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TWELFTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1891. ONE CENT.

THE TREATY DISAPPROVED.

ENGLAND OPPOSES THE NEWFOUNDLANDERS' REQUEST.

The Imperial Cabinet Decides That the Proposed Convention Between the United States and Newfoundland Should Not be Completed at Present—Suffrage to Women Who Are Householders.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Lord Dunraven, the champion of an imperial zollverein for Great Britain and the colonies, questioned the Government in the House of Lords regarding the documents which the Government had promised a few days ago to present, relative to the draft of a convention between Newfoundland and the United States.

Lord Knutsford, in behalf of the Cabinet, said that a misapprehension had arisen on the subject in Newfoundland as to the course of the British Government, which has been condemned for breaking engagements that never were made. Leave to negotiate did not imply imperial sanction of the results of the negotiation. The Canadian Government was strongly opposed to the Newfoundland convention and the Imperial Government had decided after mature consideration that the proposed convention should not for the present be completed.

Lord Denman offered a motion for a bill giving suffrage to women who were householders.

Lord Salisbury thought it unwise to interfere with the franchises as at present established, as the Commons might take advantage of such a proposition to initiate other and less desirable changes.

A Colonial Zollverein.

In the House of Commons Mr. Vincent moved that the Government at the earliest opportunity invite the British colonies to a conference in London to decide the best means of forming a zollverein. He contended that imperial federation was only to be obtained through commercial federation. Many of the leading colonial statesmen and others favored commercial federation.

Sir Lyon Playfair criticized the motion as covering a protectionist movement. He argued that owing to the varied interests of the colonies a zollverein was impracticable. He quoted statistics showing the increase of British trade during the present regime. He contended that it would be most injudicious to arrest the reaction in America against excessive protection induced by the McKinley law by imposing differential duties against America for the benefit of the colonies. Considering all the circumstances there was no basis to justify parliament in inviting the colonies to a conference. In conclusion, he expressed a hope for an ultimate union of the colonies on a free trade basis.

Mr. Lowther declared that there was no real free trade party in America and that the whole world with the exception of England was becoming protectionist. He said: "Unless we give our colonies commercial facilities we had better make up our minds to advocate the imperial position."

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that, whatever might be the fate of the motion, England had no desire to influence the Canadian elections. He sympathized with some points of Mr. Vincent's speech. He believed that the increasing desire for a closer union between England and the colonies ought to be fostered. He also conceded that many of the views of Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill had lost the authority they formerly exerted and that it was no longer possible to denounce opposing views as clap-trap. Still he must hold to what was sound in their views and he hoped that the suspicions of lurking protection would not retard a union of the colonies.

While he granted that the country must be prepared for some fiscal changes in the interests of that union, colonists must understand that it was impossible for England to tax corn. [Cheers.] There was no likelihood, he said, that the colonies would consent to a conference on a free trade basis. There only remained differential duties, and he failed to see how they could be imposed. It seemed to him, therefore, that the conference would be merely an invitation to follow a "will-o'-the wisp."

Mr. Vincent withdrew the motion.

The Alabama Claims.

LONDON, Feb 18.—In the House of Commons Hon. W. H. Smith said, in reply to a question, that, according to published accounts in America, a portion of the Alabama indemnity remained in the hands of the United States Government, but it would be contrary to the engagement of the treaty of Washington in 1871 for the English Government to request a return of the money.

Wholesale Child Murders in London.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—An inquest was held at Battersea yesterday, touching the death of a female child whose body was found in the Thames. Inspector Crosby of the river police stated that he found the body near Nine Elms pier on Friday morning last. It was quite nude and decomposed. Dr. Felix Charles Kempster stated that he saw the child at the mortuary and made a post mortem examination. The nose was flattened and the bones of the skull were fractured all over. The injuries had been inflicted while the child was alive, and they had caused death. The Coroner: I think we have had about ten such cases, have we not? Dr. Kempster: Yes, all killed in the same way. As soon as it is born the child's head is knocked in, and the body afterwards thrown in the river. A verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown was returned.

Smallpox in Belfast.

BELFAST, Feb. 18.—Smallpox prevails here to an alarming extent. The municipal authorities are doing their utmost to check the spread of the disease.

Stavely Offers Assistance.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Alexander Stavely Hill, M.P. for Kingsford, who has traveled extensively through Canada and studied its resources and needs, offers his services to Sir John Macdonald to stump the country if they are desired. The leading Liberal organ, The Daily News, says to-day that unrestricted reciprocity, as it is outlined by the Canadian Opposition, would not be free trade, and would were it adopted certainly cause a great deal of justifiable soreness in the Mother Country.

John A. and Farrer Expected to Leave For Washington, Feb. 24.

