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NINTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

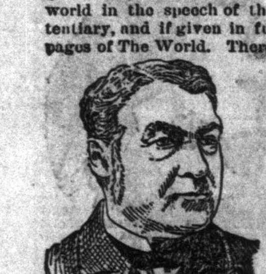
THE FISHERIES TREATY.

SIR CHARLES DISCUSSES THE SUBJECT FOR FIVE HOURS.

A Strong and Eloquent Speech—Canada Holds Her Own—The Trade Proposals—Some Puzzling Statements—The Bill to Give Effect to the Treaty.

OTTAWA, April 10.—Sir Charles had the floor to-day and he held it for over five hours, telling the House all about the fisheries treaty and the circumstances which preceded its consummation. He also introduced for a second reading the bill which is to give effect to the treaty, which the act says may be cited as the "Treaty of Washington of 1888."

Sir Charles was in good form after his recent illness and he spoke strongly and at times quite eloquently. There were a great many world in the speech of the Canadian plenipotentiary, and if given in full it would fill two pages of The World. There was a great deal that was historical, a great deal that was technical and a great deal that was interesting in the speech, and it was listened to with rapt attention by the House. If Sir Charles' health continues as robust as it appears at present the Budget may be looked for in a few days. Sir Richard Cartwright is at Montreal to-night attending the Nationalist banquet and there is no doubt he will learn with regret that Sir Charles made his treaty speech during the Kingston Knight's absence.



SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Sir Charles devoted over an hour to reviewing the Treaty of Paris of 1793 which was abrogated by the war of 1812, the Treaty of 1818, the Treaty of 1854 and latterly the Treaty of 1871, all of which ended in rupture. Although all these treaties had been given effect at various times, yet for over 100 years the matter of the international fisheries had been one of irritation between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States and the people of North America, "and with all this irritation," said Sir Charles, "there was no part of Her Majesty's domains that was so deeply interested in the settlement of this fish question as Canada and Newfoundland."

The historical part of the speech dealing with the four treaties named was of much interest to the House, being freely interpolated with statistics and records from various sources, recalling the names of many great men who had played prominent parts in the construction of these international covenants. Sir Charles looked upon it as a great commercial mistake, the abrogation of the treaty of 1854, which, he said, was the most satisfactory of any of the treaties between Canada and the United States. This abrogation was brought about by a mistaken idea that during the civil war in the United States all the sympathy of Canada and Canadians was thrown in with the South. This was a great mistake, for ten of our own countrymen fought on the side of the North to every one that was found in the Confederate ranks.

Sir John Macdonald: "Yes, and twenty."

Sir Charles then proceeded to say that ever since the treaty of 1854 was broken both of the great political parties in this country had been contending for its practical resurrection or for a policy that would give the freest intercourse between the two countries of their natural products. Sir Charles has made this statement with emphasis on more than one occasion this session, and both sides of the House are beginning to wonder just exactly what he means. The leader of the Government carefully avoids making any similar announcement with the same unguarded freedom that the Minister of Finance does. The Liberals are particularly exercised every time they hear the Finance Minister make this assertion in the House.

Canada Holds Her Own.

Sir Charles next had a good deal to say about the Treaty of Halifax, with its award of $5,500,000 to Canada by the Commissioners. The speaker rung in this point to show that all through these years of irritation Canada managed to hold its own, that she was holding her own how and that she would continue to hold her own under the terms of the new treaty if it were adopted by the United States Senate, the Legislature of Newfoundland and the Parliament of Canada. The speaker then went on to describe the conference at Washington, the personnel of the commission and the efforts that were made by the English plenipotentiaries to see how far the American envoys would go in opening out the trade relations of Canada and the United States. He told the House, as he told it on a previous occasion, that all the overtures of the English commissioners were met by a categorical refusal to discuss the tariff, the American commissioners putting in the contention that Congress alone had the power to deal with the tariff.

"We were prepared," continued Sir Charles, "to give the Government of the United States the fullest opportunity of seeing just how far they would go. The air had been full of Commercial Union rumors, and we were anxious to see what they meant. I found plenty of men in Washington who were willing and anxious to discuss Commercial Union, but all allusions to Unrestricted Reciprocity were treated with scorn. Commercial Union would give Canada to the United States; that was the reason why every one I met in Washington was willing to discuss it. I found without a doubt that the policy of the Government of the United States was about as near the policy of our own Government as it possibly could be."

Sir Charles next proceeded to remind the House that every word he might say in support of the treaty, which he held was so advantageous to Canada, would be used against the treaty in the discussion in the United States Senate. The course he (Sir Charles) had adopted was to secure the best advantages possible to Canada. He also entered fully into the question of delimitations marked out by the treaty, and said he was sorry that he could not lay before the House a chart of these jurisdictional waters, as had been suggested by Mr. Jones of Halifax. The work was being done by the two English commissioners and would be placed on the British Admiralty charts, and would be in the possession of the Government at a future day. The minister then described at length the clauses of the treaty dealing with delimitations. No American vessel could fish within three miles of the shore, nor could an American vessel enter a bay whose width was not more than ten miles. The American contention had always been for six miles, but they had induced the commissioners to make this ten miles in the treaty.

Peter Chips In.

At this point Sir Charles and Peter Mitchell got into a controversy over certain clauses of the treaty, and mention was freely made of events that had occurred when the Hon. Peter was Minister of Marine and Fisheries before he quarreled with Sir John. A few lively passages took place between the two statesmen of which this is a sample:

Sir Charles: "I have no fault to find with you in your public capacity, it is in your private capacity."

Mr. Mitchell: "Do you think there is much difference between us in that respect?"

This little tilt caused a good deal of amusement in the House. Sir Charles offered a qualifying remark which the members of the press gallery were not quick enough to catch. Sir Charles then went into an elaborate explanation of the treaty from beginning to end, taking it up clause by clause. As he passed from one clause to the other he contended all along the line that Canada held her own and that the treaty had been kind and considerate to her in all its dealings. The speaker followed this explanation by calling up the contingency of the rejection of the treaty by the United States Senate.

"It is not improbable that that body may reject the treaty," said Sir Charles, "but what if they do? Are we in any worse position than we were a year ago? Then we were face to face with a non-intercourse bill, now we have it emphatically stated by the Secretary of State and the President of the United States that Canada has made an arrangement with the United States that is fair, and equitable and just. If the fishermen make complaints in the future and the treaty is rejected it could be said that the Senate of the United States, with its Republican majority of one, is alone responsible for it."

During the course of his remarks Sir Charles made the statement that it was at the suggestion of Erastus Wiman that he visited Washington at the Easter of 1887 and had a long talk with Secretary Bayard about the commercial relations between Canada and the United States.

Sir Charles speech, while a very able one, was somewhat of a puzzle to many supporters of the Government, and also to the Liberals. Especially were his references to international trade outside of the treaty altogether.

The bill which he introduced to give effect to the treaty had fourteen clauses which are in the main worded similarly to the clauses of the treaty itself.

Mr. Davies' Criticisms.

Mr. Davies of Prince Edward Island followed Sir Charles for over an hour, and during his remarks he charged the Government with going back on their former fiscal policy. He said that under the circumstances they ought to resign. Mr. Davies had a great deal to say against the treaty and its construction.

The Minister of Justice followed in reply until 12.55 when the House adjourned. The minister made an eloquent speech in defence of the fairness of the treaty, which he said was as honorable and fair as any two honorable countries could construct.

Mr. Jones of Halifax moved the adjournment of the debate.

ELECT THEIR OWN SPEAKER.

