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THIRTEENTH YEAR — TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14 1893. — ONE CENT

MEMBERS' RELIGIOUS TONE.

DEBATE ON THE QUESTION OF SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

It Arose From a Resolution By Mr. Charlton in Connection With Canada's Exhibit at the World's Fair—The Treaty With France is Not Satisfactory and Will Be Shelved.

OTTAWA, March 13.—After routine Mr. Laurier asked whether a returning officer had been appointed for Vaudreuil, and was informed by Mr. Foster that the same officer who acted at last election had been reappointed, and the writ had been issued. Nomination on 5th, polling on 12th of April.

In reply to Mr. Edgar's question about the evidence in the Caron commission Mr. Costigan said that the evidence was printed and had been distributed. The exhibits were being printed and would be ready as soon as possible.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:

Relating to the Canada Life Assurance Company.

To incorporate the Woodmen of the World.

To revive and amend the act to incorporate the Equity Insurance Company and to change the name to St. Lawrence Insurance Company.

The following bills were read a second time and referred to committee:

To incorporate the North American Canal Company.

To incorporate the Canadian Gas Association.

To amend act respecting the Nova Scotia Permanent Benefit Building Society and Savings Fund.

On the motion for the second reading of the Divorce bill from the Senate for the relief of Martha Ballantyne, the House divided and the second reading was carried 72 for to 31 against. The bill was referred to Private Bills Committe, as were also the bills for the relief of James Balfour and Edmund H. Heward.

The notices of motion were run through, and those unopposed were carried.

Sunday Observance.

Mr. Charlton then moved the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of this House the Canadian department of the Columbian Exhibition should be closed on Sunday, in accordance with British example at previous exhibitions, in deference to the Christian sentiment of the country and as a recognition of the duty resting upon an avowedly Christian people to refuse by official act to do violence to Christian principles, and to decline to lend aid or countenance to any course that will deprive official, caretaker or laborer of Christian liberties or privileges, or will invite or compel any class of the population to violate divine requirements relating to the observance of the Lord's Day as a day of rest."

Mr. Charlton spoke at some length in support of his motion, claiming that the opening of the exhibition on Sunday was opposed to the Christian sentiment of the people of Canada. He did not want to leave the matter to the Government, but desired to have an expression of opinion from the House.

Mr. McMullen thought it would be a national disgrace if the Canadian section was open on Sunday.

Mr. Amyot said Sunday was the only day on which workingmen would have an opportunity of visiting the exhibition, and they ought to have an opportunity of doing so.

Must Be Sunday Labor.

Mr. Maclean said that while he might lay himself open to the charge of being a Sabbath breaker, he nevertheless held that this was a case that when in Rome do as the Romans do. The mover of the resolution had said it was in the interest of the workingman. The speaker was just as much a friend of the workingman as Mr. Charlton. Yet he recognized that with the increasing complexities of civilization there must be more or less Sunday labor, and therefore a law ought to be passed declaring that no man should be compelled to work more than six days out of seven, and he would support a law to that end if introduced by Mr. Charlton. Great companies who had to inflict Sunday labor on their hands did in many cases, and ought to in all, increase their number of hands by one-sixth and compel one-seventh to knock off every day. In this way they give all a day of rest. This was the practical philanthropic view of the question.

The question of Sunday cars had been up in Toronto not long ago and 10,000 of the voters of that city, including the Anglican Bishop and the Roman Catholic Archbishop, had, with other clergymen, voted for it and 14,000 against it. Next time it came up it would carry.

Many good men had favored the opening of the exhibition on Sundays. He was not ashamed to admit that he had spent Sundays in the museums and picture galleries of Europe, and a few months ago he was in Chicago and spent a profitable Sunday afternoon in the new art gallery there. The feeling of many of the best people of Chicago was that if the exhibition was closed on Sundays the people would go to saloons and beer gardens instead. [Hear, hear.] It was not necessary for us to take any stand at present, but to leave the matter in the hands of the Government and see what Great Britain and the other colonies did.

Not For Canada To Say.

Mr. Foster would like to say a few words before the vote was taken. The practical side of the question was in regard to Sunday labor in connection with the many businesses and different kinds of labor, such as the running of trains and the different lines of travel whilst the exhibition was in progress. But Canada was not the manager of the exhibition. The exhibition was held and entirely within the control of the United States. Those who went there were invited to exhibit their different articles. As to whether it would be open or closed purely depended on the United States. It might very well be that the result which the United States will arrive at will be opposed to by some, but that will not affect the conduct of the United States. Whether the exhibition remained closed or open on the Sabbath would be determined alone by the United States. Those trains would go there and the labor would go on just the same no matter how the Canadian Parliament might protest or not protest. The only thing Canada could do was to close the Canadian department, and that was of no effect so far as labor was concerned.

