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SIXTH YEAR FRIDAY MORNING MARCH 12 1886. PRICE ONE CENT

THE GREAT FIGHT BEGUN

LANDRY OF MONTMAGNY MAKES HIS MOTION.

Sir Hector Valiantly Takes Up the Gauntlet and Calls for a Direct Vote—Col. Amyot of the Voltigeurs Raves for Three Hours.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 11.—There was a pressing demand for tickets to the house of commons galleries this afternoon. The rush was owing to the announcement that Mr. Landry (Montmagny) would bring on his motion regretting that the death sentence passed upon Riel was carried into effect. The oppositionists seemed deeply concerned as to its fate, but ministers and their followers appeared to regard it with indifference. Several of the latter when spoken to, before the house opened, laughed at the idea of the government being defeated on it. They did not count on more than fifteen "bolters" when the question came to a vote.

Reformers are not pleased with the motion. It does not go far enough to suit them, and they believe Landry, who is not a "bolter," was put up by Sir John to bring on a division before all the papers and returns bearing on the case could be brought down. "There will probably be an amendment," said a western liberal, "as we want to speak not so much of Riel's execution as of the grievances which lead up to the outbreak."

Half an hour was occupied in routine. Among the motions was one by Mr. Vanasse (Yamaska) wanting to know whether the government had received any documents from Messrs. Langelier, Laurier, Laflamme, Mercier and other Quebec reformers and journalists praying for the exercise of the royal clemency in the Riel case.

Mr. Valin asks for a return of expenses in bringing down papers to the house during the sessions of 1884 and 1885 on the motions of leading reformers.

Mr. Amyot asked whether the reports of Drs. Valade and Lavelle were received by letter or telegraph and when; also whether there were any other letters as to the mental condition of Riel, sent by them, and if so would these be laid before the house. The minister of justice said he was not in a position to answer.

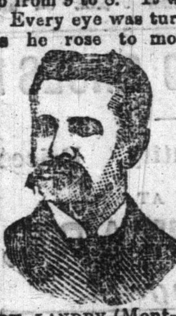
Ever alert where the fisheries are involved Peter Mitchell wants to know the tonnage, number of men and armament of the fleet forming the present marine force of Canada. He would also like to be told if there are any new documents on the fishery question.

The gallant Col. Amyot is in search of full information as to the difficulty which occurred between Captain Forbes, of the Montreal garrison artillery, and Lt.-Col. Oswald, including the part taken therein by Gen. Middleton and Sir Adolphe Caron. He also is desirous of having copies of correspondence which passed between himself and Gen. Middleton during the expedition of the 9th battalion to the Northwest.

Mr. Robertson (Hastings) introduced an act to amend the criminal law so as to make the punishment of burglary more severe. He proposed to give a life sentence in desperate cases.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy proposed in his bill amending the dominion elections' act to change the hours of polling from 9 to 5, to from 9 to 8. It was read a first time.

Every eye was turned upon Mr. Landry as he rose to move his motion. Mr. Landry is a dressy and fussy little man, good looking, with handsome black mustache and parts his hair in the middle. He is an advocate and agriculturist and used to be the wag of the house, but latterly he has quieted down. Montmagny, his constituency, is down below Quebec on the south side of the St. Lawrence. His motion was: "That this house feels it its duty to express its deep regret that the sentence of death passed upon Louis Riel, convicted of high treason, was allowed to be carried into execution." He delivered his remarks in French manuscript. He was so careful to say nothing but what was strictly in accordance with the "little stratagem" that he read straight through from manuscript. The only fresh argument in his address of an hour was the partizan character of at least one of the members of the medical commission—Dr. Jukes, of the Northwest police, who had gone through the campaign and was therefore liable to be strongly prejudiced.



PH. LANDRY (Montmagny.)

The speech fell flat, there being only one weak attempt at applause throughout, and it strengthened the hitherto formed opinion that Mr. Landry was in collusion with the government.

Towards the close of Mr. Landry's speech, Sir Hector Langevin was noticeably restless, preparing to take the floor. Almost before the speaker had ceased reading the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Labrosse, the minister of public works was on his feet. Members crowded down to the front seats, and the galleries pricked up their ears. Sir Hector first rebuked those former friends of the government, now its enemies, who had discussed the question in violent language at church doors and public places in Quebec instead of waiting till the house met. He and his French Canadian colleagues in the cabinet had been stigmatized as traitors to the country and their nationality, but whatever was their opinion of them he could thank God that they (the ministers) were not traitors in the eyes of the majesty of the law, and not only the majority of their fellow-countrymen but the country at large felt that they had done their duty to the Queen and the dominion. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] He intended to explain what they as responsible cabinet officers did and their reasons for doing it. Last session they had heard from day to day what took place in the Northwest. Not content with calling the halfbreeds to arms against the crown Riel had brought the Indians out, and not only were peaceable settlers murdered, but two priests who had never done anything but good to the rebels had also been killed. (Hear, hear.) Volunteers were at once sent to put down the rebellion and the government could have had ten times as many if they wanted. (Cheers.) Among them were two French Canadian regiments, both commanded by members of the house. (The speaker referred to Messrs. Ouimet and Amyot.) What did they go up there for but to suppress the outbreak and kill the rebels? (Hear.)