Senator Alexander Creates a Laugh Among His Staid Old Colleagues.

OTTAWA, April 10.—Hon. Mr. Alexander gave notice in the Senate to-day that he would move that the British North America Act be amended so as to enable members of the Senate to elect their own speaker. A smile, such as meets all of Mr. Alexander's characteristic hits, passed around the Chamber and lost itself amid the drapery of the throne.

There were no less than two divisions in the Senate to-day. The first was on a motion to adopt the report of the Standing Orders Committee, which recommended that Catherine Morrison be allowed to sue in forma pauperis for a divorce from her husband. The report was adopted by a majority of 18. The next division, which took place just before the House arose, was on a motion by Mr. Alexander to leave over the consideration of the report of the special committee appointed to frame new rules for divorce. The motion was defeated.

Senator O'Donohoe's long delayed motion for a return showing the cost to the country of the Governor-General's office was put and carried.

In answer to Dr. Schultz's inquiry as to whether the Government intended to establish the Manitoba Experimental Farm during the coming spring, Mr. Abbott said that the Government were considering the matter.

The bill for the relief of Mary Matilda White was read a second time.

COALS AND COFFINS.

Clarke Wallace's Combine Committee Continue Their Investigations.

OTTAWA, April 10.—Coals and coffins were talked about at Clarke Wallace's Combine Committee this morning. George F. Hart of Montreal was first examined. This gentleman is the agent there of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, and sells their coal to such of the retail dealers as favor his company. Up to about a year ago business had been done in a promiscuous way in Montreal, every man being for himself, but an association was then formed to regulate the prices and make rules governing the business. This was the coal section of the Board of Trade, to join which an admission fee of $100 had to be paid. After its formation he sold coal at trade price to no dealer not a member. The aim of the association was to fix the price of coal at such a figure that the retail dealers should have a profit of 50 cents. The wholesale price had ranged from $7.74 in May to $5.91 in November, and the retail prices from $5.60 to $7 between the same dates, but the office and other expenses, Mr. Hart said, made the profits not more than 50 cents.

The Montreal coal combine appears to be quite a model institution compared with that in Toronto. There are no auction sales of contracts, for instance, and in place of putting up a job on the charitable institutions, as in Toronto, they were allowed in the early part of the season to make a reduction to the charitable and religious institutions and to the schools. Being told of the statement made in evidence that the expense of handling the coal in Toronto was $1.30, Mr. Hart said he could not understand how it could be so great.

A London coal dealer, William Bowman, a prominent citizen who ran for mayor this year, but, like his fellow dealer, Mr. Rogers of Toronto, got left, was next examined. His evidence showed that since the coal exchange has been formed in London the number of dealers has gone up from ten to eighteen, who handle between them 15,000 or 20,000 tons of hard coal and rather more than that quantity of soft. He found the cost of handling to be about 70 cents per ton exclusive of office expenses, and he claimed that the whole profits did not average more than 30 cents a ton. The highest price at which he had sold coal this year was $7, and though a move had been made to raise it he had opposed the increase because if the profits were made too large more people would want to go into the business. None of the eighteen now selling coal were exclusively in that business. The London exchange puts up civic and similar contracts to auction amongst the members, the price having first been fixed. Two hundred dollars in premiums was realized last year on these contracts so served out. The Ontario Government contract, which as usual Mr. Bowman got, was not interfered with by the exchange and he took it at $4.98. The retail price for egg coal, that stipulated in the contract, was then $6.30, but it was a slack time of year, the horses and carts being idle.

The undertakers' combine was next considered, Samuel Rogers of Ottawa being examined. He stated that the organization in Ontario was formed about four years ago about 360 members being present at the inaugural meeting held in Toronto. The manufacturers would furnish supplies only to members of the association, but no attempt was made to exercise further control or to regulate the prices charged the public by the undertakers. No new members would be admitted without the consent of a majority of those already established in his immediate district.

The Mackenzie River Committee.

OTTAWA, April 10.—When Senator Schultz' Mackenzie River Committee met this morning samples of Russian cereals from within and near the Arctic circle were placed on the table by the chairman and attracted considerable attention. The examination of James Anderson was resumed. He gave information regarding the navigable portion of the Liard River and its branches, also the climate and the productions of that region. This river and the Great Mackenzie, he said, were open on May 9 and were still open on Oct. 5, with no appearance of ice, thus showing the navigation in this far region to have been open for five months, a fact of great importance should it be known, he added, that sea going vessels can reach the mouth of the Mackenzie through Behring Sea.

The Busy Railway Committee.

OTTAWA, April 10.—Sir Hector Langevin's busy Railway Committee met again this morning. At Dr. Ferguson's request the bill incorporating the Winter Bridge Company, which is to build a bridge across the Detroit River at Detroit for use exclusively in winter, was allowed to stand until next Tuesday. Dr. Ferguson explained that W. K. Muir of Detroit and Wm. Hendrie of Hamilton would appear before the committee in support of the bill on that day. John Page, chief engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, sent in a letter in opposition to the bridge.

The bill to incorporate the Ottawa and Parry Sound Railway, which is to extend from Renfrew to Parry Sound, a distance of 150 miles, after being pared and cut up into mince meat was ordered reported. The company is composed almost exclusively of Ottawa men. The amount of the capital stock was increased to $720,000, and the road if built at all will have to be commenced inside of two years and finished in five.

The bill incorporating the Montreal Island Railway was ordered reported. This road will form a belt line around the Island of Montreal.

Mr. Rowand's bill to amend the act of incorporation of the Kincardine and Teeswater Railway, was further amended and reported.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Hamilton's Adam Wants the "Hayfork" Brigade Investigated.

OTTAWA, April 10.—Mr. Marter, M.P.P. for Muskoka, is in the city.

Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, inspected the Normal School here to-day.

Mr. Brown of Hamilton has given notice for the appointment of a special committee to enquire into the operations of the "hayfork" fraternity throughout the country.

The Minister of the Interior to-day received applications from five families now residing in Dakota for permission to make a second homestead in Manitoba. They had originally lived in the Prairie Province and were induced by Yankee agents to quit their homes. Now they want to get back.

The Conservative convention for Russell County takes place to-morrow at Duncanville. Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, it is expected, will be offered the nomination.

At the meeting of the Banking and Commerce Committee this morning Mr. Kenny's bill for the incorporation of the Eastern Assurance Company was ordered to be reported. The directors of the company are nearly all Halifax and St. John men.

Pure Butter Sustained.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day affirmed a decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, sustaining the validity of a statute of that Commonwealth enacted July 1, 1885, making it unlawful and punishable by fine and imprisonment for any persons to manufacture "out of any oleaginous substance other than that produced from unadulterated milk or cream, any article designed to take the place of butter or cheese produced from pure unadulterated milk or cream, or of any imitation or adulterated butter or cheese."

LATE LONDON CHRONICLES.

THE QUEEN'S PLANS FOR RETURNING TO ENGLAND UNSETTLED.

Mr. Gladstone Not Well—Presents for the Prince and Princess of Wales—The Truth About Ireland—Mr. Ritchie's Learning and Application.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Edmund Yates' cable to The Tribune says: The Queen's plans for returning to England are all unsettled, and now it is uncertain whether Her Majesty will go to Germany. The Queen will probably prolong her stay at the Villa Palmieri till Monday week. Nothing has yet been decided about the two Drawing Rooms which Her Majesty is to hold at Buckingham Palace next month.