But before referring to that he would like to have a word to say in respect to those who favored the exhibition being open on Sunday. There were those who favored such buildings being open on Sunday who were just as good men in every respect as those who wanted to see it closed; and he would not say one word against the latter. There was only a divergence of views between the two parties. Britain opened her galleries of art and museums to permit those who worked all the week days to visit the works of art and view the progress of the world. After all it was man who made his own temple. It was man's own frame of mind that constituted the good, and not the letter of the law or the enactment of a statute. He could go to the museum and his soul be elevated to God just as well as in a place of worship. He was not yielding to anyone for the worship of God and the observance of the Sabbath. Some of the noblest philanthrophists in the United States asked that the exhibition should be open on Sunday so that the triumphs of arts and sciences might be witnessed.

As to the Canadian department, after all, what was it? The Canadian building! He was entirely in favor of having it closed. But the exhibits of Canadians was everywhere separate. One section were alongside another particular exhibit of articles of the same kind from other countries. Canada could not close these. The only thing that could be done was to draw something over the Canadian section.

Guided by Great Britain.

What Great Britain would do was not known. He would suggest that the question should be left in the hands of the Government, which was as solicitous of the observance of the rights of Sabbath as any government was. Canada would be guided greatly by Great Britain in the matter. He suggested that, having made this explanation, Mr. Charlton withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Scriver was surprised to hear the Minister of Finance speaking in favor of the cultivation of the artistic æsthetic in preference to the religions.

Dr. Christie favored the resolution.

Mr. Daly moved the adjournment of the debate.

Sneaking and Cowardly.

Mr. Charlton characterized the course of those who favored the adjournment as sneaking and cowardly. [Cries of order.]

Mr. Speaker asked Mr. Charlon to withdraw the words, and the latter did so.

Mr. Maclean said that while the British Government at some previous exhibitions had kept their exhibit closed, they did so without any resolution of Parliament, like the one now submitted. Mr. Charlton said he was pained at the prospect of Sabbath desecration. He (Mr. Maclean) had too been pained when he had heard that hon. gentleman charged in this House with running his tugboats on Sunday and who had not seen his way to repudiating the charge. Mr. Charlton had said that to open the exhibition on Sunday would permit of large excursions of workingmen and all the riff-raff, all pandemonium, would be let loose. In other words, this professed friend of labor was now characterizing workingmen as of pandemonium. Mr. Charlton had spoken a great deal in this House against reduction of trade. Mr. Maclean hoped that Mr. Charlton would be heard less hereafter advocating restriction of morals and heard often in support of reduction of trade.

A Division.

After some further discussion the members were called in, and the House divided on Hon. Mr. Daly's amendment, which was carried, 76 for to 34 against.

Mr. O'Brien voted with the Opposition and Messrs Bechard, Leduc and Mignault, Liberals, with the Government.

Cheese and Speeches.

After recess Mr. Reid moved his resolution, That in the opinion of this House cheese, the product and manufacture of any foreign country, should not be admitted for entry or in transit unless the name of the country is plainly marked, stamped, branded or labelled in legible letters, both on each cheese and box containing the same, so as to indicate the country of its origin.

Mr. Reid spoke at some length in support of his motion, pointing out the injury which was being done to Canadian cheese by American cheese being marked as Canadian and shipped through Canada.

After some discussion Hon. Mr. Foster pointed out the difficulty there would be in interfering with goods passing through in transit, and the motion was finally withdrawn.

The French Treaty.

Just before the adjournment Mr. Foster made some explanation of the new French treaty. By the French Tariff Act of 1892 the tariff was entirely reconstructed and all existing tariffs were practically abolished. Maximum and minimum tariffs are provided, but, so far as Canada is concerned, the minimum tariff is as high as the old tariff under which Canadian goods were admitted. Mr. Foster's explanation was lucid, but it looked as if most of the advantages were on the side of France, and after Mr. Foster's statement that he would not ask for the ratification of the treaty this year, it looks very much as if it would not be ratified at all.

Mr. Laurier pointed out that under the proposed treaty France was to get all the advantages under this treaty that were accorded to any other country under a subsequent treaty and, therefore, if we negotiated a treaty with the United States France would get the same benefits.

Mr. Foster replied that in that case it could be cancelled on a year's notice.

Mr. Maclean pointed out that the most serious objection to the treaty was that the Canadian industry most vitally affected had not been consulted in the matter. He referred to the native wine industry, now a large interest in the Niagara peninsula, in the St. Clair peninsula and in Pelee Island. Last week he had met a large deputation of these men in Toronto, and now that they knew how they were to be affected they proposed to come to Ottawa and protest against a treaty which would drive sound native Canadian wines out of our own market in favor of trashy stuff made from prunes and drugs in France. He hoped hereafter, now that we had a department of Trade and Commerce, that the first thing undertaken in negotiating a treaty would be to ascertain how Canadian interests were affected.

