers is married to the ex-actress, Mlle. Loesinger, daughter of the valet of one of his father's military friends, Gen. Martini.

Germany in Danger.

VIENNA, June 29.—In the interview in the Neue Freie Presse, which has excited so much attention throughout Europe, Prince Bismarck, after disavowing hostility toward Austria, said:

"My policy has been entirely changed, because Germany has no longer any influence upon the policy of Russia. We can no longer make our voice heard in Russia. What is a statesman's duty? He must see danger approaching and get out of its way. He must know whether the ditch is too broad to jump. The personal confidence of the Czar has been lost because the Czar trusted me. I possessed influence over the Russian Ambassador at Berlin. The last time I spoke to the Czar he said:

"I believe you, I trust you, but are you sure to remain in office?"

"Surprised at the doubt I replied: 'I am quite certain to remain Minister as long as I live.'"

"I believe the Czar knew the fate in store for me. My successor has no personal authority and no confidence. This important factor, which influenced Russia and is now lost, has changed the political situation. Europe has changed most decidedly for the worse. I regard it as the highest political aim that peace should be maintained. Where shall we get to if we have successful war and then have the neighbors continually dreaming of revenge? There is no chance of our returning to power. The bridges are burned behind me. They speak of making me President of the Reichstag. Why not adjutant? I might then support the Emperor and his Minister in turn and Camarilla be complete. But I have not enough Christian humility for such a post. It is impossible that any outward necessity could induce me to enter the political arena. The mistake in Germany's present policy is that the wire which connected us with Russia is broken. Once on the wrong path it is difficult to turn back. That is not my business, but you cannot refuse to allow an old politician to criticize the condition of his country, for during the few years that are left to me I will maintain the right to my life."

BERLIN, June 29.—The dailies throughout the empire discuss at length the Bismarck interview. Excepting the Hamburger Nachrichten, Bismarck's mouth-piece, all the other papers are decidedly hostile to him. The more obscure Bavarian dailies have nothing but praise for the ex-Chancellor.

BERLIN, June 30.—The North German Gazette's article against Prince Bismarck continues to be the all-absorbing topic of the press. Newspapers of all shades excepting Conservative Journals and Bismarck's own organs discuss the article. Bismarck's organs maintain complete silence on the subject.

The Hamburger Nachrichten has not even reprinted the North German Gazette's article, and is supposed to be awaiting instructions from Prince Bismarck.

The Boersen Courier alone defends Bismarck. It says: "Prince Bismarck never intended to work in the Reichstag. The struggle was not begun by Prince Bismarck, but was forced upon him. Since he left office he has been the victim of slander and misrepresentation against which he has bravely defended himself."

The Catholic organ Germania says: "The North German Gazette's article shows the part in fact by the Government in having to adopt an inflexible attitude toward the creator of German unity, but they can console themselves over the fact that for two years they have displayed unexampled patience and long-suffering."

The Amer Warned.

BOMBAY, June 30.—The Indian Government has warned the Ameri of Afghanistan not to attack Umra Khan, who recently defeated him, and will now gain entry into Amara to cause attempts to subjugate Bawar.

Bey Laborer in England.

LONDON, June 30.—As the result of a dispute in regard to the question of boy labor the Shoemakers' Union of Leicester has decided upon a lockout. Ninety thousand persons will be affected by the shutting down of the factories.

The Pasara Rebellion.

LONDON, June 30.—The Times' St. Petersburg correspondent says Russians explain the Pasara rebellion as due to the flight of Pasara into Russian territory to escape cholera. The Ameri treated the movement as a revolt, and the Russians accordingly massacred thousands of a defenseless population, but some escaped to Persia and thus helped to spread cholera in Meshed.

A Talk With Archbishop Ireland.

PATNA, June 30.—The Franco-Irishman, a long interview with Archbishop Ireland, now at the Grand Hotel. The Archbishop said:

"The Pope believes in the democratic social revival of France, and he is working toward the disarming of the united struggle of the old parties against the democratic element. This element will soon possess the whole power of society, large surviving only to the flowers adorning the grand tree planted by Christ and cultivated by the masses who now demand as wages common and equal rights. The Church does not need any new privileges; her Droit Commun, as understood in America, that is the new code imposed by the new era."