Mr. Gladstone, who has been visiting Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Flower and the Warden of Keble during recess, is by no means well. He suffered from the exceptionally cold weather which prevailed during his stay at Florence, and has been much tried by the severe spring. Mr. Gladstone will be as much out of town as possible during the rest of the session, and will only take part in parliamentary work when really wanted. Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Flower's party at Aston Clinton, to meet Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone during Easter week, included Lord and Lady Herschell, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brett, George Russell, Mr. Henry James and Mrs. Dugdale.

The Prince and Princess of Wales received four silver wedding deputations in the new ball room at Sandringham on Easter Monday. Kingslynn sent six of its notables, headed by the Mayor and Recorder, who presented a silver model of the well-known Greyfriars Tower. Then came eight from Norwich, including Sir Harry Bullard and Mr. Coleman, M.P., who offered a beautiful salt of silver-gilt, a replica of the one presented to the city in 1868 by Peter Reade; also two silver flagons. The tenantry on the Sandringham estate, represented by six of their number, presented a posthorn of silvergilt, with a collar, shoe and bit surrounding the timepiece. Then came a deputation of the estate laborers and employes, who presented a silver punch-bowl. Luncheon was given to the members of the deputations in the large dining-room at which Sir Dighton Probyn presided.

What is the Truth about Ireland?

The Parnellites declare that freedom of speech and liberty of the press are in abeyance in Ireland. Mr. Balfour, on the other hand, avers that the platform is unchecked and the press licentious in freedom. If any one doubts on which side the truth lies I recommend him to read the Mitchelstown orations of Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. "Tim" Healy, as reported in Saturday's United Ireland.

Few people can have an adequate conception of the work which Mr. Ritchie has accomplished during the past eighteen months. His masterly exposition of the various provisions of the Local Government bill and the complicated matters with which it deals, indicates little or nothing of the toil and study which alone could enable him to make it. He is the first to acknowledge the invaluable assistance which he has received from Secretary Walter Long. Mr. Ritchie talks to you of county councils, decentralization, and other kindred subjects, just as lucidly as of a line of engravings, Schiller's poetry, or Scotch history. Sounds of music float now and again down the broad staircase to his study, for Mr. Ritchie is the happy father of seven musical daughters, who are, like their mother, equally devoted to art, harmony and the cause of the Primrose League.

Pieces of British Sculpture.

If British sculpture be not adequately represented at the forthcoming exhibitions the fault will not rest with the sculptors, who have been uncommonly active during the past year. Mr. Woolmer will contribute casts of two statues of heroic size. Mr. Boehm has been busy on the soldiers who support the base of the new Wellington monument in Hyde Park. If they go to the R.A. they will remind some irreverent onlookers of certain figures in the defunct "Ruddigore." He has also a bust of Mr. Froude, and another of his neighbor and confrere, Mr. Alfred Gilbert.

Mr. Whistler, I am sorry to hear, has been a sufferer from the intense cold. He was forced to leave work some little while ago. So it is doubtful if he will have anything in the London Galleries this spring. He was enabled before his illness to attend to his exhibitions abroad. He will be well represented both at Paris and Munich.

The Latest Fad in England.

The latest fad is what is called a loose drill, a sort of arrangement for disorganizing and converting battalions in action into rabbles with the object, presumably, of making them look bigger than they are. What with young soldiers, lax discipline, and loose drill combined, the British commander of the future will have no gay time of it when called upon to lead our now world-renowned first and only army corps into action. But even the loose drill has its advantages. It will facilitate movements to the rear. Might we not stay our hands a little, though, and organize our army before adopting measures for its demoralization in the field?

Boulanger's Candidature.

PARIS, April 10.—The private despatches which passed between Count Dillon and Gen. Boulanger, and which were published in The Matin, prove that Gen. Boulanger was cognizant of and approved his candidature for the Chamber of Deputies in the various departments in which he was voted for, although he publicly repudiated all responsibility for the presentation of his name. At a meeting of electors at Fourmers, Department of the Nord, last evening, a resolution endorsing Gen. Boulanger's candidature for the Chamber of Deputies was unanimously adopted amid enthusiasm.

Frederick's Benevolence.

BERLIN, April 10.—The Emperor yesterday handed 40,000 marks from the privy purse to Herr Achenbach, the head of the Relief Committee, who accompanied the Empress to Posen to enquire into the distress by the floods. The money is to be used for the relief of the sufferers. Emperor Frederick, though strong enough to attend to all State affairs, has coughed rather more than usual the last few nights and there is a slight swelling in his throat. He feels stronger to-day and his appetite is good.

A Parnellite Measure.

LONDON, April 10.—Timothy Healey, Mr. Biggar and other Parnellite members introduced in the House of Commons last night a bill providing that in applications made under the Land Act the Land Court shall consider the tenants' improvement, and shall not make any rent payable thereon, but the fact of landlords forbearing to charge rents on improvements shall not be deemed as a compensation therefor, unless there is an express contract to that effect.

The Congressional Deadlock.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The House met at 11.45 this morning, the legislative day of Wednesday last continuing. There is no prospect of a change in the deadlock over the direct tax bill. It is generally thought the present condition of affairs will continue until Tuesday next, when it is intended to call up the tariff bill. A determined effort will be made then to break the deadlock.

Federation Urged.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 10.—The Locomotive Fireman's Magazine, the official organ of the Brotherhood, contains a significant editorial under the head of "Federation the Lesson of the Strike." It urges a federation of switchmen, engineers, firemen and brakemen to act on the principle "that the interest of one is the interest of all."

CHAT ACROSS THE CABLE.

The British House has adopted the budget proposals.

Madame Patti's concert at Buenos Ayres realized $21,000.

Queen Victoria will arrive at Charlottenburg at the end of the week.

Four hundred persons were killed and about 500 injured by the tornado at Dacca, India, on Saturday.

It is stated that the late Emperor William left the sum of 30 marks to every invalid soldier of the war of 1870.

The story that Prince Bismarck was displeased at the presence of the Empress at his conferences with the Emperor is declared to be untrue.

The Anti-Slavery Society has received a letter from Emin Bey, dated Aug. 16, in which he says he will certainly remain to complete the work begun by Gordon.

A banquet was given Monday night in honor of Mr. Chamberlain by the Devonshire Club. Earl Granville presided, and among those present were Lord Hartington and Mr. Childers.

CHAMBERLAIN BANQUETED.

Earl Granville Proposes the Toast of the Evening—The Guest's Reply.

LONDON, April 10.—Earl Granville presided at the banquet given by the Devonshire Club last night in honor of Mr. Chamberlain. Many members of the House of Lords and House of Commons, including Lord Hartington and Mr. Childers, were present. Earl Granville, in proposing the toast of the evening, said he was glad to be able to congratulate Mr. Chamberlain on the result of his mission. His (Granville's) strongest political conviction had always been the importance of maintaining good relations between Great Britain and America. Although he had been the subject of the strongest attacks for his share of the responsibility for the Alabama settlement, he looked back upon its results with the utmost satisfaction. It was certain that if England had broken off the Alabama negotiations they would not have been assembled there to-day to congratulate Mr. Chamberlain on having brought his task so nearly to a successful issue. It was a matter of satisfaction that the whole Liberal party on this occasion unite in congratulating the Conservatives on having adopted the Liberal policy of conciliation and friendship toward America.