The proposed treaty looks to-night like a "gone coon."

Nick Flourishes a Shillelah.

Mr. Davin is on the warpath after the Comptroller of Customs, and to-night gives notice that he will enquire on Wednesday whether the Comptroller of Customs is correctly reported as having said in the course of a speech at a banquet in Kingston on Friday that "our friends (meaning Orangemen in Ireland) over there will never submit. Britain may cast them out, but if she does she has no right to look for their further allegiance. They are preparing for action. Their unalterable determination is never to submit to Home Rule, and they will have the sympathy of the Orangemen in Canada. Aye, more than sympathy, they shall have our active aid if that active aid be necessary. We shall be unworthy of our ancestors if we fail in our duty in such a crisis."

Mr. George Taylor, chief Conservative Whip, received a letter to-day from Sir John Thompson dated at New York on Friday, in which he says:

"We were all delighted at the splendid send-off which we had on leaving Ottawa. Nothing could have been finer. When we saw the decorations of the car and the abundance of beautiful flowers we realized more than ever before the pleasure it is to serve the country with so noble-hearted a set of men."

Bench Shiftings.

The vacancy in the county court judgeship in Welland has been filled by the appointment of Mr. W. Fitzgerald, Q.C., of London.

The resignation of Judge Kingsmill, which was tendered some time ago, has been accepted, to take effect on April 1, on which date he will be succeeded by Junior Judge William Barrett of Bruce.

Mr. A. R. Klein, Q.C., of Walkerton, has been appointed junior judge, to take effect on April 1.

A BUSY NIGHT IN COUNCIL.

HEWITT'S ADVERTISING SCHEME PASSES.

Important Letter From the Street Railway Co.—The Frittie Award Matter Finally Disposed of—Will Petition For a Prohibition Plebiscite—Rushing the Ashbridge Bay Improvements.

At the meeting of the council last evening communications were received from:

The Aged Woman's Home, asking for a grant in aid of the building fund of that institution.

The chief inspector of the Health Department declaring the Toronto Jail to be in an unsanitary condition.

Messrs. Louis F. Heyd & Co., claiming compensation on behalf of Mr. Edward Dunn for damages sustained by reason of a defective sewer in connection with 18 Givens-street.

Clarkson Ince, suggesting that the city call upon the Ontario Government to beautify the Queen's Park.

F. G. Roberts, asking that he be granted a license to run a lottery in the city similar to the contest carried on by an evening city paper.

Street Railway Affairs.

The Toronto Railway Company, calling attention to the fact that City Engineer Jennings had answered in reply to a direct question that the permanently formed roadways in the city were King-street, from Dufferin to top of easterly incline of the subway; Bloor-street, from Yonge to Sherbourne, and Sherbourne, from King to Bloor. The company had acted in good faith upon this information and the tender was made and the contract accepted upon this statement of the City Engineer. After the appointment of E. H. Keating, the present City Engineer, a claim was made by him that pavements on other streets were permanently formed roadways. The report in part ran as follows:

"I beg respectfully to advise you that the plans and contracts for the work to be carried out during the coming season cannot, in the opinion of the company, be cancelled by the proposed withdrawal by the engineer of his report without giving good cause to the company for large claims for loss and damage. The adoption of the report by council and the acceptance by the company make the contract for the work for the summer, and the engineer has no power to change the bargan which has been made; and the company feel aggrieved that any attempt should be made to interfere with this bargain, and to cause a complete block of the changes from the horse car to the electric service during the coming summer."

Suit for Half a Million.

"I do not wish to give any notice in advance of litigation, which I fear must inevitably follow any attempt to change the agreement between the city and the company for the work of the current year, but I wish the city to realize that if the report which has been passed by the council should be revoked by the council in the face of this protest, and I understand that it will require a two-third vote of the council to do so, that our company will challenge by litigation any power to revoke the agreement, and will commence proceedings against the city, and if the position of the company should be maintained in the litigation under the original or this agreement it would be entitled to, and would claim, damages against the city which it will be difficult to estimate, but which might approximate a half million of dollars.

The Company Willing to Pay if Liable.

"If the city intends to try to cancel the agreement for the work of the coming season I can see no way out of the most expensive and protracted litigation, and the public will suffer the inconvenience, but if the city want to carry out the agreement, and it is only a question of means of raising the money for making the changes; and providing for fair trial of the question of liability, I am satisfied that an acceptable arrangement can be made which will provide for public interest in accordance with the terms of the report and the acceptance of it, and provide for the immediate prosecution of the work on the understanding that the company will pay for it if it be legally liable to do so."

The communications were not dealt with, but laid on the table.

Ashbridge Bay Improvements.