Sir Hector congratulated the mover of the resolution on the moderate tone of his speech, coming as it did from one formerly a friend but now on the other side. This reference was guyed by the opposition, who believe Landry has an understanding with the government on the matter. The speaker denied Landry's assertion that Gen. Middleton promised Riel that his crime would be overlooked. He went on to say that Riel's trial for high treason was before a properly constituted tribunal, and just and impartial. The jury's verdict of guilty was coupled with a recommendation to mercy, but they knew perfectly well that the recommendation would not prevent the sentence of death being carried out.

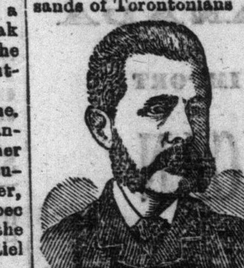
Messrs. Coursol, Desjardins and other discontents shook their heads and looked with savage eyes at their patriotic countryman.

"Well," said Sir Hector, in answer to them, "if the jury were of opinion that the prisoner was insane, why did they bring in a verdict of guilty?" [Hear, hear from the government benches.] If they thought he was insane their verdict would undoubtedly have been for acquittal. The speaker then referred to the subsequent efforts of Riel's counsel to have the verdict set aside. Their sole argument was that their client was insane, not that the trial had been unfair or hurried. At the instance of the government a medical commission had enquired into the case and unanimously agreed as to Riel's sanity.

"Although," said Sir Hector in conclusion, "there is French blood in my veins and I represent the old population of Quebec, it was my duty as a minister of the crowd to uphold the law and let justice take its course. Therefore in order that there be no side issues on this question and that it come to a square vote I move, seconded by Sir Adolphe Caron, the previous question."

The effect of this motion is to shut out all amendments. A straight vote will now have to be taken on Mr. Landry's resolution.

Mr. Amyot rose to speak at 5.40. Thousands of Torontonians saw him last summer when he rode through the city at the head of the Voltigeurs on their return home. He has a large law practice at Quebec, and is one of the leaders of the "bolters." He was sorry he had to go on with the debate without all the papers. [A voice—"What do you want?"] At 5 they had been told to wait, but now there were neither signs nor word of them. [Opposition cheers.] The minister says he cannot tell us anything about them. We are still in the dark. It was a humiliating position for the government to occupy. The speaker went on to argue that the trial was not fair inasmuch as the crown refused sufficient time for the prisoner's counsel to get witnesses and raise funds. There were several gentlemen who could have undoubtedly proven Riel was insane, but time was not allowed to bring them. Would the minister of works throw discredit on the opinion of Major Mallet, late of Quebec, on this point, as he had done on his own province? [Hear, hear from the opposition.) Without friends and money, a poor, insane man was allowed to be hanged by a strong government in not giving him a fair trial.



GILLAUME AMYOT (Bellechasse).

After recess there was a big throng in the galleries. The member for Bellechasse, continuing, said that the government appealed to partizanship in asking their supporters to uphold them in this case. [Cheers.] It was an insult to them, to the house and to the country, and unworthy of the ministry. [Hear, hear, from the opposition.] The minister of public works had complained that the word treachery was used against him. That was not so, and it was with regret that they had to sever themselves from the friends who once led them. As a citizen of Canada and a soldier of Her Majesty he did his duty with the 9th Battalion in the Northwest and had carried out the orders entrusted to him, though some of them were strange. He paid a glowing tribute to the people of Collingwood and Toronto for the receptions and entertainments given the battalion on its way home. As a soldier he would have fired at Riel in battle, but at the same time he had his rights as a member of parliament. He charged ministers of the crown with putting spies on him at Quebec, but he did not care for any court of dude officers that might be organized to injure him. [Laughter.] It was painful for him to have to speak against his old leaders, but he considered it his public duty. The question now before the country was, had the government acted wisely and justly in executing Riel. It was not a question of legality or technicality. The case was not an ordinary one, but had direct effect on public affairs and its causes should be enquired into. Mr. Amyot reviewed Riel's career from the time he left Montana—at the invitations of friends—and settled on the banks of the Saskatchewan and undertook to do something in the way of having the grievances of the halfbreeds rectified, but before an answer was received they heard the bullets of the troops. There was too much of a desire somewhere to shed blood, and Major Crozier had not yet given a satisfactory explanation as to who fired the first shot at Duck Lake. The government was to blame for the agitation that succeeded the execution of Riel. The speaker had a slap at the minister of militia for drinking a toast at Winnipeg for the death of his poor fellow countryman. It was said to be an insult to their race and he (pointing towards Sir Adolphe Caron) would be made to suffer for it yet. The agitation and the petitions in Quebec were due to Sir Hector Langevin's organ in Montreal. He devoted over an hour to reading extracts from LeMonde on behalf of Riel, and when interrupted by John White (Hastings) he reminded him that the words were not his but Sir Hector's, or at least that of his paper, which said that the hanging was a bloody concession to a certain section of the people in Ontario. If after that agitation was not proper, people must look to the minister of works for an explanation. Mr. Amyot also delved into Ontario newspapers, pamphlets and other publications, all with a view of showing that the government had acted ill-advisedly and without regard for justice. No mere party tie would make him a slave of the gentlemen who had so shamefully betrayed their trust. Why did not ministers do something for the halfbreeds in Manitoba and the Northwest? They had been cruel to Riel and cruel to the halfbreeds. That was passed now, but he implored them to at last exercise some clemency towards the latter. He closed a speech of three hours and twenty minutes with the following reasons for supporting Mr. Landry's motion:

Because, first, the treatment of the halfbreeds has been most unfair and unjust. The alleged settlement of the claims, in vain asked for many years, has been delayed for seven years, and has resulted in a sham, or rather a spoliation, by means of scrip. We have virtually gratuitously given to strangers over 2000 farms belonging to the halfbreeds.

2. The insurrection was provoked by the culpable neglect of the duty of the ministry. It was not due to the halfbreeds, but to the white speculators, in whose hands the halfbreeds have been mere instruments.

3. The insurrection would have been avoided if our troops had not fired first; or if the halfbreeds had been approached by friendly messengers.

4. Riel gave himself up under the promise that he would be protected until the government should have decided his case, and not the courts.

5. He was tried for high treason and punished for murder.

6. He was refused necessary delays and the means of procuring necessary witnesses.

7. He was recommended by the jury to the clemency of the court.

8. He was most cruelly respited.

9. The government withheld important documents concerning his case.

10. The government failed to procure competent translators.

11. The trial took place far from the place of the offence, before a jury of six men of different creed and race, the crown eliminating the only jurymen of his creed. Such a law should have been changed at the past session.

12. Riel's madness, upon which the ministers themselves appeared to be doubtful, seems abundantly proved, and is evident from his doings and sayings, from his past admitted madness, from the absurdity of the rebellion itself, and even from the report of the medical commission.

13. Riel was recommended to mercy and it must have been on account of the doubts entertained as to his sanity.

14. The voice of the people praying for clemency should have been preferred to the voice of those asking for blood.

15. The order for hanging seems to be the result of a cool calculation of the political influence and results it would have on the political opinion of the country.

16. Riel was tried for a political offence and civilized nations no more hang for such offences. [Applause.]

Mr. Amyot was cheered by the "bolters" and oppositionists. His language was violent at times, especially towards Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Adolphe Caron, and left no doubt as to the position of himself and his dissenting colleagues towards the government.

A motion by Mr. Royal to adjourn the debate was carried.

The house adjourned at 11.05.

Echoes.

Robt. Hay, M.P., has sent $25 to the loyalist defence fund at Toronto.

Half a dozen returns were laid on the table. None of them are important.

Sir John was only in the house for half an hour to-day. He looked far from well.

Hon. Peter Mitchell struck a correct chord when he asked the speakers to be more distinct in their utterances, particularly ministers.

Among the notables in the speaker's gallery this afternoon were Lady Lansdowne, the British minister at Washington, Miss West, Lady Macdonald, Gen. Middleton and the governor-general's aides.

THE BANK OF NEW JERSEY.

Causes of its Failure—The Treasurer Said to be Dying.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., March 11.—The 1250 depositors in the suspended bank of New Jersey are mostly the operators in the many mills and factories of the city. Ogilby's last statement as treasurer of the bank was not sworn to and audited by the directors. It was made Jan. 1 last, and showed assets of $170,300 and deposits of $166,700. The money has been taken during the last year. Charles Ogilby, brother of the treasurer, is endeavoring to make good the deficit. President Langdon asserts that on February 20th he handed his resignation as president and director of the bank to Mr. Ogilby, not being satisfied with its management. Mr. Ogilby never made known the fact of this resignation to the other directors. Mr. Langdon disclaims any responsibility in connection with the failure of the bank. Treasurer Ogilby's condition is such that serious doubts prevail as to his surviving through the night. President Langdon said the first intimation the directors had of the defalcation was on Sunday night, from words dropped by Treasurer Ogilby in his delirium. On Thursday night a committee visited the bank and found bonds and securities missing. The January statement of the bank was published entirely on Ogilby's authority and was never vouched for by the directors. Ogilby some months since closed up the account of the Citizens' Building and Loan association and Mr. Langdon surmises some of the bank funds went towards squaring up accounts there.

A Freight Ran Out.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 11.—The foreman of the Iron Mountain railway company succeeded this morning in sending out one freight train with perishable local freight bound south. A large crowd of strikers was assembled, and at the first attempt took possession of the engine and ran it on a side track three miles south of this city, and disabled it. Another engine was found which took the train out, protected by a sheriff and a posse, and accompanied by the superintendent and master mechanic. No personal violence was offered.

HOPE, Ark., March 11.—The freight train on the Iron Mountain railway, sent south from Little Rock to-day, was sidetracked at this place and the engine disabled by the Knights of Labor.

Sneezed Himself to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Frank Murgatroyd was seized with a violent spell of sneezing while in bed this morning. Everything was done for the man's relief that could be thought of but the sneezing was kept up, and before medical aid could reach him Murgatroyd was a corpse. It is supposed that he ruptured a blood vessel.