Mr. Chamberlain, upon rising to reply, was loudly cheered. He thanked the company for the warmth of their reception of the toast in his honor, and said he appreciated fully the unique character of the gathering. He was glad to see so many of his old colleagues, from whom he had been temporarily dissociated. He gathered from their presence, first, that there had been no intermission of their personal regard and good-will, and second, that every Englishman worthy of the name sympathized with the objects of his recent mission. Remarking upon the change of public opinion during the last century, he said it was curious to look back to the sincere opinions expressed by statesmen and writers at the time of the civil war and to note their fears lest America should become a great and aggressive power, dangerous to the peace of the world. It was ludicrous to contrast the results as they knew them with the fears of those too timid politicians. And as to the introduction of American institutions into this country, they all knew that America had developed a conservatism which must be the envy of many people in Great Britain. He spoke strongly in favor of a confederation of the colonies, and again expressed his hope that the fisheries treaty would be ratified.

DUTIES ON MELTONS.

Important Circular from the Customs Department—Decisions for March.

OTTAWA, April 10—The Customs Department has issued this circular re duties on Melton cloths:

Applications having been made to the Minister of Customs for the purpose of having certain woolen cloths, called Melton, ruled for duty under item 510, 511 and 512 of the tariff, instruction has been given by the Minister of Customs, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, that it is not in the power of the Custom Departments so to rule, as the reading of the tariff is directly contrary thereto. In item 509 of the tariff all "cloths and flannels" are distinctly named, and dutiable thereunder at 7½ cents per lb. and 20 per cent. ad valorem, and consequently no cloth or flannel, whatever qualifying word or words may be used as a disguise, can be legally entered at any other rate, and the practice of entering such under the name of "dress goods," winceys or other fabricated name, cannot be permitted, and whenever done at any port has been contrary to oft-repeated instructions, and has created great unpleasantness, and operated very injuriously to the interests of importers.

Customs Decisions.

The Board of Customs rendered these decisions during March:

Artificial gum arabic, a British gum or Dextrine, 1 cent per lb.
Cotton plush, colored; this class of goods being distinct from velveteens and cotton velvets, 25 p.c.
Diamond drill boring-rods and couplings, 30 p.c.
Fire brick, for bakers' ovens, free.
"Fiermiz," a syrup used for summer drinks, 1½c. per lb. and 25 p.c. ad valorem.
"Health food," a specially prepared wheat, flour or meal, 20 p.c.
Indurated fibre ware, for the manufacture of paper, 35 p.c.
Iron music stands, 35 p.c.
Neutral cotton seed soap, 1½c. lb.
Paper boxes, empty, as labels, 15c. lb., and 25 p.c. ad valorem.
Pen holders, the handle being wood and the holder of steel, iron or brass, 30 p.c.
Porcelain-lined pump cylinders, 35 p.c. ad valorem.
Prussian binding, 30 p.c. ad valorem.
Surgical instruments in cases, the cases 35 p.c. ad valorem; the instruments 20 p.c. ad valorem.
Spools made wholly of wood used in cotton machinery, 25 p.c. ad valorem.
Vermouth bitters, or wine, $1.90 per Imperial gallon.
Wood pumps with iron handles, spouts, etc., 35 p.c. ad valorem.

AFTER BOODLE ALDERMEN.

Inspector Byrnes of New York Pays a Flying Visit to Montreal.

MONTREAL, April 10.—Inspector Byrnes of New York arrived here yesterday and registered at a leading hotel under an assumed name. A telegram received here last week from some one high in authority in New York informed the boodle colony that Thomas B. Kerr was to be placed on trial very soon. This information, coupled with the sudden appearance of Inspector Byrnes, has confirmed the strong suspicion that has for some time prevailed, that John Keenan will return to New York, turn informer, give the evidence that is necessary and certain to convict Kerr, and as a reward will have the indictment against him nolle prossed. No one knows better than the rest of the exiles, Dempsey, De Lacy and Sayles, that Keenan can tell a story that will convict the indicted men as fast as their cases are called.

The New York officer spent some time with Keenan at the king boodler's residence and they afterwards walked down street together. It has been known for some time that District-Attorney Fellows was negotiating to get John Keenan back to New York to help him with the boodle cases. The story of these negotiations dates back to the time of the last general election, when Col. Fellows was made District-Attorney.

Keenan is variously estimated to be worth from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. He has been in the grocery and liquor business, a ship-builder, and owns now the greater part of one of the largest breweries in the United States. He is interested besides in a thousand and one small enterprises, and advances the money to a score of relatives to carry on city contracts. The true facts in regard to the present contracts in New York which John Keenan's money is carrying on will never be told because they stand in the names of other men.

The Marriage Crisis.

LONDON, April 10.—The marriage crisis which has stirred up all Germany, not to say all Europe, began March 31, when Emperor Frederick informed Prince Bismarck of the project. The grim chancellor immediately made the most strenuous objections and opposed such a move with his wonted firmness. Then the Empress was called in to try her skill upon the man of iron. She insisted upon the marriage going on, and imperiously brushed aside Bismarck's objections. But the Chancellor became stubborn and threatened to resign if the project was pushed. The next day was the occasion of Bismarck's birthday, and now, with the full light of recent events turned on, the memorable speech made on that day by Crown Prince William is even more significant than it appeared at the time of its utterance. On April 4 the Chancellor was told that Prince Alexander, the valiant suitor, was coming. This precipitated the crisis, and then the relations between the royal family and Bismarck were joined by a very slender thread indeed, needing but the slightest added tension to snap it apart. The sudden surrender on the part of the Chancellor is undoubtedly due to favorable declarations having been made on the subject by the Czar, to whom overtures were made. He has very likely withdrawn his objections to Alexander, provided the latter will relinquish all claim to the throne of Bulgaria. The remark is frequently heard among Berliners that only priests and petticoats are able to conquer the man of iron.

The Raleigh Bank Defaulters.

RALEIGH, N.C., April 10.—Charles E. Cross and Samuel C. White, absconding President and Cashier of the State National Bank, arrived here yesterday in custody, and in default of bail to the amount of $15,000 each were put in jail. They will be tried in the State court in July next on three indictments of forgery. Bank Examiner Tate had concluded his examination, and says the bank ought to pay 66 cents on the dollar. There was a big crowd at the jail when the prisoners were put in. The crash has made money matters here tight, and the damage to the business of the city will be great.

A Village Burnt.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 10.—Fire at Tavares, a village ten miles south of here, yesterday destroyed every business block but two, and seven or eight cottages. Loss, $180,000.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

N. Allston, a farmer living near Weatherford, Tex., killed his daughter yesterday because she married against his will.

Pope Leo has sent a letter of the most cordial character to President Cleveland, thanking him for a copy of the constitution of the United States on the occasion of the latter's sacerdotal jubilee last January.

One of the physicians who attended Mr. Blaine at the time of his sickness at Fort Scott, previous to his leaving for Europe, is the authority for the statement that Mr. Blaine is suffering from Bright's disease.

THE DOYLE MURDER TRIAL.

Preeper Found Guilty—Mrs. Doyle Acquitted but Still in Custody.

HALIFAX, N.S., April 10.—The jury in the Doyle murder trial rendered their verdict at 10.30 o'clock to-night, finding the youth William Preeper guilty and Mrs. Doyle not guilty. Preeper was recommended to mercy. The jury took five hours to arrive at the verdict. Preeper received it with wonderful coolness and while conversing with his counsel was seen to smile once or twice. Mrs. Doyle remains in custody under an indictment of being an accessory after the act, the trial of which commences to-morrow.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S NO.

The Assembly Negatives the Resolution to Send a Delegation to Ottawa.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., April 10.—In the House of Assembly at 3 o'clock this morning, after an all night sitting, a vote was taken relative to Confederation, on Mr. Bond's resolution favoring a delegation leaving here for Ottawa, April 15. The resolution was defeated, 20 to 7.