An Innovation in Guide Books.

PARIS, June 30.—The French Alpine Club is just securing some advantages for tourists in a novel way. It has begun the publication of a series of volumes devoted to the description of the scenic beauties of France, and hopes through this means largely to increase the number of tourists in the most picturesque parts of the country. The first of its guide books is a description of the villages, towns and canons of the picturesque Tarn River, and it is sold at 6 francs. Whoever has his pos-

session one of these books in the region which it describes will secure, by the mere showing of it to hotel-keepers, drivers, boatmen and other servants of the traveling public, a reduction of 5 per cent. from the ordinary charges printed in the book. This advantage extends to hundreds of hotels and other places and conveniences patronized by travelers. Another innovation is the printing of a series of itineraries specially arranged for ladies who are traveling in parties, with clear directions as to the means by which they may secure the greatest amount of comfort. Only the volume on the Tarn has yet been issued.

Once More Defeated.

LONDON, June 30.—The second ballot on the amendment proposed by Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner to England, to the resolutions submitted by Mr. Medley to the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce, resulted to-day in the final defeat of the amendment by a vote of 55 to 23.

The Horrors of War.

SIMLA, June 30.—Advices received here show that while two Afghan regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, with six guns, which had been summoned to Kabul by the Ameri, were en route to Kabul they attacked the Pasar tribe. The troops destroyed the fort of the Pasars and massacred many of them.

Ministerial Supporters After More Money—The Royal Commission on Prohibition Supposed To Be at Work.

Mr. Bryson's majority in Pontiac is 705. The Supreme Court has adjourned till Oct. 4.

Sir Oliver Mowat is to deliver his lecture on the "Evils of Christianity" in Montreal at an early date.

A royal commission will sit at Walkerton next week to inquire into the complaints that have been laid against Sheriff Sutton.

The Royal Commission on Prohibition is at work in Sir Joseph Hickson's office in Montreal. The meetings are not open to the press.

Harriet Nicholls, a married woman, died in Toronto on Wednesday from the effects of a dose of rough on rats. It is supposed she took it intentionally.

The immense timber limits of Pierce & Co. on the Upper Ottawa were sold on Tuesday to Sheppard & Morse, of Boston, for between \$215,000 and \$220,000.

The three-masted American schooner Owasco, wrecked on Tuesday at Betty's Island. The captain and crew, five men and a woman, arrived in Halifax Wednesday night by the steamer Weymouth.

A deputation of about 40 Ministerial supporters proceeded to the Privy Council this morning and asked for an additional indemnity of \$500 on account of the length of the session. The Premier promised to consider the matter. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell and other Cabinet Ministers have no hesitation in expressing their opposition to any proposal for voting pay to the legislators.

The sugar war in Montreal has come to an end.

Rev. Dr. Sullivan has just completed his tenth year as bishop of Algona.

Next year's meeting of the I. O. G. T. grand lodge of Canada will be held in Hamilton.

The third Triennial Council of the Missionary Diocese of Algona met at Sault Ste. Marie Wednesday.

John Roach attempted to board an electric car Wednesday at Sault Ste. Marie. He fell under the car and was instantly killed.

LAI HIS HAND ON THE LION.

Frighful Laceration Follows An Act of Carelessness by a Circus Employee.

DULUTH, June 29.—Edmund Reed, a young animal keeper of Ringling Bros.' circus, met with a frightful accident here Monday afternoon. The performance was of a lion taming. A large crowd of spectators was standing about the lion's den. A lady asked to see the lion move around. His majesty was lying down. Reed put his hand into the cage and touched the lion's back. The lion came down upon him with terrific force and, to the horror of the spectators, the animal instantly munched his jaw upon the man's arm. Other attendants of the circus rushed to Reed's rescue. Iron hooks and sharp steel prongs were punched into the mouth and nose of the ferocious beast, but to no purpose, and finally the fainting man was pulled away from the brute's jaws. Reed's arm from above the elbow to the wrist was literally stripped of its flesh and the bone laid bare. The bone was not crushed. Reed retained consciousness, and was hurried into a carriage and taken to St. Mary's hospital, where the arm was amputated close to the shoulder. After Reed was released the animal seemed to go wild indeed and with all his ferocious nature made attempts to escape from his cage, howling the while and creating a general stampede. Reed had been with the circus only two weeks.