On Van Every's excursion the return fare is only ten dollars, and tickets are good to return up to March 10, with the privilege of stopping off at Syracuse, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the return trip. Through sleeping cars from Suspension Bridge to Washington. Full and reliable information can be had by applying to H. W. Van Every, No. 5 Adelaide-street east, Toronto, or by telephone No. 2109.

Excursions Every Day

To Mexico, Texas, Florida California and the South via the Illinois Central Railroad, passing through and allowing stop-over at New Orleans and other points of interest. Elegant vestibuled sleepers from Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, etc. "Only one change to New Orleans and two to Florida, Texas and California points. For rates and full information and for descriptive pamphlets showing points of interest address A. J. McDOUGALL, traveling passenger agent, Berlin, Ont. 135

C.P.R. Earnings.

MONTREAL, Feb. 18.—The following is the return of traffic earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Feb. 7 to Feb. 14, 1891: 1891, $334.000; 1890, $233,000. Increase for 1891 $101,000. Earni[illegible] of the New Brunswick Railway include[illegible]th years.

Catarrh—Hay Fever—Catarrhal Deafness

A New Home Treatment has been discovered whereby the worst cases are permanently cured by a few simple applications made fortnightly by the patient at home. Send stamp for circular. A. H. Dixon & Son, 345 West King-street, Toronto.

A FAMILY WIPED OUT.

Terrible Ravages of Diphtheria in Essex County.

WINDSOR, Feb. 18.—Six members of the family of John Prosser, a farm laborer on the Walker farm, near Walkerville, have died from diphtheria during the past three weeks. The first child died on Jan. 28, the second within a week, two others last week, within a couple of days of each other, and these had scarcely been buried when a pair of twins were affected, and they died last night. Out of a family of eight children but two are left.

A DEFAULTERS' ASYLUM.

The Absconding St. Catharines' Loan Co Manager in Buenos Ayres.

ST. CATHARINES, Feb. 18.—Mr. David Mills, a widely known drug traveler of this city, writes to a friend here a letter bearing date Jan. 12, from Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, South America. "On the 9th inst. I was walking on one of the principal streets in this city in company with my wife when I suddenly came face to face with A. M. Macrea. He was walking alone and looked very crestfallen and unhappy. He appeared to recognize us, but neither of us spoke. He is not extraditable in this republic, whose population is about one-third composed of refugees from justice."

It will be remembered that the A. M. Macrea mentioned in this letter is the dashing "Matt" Macrae formerly secretary-treasurer of the St. Catharines Security Loan & Savings Co., who absconded with some $30,000 of the company's money in September last.

THE MINISTERS AT HAMILTON.

Sir John and Sir Charles Receive a Rousing Reception—Two Meetings Held—What They Said.

HAMILTON, Feb. 18.—A couple of hundred people were at the Grand Trunk station this afternoon to welcome Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper, who arrived on the 1.45 train from Toronto.

When Sir John stepped on the platform the crowd cheered loudly. The grand old chieftain raised his hat and bowed and the people continued to cheer. Sir John entered a carriage with Senator Sanford and was driven to the latter's residence. Sir Charles Tupper went to Dundurn with Senator McInnes.

At Oakville a large crowd was at the station and Sir John made a short speech. He was enthusiastically received.

The reception tendered to Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper here to-night was of a most magnificent description. Two very large meetings were held in the Palace Roller Rink and the Arcade Hall. While Sir John addressed the meeting in the Rink, his colleague addressed the audience in the Arcade. Later on Sir John went to the Arcade and Sir Charles to the Rink and delivered addresses. Before the meetings an immense torchlight procession, in which were many bands playing, men carrying illuminated transparencies with printed mottoes and others making a pyrotechnical display, paraded through the principal streets to the hall. The procession started from the residence of Thomas Stinson, candidate for the Local Legislature, and was headed by carriages, in which were Sir John, Sir Charles, W. E. Sanford, William Hendrie, Messrs. Alexander McKay and S. S. Ryckman, candidates for the Dominion Parliamen, and other prominent Conservatives. The meeting at the Palace Rink was addressed by Chairman John Milne, president of the Conservative Association, Alexander McKay, Thomas Stinson, Dr. Miller, George Lynch Staunton, S. Ryckman, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper and others.

Sir John Macdonald was given a very respectful and attentive hearing throughout. In his address he said the main issue in the present campaign was whether the people of Canada wished to remain as a colony protected by the Mother Country or did they prefer annexation to the United States. He dwelt with the question of reciprocity between Canada and the United States and said that the Parliament of this country was ready and willing, as it always had been, to appoint a commission to confer with representatives of the United States as to a measure of reciprocity which might be considered advantageous to both countries. He repeated his remarks as addressed to a Toronto audience last evening in reference to the mission of Mr. Farrer to Washington, and said the policy as put forth by Sir Richard Cartwright and John Charlton was one of treason to this country. Sir John also said the reason for the retirement of Hon. Edward Blake to private life was because he could not endorse the action of his party in the present campaign. At the close of his address the audience stood and sang "God Save the Queen," in which Sir John joined heartily.