To Help the Poor of Dublin.

DUBLIN, March 11.—The meeting at the Mansion house to-day called to devise means for the relief of the distress prevalent among the poor of the city was well attended by the distinguished people of the capital. Among those present were the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, who drove in from the vice-royal residence. They were loudly cheered along the route and received with enthusiasm by the assemblage at the Mansion house. The lord mayor presided over the meeting.

Le Monde Retracts.

MONTREAL, March 11.—The case of Mayor Beaugrand against Le Monde was fixed for this morning, but the Monde agreed to acknowledge that the report complained of, which was in reference to the Rolland Lane affair, was exaggerated, and pay costs. A document to that effect was drawn up and signed, and the case withdrawn.

A Gushing Oil Well.

WASHINGTON, Pa., March 11.—The Pew and Emerson well struck to-day is a gusher and good for from 1000 to 1500 barrels of oil per day. It is stated that the oil strata was found at a depth of 1500 feet. This shows a new oil horizon never before thought of by experts or scientists who explored in that section, and should it prove prolific, as it promises to do, will lessen materially the expense of drilling.

Go as You Please.

—He only arrived yesterday. He hailed from the New Cut, London, S.W. In describing the weather to a friend he said:

"Fust it snew
Then it blew
And then it friz
'Orrid."

And then he went and bought a any-kind-o'-weather hat at Dineen's—corner of King and Yonge streets.

The Pope has sent to Berlin a courier bearing a letter to Prince Bismarck thanking him for his eulogistic references to his holiness at the recent German parliamentary dinner.

A QUIET SECOND DAY.

THE STREET CAR COMPANY AND THE MEN DETERMINED TO HANG OUT.

Vain Attempt to Run the Cars—The Mayor's Letter.—Hon. Frank Smith's Statement—The Police Commissioners Promise Protection.

The street railway difficulty does not appear any nearer settlement. But a crisis will be forced this morning. The police commissioners (Judge McDougall, Police Magistrate Denison and Mayor Howland) met yesterday afternoon and decided that the street car company should be protected in running its cars. The commission was unanimous on this point. They will swear in special constables if necessary.

On learning of this decision, Hon. Frank Smith sent for Superintendent Franklin and told him that he had no more orders to give him; that now he was to put himself and his cars in the hands of the authorities, who would protect and see them through the streets. The company's charter called for a right of way, and the police commissioners had undertaken to provide it. Mr. Franklin was simply told to do whatever the authorities ordered him. All of which gives promise of lively times this morning.

In the afternoon the Mayor addressed the following communication to Hon. Frank Smith:

To Hon. Frank Smith, President of the Toronto Street Railway Company:

SIR: Having noticed in the public press that you purpose to claim damages for loss of time in running your cars, and also for any possible damages by other means occurring by reason of the lock-out of your employes, I desire to inform you on the part of the city that I not only deny all responsibility in the matter, but I now notify you that I shall hold you to a strict accountability for

1. Your violation of clause 10 of the agreement between Alex. Easton and the city, cited in section 16 of your charter, which requires you to run your cars for fourteen hours per day in winter, and at intervals of not over thirty minutes.

2. For any injury that may be inflicted on any citizen or any policeman by reason of or in connection with disturbances arising out of your action towards your employes.

3. For any injury to the property belonging to the city or to any citizen arising from the same cause.

I do this on the following grounds:

1. Because you are not in the position of an ordinary employer of labor. You have a trust from the city in occupying its streets, and have undertaken to provide a certain convenience for the citizens in return, which convenience you have by your own act withdrawn.

2. You have by your own act produced this trouble, having in face of the knowledge of the result (as your application for police protection in advance of your act proves) deliberately locked out a large body of your men, not on account of any claim for higher wages or shorter hours, but simply for exercising a legal liberty in joining a lawful body or society. This action of yours having produced the difficulty, and being the cause of the annoyance under which the citizens are laboring, I hold you and your company responsible for it, and hereby demand that you restore to the city the order which existed, and to the citizens the convenience they have a right to, as they existed before your action disturbed them.

Your obedient servant,
W. H. HOWLAND, Mayor.

In conversation with a World reporter last night Senator Smith said: Some two months ago when we learned that our men were getting up this union and that they proposed to make themselves controllers of the company instead of ourselves, we said we have no objection to the men bettering themselves whenever they can, but we have every objection to such men taking our pay in the day time and at night concocting plans that may ruin us eventually. And an agreement was there and then made and signed by the men that while they were in our employ they would not be Knights of Labor. If any man could do better he was given the opportunity of going. Every man knew that if he joined the Knights he thereby forfeited his situation. The men signed the document. The other day the company found that 32 of the men had joined the Knights, and these were at once wiped off the list. These were the only men disturbed. The other men were willing on Wednesday morning to go out. We were even willing to take these men back if they had given up the Knights. We had that morning a full complement of men, even a surplus of men, and had we not been interfered with, our service would have gone right on and the public would have noticed no difference.