Ald. Leslie, Hallam, Hill, McMurrich, Burns, Lamb, Saunders, Small and the Mayor will form a deputation to the Attorney-General for the purpose of obtaining legislation to authorize the issue of debentures to defray the cost of improving the condition of Ashbridge's Bay.

The Court of Revision for 1893 will be composed of Ald. Carlyle, Hewitt, George Verral, Murray and Jolliffe.

Ald. Saunders' motion to the effect "That as the council of the Board of Trade had in the commercial interests of the city declared their strong opposition to further Government aid to the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway and have solicited the co-operation of this council that it be resolved that the council appoint Ald. Crawford, Lamb, Burns, Bell and the mover to advise with the council of the Board of Trade and take such action as may be necessary to prevent any diversion of the trade and commerce of this portion of the province," was carried.

Ald. Crawford, Saunders and Lynd were appointed to the Board of Management of the Industrial Schools Association of Toronto.

Will Petition For a Plebiscite.

When the question of the council's signing the petition to the Legislature by the Dominion Alliance for a plebiscite on the question of prohibition came up for discussion Ald. Davies spoke strongly against the council appending its signature to such a document. Ald. Carlyle and Jolliffe, however, spoke so strongly on the temperance question as to carry the point.

The Frittie Award.

The Frittie award case once more furnished a fruitful bone of contention and for over half an hour the council discussed the question throughout its dreary length. The Parks and Gardens Committee's report to the effect that Mrs. Frittie be offered, without prejudice, the sum of $55,000 in cash for a conveyance in form satisfactory to the City Solicitor, of all the lands in any way referred to in Judge Morgan's award, such lands to be conveyed to the city free from all encumbrances, and to be held by the city for park purposes, was amended on motion of Ald. Saunders by adding the following after the word purposes: "Until such time as legislation is obtained empowering the city to dispose of the same or any portion thereof as the council may feel disposed."

Mr. William Roaf was appointed to take the place of James B. Boustead, resigned, on the High School Board, and Mr. John Lewis will take the place of Mr. J. M. Crowly, deceased.

$10,000 for Booming the City.

Ald. Hewitt was successful in getting the report of his committee through council, and was also fortunate enough to receive permission for his special committee and the chairman of the Executive to wait on the Attorney-General with the object of obtaining legislation to legalize the appropriation of $10,000 for the purpose of advertising Toronto at the World's Fair.

The report of the Works Committee recommending that the tender for the 36-inch main be awarded the St. Lawrence foundry was passed without a dissenting voice.

"HEGGY-TIGGY-TEGGY."

The Trial of the Bennett Gang Still in Progress—The Robbery of the Home Savings Company.

Crown Attorney Dewart intended to go on with the trial of the Bennett gang for the robbery of Roberts' jewelery store at the sessions yesterday, but Mr. Roberts was ill in bed, and that case had to be postponed till to-day.

Mr. Du Vernet took rather a strange ground when it was decided that the Home Savings case should be gone into. He said none of the jurymen who had acted in the Davis case should be allowed to try this case. Judge Macdougall said he knew of no precedent and that the court could not sustain the objection merely to humor the prisoners.

There is a rule in court that each prisoner may challenge 12 jurymen. The three prisoners in this case would, therefore, be able to challenge 36 and thus prevent any jury from being empanelled. To avoid this the prisoners had to be tried separately. The trial of Edward Archer was proceeded with. Crown Attorney Dewart challenged two jurymen and Mr. Du Vernet ten. Then the evidence already given to the public through the medium of these columns was tediously elicited.

William Norris, who last week admitted complicity in the Davis robbery, was put in the box and proceeded to "give away" his pals. He told in detail how the four had taken turns to watch the bank and how his courage failed when the "job" was finally attempted. Norris admitted that Detective Slemin had correctly reported the conversation in the Police Station. He said he had used the strange language and explained that the word "heggy-tiggy-teggy" meant "detective." His wife had advised him to tell the truth about the case.

No evidence was put in by the defence. The addresses of the counsel were brief reviews of the evidence, special attention being given by both to those parts which seemed to point to the guilt of the prisoner.

While the jury were out the prisoners were locked up in the cell and entertained the constable by their truly artistic rendering of "Little Boy Blue." The jury found Edward Archer "not guilty."

More Probably Lord Aberdeen.

LONDON, March 13.—A statement is published here that Lord Brassey has been offered the post of Governor-General for the Dominion of Canada. It, however, does not come from an official source and not much importance is attached to it. The rumor probably arises from a confusion of the governorships of Canada and Australia, for Lord Brassey is something more than a possibility for the latter position.

To Fortify Esquimalt.

LONDON, March 13.—There is considerable satisfaction expressed at the statement of the Right Hon. H. C. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, in the House of Commons that the defenceless state of the fortifications at Esquimalt will soon be remedied. The Canadian Government, he said, had offered to bear a proportion of the necessary expenditure, which the War Office deems very fair. This offer has been accepted, and the work of repairing the fortifications will proceed at once.