Sir Charles Tupper, in his opening remarks, said he thought when he went to England that he would not again mix with party politics, but he considered the questions at issue in this country at present demanded his presence. Since landing at New York, he said, he had not slept in a bed, and had been engaged day and night in addressing large meetings in different parts of the country. In his remarks he covered much the same ground as when speaking to a Toronto audience last evening. He claimed that the McKinley bill was inspired by the Opposition party in Canada, and said the reason for the sudden dissolution of the Dominion Parliament was because Sir John and his Cabinet considered it was necessary that the people should be allowed at once to give expression to their opinion on the questions at present before the country.

Although both halls were densely packed the speakers were given an attentive hearing

Sir John will speak at Strathroy Thursday evening, London on Friday evening, and at Windsor on Saturday night.

HOIST BY HIS OWN PETARD.

How the Capture of a Forger Was Brought About by Himself.

BELLEVILLE, Feb. 18.—It has been learned that C. W. Yourex, the noted forger, went hence via Hamilton to New York, where he ticketed for Bremen, Germany, at the same time purchasing a ticket for Australia. A few days after arriving in Bremen under an assumed name he placed his coat, cane and some papers with his name upon them by a hole in the ice on the river. He then disguised himself and told the police that he had seen a man drown there. The police suspected Yourex, arrested him and took possession of his luggage and then he confessed. He waived all extradition proceedings. His object in the drowning fraud was to defraud sundry life insurance companies in which he had policies for $17,000.

An Advance Shipment of New Spring Hats Just Opened at Dineen's.

Imported English felt Derbys of the latest styles, gentlemen's high silk hats, boys' Derbys and knockabouts, Scotch caps for school wear, etc. Those requiring a really fashionable hat for early spring should see this fresh importation. Many of the styles are made exclusively for us by the best English makers and should be seen by those in want of a stylish hat. Dineen's store is on the corner of King and Yonge-streets.

Deserted, But Baptised.

QUEBEC, Feb. 18.—A newly born infant was found between the two doors of the St. Rochs Presbytery this morning. The little stranger was baptised by the Rev. Mr. Belanger, and then sent to the Sacre Cœur Hospital.

The consulting actuary in his report presented at the annual meeting of the North American Life Assurance Company, speaking of the company's record, said: "A noticeable feature in connection with your progress is that the average ratio of your expenses to income has decreased 4 per cent. This, combined with the large gains shown in every department ranging from 10 to 80 per cent., makes a record unexcelled by that of any other company." 46

HOW MOWAT INTERPRETS U.R.

NO DISCRIMINATION OR DIRECT TAXATION INVOLVED.

A Great Liberal Meeting at the Pavilion Last Night—Mowat's Opinion of Farrer's Treason—S. H. Blake Severely Scores Sundry Opponents—The Candidates Blow Their Own Trumpets.

Almost all the thousands that the Pavilion would hold gathered there last night to act out a chapter in the history of the great political campaign. It cannot be said there was the same buzz and hum of expectancy and enthusiasm which characterized the great Tory meeting in the Academy, but there certainly was a vast number of intelligent and orderly citizens who came to hear and learn. When a good point was made they cheered it lustily. The mottoes displayed were the same as those used at the Auditorium meeting. Both galleries were filled with ladies and their attendant knights.

At 7.30 the fortunate began quietly to fill the platform. Among those who entered were: J. J. Withrow, Patrick Hughes, Peter Ryan, Hon. G. W. Ross, Hon. Speaker Ballantyne, ex-Ald. Thomas Hunter, ex-Ald. Fleming, Trustee Baird, Æmilius Irving, Q.C., Robert Jaffray, W. McCabe, B. B. Hughes, Ald. McMurrich, Philip Jamieson, Trustee Rogers, D. Rose, Trustee Oliver, W. C. Reeves, Dr. Stowe, S. Wallace, W. B. Hamilton, Daniel Kelly, J. J. Kelly, C. B. Jackes, John B. Hay, H.H. Dewart, John Morison, Adam Armstrong, G. B. Smith, Major Greig, F. S. Spence, R. B. Hamilton, William Gordon, Malcolm Gibbs, John Downey, Andrew Darling. It was not till the speakers of the evening were seen making their way forward that the audience made itself heard in genuine style. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs and men shouted and cheered. Mr. Samuel Blake led the procession, followed by Hon. G. W. Ross and Hon. Speaker Ballantyne. When these gentlemen had taken their seats the chairman, Mr. R. U. McPherson, made a properly short speech. He first called upon Mr. George Bertram. That gentleman had not gone far before he mentioned the name of Mr. Laurier. The great audience cleared its throat with a huge roar of applause. Mr. Bertram was still speaking and speaking with telling effect when the sweet-smiling face and glittering glasses of Ontario's Old Man came from behind the curtains on the north side of the stage. As soon as the audience caught sight of its idol hundreds arose on the ground floor and, with those on the platform standing, also shouted and stamped. Mr. J. K. Kerr and Mr. Arthur Mowat followed immediately and the staff of orators was complete. There were no interruptions. The audience was almost entirely composed of Reformers.