"The big point at issue," said Mr. Smith "is this: that the Knights desire to put us in such a position that we shall give them a reason for every dismissal we may make. That would simply ruin our business. We have to remove men for dishonesty, for incivility, for drunkenness, and it would be impossible to run the road if we had not perfect freedom in this respect."

The men held meetings in the morning and afternoon. Prominent Knights of Labor assert that the strikers have the entire moral and financial support of the order, and will stand out until their organization is accorded due recognition. One of the men, who has taken a foremost part in the affair, said yesterday that the conditions of the agreement signed some time ago by the men not to join any union had not been violated by them. The men had not yet joined the Knights of Labor or any other organization. Their intentions were quite another thing. The company had taken action too hastily and had stuck their foot in it.

As early as 5 o'clock yesterday morning crowds assembled near the Street Car company's stables. The report had been circulated that the cars were going to run, and the people assembled to see the sport. Superintendent Franklin did not arrive till 7.30, when he immediately sent out a Queen street car. It was obstructed by coal carts on Yonge street, but on reaching Queen street started west at a rattling pace and returned at 8.40. A North Toronto car reached the other end of the line without sustaining any damage except to the driver's and conductor's feelings. On the way back, however, it was stopped by the mob at Queen street, the horses were unhitched and the driver took them away. The crowd were amusing themselves with the car when Inspector Seymour and Inspector Archibald took possession of it and manned the brakes. The crowd then ran it down to the stables. Cars were also sent out on Sherbourne, Church and Winchester streets. This settled it. The old employes who had been running the cars said it would be impossible to go on without police protection and Mr. Franklin sent out no more.

At 10 in the morning Mayor Howland received a deputation of the strikers headed by A. F. Jury and Alex. Wright, Ald. Hastings, Hall and Carlyle (St. Thomas) were present. Mr. Jury, as spokesman, protested against the calling out of such a large body of police as had been on service the day before. It was an insult to the citizens. He asked that the clause in the charter calling for its forfeiture in the event of violation be immediately put into effect. Ald. Hall had seen the cars mobbed. He thought the police were badly needed. The Mayor said that he considered the difficulty a lock-out, not a strike. He thought it an impossibility for the company, on account of a lack of men, to comply with the terms of the contract. He had every confidence in the law-abiding character of his citizens. With respect to Mr. Jury's objection to the presence of the police, he considered them necessary to preserve peace and property.

At a meeting of the city council executive committee in the afternoon, Ald. Walker expressed the belief that it was the duty of the committee to do something toward the cessation of the trouble. Chairman Defoe thought the matter did not properly come under the committee's jurisdiction. The proper course was for the mayor to call a special meeting of the council. Ald. Elliott said that as far as he could see the company had been prevented from running their cars merely by the failure of the mayor and police authorities to afford them sufficient protection. The committee took no action.

Notes and Incidents.

The blacksmiths and stable hands were at work at their usual hours all day yesterday.

A few extra policemen were on duty in the vicinity of the company's stables last night.

Public sentiment is still with the strikers, and public shoe leather seems to be wearing out faster than public patience.

As on Wednesday, so yesterday it was noticeable that, to the strikers' credit, they took little or no part in the street disturbances.

Superintendent Franklin still asserts that he can get any number of men, who will enter the company's employ at a moment's notice.

A farmer's wagon going up Yonge street yesterday afternoon carried as passengers two postmen and one City Delivery service boy. The strike "comes hard" on the postman.

Matthew Maloney, who was arrested Wednesday morning charged with intimidation, appeared at the police court yesterday morning. The company did not wish to prosecute, and the case was adjourned till Monday.

During the racket on King street, two boys named John Lander and James Ryan, the latter of whom has enjoyed many a ride on the company's horses, having been employed for some time as stable boy, were arrested by Detective Cuddy for pelting the crowd and the police with ice and mud.

DEMANDS OF THE KNIGHTS.

The Executive Committee Send in an Explicit Statement of Their Wants.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Martin Irons, chairman of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, has prepared a statement of the grievances and demands of the striking employes of the Gould Southwestern system and sent it to Col. Hoxie, general manager of the Missouri Pacific railway. The statement proceeds by setting forth that it is the belief of every Knight upon the Gould system that the roads it embraces have inaugurated a systematic method of breaking up their organization, to check which action the strike was commenced. Irons makes a proposition that a conference be arranged between the management of the Gould companies and the Knights of Labor to agree to the following propositions:

1. That all unskilled labor, including section laborers, trackmen and crossing switchmen, be paid $1.50 per day.
2. Abolishment of convict labor.
3. All bridgemen to be paid at the rate of $2, $2.25, $2.50 and $2.75, according to the nature of the work performed by them.
4. All house repair gangs to be rated as bridgemen.
5. All boarding bosses for bridge gangs be entitled to half rates of freight on all supplies for the use of bridgemen's outfits.
6. That when the outfit cars are moved at night or on Sunday the bridgemen shall be allowed 1½ time, while being so moved.
7. That when bridgemen are compelled to work in water at washouts, etc., they shall be allowed double time while so engaged.
8. Bridgemen be allowed 1½ time for extra services.
9. Bridgemen be allowed passes to their homes from place of employment at two cents a month.
10. Better regulation of the apprentices' system.
11. In view of the fact that considerable dissatisfaction and trouble has arisen on account of the discharge of employes without the cause being first made known, therefore we demand that when any employes who are Knights of Labor do not give satisfaction in the capacity in which they are engaged, it shall be made known to them in writing, that they may defend themselves in the following manner: The accused party to select two persons to assist in conducting the defence, and the officer of the company in the immediate charge of the department in which the accused is employed be allowed to select two persons in conducting the prosecution, and the accused be tried before three disinterested parties, to be selected in the following manner: The parties assisting in the defence to select one and the parties assisting in the prosecution one, and the two thus selected to choose a third. The accused must be allowed to remain at work until the charges are either disproved or substantiated.

12th. That all men be paid the same wages for the same work.

13th. That all men unjustly discharged be reinstated at the conclusion of the strike.

Capitalists Organizing.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The presidents of the surface railroads in this city and Brooklyn at a recent meeting decided, since labor organizations had become so powerful, it was necessary that the companies should form a protective association, the new organization to be known as the Surface Railway association of the state of New York. Any railway corporation in the state can become a member by agreeing to accept its quota of responsibility in the event of any trouble with employes.

A Warning to Uncle Sam.

CHICAGO, March 11.—While Dr. Taylor was haranguing a small crowd of socialists last night he said: "Within four days you will see a regiment of Uncle Sam's troops running over the Missouri Pacific in charge of Jay Gould's property." "Well, if they do it," shouted a young Texan, who was visiting the meeting, "Jay Gould will have to build new bridges and new culverts. There won't be any of the old road left." This sentiment was applauded to the echo.

Another Street Car Strike in New York.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Drivers on the 23d and Bleeker street lines to-night state that when the last car goes in at 2 a.m. the road will be tied up until Jacob Sharp shall sign the written agreement which he promised to do last Saturday. All was quiet at the depot at midnight.

Labor Notes.

The Missouri Pacific railway thus far has made no attempt to move freight.

At Los Angeles, Cal., the trades council has issued a circular calling on citizens to aid in peacefully removing the Chinese. A large number of employers in consequence are discharging their Chinese hands.

Notices were posted yesterday at the Peabody mills, Newburyport, Mass., announcing a restoration of wages to the rates paid before the last cut down in December, 1884. The increase will average about 10 per cent.

The Missouri Pacific and Texas Pacific people are taking all the business they can reach, both passenger and freight, and say they will have no unusual trouble in handling it.

Amusement Notes.

At the Toronto roller rink last night Jno. Dale, of Alliston, beat Sid Bennett, of Toronto, in the five mile race by two laps. The prizes for the carnival to be held on Tuesday evening are now on exhibition at the rink.

Rosina Vokes is delighting large audiences nightly at the Grand. Who ever wants to see refined comedy should go. There are only three more performances—to-night, to-morrow afternoon and to-morrow night.

Wood's Electric Congress still draws at the Yonge Street opera house. Peformance afternoons and evenings.

The Metropolitan rink, remodelled and rebuilt, will be opened on the 17th of March. The management claim to have the best accommodation of any rink in the dominion.

The Princess rink is to the front with a list of attractions. To-night, a 3-mile amateur race for a gold medal; to-morrow night, a 2-mile handicap. Hurst, the bicyclist, rides 2 miles against 2½ miles by Sid Bennet, the roller skater. Next week a carnival and a football match will take place.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY SENATE.

Overworked Students—Change in the Curriculum—Senate Procedure.

The senate of Toronto university met last night. There was a large attendance. Letters were read from Mr. Vandersmissen and Mr. Squair representing that the work prescribed in French and German in the curriculum for 1886 is excessive, and recommending its reduction; from Prof. Young, objecting in the interests of mental science students to the increase in work which would result from the founding of a course in civil polity, such as is proposed in Mr. Houston's statute; from the education department, enquiring whether second-class certificates received prior to 1886 would be accepted pro tanto for matriculation. The senate decided that such certificates should be so received.

Dr. Fulton gave notice of a statute to amend the medical curriculum by putting chemistry at matriculation on a footing with other subjects; by allowing undergraduates who have degraded to a lower year to compete for scholarships; and by omitting the clause which forbids graduates and undergraduates of other universities competing for scholarships. Mr. Houston gave notice of a statute making the matriculation examinations in law and arts identical; of a statute exempting candidates for honors in modern languages from history and ethnology of the second, third and fourth years; and of a motion that a special committee be appointed to consider desirable amendments to the conditions on which the Blake scholarship is granted.

The report of the committee on applications and memorials was adopted. By it undergraduates in medicine in the third year have been exempted from taking the examination in therapeutics for 1886 and third year candidates for honors in natural sciences have been relieved of taking inductive logic.

The report the committee on the assimilation of matriculation and teachers' examinations was adopted. The debate on the report of the committee on senate procedure was resumed. It was decided that regular sessions of the senate be held on the second Thursdays of November, December, March and April; that special meetings shall be called by the chancellor or vice-chancellor or on the requisition of ten members. The senate adjourned till to-night.