Home Rule Bill.

LONDON, March 13.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir William Vernon Harcourt announced that the second reading of the Irish Home Rule Bill would be postponed until after Easter. The announcement was received with cheers by the Opposition.

After a long discussion this evening the House of Commons rejected by a vote of 287 to 250 T. W. Russell's motion that the Evicted Tenants' Commission be impeached.

You Lie Perkins as a Scrapper.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 13.—Melville D. Landon, better known as Eli Perkins, was one of the passengers on a train leaving Chicago yesterday morning en route to this city. Shortly before leaving Chicago Mr. Landon began a heated argument with the porter of the car. The porter resented the remarks of Mr. Landon, and in the fight which followed the lecturer was badly bruised and disfigured. On arriving here the porter was discharged.

Our Motto.

We always Lead! We never Follow! Reliability commands and secures the applause of fair-minded men the world over, its distinguish. ing premises are unique in the home of the mechanic, in the mansion of the retired gentleman or in the palace of the monarch with the same respect alike in all. So what greater qualification can a firm possess than this? It is a test of honest purposes and high aims. One hundred dozen of black cashmere socks, high-spliced heels and toes, just received, which we will sell at 25c per pair. Bonner's, corner Yonge and Queen-streets. 246

For Fulfilment of Contract.

The Court of Appeal yesterday heard argument in the case of Huntley Bros. of Sutherland, England, against W. McCullough of Ottawa, and reserved judgment. The action was for damages for breach of contract to purchase 1000 tons of coal from the plaintiffs. Chief Justice Armour tried the action at Ottawa and dismissed it.

No more indigestion. Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti is an absolute cure. The genuine article has Tutti Frutti on each 5 cent package.

Suicided With a Sickle.

BRUSSELS, March 13.—Charles Mitchell, a well-to-do farmer on lot 13, concession six, Township of Morris, committed suicide Sunday evening by cutting his throat with a sickle. The act was committed half way between the house and barn. About three years ago he showed symptoms of insanity and was sent to the asylum, but recovered. He leaves a wife and family.

Dick & Wickson, architects, 170 Yonge-street. 246

Another Half Million.

"Board of Trade" Envelopes, and they are better than the last, 85 cents per thousand. H. M. Blight, 51 Yonge-street. 246

Local Jottings.

The Army and Navy Veterans meet to-night in Occident Hall.

Electric cars have commenced running in Queen-street west.

The liverymen are opposing the scheme to compel cab drivers to take out licenses.

George Sheard has taken out a permit for a $4500 building at the northeast corner of Yonge and McGill-streets.

Engineer Keating has left on a visit to the United States to enquire into the merits of crude petroleum as fuel.

The ice shove in the Don is beginning to subside, and Commissioner Jones anticipates no trouble.

At the meeting of the Public School Board Finance Committee yesterday afternoon the usual accounts were passed.

Mrs. Margaret L. Shepherd lectured on Romanism in the Bond-street Congregational Church last evening before a large audience.

STARVED TO DEATH.

Did This Woman Come to Her Death in Consequence of a Husband's Neglect?—An Inquest.

Mrs. F. J. Martin, 84 Northcote-avenue, died suddenly about 11 o'clock Sunday night under somewhat suspicious circumstances. The policeman on the beat was startled to see a man rush down the street in his night-clothes. Catching up to him, the man explained that his wife had taken a fit and that he was going for the doctor. Together they went to 9 Beaconsfield-avenue, the residence of Dr. J. O. Orr who, on arriving, found the woman cold, stark naked and dead. The room was squalid and bore the impress of the direst poverty—little furniture, and no clothing on the bed.

Martin, who is a man of dissipated habits, is designated in the directory as a laborer, but between his sprees follows the occupation of peddler. His story is that, having retired early, he woke up and missed his wife from his side. Reaching over the edge of the bed he felt her cold face. Becoming alarmed he hastened for a doctor. The body was taken to a neighboring undertaking establishment.

Coroner Orr was notified and opened an inquest, which was adjourned until 10 o'clock today at the Gladstone House, as there is suspicion of gross and criminal negligence on the husband's part.

Martin, the neighbors say, has not been working. Mrs. Martin was a sickly woman and three months ago a doctor paid her one visit, since which time she has had no medical attendance. The body of the dead woman is greatly emaciated and Coroner Orr is of the opinion that she died of starvation.

CRIME AND FOLLY.

The Product of the Detectives' Net the Past 24 Hours.

Fred C. Davis, the Bolton youth, who raised a $5 bill to $50 and attempted to pass it on a Queen-street dealer, pleaded guilty yesterday and was remanded until his parents arrive.

The adopted son of R. A. Eaton stole $5 from his foster parent. He will be sent to a reformatory.