The Speaking Begins.

Mr. George Bertram on being introduced said: "As I have not taken any part in politics or made a political speech since 1878—["Name, name," yelled the crowd. "Hold on, who are you?"]

The chairman came forward and explained that this was Mr. Bertram, a manufacturer of this city, and the audience allowed the speaker to continue. He said he had always been an advanced Liberal but an independent one, who would not praise everything done by a Liberal administration, nor condemn all acts of a Conservative Government. The Conservative Government deserved credit for the C.P.R., and as a Canadian he could not help feeling pride in that grand achievement. He opposed the N.P. in 1878 and has seen no occasion to change his mind since. [Cheers.] But as it passed then he thought it should be tried, and people should learn by experience what they would not hear in argument, and they have since had experience. [Cheers.] Commercial union should be opposed because it would be bartering away our commercial freedom. Unrestricted reciprocity was different, and meant an extension of our trade relations full and free, yet with strict regard for our strict commercial independence. Hon. Wilfrid Laurier's definition of unrestricted reciprocity in his manifesto settled the point in the speaker's mind. The leader of the Liberal party declared that their policy would be a matter of mutual agreement, and that they would never consent to any treaty which would reflect on their honor or would injure the connection with the Mother Country. "How it can be brought about I cannot exactly say, but our noble leader will find a way." The Conservative Government is a manufacturers' government, and not an importers' nor consumers', whose interests are identical. [Cheers.]

At this point Hon. Oliver Mowat entered and the speaker thought that last point of his had made a terrific hit, judging by the cheering.

Mr. Bertram, proceeding, said that he had no hard feelings against the Canadian monopolist, for were the truth known they have hard enough times of it. What we want in Canada is not manufacturers, but customers. "Give me the right to sell goods in the United States on same terms as they are allowed to sell goods here and I am not afraid of the issue. [Cheers.] Any manufacturer who cannot carry on business on that basis has no right to ask the consumers to pay toll. [Cheers.] The N. P. is largely responsible for the present difficulties of trade. Agriculture and lumbering has not paid for several years. "Show me a lumberman who has made money." ["Rykert," cheers and laughter.] Let Rykert die—he's what Mr. Blake would call a bastard lumberman. Sir John Macdonald's policy is allowing the ship of state to drift towards commercial war with the United States. The language of the Conservative leaders is very exasperating to the free and independent people of the United States. If Canada were set upon by the United States, though small in number we be, we would stand shoulder to shoulder and fight to the last. [Cheers.] But we need not be reduced to such extremity. Let us be neighborly and let the English speaking races of America dwell together in unity. [Cheers.]

Ald. John Hallam said he was in the battle in 1878, was in it again in 1891 and purposed remaining in it until the final victory. He charged that in the matter of wool the farmers of Canada were being fleeced by the tariff.

HON. OLIVER MOWAT.

Ontario's Premier Cordially Accepts Unrestricted Reciprocity.

Hon. Oliver Mowat on rising to speak met with a splendid reception, the audience rising and cheering for several minutes. The "little Premier" was in good form and spoke with vigor. After returning thanks for the reception he said that every experience of the confidence of the people imposed on him a fresh duty to promote their prosperity and well-being and to tell honestly his thoughts on the great questions before the country. He was there to state his cordial acceptance of the Liberal policy. He had given that policy his best consideration and his conclusion was that the interests of the country required that policy. The National Policy has proved an entire failure. The cry has gone forth that it is necessary to change the trade relations of the country. All classes want enlarged markets. The Conservatives have always opposed reciprocity. The reason assigned for dissolution was that the Government had determined to negotiate for reciprocity in natural products. Later the Government said they wanted reciprocity in manufactures not made in this country. Now that policy which has been enunciated is a deception and a fraud. It was a deception on the Governor-General to present that as a reason for an election. It was a fraud because the Government knew they could not get the kind of reciprocity they spoke of. The Americans will never agree to it. That was the only thing set before the electors. Of the seven matters mentioned in the document to the Colonial Secretary only one was mentioned in the circular which Sir John published in the newspapers, namely reciprocity. So little in earnest was that reason for dissolution that Sir John in his manifesto never mentioned reciprocity which was said to be the reason above all others for dissolution. Therefore the pretence that they were going to the country on that issue was a fraud. [Applause.]