Journals, Ledgers, Cash Books, Day Books, Minute Books, Price and Memo Books. Best goods only. Grand & Toy, Leader-lane. 631

A Victim of Epilepsy.

NIAGARA FALLS, April 10.—Mrs. Kessler, the lady who was taken ill last night and suddenly became unconscious on the Grand Trunk Railway train en route from Toronto to Jersey City, passed a bad night. At times she would recover partially for a few minutes, and would rave about her friends and family, and would persist in getting up, and had to be held down in bed by main force. Her friends in Jersey City were telegraphed for. An answer came back this morning asking after her welfare and saying that friends would leave at once to take care of her. It also stated that she was subject to epileptic fits.

An Unconditional Surrender.

MONTREAL, April 10.—The corporation made an unconditional surrender to-day and ordered out 400 men on the streets. The Star's pick and shovel brigade were consequently paid off to-night after having cleared St. James-street. Subscriptions are pouring in from banks and insurance companies to cover the expenditure. The surrender of the corporation is viewed as a great victory for the example and influence of the press, backed up by protests of citizens.

Opium Seizure.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The Customs officials yesterday seized $4000 worth of opium at a warehouse just as it was being carried from the wharf. The opium was prepared at Victoria, B.C., and shipped overland on the Canadian Pacific Railway to Manitoba. It was taken from there across the border into Minnesota, and shipped as household goods to this city.

Fire at Doon.

DOON, April 10.—A fire took place here yesterday afternoon about 4.30 in J. & B. Bear's carriage factory. The building was destroyed completely, with a sawmill and some other adjoining buildings. The cause of fire is supposed to be a spark from the smokestack, which caught on the outside of the roof. The loss will probably reach $20,000; insured for $7000.

Hung by Vigilantes.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 10.—Forty men from Southern Kansas organized a vigilance committee last week, and made a raid on a den of horse thieves in No Man's Land. Four of the thieves were captured and hanged. Nine others were chased into the sand hills and are surrounded in a cave. They refused to surrender, and will be starved out.

A Statue of the Virgin for Mount Royal.

MONTREAL, April 10.—At yesterday's meeting of the City Council a petition, signed by Archbishop Fabre and a large number of prominent Roman Catholics was presented, asking leave to erect a statue of the Virgin Mary in Mount Royal Park at a cost of $75,000. It was referred to the Park Commissioners.

An Illicit Still Seized.

GODERICH, April 10.—Collector Caven of Stratford and Officer Brown of Goderich seized an illicit still to-day in the Township of Stanley, and had Patrick Gallagher, the owner, arrested, tried and sentenced to pay $100 and be imprisoned for one month.

Italian Troops Returning Home.

MASSOWAH, April 10.—The Italian troops, which are to return to Europe, will commence to embark on Friday. A corps of occupation, consisting of 5000 men, will remain. The heat is intense. No Abyssinian forces can be seen.

Millman Hanged.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., April 10.—William Millman, the man convicted of murdering Mary Pickering Tuplin, was hanged here this morning. Death was instantaneous.

Letter Books, Letter Books, Letter Books, Letter Books. Get our quotations. Grand & Toy, Stationers, Leader-lane. 631

Emma Abbott—Sale of Seats To-morrow.

The sale of reserved seats for the engagement at the Grand Opera House the first three days of next week, of the Emma Abbott English Grand Opera Company, will begin to-morrow morning, and as there is sure to be a rush, those desiring choice places must be on hand early. Emma Abbott has been meeting with remarkable success in the United States, and will present a delightful series of operas in Toronto, opening in Verdi's "Il Trovatore," in which, as Leonora, she has achieved a veritable triumph. Tuesday the brilliant "Carnival of Venice" will find her in a charming part, supported by every member of her company. "Martha" will prove the matinee attraction, and as a farewell Miss Abbott will be seen in her latest production, Marchetti's exquisite love-lyric "Ruy Blas" or "The Queen and the Lackey." Her court dresses in this opera are said to be remarkably handsome.

Amusement Briefs.

The Toronto people never tire of "Ermine." The charming opera was again sung before a large and highly pleased audience at the Grand last night. Matinee this afternoon.

"Peck's Bad Boy" continues to make things lively and amusing at the Toronto. Usual Wednesday matinee.

The Gaelic Society's concert in aid of the Crofters takes place at Shaftesbury Hall on Friday night next. The cause and the program call for a big audience.

St. Andrew's Hall was comfortably filled last night on the occasion of an amateur dramatic performance, concert and readings under the auspices of the C.E.W.M.A. in connection with St. Matthias' Church, Bellwoods-avenue. The farce of "Slasher and Crasher" was presented with a really excellent caste, and was followed with songs by Miss Butler, Messrs. DeGruchy, Barker and Fudge. Mr. Ph. Dykes gave a reading and Miss Lelean a recitation. Miss McGraw and Mr. T. Lane contributed piano solos.

Willard Union, W.C.T.U.

The regular meeting of Willard Union was held yesterday afternoon in their new hall, Spadina-avenue. There was a large attendance of active members. It was decided to organize a Band of Hope immediately in Cecil Hall, with Mr. Ives as superintendent. It was also decided to meet every Monday excepting the first Monday of the month. A superintendent of sailors' work was appointed, and the offer of Mrs. Curzon to supply the literature gratefully accepted. The announcement that Ald. St. Leger had offered to give an "At Home" for the benefit of Willard Union was warmly received and thanks expressed. Seventeen dollars was reported as the result of Mr. John Douglas' "At Home."

Wanted to See His Aunt Buried.

The G.T.R. express from the west brought with it, yesterday, an 8-year-old lad, who had succeeded in beating his way from London. At the Union he told Policeman Stewart that he had come from London to see his aunt buried. He knew she was dead, and he wanted to see her before she was buried. As he did not know the name of the alleged deceased female relative, his story did not gain much credence, and he was placed on board the train for the west in the evening to be reconveyed home.

A Knightly Trip to Whitby.

By special invitation from St. John the Almoner Preceptory of Whitby to meet the Provincial Grand Prior, R. Em. Sir Kt. J. B. Trayes, of Port Hope, the fraters of Geoffrey de St. Aldemar Preceptory made a fraternal visit to Whitby yesterday, leaving the city by Grand Trunk Railway train at 5.30 p.m. There was a large turn-out of uniformed Sir Knights.

Ladies' Relief Society's Bazar.

The sale of useful and fancy articles in aid of the good work of the Ladies' Relief Society commenced at Shaftesbury Hall yesterday afternoon. Quite a lot of goods were sold. There was a concert at night. The bazar will be continued to-day.

A Midnight Blaze.

Shortly after midnight the fire brigade was called out by a blaze at 66 John-street, a few doors from King. Here Mr. J. Russell's joiner shop was on fire, and also a stable at the rear occupied by Somers Bros., grocers. The damage done was not extensive.

THE EMPIRE'S LIBEL CASE.

MANAGER CREIGHTON IN CHARGE OF HIGH CONSTABLE GALE.

The Objectionable Words—Premier Mercier Said to Have "Been Proved Guilty of Gross Personal Corruption"—Mr. Creighton Out on Bail.

High Constable Gale of Quebec yesterday arrested Mr. David Creighton, M.P.P. for North Grey and managing director of The Empire, on a warrant charging him with having criminally libelled Hon. Honore Mercier, Premier of Quebec. Detective Cuddy piloted the Quebec man to The Empire office, where he found Mr. Creighton awaiting his arrival, having been previously advised of the officer's presence in the city and his errand.