Penlot Workman, a cash boy in the employ of Robert Simpson, embezzled $12.50 from his employer and fled to North Bay. He will be sentenced at the Police Court this morning.

For being disorderly on a Queen-street car William Bryan yesterday contributed $2 to the city exchequer.

Mrs. Helander Swaytzler, the Port Arthur woman seized with dementia while on a street car, has been remanded pending the arrival of her friends.

A third information has been sworn out against James French, the Church-street cigar dealer, for aggravated assault on Maud Thompson.

Katie Flynn, living at 175 Front-street east, paid a visit on Sunday afternoon to the servant of Mrs. J. Arkels, 229½ George-street. While there it is alleged she picked up a purse containing $7. Detective Harrison arrested Katie last night. The purse with $5 was found in a snow bank behind the house where she lives.

John Nelligan, 48 Duchess, was arrested last night on a warrant charging him with kicking a near neighbor, James Connolly. At the police station Nelligan acted so strangely as to appear insane.

GATHERING OF THE CLAN.

The Macleans Will Do Homage to Their Reigning Chieftain.

The city directory contains the names of some 140 Macleans or McLeans, male and female. It will interest many of them to know that the hereditary chief of the clan is Sir Fitzroy D. Maclean, Bart., and that he is to be grand mogul at a gathering of the family in Chicago during the World's Fair. The idea originated in Chicago, where the members of the clan resident there met last week, and decided to invite Sir Fitzroy to meet his clansmen in America, the date of the gathering being from June 11 to 15. Lady Fitzroy Maclean will also be present. A committee has been appointed to secure a suitable banquet room at a down town hotel, where the reception, banquet and ball can be given. There will be printed and distributed 3000 invitations to the Macleans to this entertainment. W. B. Maclean of the Conger Lumber Company of this city has charge of organizing the Macleans of Canada and bringing them to the entertainment.

The Cattle Schedule.

LONDON, March 13.—The question of the admission of Canadian cattle alive into Great Britain is still undecided.

Sir Charles Tupper is unceasing in his efforts to further the accomplishment of the Canadian Government's desires for an early admission.

But Mr. Herbert Gardiner, the President of the Local Board of Agriculture, is hampered by the extended opposition developed by the recent declaration of Mr. Chaplin on the matter.

While it has not yet become a burning party question, Mr. Gardiner still feels that he must act very cautiously.

Sir John Abbott Coming Home.

LONDON, March 13.—A special cable to The News correspondent in London, from Genoa, states that Sir John Abbott's health is not in a much better condition than when he first took up his residence in southern climes. In view of this the ex-Premier of Canada has decided to return to Canada almost immediately.

On March 22 he will leave Genoa and will embark on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm for New York. The doctors deem that quiet home treatment will be more efficacious now.

Young Tupper Presented.

LONDON, March 13.—Hon. C. H. Tupper, the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was to-day presented at the levee in St. James' Palace. He was presented to the Prince of Wales, acting on behalf of the Queen, by Lord Rosebery, in recognition of the young Canadian's appointment as the British agent on the Behring Sea Arbitration Board.

Sir Charles' Success.

LONDON, March 13.—The Evening Standard applauds Canada's efforts in the French treaty, the text of which has been published here. The paper says: "England may well feel some sort of envy at Sir Charles Tupper's success, and possibly some doubt in the wisdom of England's past generosity in giving away everything to France beforehand."

Young Stanley Improving.

LONDON, March 13.—The condition of Hon. Arthur Stanley continues to improve. Some traces of the fever yet remain, but the rheumatic affection is greatly decreased.

One of the most prominent physicians in Detroit writes: "Those who regularly drink 'Sprudel,' the celebrated mineral water from the Mount Clemens spring, will keep their systems in such condition that they need have little fear of contracting typhoid, scarlet fever or diphtheria."

It is bottled just as it flows from the earth, and every bottle is put up at the spring.

William Mara, sole agent, 79 Yonge-street. Telephone 1708.

To aid digestion and impart tone to the system use Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti. See that Tutti Frutti is on each package.

THE TRIALS HOLD INTEREST

DIZZY DISCLOSURES IN THE PANAMA CASE.

M. Bourgeois, Late Minister of Justice, Tries Hard To Sustain An Honest Front—He Asserts That the Charges Against Him Are Infamous Falsehoods—Lively Scenes in the Court.

PARIS, March 13.—M. Bourgeois, late Minister of Justice, took the stand, amid murmurs of excitement on the part of the audience. He emphatically repudiated all the insinuations contained in the evidence of Mme. Cottu. He denied having authorized any body to act in his behalf. He said that he had only permitted Mme. Cottu to see her husband from motives of humanity.

Judge Desjardines: Mme. Cottu has not said anything against you.

M. Bourgeois: I read the report of the trial and therefore I am here to deny the insinuations.

Judge Desjardines: The report was perhaps inaccurate.