Unrestricted reciprocity in the natural products and the manufactures of both countries would be beneficial to both countries. To the United States there would be as much advantage as they now have with reciprocity between the different states. In Canada the discussions on the subject have demonstrated that unrestricted reciprocity would be an immense boon to the farmers, lumbermen, fishermen, miners. The manufacturers are not unanimous in favor of the National Policy. Manufacturers are Liberal candidates and support Liberal candidates all over the province. There is common consent that whatever the National Policy has done in the past, it can do nothing but harm in the future. Unrestricted reciprocity will bring prosperity to all, and that is what the Liberals are after. [Cheers.]

It is said that unrestricted reciprocity involves the necessity of placing heavier duties on British goods than on others, involves commercial union, a zollverein. Our dear and revered friend, Mr. Mackenzie—[cheers]—has declared against commercial union. Unrestricted reciprocity would be an immense advantage, and therefore we pursue it.

It is said we are going to submit to the dictation of the United States in the arrangement of our tariff. That is no part of the Liberal platform. There is no ground for such a statement.

How to Raise the Necessary Revenue.

A careful calculation places the loss of revenue, directly and indirectly in consequence of reciprocity, at eight millions. That amount does not involve the necessity for either discrimination against Britain or direct taxation. There is now a surplus of four millions. That would leave four millions to be provided for. That does not seem a large amount for the able financiers of the Reform party to find. The expenditure under the Mackenzie Government was 27 millions, while now it is 37 millions. There is a large margin in which to get some of the four millions. There could be a large saving in the expenses of the Intercolonial. The McGreevy scandal shows that by tampering with tenders and contracts hundreds of thousands of dollars have gone wrongly into the pockets of one single firm. It is an index of a multiplicity of such transactions all over the country. Ontario, by managing the timber limits on business principles, has put several millions in the treasury. If the Dominion Government did the same he did not know how many millions would be added to that treasury. These illustrations show that there is no probability of discrimination against Britain or of direct taxation under reciprocity.

Mowat No Annexationist.

It is said that unrestricted reciprocity is only a prelude to annexation. The raising of this cry shows that there is a great deal of loyal feeling among both political parties. It is only a fraction of the people who don't love British connection, and of this fraction there are as many Conservatives as Liberals. Mr. Mowat said he was a true Briton; he loved the Old Land dearly; he was glad he was born a British subject, and as a British subject he hoped to die. [Applause.] He trusted and believed that his children and grandchildren would live and die British subjects. [Applause.] He rejoiced that there was so much loyalty, even though it was sometimes perverted to base uses. Don't let anyone make you suppose that loyalty requires anything prejudicial to your material interests. British connection has always been beneficial to the material interests of Canada. Don't be drawn into the absurdity that partial reciprocity is good and will put down annexation tendencies, and that extended reciprocity will bring about annexation. Unrestricted reciprocity was brought before the conference of provinces at Quebec in 1887. Every province except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia was represented, and all concurred in a resolution declaring that unrestricted reciprocity would be advantageous and practicable. To prevent misapprehension, the same resolution affirmed the love of the representatives for British connection. There was never a period when there was so much loyalty as under the reciprocity treaty of 1854, and the loyalty did not diminish when the treaty was ended. It was false that unrestricted reciprocity would injure British connection. He did not wonder that the American papers said that it would lead to annexation when Sir John said so. The Liberals do not believe it.

Mowat's Opinion of Farrer.

In order to take further advantage of this loyal feeling Sir John last night spent some time referring to Mr. Farrer and his pamphlet. He didn't say the pamphlet was written when Mr. Farrer had no connection with The Globe. [Cheers.] On the contrary it was intimated that the pamphlet was concocted when Mr. Farrer was on The Globe. Mr. Farrer is not editor of The Globe. The editor is a young Canadian, who is unsurpassed in that position and loves British connection as the rest of us do, and who, if ever that connection ceases, looks forward to an independent Canada. The Liberals believe there is ample room on this continent for two great nations. Mr. Farrer is altogether different, being a contributor to The Globe. Mr. Farrer for the most of his life was a Tory, spending most of his time editing Tory papers and supporting Tory leaders. How did he become an annexationist? He learned it in the Tory camp. [Cheers.] He learned to be an annexationist when associating with Sir John. [Cheers.] Mr. Mowat was sorry to say that the evil idea clings to him and he appears to be annexationist yet. Mr. Mowat was glad The Globe had got his (Farrer's) services, though he did not like it at first. He did not know how long Mr. Farrer's relations with The Globe would continue, but the editor of The Globe would not permit him to use that paper for what we don't want. Now that Mr. Farrer is no longer with his Tory associates but under better influence—[cheers]—he would learn to abandon this absurd annexation and become an anti-annexationist as we all are. [Cheers.] The Liberal party is not responsible for the pamphlet or its sentiments, which are not those of the Liberal party.

Here and there some good Liberals have been misled by the disloyalty cry. He would remind these doubters this cry is not made for the first time. It has been made before when there was no ground for it. The same cry was raised in the struggles for responsible government and for municipal institutions and during the clergy reserves agitation. The result always showed that the cry had no foundation.