Prisoners' Aid Association.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Prisoners' Aid association of Canada was held last night in the Union Mission hall on College avenue. Mayor Howland presided, and there was a good attendance of prominent citizens and workers in the cause. The association conducts Sabbath services at the jail, Central prison and Mercer reformatory. Assistance was given to 841 discharged prisoners, during the past year, and employment found for 311. The association claims to have been instrumental in the reformation of a large number of prisoners, by assisting and befriending them after they are discharged.

THE STATE OF INDIA.

Lord Kimberley Moves for a Committee of Inquiry.

LONDON March 11.—The Earl of Kimberley, secretary for India, moved in the house of lords this afternoon for the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report upon the state of the government of India. The Earl stated that Lord Dufferin, the Indian viceroy, did not consider the position of affairs at Yemethen in Burmah as seriously alarming, although it had been reported that the place was besieged by 9000 rebels and Gen. Pendergast had been sent with 300 British troops to relieve it. The motion was adopted.

A RADICAL MOTION SUCCEEDS.

The Estimate for the Maintenance of Royal Parks Must be Reduced.

LONDON, March 11.—Henry Labouchere (radical), during this afternoon's debate in the house of commons on the government's civil service estimates, moved to reduce the grant for the maintenance of parks belonging to or used exclusively by royalty or members of the royal family. The motion caused a lively controversy, but it was finally carried against the government by a vote of 131 to 114.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Policeman Fyfe yesterday ran in David Woods on suspicion of implication in a Kingston road larceny.

Judge McDougall yesterday gave a decision continuing the injunction restraining the transfer of "Doc" Andrew's property.

During the week ending 6th March, the letter-carriers delivered a total of 193,095 letters. Of these 6,587 were registered. Total newspapers, 52,010.

A petition is being freely signed in favor of Mr. John Laidlaw being sent by the city to assist the exhibiters at the Colonial and Indian Exposition of Industry in London that opens on May 1.

William Sheppardson, a Meaform farmer, was yesterday an interested witness of police court proceedings. On emerging to the street he found that some nimble fingered party had picked his pocket of his watch.

A meeting of the Toronto Sunday school association was held in St. Matthias church last evening, when Rev. Richard Harrison took up the lesson for March 14. George B. Kirkpatrick read a paper on Uniform Sunday school lessons.

Jack Hanlan, special island constable, yesterday captured John Carroll and Charles Wilson, two men from across the border, breaking into the summer residence of John Ritchie, jr., at the West Point. He brought them across the bay on his ice boat and lodged them at No. 1.

A pair of horses in a double-seated buggy, belonging to Mr. Hughes of the second concession of York, were frightened by the Salvation army at St. Mary and Yonge streets last night about 8 o'clock. They dashed down Yonge street to the Esplanade, where Mr. Hughes, who was in the buggy, succeeded in stopping them, aided by Policeman McKee. No damage was done.

Fred. C. Anderson, cashier of the Dominion Transportation company, two weeks ago embezzled some $1400 and skipped with it to the States. The Toronto detectives discovered that he was staying at the Galt house in Chicago, under the name of E. Leadley, and telegraphed to the company's headquarters at Montreal for someone to go on and identify him. The company sent Joseph Keller, superintendent of the Metropolitan Detective agency, Montreal. Shortly after arriving at Chicago he arrested Anderson in elegant apartments in a fashionable boarding house, whether he had gone from the Galt house. He had just entered into partnership in a laundry business with a rich Englishwoman. Anderson agreed to come to Toronto without extradition proceedings, and Detective Keller yesterday arrived with him and $650 of the money he had embezzled. Anderson will appear in the police court this morning.

Left on the Doorstep.

A male child about two weeks old was left on the doorstep of Pauline Davis' house at Sheppard and Adelaide streets yesterday forenoon. It will be cared for at the Infant's home.

Toronto Infested With Bears.

An old lady, resident in London, England, thus closes a letter to one of her daughters, living in Toronto with her husband and family: "Be sure and lock your doors for fear that the bears should get the dear little children."

Many Happy Returns of the Day

To Sam. Beatty, publisher of the Canadian Breeder, born in County Caven, Ireland, March 12, 1847.

To Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C., D.C.L., M.P., born at St. Andrew's, Quebec, March 12, 1821.

—Many households in spring time want a sewing machine, we say all the time, the gold medal Waazer "C" takes the lead: try one!

THE HOUSE IN SUPPLY.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE WARDEN OF THE CENTRAL PRISON.

The Grant for Emigration—Messrs. Wood and McIntyre Deliver Themselves on the Fripperies of Our Mimic Court.

After routine in the legislature yesterday the provincial treasurer's bill respecting the agricultural college was recommitted to committee of the whole, to insert a clause which fixed the official tenure of the members of the advisory board, three of them to hold over for two years and the others for one year.

The attorney-general's bills for the quieting of titles where the lands titles act is not in force and to amend the act respecting the provisional county of Haliburton were put through committee of the whole. The latter bill does away with the office of stipendiary magistrate in that county, which was the scene of S. S. Peck's exploits.