The Advocate-General: If the personal character of M. Bourgeois had been called in question without my being able to defend it, I, who perhaps owe my place here to him, should not have hesitated to resign.

M. Bourgeois then resumed: I do not know what this new manœuvre means. I do not even wish to know, but I feel it my prejudice the disclosure of the truth and give rise to the idea that justice is not free. In leaving my office to protest I wished to say that I would not allow the accused to become accusers, nor the Minister of Justice himself to become accused.

Caused a Sensation.

These words, uttered with firmness and dignity, caused a manifest sensation in court and everybody looked at the defendants and their counsel to see the effect produced.

M. Barboux, rising, said: I do not forget that M. Bourgeois was only yesterday the Minister of Justice, and I ask him respectfully to say what manœuvres he alludes to.

M. Bourgeois, sternly: I do not know, but I am conscious of them.

M. Barboux: Nobody here doubted the sincerity of Mme. Cottu's evidence.

De Lesseps' Defiance.

Charles De Lesseps here arose and in a bold manner, in tones that rang through the court room, said: "M. Bourgeois attacked me a little while ago. Well, monsieur, here I am, face to face with you. What have you to say to me?"

De Lesseps folded his arms and looked defiantly at Bourgeois."

Judge Desjardines indignantly spoke up: I cannot allow these dialogues. The law must be recognized by all.

M. Bourgeois proceeded to reply in deliberate language to M. Barboux. I have not, he said, to discuss the truth of what M. Barboux chooses to say, but I affirm in portion the evidence which was called in question. M. Soinoury was not aware of the facts. His statements did not dispose of the charges against me. Therefore I am here to rebut them. The whole affair is the result of a manœuvre, the authors of which I do not know.

With this M. Bourgeois retired from the witness stand, and the hearing was suspended.

Varsity Glee Club.

The University Glee Club held its annual elections yesterday afternoon in the college building. The secretary, Mr. A. L. MacAlister, read the annual report, showing a total membership of 109 undergraduates, besides 17 graduates, who participated in special events. The average attendance at the practices was 59. The treasurer, Mr. Faircloth, reported a balance of $49 on hand and a probable addition of $50 from the concert yet to be collected. This will raise the surplus above the amount on hand at the beginning of the year. The club's receipts for the year have totalled the large sum of $1300, with expenditure somewhat less. Professors Hutton, Fairclough and Dr. Wishart addressed the club on the proposed Greek play, "Antigone," but in view of the many difficulties in the way the club decided not to undertake it as an organization. Officers were then elected for the ensuing year as follows:

Hon. president, W. R. P. Parker; president, A. L. MacAlister; treasurer, J. G. Blyth; secretary, A. S. MacKay; pianist, J. G. Blyth; curator, A. M. White; fourth year councillors, R. D. McMillan, F. E. Bigelow; third year councillors, F. W. E. Wilson, J. H. Fielding; second year councillors, W. P. Eby, C. A. Campbell.

Forging Ahead.

One hundred and six finely drawn illustrations embellish the pages of the March number of The Idler, a magazine that has just completed its first year with a circulation of 120,000. After perusing its bright pages one can readily perceive why everybody wants The Idler. It is one of the very few magazines that you can read without fatigue, in fact cannot help reading and enjoying every article. With this number begins the third volume of The Idler. It contains a cluster of 12 gems of the finest quality. The Idler is published at $3 per year, 25 cents a number, by S. S. McClure, New York, who offers as a premium to new subscribers the first two volumes, so that all who subscribe now will receive The Idler for two years, from the first number, for $3.

The Burns of America.

Max O'Rell considers James Whitcomb Riley the greatest poet America has yet produced. There is a tenderness, an exquisite blending of voice and soul in hearing him read one of his beautiful poems that cannot well be described. Now that he is to appear at the Pavilion next Thursday evening his poems and prose writings have a particular interest for lovers of literature in Toronto. A complete line of Riley's books may be had at John P. McKenna, eighty Yonge-street, near corner of King. His latest book, "Green Fields and Running Brooks," is having a large sale.

Better Than a Lottery.

That well-known King-street dispenser of men's high class outfittings, quinn, announces a spring sale of about five thousand neckties, the selling price of which has been from fifty cents to one dollar each at four for a dollar, commencing Saturday, March 4. These ties are gotten up in better form than any ties at any price sold elsewhere in the city. We will sell our well-known English collars, Sandringham, Tannhauser and London Bridge, in dozen lots only at $2.25. Sox and underwear will be cleared at any price offered. d7

Kleiser's Star Course.

The plan for James Whitcomb Riley opened at Nordheimers' yesterday morning, with a brisk demand for tickets. Mr. Riley will make his bow at the Pavilion on Thursday evening next.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts, Bank Commerce Building, Toronto.