The Government brought on the elections now, although there were many reasons for not doing so, because they were afraid of this unrestricted reciprocity policy. They won't gain anything by their tactics. Let Toronto aid in the great consummation which they all desired. [Applause.]

Candidates Make Their Little Speeches.

Mr. J. K. Kerr, Q.C., Liberal candidate for Centre Toronto, on coming forward was presented with four magnificent bouquets. He was not afraid that a reciprocity treaty would lead to annexation if negotiated by the Liberals. They would guarantee a permanent British connection. Reciprocity will not discriminate against Britain, but if it does the old land will say, Do the best you can for yourselves or you are not worthy of your sires.

Referring to local topics Mr. Kerr said that under the B.N.A. Act certain powers were reserved to the Dominion Government. Amongst these were the control of the harbors. Harbors all over the country have been improved at the expense of the Government. Montreal paid three millions to improve the river and the amount was refunded to it. Toronto had to pay heavily for the slight improvement to its harbor although it was a national and not a local work. Our members sat dumb and never opened their mouths.

The militia force, the control of which was also reserved to the Dominion Government, has not been justly treated. One regiment has a force of 600 and is paid for only 420 and has to pay for the uniform of the extra 200 itself. The Government promised to build a drill shed if the city provided a free site. Did they exact this from Montreal, Quebec, Hamilton or other places? The rifle ranges have become dangerous and the Exhibition Association, which has done so much for Toronto, requires the common, but the Government refuses to provide a new range.

The development of the mineral resources behind Toronto will more than pay the national debt. Is Montreal or Toronto to have the benefit? Give us unrestricted reciprocity, with free coal delivered in Toronto, and you will make Toronto the Birmingham of America.

The Government has compelled the city to pay $2666 yearly for ever for maintaining gates at the level crossings. It was for them to say whether this policy of saddling Toronto with unjust expenditure was to continue. He promised, if elected, to see that justice was done his constituents.

Mr. Alexander Wheeler and Mr. Arthur Mowat, the Liberal candidates for East and West Toronto respectively, also spoke briefly, appealing for support.

Sam Blake's Sarcasm.

When announced, after Messrs. Wheeler and Mowat, S. H. Blake rose quickly, and walked to the table. There was the wildest applause. He said he did not believe in a poor, puny, pap-boat system of protection. He would not give a farthing for a manufacturer who needed a wet nurse. A friend had sent him a daily paper marked, a paper with a big name and a small circulation. They called it The Vampire or some such name. It said one of the Pavilion mottoes was: "The Old Sam, The Old Sneer, The Old Serpent." Mr. Blake entered, amid great cheering, into a long and bitter defence of the motto. He hoped—like Sir John—to die with the old sneer for Vampires, tricksters and the low and mean and despicable all over the world. God helping him he would have it all his life. If they wanted a motto he would give them one from the Book: "Put off the old man with his doings." [Tumultuous applause and laughter.] In reply to a letter in The Vampire signed "Anti-Cant," he said he had made much money during 20 years and given it away. He had put by nothing. A life policy was all he had, but he would give away $2 to every one by "Anti-Cant." Coming to the great meeting in the Academy, he said Sir John had attacked Mr. Farrer because he had found out that there were no negotiations going on with Washington as the Tories claimed. How did Sir John get hold of Mr. Farrer's book? There was no explanation except that that old man was in the city yesterday. Whose hands were clean? These words were said with mock seriousness and convulsed the audience.

We believe in a genuine free-trade policy instead of an oyster-pan and sprat policy by which they have got in arms against us, our own boys and girls, to the extent of a million. After referring to the Toronto Conservative candidate, Mr. Blake recounted at considerable length how Richard Cobden, John Bright and Mr. Gladstone in 1859 had sought friendship with France by means of free trade relations. This was different from the action of the Tories, who were doing their best to antagonise the Americans. Conciliation and the spirit of peace were wanted instead of a blood and thunder policy; and trade with the states was better than imaginary intercourse with Japan.

The speaker closed, as at the Auditorium, with an elaborate eulogy of Mr. Laurier. His name meant laurel. The ancients had crowned victors with laurel. They would crown him victor on March 5.

The meeting broke up with cheers for the Queen, Laurier and Cartwright, the candidates and speakers.

The Reform Team in Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Feb. 18.—The Reformers have at last chosen their candidates for the Dominion election. The selection was made at a meeting of the executive committee of the Reform Association held last night. The candidates are ex-Mayor Doran and Adam Laidlaw, of the Laidlaw Manufacturing Company.

Nominations Yesterday.

East Durham—Samuel Grandy of Cavan Equal Righter).

East Peterboro—The Equal Right party have decided to put no candidate in the field, E. Douglas Armour of Toronto having declined the nomination.

Dundas—Mr. Johnston, barrister, Morrisburg (Ref.)

The Sheffield House Importing Company (Registered).