DISASTROUS COLLISION.

Eight Persons Killed Outright and a Number Badly Hurt.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 29.—The south-bound passenger train on the Cottonbelt road met in a head-on collision this morning with a freight train at Altzheimer, 40 miles from here. Engineer McNeill, of the passenger train, was instantly killed, and Engineer Norris, of the freight, and both of the firemen were fatally injured. Of the passengers Mrs. J. Lester, of Helena, Ark.; S. B. Morrow, of Tucker, Ark.; Mrs. W. Morris and daughter, of Helena, Ark., were killed. Mrs. S. D. Morris and the child of Mrs. Jas. Lester were fatally injured. Several other passengers were badly hurt.

The Hamilton Scandal.

HAMILTON, June 29.—James Balfour, politician, and his wife, Mrs. Balfour, have been examined in the alimony suit of Balfour vs. Balfour. Mrs. Balfour admitted the charges of adultery with the stable boy and gave full particulars of the affair. Mr. Balfour will take steps to secure a divorce.

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Great Ovation to the Veteran Ex-Premier

On His Way from Hawarden to Midlothian.

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GLADSTONE AT EDINBURGH.

LONDON, June 30.—The Earl of Rosebery met Mr. Gladstone and party upon their arrival in Edinburgh. The route to Dalmeny Park, the Earl's country seat, where Mr. Gladstone is a guest, was lined with an enthusiastic crowd and the progress of Mr. Gladstone from the station to the park was one long ovation. Addresses were presented to Mr. Gladstone at the various junction stations en route to Edinburgh. To each of these testimonials Mr. Gladstone replied with a brief address, which he delivered from a window of the carriage in which he was traveling. The crowds of his admirers who thronged about the stations received him with rapturous applause, and in every instance Mr. Gladstone was heartily cheered until the train had rolled from the depot.

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STANLEY AND DARKEST LAMBETH.

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TRAGEDY, FEDERATION AND FIGHTING.

Mr. J. C. Williams, a candidate for the Truro-Holston division of Cornwall, speaking at Falmouth recently, said: A gentleman wrote to him asking his views on Imperial Federation. In a district such as that, associated as it was most intimately with foreign trade and their stupendous empire all over the world, the question must be one of more or less direct interest. But it was a very hard question to answer, whether he was in favor or not of Imperial Federation; because no one, as far as he had been able to see, had yet devised a distinct scheme, and one hardly knew what he was answering. If any scheme could be arranged by which they might be drawn closer to their colonies, and find themselves men in a position to protect, then as an Englishman it must have his very strongest sympathy. (Applause.) But he saw very great difficulties. As far as he was concerned, he should hesitate to take other than a scientific measure for protection. To the idea of Imperial Federation in the abstract he was most favorable, though he saw considerable difficulty in getting Canadians, New Zealanders, etc., to fight Russians on the Indian frontier, as it must lead (if it led to anything) to an offensive and defensive alliance."

SCENES IN IRISH MEETINGS.

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An indescribable uproar followed. Father Dehan asked the anti-Parnellites to throw the Parnellites out of the meeting room. None of the anti-Parnellites ventured to carry out this request and the meeting adjourned.

The Dublin Independent (Parnellite) says if any laymen used such language as did Father Dehan he would be heartily whipped. The people, it adds, have endured these priestly indecencies too long, and will put a speedy end to them if Archbishop Walsh does not.

WELCOMED BY HIS FLOCK.

Rev. J. C. Antiff and Wife Introduced to the Congregation—Reports from the Several Organizations.