Mr. Gale and Mr. Creighton drove at once to Police Headquarters, where the arrest was formally entered, and thence to the office of Mr. Dalton McCarthy, where an hour's consultation was held. Mr. Creighton determined to waive all rights to fight the validity of the warrant, and consented to proceed to Quebec with Mr. Gale.

The article on which the action for criminal libel is based appeared in The Empire on April 6, and is as follows:

Such of the organs of Mr. Mercier as venture to give any reason for the dismissal of Mr. McShane from the Quebec Cabinet allege as its cause the electoral irregularities of the sacrificed minister. The hollowness of this plea is shown by the facts that Mr. Mercier has been proved guilty of gross personal corruption, and that Mr. Turcotte, the acting successor of Mr. McShane in his department, is a venal politician of most unenviable notoriety. Men of that stamp do not depose a colleague for "electoral irregularities." There has evidently been a little tussle in the happy family.

"Yes," said Mr. Creighton to The World last night, "this thing has certainly taken me by surprise, but of course as manager, my shoulders have to bear everything. The going down to Quebec, or the action, troubles me but little. It is only the unfortunate time it has happened that annoys me. You see there is all my furniture packed and ready to be shipped to Toronto, and it is lying in the Owen Sound depot. I was right in the muddle of a family moving when I got the despatch from Toronto, saying that I was wanted. Of course I came right down here and met Mr. Gale. I could have avoided him if I had chosen, but I had no such intention. I will go down to Quebec and give bail, and come right back."

"What if they capias you down there on a civil suit?"

"Oh, no, I do not think they will do that. That would not be fair or gentlemanly."

"Will you fight the case?"

"That is a question for the lawyers to decide upon," was the reply.

There is a possibility that matters can be so arranged that Mr. Creighton can give bail here to appear in Quebec when the case comes up. Yesterday Mr. Gale telegraphed down to Quebec to see whether such a course would meet with the approval of the authorities there. Before the C.P.R. train for the east started from Union Depot at 8.45 an answer was received consenting to an arrangement of this nature, and Mr. Creighton hopes that he will not be compelled to appear in Quebec until the case comes up for trial.

High Constable Gale is a stout, chunky Englishman, not unlike German Consul Nordheimer, and about the same age. In answer to The World's query, he thought that there would be little trouble in settling the matter if The Empire would apologize. There was no particular feeling about the difficulty down in Quebec, and the official expressed surprise that the libel was noticed by anyone, as The Empire had very few subscribers in Quebec.

Gold up at Orillia.

The last issue of the Orillia News Letter gives an interview with Mr. Joseph M. Skinner of that place as to the reported existence of gold in the district. He is the proprietor of the Severn Bridge Mine where gold has been found. The report states that Mr. Skinner when interviewed had his pockets full of fine specimens of gold quartz, as well as pieces of pure gold. He has been offered $9000 for his farm of 100 acres, the market value as a farm being only $1000. He declines to sell on any condition or for any price. He says he has too much faith in the gold vein to give up yet. The shaft has been continued this winter, and at thirty-eight feet malleable gold was struck. Previous to this only pyrites of iron had been found. Prospectors who had been to Sudbury say that the vein on Mr. Skinner's farm is as rich or richer than any there. He believes there is a fortune in the mine. He also speaks of another rich gold vein between Orillia and Sparrow Lake.

The News Letter adds:

Mr. Skinner's find goes to show that gold as well as other minerals is to be found near Orillia. In fact the mineral wealth of Canada, and this part in particular, is so great that an American authority referring to it says, "to particularize the undeveloped wealth of this northern land would require volumes." It has been proven that there is a belt of rocks to the north of us highly auriferous and rich metalliferous deposits of other kinds will follow. Promising indications are already known. It has been observed that there is a great uniformity in the lithological character of the rocks at the Severn and those of other gold bearing places. The topographical features are also much the same. Altogether, we may soon have a boom in gold mining in this section which will startle our citizens. If Mr. Skinner's find were in some places where capital was not so very timid, it would have been investigated long ago."

The Locomotive Brotherhood.

It seems that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which numbers 40,000 men, has been assessed $5 per head to meet the expenses of maintaining the Western strikers out of work. The sum that will be thus raised, $200,000, cannot last a great while, and then we suppose another assessment will be in order. By the time the Brotherhood have been assessed a few times in near succession for striking brothers that they have never seen, the thing will become, to say the least, monotonous and the brotherly feeling will receive a possible check. The signs of the times seem to point to the near future as the time when the vexed question of capital vs. labor must be settled. A Dineen Hat can now be bought for $2.50, $3 or $3.50, and for a reliable Derby it cannot be beaten. All other hats at corner of King and Yonge streets.

A Young Men's Reception.

Association Hall was thronged with young men last night on the occasion of a reception accorded by the Y.M.C.A. to the youthful members of the societies of the various evangelical churches. Mr. R. Kilgour presided, and the proceedings consisted of singing, readings, and an address by Hon. S. H. Blake. Mrs. English accompanied on the piano. The reception was a thorough success, and those who took part in the entertainment were deservedly applauded.

Two Colonist Trains.

A large colonist train went out from the Brock-street depot last night, bound for the Northwest. To-day the G. T. R. will have a colonist special for the same country.

To Discuss Proposed Changes.

The general passenger agents of the various local and tributary railroads will be in the city to-day to discuss the summer rates and proposed changes in the fares.

A Sick Child from St. Thomas.

Yesterday morning Mayor Clarke issued an order for the General Hospital for a girl, seven years old, brought by her mother from St. Thomas.

Walking Sticks and Canes—largest assortment and cheapest in Canada. Oak Sticks ten cents each, Ash only five cents. Alive Bollard, Cheap Tobacconist, 199 Yonge-st. 136

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

V. W. Bro. George Tait delivered an interesting lecture last night on the "Symbolism of the Third Degree" before St. Andrew's Lodge, A.F. and A.M.

Archbishop Lynch returned yesterday evening from Niagara Falls.

The Mayor yesterday received a dollar from W.W. for the Vaughan family.

Cigars to the value of about $30 were stolen from Wilson's factory, Bay-street, Monday night.

The Island ferry steamers Mascot and Luella are expected up from Oakville to-morrow, and will commence the season's work on Saturday.

Remember the big sale of housefurnishings, cutlery, etc., etc., at 179 Yonge-street, by C. M. Henderson & Co. See advertisement in another column.

The Allan Line of Royal Mail Steamships will on opening of navigation allow cabin, intermediate and steerage passengers on their way to Liverpool to go on board at Montreal and without extra charge. This arrangement enables passengers to reach the steamship within 12 hours' journey from Toronto.

Big Auction Sale.

Don't forget the big auction sale by C. M. Henderson & Co. at 179 Yonge-street. The quantity, quality and large assortment of goods offered in the housefurnishing line are away ahead of anything the hammer ever knocked off. The assortment of household goods is large as will be seen by the advertisement in another column. The Great Housefurnishing Emporium must reduce their stock before moving to their new premises, 203 Yonge-street.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

What Candidate Dunbar Says of the Coming Trustee Election.

The World dropped into Power's hall, King-street and Spadina avenue, last night and found Mr. Samuel Dunbar, independent candidate for Separate School trustee, and the following gentlemen of his committee at work looking over the voters' lists of St. Andrew's Ward with a view to a thorough canvass of that constituency in the interests of the opponent to the Archbishop's nominee, Mr. Cullenton: M. Walsh, P. O'Brien, John O'Leary, D. P. Cahill, L. O'Brien, M. O'Leary, J. Marvin and — Durkin.