65 Yonge-street (below King). New goods in solid silver English spoons and forks; wholesale prices. C. E. Robinson, Manager.

Local Jottings.

Frederick Grissold, a drunkard and wife-beater, was yesterday fined $10 and costs or 50 days.

The Toronto druggists will be at home in Webb's parlors on Thursday evening, Feb. 26.

Covenant Lodge No. 52, I.O.O.F., will hold its annual dinner at the Walker House on Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Sarah Stipcott, for larceny of clothing from James Sullivan, was yesterday committed to jail for 30 days.

George Ellis, charged with assaulting his wife, was yesterday sent to jail for 20 days without the option of a fine.

The Presbyterian Sabbath School Union will meet in the lecture-room of Knox Church to-morrow evening.

Emma Gordon of Centre-street was yesterday fined $50 and costs or 3 months for selling liquor without a license.

At a missionary meeting in All Saints' Church last night the chief speaker was Archdeacon Phair of Rupert's Land.

The managers of the Boy's Home acknowledge the receipt of check for $50 from the members of the Toronto Toboggan Club.

Last night a successful benefit concert was given in Temperance Hall in aid of "Little Jim," well known in theatrical circles.

The annual at home of the members of Toronto Typographical Union No. 91 will be held at Webb's on Saturday evening.

United Excavators No. 1 desire it to be known that the "Black Flag Gang" had no connection with their organization.

The detectives want owners for several watches wrenched off the chains in the crush at the Academy Tuesday night.

A fire in the upper floor of No. 37 Colborne-street yesterday caused damage to the extent of $200. The place is owned by J. Bowers.

Mr. Moss, Q.C., began his argument yesterday on behalf of the street railway company as to the value of the real estate of the concern.

Elizabeth Woodhouse, 140 Ontario-street, was arrested last night on a charge of lunacy. The unfortunate woman is also an invalid.

Rev. Allan Pittman of St. George's, will preach the first of two sermons at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Manning-avenue, this evening.

E. H. Wyntle of 115 George-street fell on the sidewalk in Frederick-street yesterday, breaking his leg near the ankle. He was removed to the hospital.

Under the auspices of the Y.W.C. Guild, Rev. Manly Benson will give his popular lecture, "Men Wanted," this evening, in the lecture room of the West Presbyterian Church.

At 360 Front-street east yesterday morning the detectives arrested George Stone, Mark Lewis and John Egan on suspicion of being concerned in recent hallway thefts. In the Police Court they were remanded.

A number of newsboys were summoned yesterday for selling papers without being licensed. They got the required badges from Staff-Inspector Archabold and were discharged.

This evening grand fancy dress carnival at the Granite Rink, and at 9 o'clock championship hockey match, Granite v. "C" School, will be played.

Messrs. J. J. Tonkin & Co. are now offering their bankrupt stock for sale at prices away down. Now is the time to purchase tweeds, furs, hats and caps. The stock must be sold regardless of cost.

Conductor Norman Clendenning of the C.P.R. met with an accident the other night at London which will incapacitate him for some weeks. He was leaving the station after signing the order book when he fell over a truck and fractured his collar bone.

This evening the St. Paul's Catholic Literary Association will debate on the subject, "Resolved that the government of Sir John A. Macdonald should be sustained." Messrs. Quinn, Hughes and Hinds will speak for the affirmative, and for the negative Messrs. McCabe, Murray and O'Brien.

The annual report of the Board of Trade for 1890 has been issued. The front cover is a handsome specimen of the engravers' art. It contains a fine cut of the new building, a steamship, a train of freight cars and national emblems. Besides the annual address of John I. Davidson, the president, and of information concerning the board, there are tables of imports and exports of the port of Toronto and miscellaneous statistics relating to the city.

A deputation consisting of Mr. J. Ross Robertson, Dr. McPhedran, Mr. C. E. Ryerson and others waited upon the Police Commissioners on Tuesday last, to oppose an application made by Mr. E. Byron Hostetter for a permit to alter his premises on College-avenue so as to make them suitable for the occupancy of a well-known livery stable business of this city. The application was refused on account of the close proximity of the property to the Sick Children's Hospital.

A most happy discovery, Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum, is nature's own panacea for indigestion and dyspepsia. Sold by all druggists and confectioners. 5 cents.

ALL THE WAY FROM JAMAICA

A TRAVELER'S REPORT OF THAT PROSPEROUS ISLE.

Dr. Ryerson Tells of the Trade and People of Jamaica—A Budget of Interesting Information—Gossip About the Great Exhibition—A Pleasant Winter Residence.