The reception to the newly-appointed pastor of Dundas Street Center Methodist Church, J. C. Antiff, D.D., took place last evening and proved a pleasant and enjoyable affair. The chair was taken by Mr. Isaac Webster, who, after a few opening remarks, introduced the various sketches of the several organizations of the church were represented by the following in a short address, viz.: Young Ladies' Mission Circle, Miss E. L. Yates; Women's Missionary Society, Mrs. J. H. McMeekin; Boys' Club, Mr. Fred Darch; Epworth League, Mr. J. N. Udy; Sabbath school, Mr. D. A. McDermid; class leaders, Mr. W. Bowman; choir, Mr. W. J. Birks; superannuated ministers, Rev. J. G. Laird; general church work, Col. Lewis. Happy addresses were also given by Rev. Geo. Boyd and Rev. A. C. Crews.

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MORNING, NOON, NIGHT.

For useless treatment.

Remember it costs nothing whatever to consult these eminent gentlemen, and therefore the most humble in circumstances can have the benefit of their skill and experience.

b

Police headquarters.—The helmet.

Strong butter.—An eight-year-old ram.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, sarache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.



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A recent discovery by another physician. Successfully used weekly by thousands of LAMBS. Is the only remedy for safety and reliable medicine. He was an unprincipled druggist who put inferior medicine in place of this. Ask for the COTTON ROOT COMPOUND. Take one or two capsules three and three times a day. Put postage stamps in letter and we will send you by return mail. Published particular instructions in envelope, to be sent only to the FORD LUMBER COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Building Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. Sold in London and everywhere else at wholesale and retail druggists.

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God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—[BROWNING.]

London, Thursday, June 30.

DOMINION DAY.

Domination Day will be observed as a general holiday throughout Canada tomorrow. Some men will talk a good deal, but the great majority of us will be contented with timely reflections. Canada as a Confederation has now existed for 25 years. Our system of government is, or ought to be, a co-partnership, in which we all have a share, while our Governments are the trustees of the common heritage, bound to administer it to the best possible advantage. In every well-regulated business there comes a time for stock-taking. The present period in the history of this country may be most appropriately turned to account to discover whether or not we have made the best possible use of our opportunities and resources as a country. It is easy for an office-holder or for a blind politician to shut his eyes to facts and engage in drawing rosette pictures; but the sensible Canadian, while disclaiming even an approach to pessimism, will be inclined to take an intensely practical view of the matter, and to face every phase of the national situation that is presented to him.

It is universally admitted that Canada is a country of magnificent natural resources, in farm, forest, and mine. No one can deny that the Canadian type of manhood is not one of the best, or that the native of this northern clime does not take a front rank with competitors either at home or abroad. With all these advantages in our favor, it is proved by the census that the increase in our population in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in the last ten years is less by 100,000 than the increase in the one State of Michigan, and is not half the increase in other States in the Union. The present is a good time to reflect on the cause of this difference.

Why did our population only increase 600,000 during the last ten years, while the Dominion Government returns show that the Canadian taxpayer paid millions of good Canadian dollars to induce 800,000 old world emigrants to come here?

Why, if the conditions of taxation are equitable in Canada, should our young men flock to the United States at the rate of 100,000 a year? We have better soil than our neighbors, and very rich undeveloped resources. What have we to show for the enormous increase of the national debt that is destined to more and more seriously handicap us in the race with our neighbors in the States?

How can a healthy public opinion be cultivated when the rulers at Ottawa teach that everything is fair in political warfare, so long as they gain a party advantage?

Is national prosperity promoted by the suppression of inquiry into the gravest charges of wrong-doing in high places? These and other pertinent queries may well be put to himself and answered by every self-respecting Canadian at this stage. If people are contented to live in a fool's paradise, while the resources of the country are frittered away, and the standard of national honor is lowered, as it has been through recent decrees by Parliament, can they not hope to see Canada achieve that position of eminence and of prosperity that ought to be hers. Let no one be mistaken on that point.

LET US PULL TOGETHER.
Robert Johnson, director of the Colonial College, England, in the United Service Magazine thus sets forward the future of our race:

"Looking forward but a few short years, is not the following a forecast? Can we not see the great English family occupying the whole of North America, Australia, New Zealand, a great part of South Africa, and many other parts of the world as well? In America, Canada and the United States, hand joined in hand, command alike the Atlantic and the Pacific. The United States of Australia and New Zealand, and the United States of South Africa command the Indian and the Southern seas, while all are united in firm and indissoluble alliance with the mother land from which they sprang, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and England. Thus strong in the north and in the south, in the east and in the west, this confederation of a race which has ever been in the van of political, social and religious freedom, may work out a glorious mission and keep the peace of the world."