A lengthy but monotonous debate occurred upon the minister of education's bill respecting mechanics' institutes and art schools, which makes a change in the proportion and distribution of the government grant to those institutions. It also reduces the amount of the grant. The bill was read a second time. This was followed by the second reading of the treasurer's bill to consolidate the agricultural and arts act, which was advanced a stage, and the speaker left the chair.

After recess the house went into supply upon the item of $18,800 for immigration.

Mr. Creighton said that in view of the complaints of the workingmen against expenditures upon immigration the government should not persist in the increase of salary proposed to be given several of the clerks of the department. Mr. Clancy complained that last year 70 per cent. of the amount voted was eaten up by the staff. The item passed.

The items of $103,630.72 for hospitals and charities and for public buildings were passed.

Mr. White did not oppose the vote for the central prison, but he said that the expense was continually on the increase, and the complaints against the warden were continual. The commissioners had whitewashed him, but there were still enough admissions made in their report to show that he was not the proper person for the place. Mr. Hardy said that other members of the opposition wanted to make the prison a still greater burden by restricting the industries practised there. The warden had probably been guilty of some errors of judgment, but the commissioners' report was upon the whole a vindication of the management of the prison. In the case of Massie vs. Boyle the opinion was developed that two guards had made communications to the press with a malicious purpose, and therefore Hart and Robinson were dismissed. Boyle had not, under oath, retracted his statement with regard to Hart, but he had retracted by writing a letter. Mr. Meredith said that the only way the complaints of the prisoners could be investigated was by a public demand for an investigation.

Upon the item for government house, Mr. McIntyre said he would not now vote for the sale of the property, in view of the condition of the title, but he did favor a retrenchment of the expenses connected therewith. The dominion paid the lieutenant-governor's salary, and the province was not concerned in keeping up the state of the office. No one was impressed with the tinsel and show of the lieutenant-governor at the opening of the house. A plain garb and simple demeanor would be more in keeping with his character as a sensible man and an official of a plain and commonsense people.

The attorney-general thought the last speaker misunderstood public feeling on this subject. Government house was an old established institution which had never been attacked until several Toronto newspapers had stirred up a feeling against it, but not a feeling that prevailed to any great extent.

Mr. Wood thought Mr. McIntyre would have strengthened his position by moving at a time when a vote could be taken and seconded. He was prepared to vote for Mr. McIntyre's views when an opportunity offered, because he considered the expenditures in question superfluous and extravagant. He made a strong speech against what he called "the fripperies of our mimic court."

Mr. Meredith agreed with the attorney-general. The item carried, and the hous adjourned at 11.30.

Jottings.

Last night Mr. Hardy incidentally complained of the tardiness of the government printers in doing the work of the house.

Mr. Gould forced the season by appearing in a light spring suit, which was suggestive of the flowers, tar, la, la.

The municipal committee passed an amendment to the act enabling husbands to qualify on their wives' property.

The private bills committee yesterday agreed to re-open the esplanade question. The clause of the city's bill concerning the new cattle market was passed.

The special committee on the game laws met yesterday afternoon and elected Mr. Badgerow chairman. Interested parties should bear in mind that the committee meets again on Tuesday next at 10 a.m.

PERSONAL.

H. A. Garratt, ex-mayor of Niagara, is at the Rossin.

B. M. Britton, Q.C., Kingston, was at the Rossin yesterday.

E. Macdougall, Montreal, eastern passenger agent Northern Pacific railway, is in town and is staying at the Rossin.

Mr. F. Walker and wife left yesterday for Washington and other points south to spend a few weeks in that genial clime.

Prof. Joseph Tosso, once a famous violinist and composer, is dying at Cincinnati of heart disease. He is nearly 85 years of age, and is the author of "The Arkansas Traveler."

Lady Dufferin is in many respects a very remarkable woman. She has been greatly touched by the suffering she sees around her in India. She has taken Miss Thoburn, the American Methodist missionary, into her confidence, and with Miss Thoburn's help she is endeavoring to get hold of Hindostani. Lady Dufferin is now paying the expenses of several persons studying in America for mission work in India.

No.

Editor World: At the time of the telegraph operators' strike, were the members thereof Knights of Labor in the city of Toronto? J. W.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Southampton: Eider from New York.
At Glasgow: State of Nevada from New York; Carthagenian from Boston with 119 oxen, having lost one on the voyage.
At Queenstown: City of Richmond from New York.
At Antwerp: Pennland from New York.
At New York: Belgenland from Antwerp; State of Pennsylvania from Glasgow.

Umbrellas Will be Wanted.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, Toronto, March 12, 1 a.m.—The pressure is above the normal in the south Atlantic states. Elsewhere over the continent it is generally low. The weather has been fine and milder from the lakes to the Atlantic, and partly cloudy and mild in the Northwest territories.

Probabilities—Lakes: Southeast and southwest winds; cloudy, mild weather, with sleet and rain.

The Ides of March.

—"Beware the ides of March!" may be a valuable storm-warning in some quarters: but it is unnecessary in quarters where the roses bloom with summer luxuriance as they do with Bradley, the rose-grower, whose depot is in the Dominion bank building.