Mr. Dunbar said he felt pretty sure of being elected. So far his canvass has been most encouraging. While he believed the citizens were willing to acknowledge His Grace in all things spiritual, they were determined to draw the line on temporal matters. He believed, too, that the people were in favor of the ballot, but before that could be introduced legislation on the matter for the whole Province would be necessary. "On April 24," he concluded, with a knowing smile, "the voice of the people will be found to declare itself in favor of the independence of the electors in matters pertaining to worldly affairs."

Talk About Another Candidate.

There was a talk yesterday that the Archbishop's candidate, Mr. Cullerton had been politely requested to retire and make way for no less a personage than Hon. T. W. Anglin, an ex-speaker of the House of Commons and an editorial writer on The Globe. Mr. Cullerton was at Power's last night, and asserted that he would run to the bitter end. The World was told on what is good authority that when the time come Mr. Anglin would be found to be the Palace candidate, and there you are.

A SEED WHEAT NOTE.

Dennis and Roaf v. Goodall—A Verdict for the Plaintiffs.

Mr. Justice Street and a jury, at the Civil Assize Court yesterday, were occupied all day with a suit respecting a promissory note. The plaintiffs were John Dennis and J. R. Roaf, the defendant being W. W. Goodall. It was an action for the recovery of a note made by the defendant. He disputed the signature to the note, and alleged that it had been obtained by fraud on the part of the Ontario Grain and Seed Company. It was for $450, with interest at 8 per cent. The jury found at 9.30 p.m. that the defendant had made the note in question, that it had been obtained by fraud from him by an agent of the company named, but that the plaintiffs had paid value for the note without notice of any fraud, the plaintiffs being awarded $496. The fraud referred to consisted in the representation by the agent that the company had $35,000 deposited with the Ontario Government.

The peremptory list for to-day commences with the case of McKay v. Stephen, which is an action for alleged false arrest and imprisonment, the damages being laid at $5000. The other cases in the list are: McCullough v. Field, Duncalf v. Ashton, Elmer v. Leonard, Morrison v. Perkins, Clarkson v. Lendreville.

Central Bank Dividend Warrants.

The Master-in-Ordinary was yesterday again occupied in the consideration of claims against the Central Bank. These were numerous, but possessed no features of public interest.

The liquidators yesterday, in order to facilitate office business, issued the first instalment of dividend warrants. These are at the rate of 33⅓ per cent., payable to depositors, and are only now being issued as a matter of convenience. None of the warrants are payable until May 1, and the batch issued yesterday was only an instalment comprising the depositors' initials from letters A to K.

Last night when the court adjourned the Master had twelve more cases for his consideration. Owing to the pressure of other business he was obliged to adjourn these, and will not, except on special application, take any others before April 18. His decision is also reserved as to a score of claims which have come before him. Central Bank business has made a great demand on the Master's time, but the major part of the winding-up business before the court is finished.

Ready, "The Wrong Road," by Major Arthur Griffiths, a novel of absorbing interest. Canadian Copyright Edition, price 30c. Your bookseller has it. 234561

Skull Fractured.

Late yesterday afternoon George Barbeau, aged 65, residing on Wolfe-street, Montreal, while at the new St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery, fell from a scaffold, a distance of about fifteen feet, fracturing his skull. The ambulance was called and conveyed the unfortunate man to his home. His recovery is doubtful. Take out a policy at once in the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company. x

The Monteith House.

Torontonians who propose visiting Muskoka during the coming season, should write for terms to the Monteith house, Rosseau. Rosseau is situated at the head of the lake, and affords the finest fishing in any of the Muskoka lakes. The "Monteith House" is large, clean, airy, and newly furnished. Mr. John Monteith, the proprietor, is always on the alert to secure the comfort of his guests.

He Could Not Catch Them.

Policeman Stewart had a great chase last night after two men, whom he caught in the act of stealing grain from a Grand Trunk Railway car on the Esplanade. He ran them down the western yard to the Union Depot and through its passengers, along the Esplanade, only to lose them among the cars about Bay-street. He recovered two sackfuls of grain, which the thieves dropped in their flight.

Fire Protection at West Toronto.

A volunteer fire-brigade has been organized at West Toronto Junction. This was decided at a meeting presided over by Mr. William James. About two dozen influential names were received as a nucleus, and a strong brigade is expected. The fire-apparatus has been overhauled and placed in the new fire-hall, Keele-street.

You Can't Beat 'Em.

—You can't beat what? Carpets? Yes. The street car conductor? No. Your landlord? No. Your boarding-house missus? Sometimes. And what is more you can't beat C. H. Tonkin's new spring hats. They are fine, me boy. At 718 Yonge-street, North Toronto, you can make your selection of a spring hat from the best stock in town. x

The First Coal Vessel.

Yesterday afternoon the first of the coal fleet arrived from Charlotte, and is now riding at anchor outside the Island waiting until the ice clears from the bay. Yesterday the ice was driving out of the Western Gap at a rapid rate, and it is expected that to-day will see the bay a sheet of clear water.

The Toronto Vocal Society.

A large practice took place last night and some fine effects were obtained in some of the beautiful four part songs and concerted pieces which the society is preparing for the next concert, to be given on Tuesday, May 1. The society numbers 100 trained voices.

The Wrong Machinery.

The new steamer Cibola was billed to appear in Toronto waters on May 24, but it is probable that her arrival here will be delayed owing to a mistake made by the builders in sending over the machinery of another boat instead of the Cibola's.

Local Improvement Rolls.

The Assessment Department is busily engaged in preparing the local improvement assessment rolls for the collectors. This work is a new departure, having hitherto been done in the City Clerk's department.

Suppress the Catapult.

Complaints are coming into police headquarters of the damage done by boys firing pebbles from catapults. Yesterday four panes of glass on Draper-street were demolished. The guilty parties escaped.

—Nicotine is rank poison. The Climax Pipe Cleaner completely disposes of it, rendering smoking pleasant and harmless. Every smoker should have one. Lasts ten years. Only 25c. 36

A Regular Damper.

In the early days of spring all kinds of weather may be looked for. You may leave your cosy home in the morning, togged out with the best silk hat the market affords, all neatly brushed by your loving wife before you step from the domestic door-sill. But down comes the wrath of old Jupiter Pluvius and your fine silk hat is a wreck. That is if it is a *common* silk hat. One of Miller's New York silk hats will stand the wet and brush up next morning as fresh and as slick as a clam at high water. Miller's New York silk hat at James Harris & Co.'s, 99 Yonge-street. That is the hat to get this spring.

A WEALTHY LAW SOCIETY.

RICH AND EXEMPTED YET NEGLECTING LEGAL EDUCATION.

The Proposition for a Joint Law School—Why is Osgoode Hall Exempted?—Letters from Law Students—High Time for Reform.

The article in yesterday's World on the Law Society's neglect in the matter of legal education fell like a thunderbolt on the profession. Even some of the Benchers heard of it and began apologizing to their friends for their misconduct.