It is a glorious prospect! Are not the men who constantly endeavor to magnify the differences between the several sections of the English-speaking people, and to keep them as wide apart as possible, the enemies of the race?

The sixth annual convention of the Prohibition party is in session at Cincinnati.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE GREAT COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

The Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, assembled in London, Eng., have voted down the resolution proposed by Sir Charles Tupper in favor of what is known as preferential trade relations between the British Empire and the colonies. The vote stood 34 for the proposition to 78 against.

The congress is a representative assembly, and the decision of its members against the revival of so-called "protective" taxes, even in their mildest shape, is a fitting answer to those who have been asserting that both Great Britain and the colonies were favorable to this retrograde step.

When Lord Salisbury delivered his famous speech at Hastings he suggested that it might be well to collect high duties on luxuries imported into Great Britain from countries that imposed duties on imports from Great Britain. The supporters of the scheme now rejected by the Congress of Chambers of Commerce professed to find in this suggestion a hint that Lord Salisbury was a convert to Howard Vincent's preferential trade fad, and there was much rejoicing. But they were happy prematurely. Lord Salisbury at once instructed his secretary to disclaim the construction put upon his speeches in these terms:

"FOREIGN OFFICE, June 8, 1892.
"I have to point out that on the occasion referred to, March 12, 1888, on which Lord Salisbury spoke, two peers had recommended the imposition of a duty on foreign corn as a remedy for agricultural depression in this country, and that Lord Salisbury in 1888, as at Hastings in 1892, declared this to be impossible."

Then, in answer to the charge made against him that "he advocated protection and the increasing of the price of food and the people's food," his lordship addressed the following reply to a Conservative member of Parliament:

"This is absolutely untrue. Either Capt. Fenwick has not read Lord Salisbury's speech at Hastings or he is guilty of deliberate misrepresentation. Lord Salisbury expressly stated that the price of food and raw materials must not be raised, but that duties might be placed on articles of luxury consumption to enable this country to maintain her right of access to foreign markets."

And that there might be no mistaking the position of the British Government on the question, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, a member of the Salisbury Administration, a couple of weeks ago repudiated the view that a system of discriminating duties against all products not grown in the colonies would be in the interests of Great Britain, and that in the strongest possible terms. Replying to the proposition that Britain should enter into an arrangement of this kind with Canada, Lord Balfour said:

"He desired to speak with the greatest respect of the resolution of the Parliament that it was for the Government of this country to judge for itself what was for the benefit of this country. He must confess that, in his opinion, to attempt to carry into effect the policy foreshadowed would most certainly involve us in very great practical difficulties. It would certainly involve us in freeing ourselves from engagements which were of very great value to the people of this country. He did not think it would be possible to free ourselves from the whole of our treaty engagements with the whole of our commercial matters, which were very numerous and important, particularly with the Zollverein. If such an engagement was entered into, it would be entered into with Canada, Canada would expect to get some advantage on the articles with which she supplied this country—corn, meat, wool and raw materials."

He attempted to give Canada a preference in regard to those articles it must involve us in a policy of protection with regard to them, which must be equally to the disadvantage to the country. It would be an import duty for the benefit of those who were engaged in the production of those articles in Canada. The noble earl stated that an import duty on wheat would not raise the price of bread in this country, but the figures and arguments used by the noble earl did not bring conviction to his mind. He believed that so long as two and two made four an import duty on certain articles would raise the price of those import articles on which the duty was imposed. He wished to say with all possible emphasis that the engagements which this country would be called on to break were of greater value to this country than benefit to be obtained by following the course urged upon them by the noble earl."

These are the views of the Conservative leaders. It need not be said that the Liberals are at one with their chief opponents on this question. John Morley speaks of his proposition now rejected by the great trade congress as "these charlatanism, these dupery, these quackeries," and Mr. Gladstone, in an interview, says: "In political affairs, I think progress has been almost wholly good. * * * In free trade, for instance, it has been entirely good. I look upon that with the most perfect complacency. They speak of the greed of competition, but the greed of competition is not to be compared with the greed of the monopolist. The greedy competitor at least shares his gains with the public; but the greed of the monopolist is the greed of the robber."