Personal.

Mr. William N. Irwin, barrister, of 15 King-street west, has moved into the Freehold Loan building, corner of Victoria and Adelaide-streets.

LADY MOWAT DEAD.

She Had Been an Invalid for Several Years—A Paralytic Stroke on Friday Caused Death.

Last Friday Lady Mowat, wife of Ontario's Premier, was stricken with paralysis, the immediate cause of which was said to be a clot of blood on the brain. She was at Dr. Holford Walker's private hospital, Isabella-street, where early last night her relatives were summoned in momentary anticipation of her death. She rallied, however, and recognized those around her. But at midnight she died.

Lady Mowat was nearly 68 years of age; she was the daughter of the late John Ewart of Toronto and married Sir Oliver some 46 years ago. There are five children, Mr. Fred Mowat, sheriff of the city; Mr. Arthur Mowat, Mrs. C. R. W. Biggar, Mrs. Thomas Langton and Miss Mowat.

THE ARMY OF INSPECTORS.

Aldermen Propose to Become Personally Acquainted With Them All.

Ald. Jolliffe's special committee on the amalgamation of the civic inspection departments met yesterday afternoon when a list of the inspectors of the health and waterworks departments was submitted. Ald. Jolliffe pointed out that in the two departments there were 27 inspectors, and if the work was properly divided three visits per year could be paid to every house in the city. He, therefore, advocated the amalgamating under one department of these inspectors.

A complete list of the inspectors under the supervision of the Board of Works was not received, and Ald. Crawford asked Ald. Lamb why this list had not been provided, and if he had refused to submit one to the committee.

Ald. Lamb wanted to know what foundation there was for a question of this character. He thought no honorable man would prefer such a query.

Ald. Crawford waxed irate when the pureness of his motives was questioned, and was positive that he was quite as honorable a man as Ald. Lamb.

The names of the inspectors in the Health Department were then read, and the members of the committee completely lost their heads as Ald. Lamb inquired minutely into the duties of each man as his name was read.

It was finally resolved to adjourn the committee until a time when a complete list of all the city inspectors could be submitted.

Canadian Life Companies.

[Morning Chronicle, N.S.]

In 1887, previous to the advent of the "Manufacturers' Life," there were in active competition in Canada ten Canadian, ten British and eight American companies. In addition to these there were four co-operative companies on the assessment plan, besides a number of assessment societies soliciting and doing insurance business. The competition was great, and it is not to be wondered at that there should be a big commotion when the Manufacturers' Life was announced with Canada's greatest statesman at its head as president, with a strong board of directors, including the presidents of the Bank of Toronto and the Traders' Bank and others of national reputation. Ability, strength and success were stamped as it were on its forehead. To-day the company is in its sixth year and judging from its last or sixth annual report, and the preliminary abstract of insurance issued by the Dominion Government, it may well feel proud of the distinction it has attained in so short a time. It is only five and a half years since it issued its first policy. It has now over eight millions of insurance in force. It has already nearly a quarter of a million of dollars of a cash premium income per annum. It has now about 5000 policy-holders. Providence has favored it with a comparatively low death rate, and called for only $51,000 for death claims during the year 1892. This is at least $10,000 less than might have been expected. The average Canadian death rate, as shown in the blue books for some years past, may be set down for insured lives at 9 per 1000. At this rate the Manufacturers' Life would show 40 deaths for last year. It must be gratifying, therefore, to all concerned to know that only 28 deaths occurred during the year.

In the first year of the company's existence it stood, of course, at the foot of the list of Canadian companies. As regards cash premium income, there are now only five of the lot ahead of it, and these are respectively 49, 22, 18, 16 and 8 years older, and must of necessity be larger, having heavier liabilities. The others are now left behind in the race.

Canadians should insure in Canadian companies—there are now a number of them in every respect equal to American, and in many respects the Manufacturers' Life is superior to any American company doing business here. We will now simply add that this company is wholly Canadian, and has the largest paid-up capital stock of any Canadian company; that its headquarters are Toronto; that its Maritime branch office is 76 Granville-street, Halifax; that J. E. Paton is branch manager; that he has established a large business throughout Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island.

Its rates compare favorably with those of other companies. Our readers may feel assured of its undoubted stability. We wish the Manufacturers' Life the fullest measure of success.

Plan for Whitcomb Riley, open at Nordheimers'.

Alleged Seducer Capiased.

Chief Justice Galt on Saturday made an order for the arrest of William Scott of the Village of Erin, on the ground that he was about to quit Ontario. The order was made at the instance of Isaac Teeter, who is suing Scott for damages for the seduction of his daughter.

Get your tickets at Nordheimers' for Whitcomb Riley.

North American Life Assurance Company.

The report would indicate, as one of the company's vice-presidents remarked, that the North American Life is a national institution, with a most successful past record and a