The World went down to the assessment department at the City Hall and learned that Osgoode Hall and the land it occupies is valued according to the assessment rolls at $555,650, the ownership being divided up jointly between the Ontario Law Society and the Government of Ontario. The assessed value of the building is $408,000 and of the land $147,650. The latter figure is considered a low valuation by experts for the reason that the lot is a square fronting on Queen-street west 190 feet, on Osgoode-street with a similar frontage, and on University and Elizabeth streets 500 feet. Placing the Queen-street section at $300 per foot, the University-street section at $70, the Elizabeth-street at $50 and the Osgoode-street one at $25, all reasonable figures, the value of the property occupied by the hall cannot be less than $200,000, and it would be eagerly bought up at this valuation. The whole $555,650 is exempt from paying one cent taxation. Just how much belongs to either party could not be learned yesterday, but certainly nearly one-half is owned by the Law Society, who claim and are allowed exemption on the plea of its being an educational institution! The World showed yesterday that the entire sum spent by this wealthy corporation on education is $800 a year, notwithstanding the fact that they receive $25,000 a year from students! Poor law students they are, too, most of them.

In order that readers may understand the situation with regard to the proposed law school we publish the report of the joint committee appointed by the Law Society of Upper Canada and the Senate of the University of Toronto. This report has been adopted by the Senate and awaits the action of the Benchers on the 14th instant.

SCHEME FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF A LAW FACULTY.

1. There shall be a faculty of law, under the joint management of the Law Society of Upper Canada and the University of Toronto.
2. In order to entitle a candidate to enter this faculty he shall pass such a preliminary examination as may be prescribed by the joint committee hereinafter mentioned, subject to the approval of the Law Society and the Senate of the University.
3. The course of study shall extend over four years.
4. The University shall, at its own expense, make provision for the delivery of lectures and the holding of examinations, including preliminary examination, during the first and second years, and the Law Society shall make the like provision for the third and fourth years of the course.
5. The joint committee hereinafter mentioned shall indicate what subjects of instruction in jurisprudence (having regard to civil law, constitutional law and history, and international law), shall be undertaken by this university. The subjects upon which the Law Society will give instruction shall be such as it shall from time to time determine.
6. Students will be required to attend the course of lectures during each of the four years, and to pass the annual examination to be held at the end of each year.
7. Students of the first and second year must not be articled or engaged otherwise than as students of the university.
8. Every student attending the lectures and the preliminary examinations, and the first and second years, shall pay to the university such fees as it may prescribe in that behalf.
9. Every student attending the lectures and examinations of the third and fourth years shall pay to the Law Society such fees as it may prescribe in that behalf.
10. Every student who passes the four annual examinations shall be entitled to receive from the university the degree of LL.B. upon payment to the university of such fee therefor as it may prescribe in that behalf.
11. Every student who obtains such degree shall be entitled to be admitted by the Law Society to the degree of barrister-at-law, upon payment to the Law Society of such fee therefor as the Law Society may prescribe in that behalf.
12. Every student who has obtained said degree of LL.B., upon proof of service as an articled clerk for two years, shall be entitled to be admitted as a solicitor upon payment of such fees as are prescribed by the Law Society.
13. Subject to ratification by the joint committee hereinafter mentioned, appointments of examiners for the first and second years shall be made by the University, and those for the remaining years by the Law Society.
14. The results of all examinations shall be reported to the University Senate and to the Benchers of the Law Society, who shall each have like powers in respect thereof as they now enjoy in respect of other reports of examinations.
15. The joint committee shall be composed of nine members, four to be chosen by the University, and five by the Law Society, annually in the month of May each year. Members of the said committee shall continue in office until their successors are appointed. Any vacancy in said committee shall be filled up by the body whose appointee may have ceased to be a member of the committee, in such manner as such body shall determine; said committee shall appoint one of their number chairman of said committee.
16. The joint committee shall be charged with the carrying out of all matters of administration in connection with this scheme.
17. Nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the existing regulations providing for admission by the Law Society to the degree of barrister-at-law, or for the granting of certificates of fitness.
18. The Law Society may, upon similar terms, enter into this scheme with any university in Ontario.

(Signed) J. A. BOYD, Chairman.
R. E. KINGSFORD, Secretary.

Osgoode Hall, Feb. 5, 1888.

Editor World: You don't know what a mine you've struck in overhauling the Law Society for its treatment of students. That institution has grown wealthy, arrogant and neglectful of its duties to the students, from whom most of the money has been taken. If the press could get into the meetings of the Benchers, reform would soon follow. Keep it up and let us have a decent law school. LEX, JR.

Editor World: I am glad that there is one paper in the city that has taken up the question of reform of our Law Society and I heartily concur in every line of the item headed "Living on Law Students," which appeared in your issue of yesterday. You refer to the small attendance at the morning lectures, the average being 5 and 6. You ask the reason of this. The lecturers are undoubtedly competent men and stand high in the profession, but the fault lies in this, that they prepare their lectures beforehand and give the student time to write it down verbatim, thus giving extra work to get up. Now we do not want that, and I venture to say, that if a lecturer would take the text book and reading, explain difficult points there would be a larger number of students only too eager to present themselves at 8.45 on lecture mornings, and myself 15 minutes early to secure a seat. STUDENT.

Shields on Temperance-street is selling out stock of liquors at cost. See advertisement. 3

The Soo Canal to be Started at Once.

A despatch received in Toronto last night from Mayor Biggings of Sault Ste. Marie, who is now in Ottawa, reads:

OTTAWA, April 9.—Tenders for the Sault canal construction to be invited immediately after the House rises.

Mr. Biggings had his information from headquarters. It is expected that a million dollars will be spent there this season on this work.

In April.

Desire, when buds begin to shoot,
And feathered choristers to sing,
Springs in the heart to have a suit
To suit the spring.

When March is out and April in
The mercury begins to rise,
The winter dies and men begin
To wear quinn's ties.

Registered at the Hotels.

Hon. William MacDougall, C.B., of Ottawa, is at the Rossin.
Col. Jacob Van Wyck of New York is at the Rossin.
Mr. H. Corby, M.P., of Belleville, is at the Rossin.
Mr. A. Milloy of Montreal is at the Queen's.
Major Ray of Port Arthur is at the Queen's.
Mr. W. B. Scarth, M.P., of Winnipeg is at the Queen's.
Mr. Henry Dawson of New York is at the Walker.
Mr. H. C. Bair of Pittsburg, Pa., is at the Walker.
Mr. A. McNair of Stratford is at the Walker.
Mr. H. M. Wilson of Brantford is at the Palmer.
Mr. J. C. Hay of Listowel is at the Palmer.
Mayor Morrison of Trenton is at the Palmer.
At the Albion Hotel: J. Brown, Ivy; J. E. Firth, Berlin; G. Everall, Beeton; J. C. Cooper, Hamilton; C. Stickle, Stratford; H. Crosby, Barrie; R. Hawkins, Lockport; J. George, Beamsville; J. Forsythe, London; C. Hammer, Newmarket; W. Robinson, Orillia; A. Walsh and wife, Montreal; Mrs. Wylie, Gravenhurst; Miss Martin, St. Thomas; R. Mackness, Tullamore; N. McLardy, Kincardine; A. Hammer, Williamsport; N. Bolton, Bolton; Jos. Watson, Wm. Watson, Goodwood; F. Gourlie, D. McGilvary, Glasgow; T. Wedlock, Kane; J. Monkhouse, Altona; J. Curry, Drumbo; J. B. Ross, Montreal; J. F. Webster, Elkhart; M. A. Christie, Dunganon.

Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum purifies the breath and aids digestion. All druggists; 5 cents. x

Windy but Mild.

Weather for Ontario: West and northwest winds, fresh or strong during the day; fair and mild.

Steamship Arrivals.

Date.	*Name.*	*Reported at.*	*From.*
April 10	Circassia	New York	Glasgow
" 10	Fulda	Southampton	New York
" 10	Nevada	New York	Liverpool
" 10	St. Rouana	Liverpool	New York