The fact of the matter is that there is no good groundwork or hope for the belief professed by Sir Charles Tupper that the people of Great Britain are about to cut off their noses to spite their faces, and the sooner Canadian "protectionists" recognize this fact the better. Sir Charles Tupper does not represent Canadian public opinion. His life since 1878 has been devoted to the buttressing of a system intended to render freedom of exchange as difficult as possible between Great Britain and Canada. He knows as well as any intelligent man in the Dominion that the British people will not return to high taxes on food and clothing to help the Canadian "protectionists" out of a hole. The British people look after their own interests, and the large majority of the members of the congress apparently entertain the view that in assuming this attitude the Britishers are right.

The preferential trade men in this country have hitherto advocated high taxes on British imports. We know that they are far more afraid of British com-

petition than they are of American. If there is any doubt on this subject, let the "Red Parlor" be polled. It would turn all its resources into play the moment any scheme was proposed to let Canadians buy cheap British cottons, linens, iron, or sugar. If Tupper and his associates were not as elated in the hands of men who profit by high taxation, Canada and Britain could immensely increase their trade with each other. But how can our producers make profitable sales to the motherland, if they are prevented by a high tax wall at the seaboard from taking British goods in payment?

"Had Edward Blake been in the Imperial Parliament last year," remarks the Canada Presbyterian, "London would have had three distinguished Canadians in prominent places—Dr. Donald Fraser and Dr. Munro Gibson in the pulpit, and Mr. Blake in the House of Commons. Canada seems to be a good country for men of brains and eloquence to emigrate from. What can the reason be? Are our ideas on church matters so narrow and contracted and our congregations so exacting that men like Dr. Gibson and Dr. Donald Fraser escape when they get a chance? In our political life so nasty that men like Edward Blake cannot endure it? A prolonged diet of self-examination on these points would not do us any harm."

WHY THIS INTIMIDATION?

As there are no other Dominion Day engagements in London outside the ceremony of unfurling the flag on Victoria Park, the event will doubtless be largely attended both by children and parents. But it is doubtful if the objects which the promoters of the flag demonstration have in view will be advanced by the recent action of a section of the Board of School Trustees. Hitherto, the belief has been entertained that a teacher was hired to perform certain duties during school hours and that after these were accomplished he was a free agent so long as he did nothing to impair his efficiency. The interpretation of a teacher's duty by a section of the school Board is altogether different. They claim that the teachers have no right to enjoy the public holiday as they please, but that they must be the obedient servants of the demonstrating trustees under a penalty. It is a piece of small potato tyranny for any trustee to hold the threat of reduction of salary over a teacher who may be opposed, as many parents are, to turning the half of the national holiday into a time of work for themselves and their pupils. If it gets abroad that the demonstration is not voluntary, but enforced—carried out by the teachers because some men "dressed in a little brief authority" threaten teachers with financial loss if they choose to spend the holiday in some other way—what a satire the whole thing would prove!

DEATH OF HON. JOHN ROBSON.

A cablegram has been received announcing the death of Hon. John Robson, Premier of British Columbia. Deceased was in poor health when he left Victoria on an official trip to England, but his condition was improved by the ocean voyage. The news of his death has, therefore, greatly shocked his many friends throughout the country. Hon. Mr. Robson was a son of the late John Robson, of Sarnia, who came to Canada in 1820. He was born in Perth and educated at the grammar school there. Coming west, he married Susan, daughter of the late Capt. John Longworth, of Goderich. He emigrated to British Columbia in 1859, and grew up with the country as one of its pioneer newspaper publishers. He was a legislative council when the Province entered Confederation, and subsequently a member of various Provincial Governments. For some years he has been Premier of the Province. Deceased was a Liberal. He was in the 68th year of his age.

OPINION: "ALL SORTS."

CANADIANS FIRST.
[Kingston Whig.]

The London Advertiser is out in favor of Canada appointing her chief of militia force from among the military men of one country, thereby ending the notion that there is no one in Canada far enough advanced for the job. What's the matter with Canada appointing a Canadian as Governor-General? He might not be a lord or marquis, but he could do as he is told and go fishing just the same.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN ADVERTISERS.

[New York Recorder.]
Stanley the explorer and his wife were mobbed on Friday in London; Joseph Chamberlain was pelted the same day with cabbage heads at Birmingham; Mr. O'Keefe, a home rule M.P., was welcomed with a riot at Limerick; Tim Healy has been assaulted at Dublin, and the miners who favor Sir Charles Dike have threatened to duck the fair Lady Somerset in a horsepond. All of which indicates that the Britishers are now talking politics to one another.

If such a list of brutalities were reported from this side of the water, how shocked the London Times would be as such evidences of our crude and imperfect civilization!

CAUTION!

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

E MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

THEY WILL STRIKE!

Nearly 60,000 Men Involved in the Iron Workers' Trouble.

Coal Valley Girls Mustn't Talk to Soldiers—Bloomington (Ill.) Printers Protest Against the Candidacy of Whitelaw Reid—Miscellaneous Labor Notes.

It is now evident that a strike of Pennsylvania iron men is inevitable. Should all the firms that have refused to sign the scale of the Amalgamated Association remain firm, 60 mills and from 35,000 to 45,000 men will be involved. Officials of the Amalgamated Association were on Monday notified that "every iron man in the employ of the Carnegie steel works at Homestead would be discharged on July 1." The Amalgamated officials at once gave orders that the information should be guarded secretly until it is finally confirmed by the members of the firm themselves. It is understood that at a special meeting of the officials of the Carnegie interests it was decided that every iron man in the employ of the firm at the Homestead works, from the highest down to the lowest laborer, will be paid off in full on July 1 and discharged at once. The present scale expires on the 30th inst., and it is asserted the firm has determined to run the mill non-union thereafter.

A dispatch from McKeesport, Pa., says: The National rolling mills of the National Tube Works Company at this point and all of the employees made an arrangement of mutual satisfaction to-day to govern the operations at this point for the ensuing year. The national rolling mills and forges will be shut down for stock-taking and repairs during the entire week beginning July 4. Over 2,000 men are interested.

CURIOUS SOCIAL SITUATION.
A curious social situation exists in Coal Valley, Tenn., and as a result scores of respectable girls are estranged and boycotted. It grows out of the presence of State troops to protect the convicts working in the mines. The feeling grew so bitter that any girl seen talking to or walking with a soldier is instantly ostracized. She is refused admission to any social circle and is snubbed on the streets and in stores. A minister who persisted in preaching to the convicts was boycotted into abject poverty.

CLEVELAND'S STREET CAR STRIKE.
The East Cleveland Street Railway Company has started cars under police protection. Four officers guard each car and 250 others are stationed at places along the line. The Broadway and Newburg Company will not undertake to move cars until the success of the East Cleveland is assured. A committee of the employees of the Brooklyn electric line was appointed to make a demand for 20 cents an hour for all men. Manager Johnson declined to confer with the committee. He says his men are satisfied. It was decided that if the demand was refused the Brooklyn men would strike.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE AFFAIR.
It was rumored at the New York Central Labor Union yesterday that charges would be preferred soon against President Kenny, of Typographical Union No. 6, on account of his action in promising the support of the union to Whitelaw Reid, the Republican nominee for Vice-President. Although Wm. Brennan, a union man, has been foreman of the Tribune composing room since last Tuesday, no change of any kind has been made in the personnel, and to those who have sounded him on the subject Mr. Brennan has made no evasive replies or none at all. The printers who belong to "Big Six" are nonplussed by Brennan's inaction. Unless by the next regular meeting on July 3 the Tribune has been made a thorough union office it is almost certain that the union will repudiate the negotiations of its committee and refuse to accept the Tribune on any terms. At least, that seems to be the general sentiment now.

WHITELAW REID CRUISED.
Typographical Union No. 124, of Bloomington, Ill., in regular meeting on Sunday afternoon, took action on the nomination of W. Whitelaw Reid, the Republican vice-presidential candidate. This union is the first to take official action. Its membership is about equally divided politically, and the resolutions which were introduced and passed were introduced by A. S. Bickerton, a life-long Republican. The preamble recites the fact of Mr. Reid's nomination; that for twenty years prior to that event he had been unalterably and unreasonably opposed to the employment of printing establishments; and that in precept and practice he has been a cruel and ever-active foe to organized labor; therefore "Resolved by Typographical Union No. 124, of Bloomington, Ill., in regular meeting assembled, that as a non-partisan organization it does not feel the humiliation and affront put upon organized labor, and especially on typographical unionism by the high honor bestowed upon one of its most persistent and aggressive opponents by one of the great political parties of the United States."

of its existence as an honorable and law-abiding institution of this free country, this union feels it to be a duty to protest, and it does solemnly protest. It therefore nominates for and elects to high office and exalted position of avowed enemies to organized labor as personified in Whitelaw Reid, candidate or Vice-President of the United States."

A THREATENING SITUATION.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 29.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon the seventeenth convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, adjourned sine die, the organization having approved the work done by its representatives. The adjournment begins from this date, and the day of the next two weeks will tell the tale. The situation right on the eve of the great shut-down is threatening.

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS.
A special from Homestead, Pa., says: The intense feeling of the workmen at the Homestead steel works of Carnegie, which has been heretofore well controlled, has at last broken well controlled, and there were numerous hostile and exciting demonstrations on their part. H. C. Frick, Wm. McElroon and several others were hanged in the effigy in the mill on electric light poles. When James Dinkey, chief of the electrical department, climbed the poles to cut down the effigy of Mr. Frick the workmen turned as a defense for the plant and prepared to beat a hasty retreat. Wm. McElroon is chief of the steel works police. To-night Jas. McNeely, a policeman supposed to be in the employ of the Carnegie Company, was arrested, charged with carrying concealed weapons. All the Carnegie works here have shut down except the beam mill, and the idle workmen are patrolling the streets of the town on the lookout for "sneaks."

LABOR NOTES.
The New York Republicans have formally "ratified" their ticket.—(Atlanta Journal. The Allentown (Pa.) rolling mills have reduced puddlers' wages from \$3.80 to \$3.30 per ton and pay of other employees except

laborers proportionately. Three hundred men are affected.

Chauncey D. is right about the nomination of Reid. He is a working man a fine character, even by our scores, and they'll do St. Louis Republic.

The Canal Street Bridge Case.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The Canal street bridge was loaded on scows yesterday afternoon and moved away. This ends a great fight of the marine interest for Government control of the Chicago River and is a great victory for marine interests.

THIRTY YEARS.

Johnston, N. B., March 11, 1889.

"I was troubled for thirty years with pains in my side, which increased and became very bad. I used

ST. JACOBS OIL

and completely cured. I give it all praise."

MRS. WM. RYDER.

ALL RIGHT ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

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All Sizes from 34 to 46 Inches. All the Latest Fabrics and Designs.

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Of the Highest Quality and Purity, made by the Latest Processes, and the Newest and Best Machinery, not Surpassed Anywhere.

LUMPSUGAR, in 50 and 100 lb boxes.
"CROWN" GRANULATED, Special brand, the finest which can be made.
EXTRA GRANULATED, very Superior Quality.
"CREAM" SUGARS, (not dried).
"YELLOW" SUGARS of all Grades and Standards.
SYRUPS of all Grades in Barrels and half Barrels.
SOLE MAKERS of high class Syrups in tins, 2 pounds and 8 pounds each.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY! WE MUST HAVE IT.
In order to obtain it once we are offering the best and newest stock of Furniture in the city at less than wholesale price. Come one. Come all. You may never have such a chance for bargains again.

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Opposite Market House. Telephone No. 419.

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An invaluable food for all who need strong nourishment in an easily-digested form.

DR. LAROE'S COTTON ROOT PILLS.

Safe and absolutely pure, the most powerful Female Regulator known. The only safe and reliable pill for sale. Ladies ask your druggist for Laroe's Star and Crescent Brand. Take no other kind. Guaranteed to relieve suppressed menstruations. Sold by all reliable Druggists, or Postpaid on receipt of price. American Pill Company, Detroit, Michigan.

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