Dr. G. Sterling Ryerson, who has just returned from Jamaica, was interviewed by a World reporter yesterday in regard to his experiences and observations in that part of the world. The doctor gave much information respecting Jamaica and his visit. Following is a summary of the instructive chat:

The population of the island is estimated at about 600,000. Of this number about 2000 are whites, 15,000 are half castes and the remainder native blacks. The greater part of the wealth is in the hands of the half-castes. The native black population are hopelessly ignorant, systematically lazy and incorrigibly thievish. The Government has been obliged to introduce the use of the lash in hopes of inducing the blacks to recognize the distinction between mine and thine. Their laziness is induced by the great fertility of the soil, the luxuriousness of vegetation and the very temperate climate. The staple articles of food are bananas, yams and salt fish. Bananas and yams require no cultivation whatever, and the soil apparently requires little or no manuring. The salt fish is brought from Canada and the immense trade carried on in this article serves to indicate the great possibilities of extending trade with Jamaica in all Canadian produce and manufactures.

The white population are very thrifty, intelligent and hospitable and are making great efforts to increase the wealth and importance of the island. Kindness, generosity and straightforwardness are the distinctive characteristics of the Jamaican planter.

Some idea of the commercial importance of the island may be obtained from these figures: In 1889, 2,881,313 bunches of bananas were exported, and distributed for the most part throughout the United States and Canada. In the same year the imports amounted to £1,695,605, and the exports to £1,614,823; 1,216,012 gallons of wine was sent to England, 37,442 gallons to the United States and 5823 gallons to Canada. Cocoanuts are exported in immense quantities. Oranges are grown for home consumption, but are inferior to Florida or California oranges and their cultivation neglected. 55 per cent. of the total imports was drawn from England, 33.9 per cent. from the United States, and 9.8 per cent. from Canada and 1.3 per cent. from other countries. These figures are particularly interesting and significant to Canadians at the present time. Canadian manufactures and produce are in great demand on the island, and yet only 9.8 per cent. of the necessities are supplied by us.

The greater part of the export trade is carried on with the United States of Colombia, and here too is another market for Canada. The inhabitants of Central America are proud, rich and fond of dress and the luxuries of life. At present the Yankees are extending their trade with these states, and it has already assumed marvelous proportions. Manufactured goods of all kinds, produce, and especially flour, is being shipped in large quantities and sent around the Horn for distribution on the western coast of South America. This should surely suggest the establishment of large flour mills in Vancouver or some other western port and the shipment of flour and grain of every description. There are practically no manufactories of any kind in that part of the country, and the population of Central America alone is about 5,000,000. The possible population for commercial purposes, including all of the 18 republics in South America, is 40,000,000. This establishes the fact that we are not limited, in our choice of markets, either to England or the United States, and should have the effect of inducing our Government to send commissioners to Central and South America, with a view to ascertaining the needs of the people and the possibility of Canada furnishing a good share of them. The Germans have pursued this course with marked success. Until within the last few years the English merchants controlled trade in this quarter, but lately the Americans, and more particularly the Germans, have been most successful in introducing and disposing of their manufactures, and to-day the English trade is a mere bagatelle compared with its proportions 10 years ago. The German Government appointed professors of commerce and despatched them to the different commercial centres in Central and South America. They were shrewd, practical men and soon made themselves acquainted with the needs of the people, the profitableness of an investment in any particular line of business and the best mode of shipment. They saw that the English merchants shipped their goods in huge hogsheads, and that it was necessary to unpack and reload the merchandise upon the backs of mules for transportation into the interior of the country. This, of course, necessitated loss of time and frequently considerable damage to the goods. As a consequence of the information sent back by these commissioners the German merchants now ship their goods in 50-pound cases, ready to be strapped on the mules' backs, and their trade, especially in glassware, crockery and novelties, is enormous.

The sugar industry in Jamaica is in a bad condition at present, but the removal of the bonus granted by the French Government to the beet root sugar manufacturers will probably have the effect of reviving the industry on the island.

The traveling facilities on the island are very meagre. There is but one short railway, and traveling is principally done by private conveyance and public mail cart. The Government has granted an American syndicate the absolute right of constructing railways on the island for 99 years and will guarantee bonds.

It is generally thought that the climate in Jamaica is insufferably hot, but such is not the case. The maximum temperature in summer is 90 degrees and the minimum in winter 70 degrees.

There are 40,000 people in Kingston but it can hardly be called a beautiful town. Open sewers on the sides of the streets are in themselves enough to condemn the town. The city council is now engaged in a discussion as to whether open or underground sewers are more conducive to health.

The Doctor was delighted with the exhibition; the buildings are large and beautiful and the exhibits excellent. The attendance however was not as great as was expected owing to a suspicion entertained by the natives that the object of the exhibition was to get them into the buildings, imprison them, and drag them back into slavery.

A DOCTOR'S DEATH.

An Overdose of Morphine Removes a Prominent Physician.

DUTTON, Feb. 18.—Dr. Leitch, a well-known physician of this village, has been in the habit of using morphine and last night took an overdose. He never rallied and died about midnight. Dr. Leitch is wellknown throughout the west, having practised in St. Thomas, Aylmer and Duart.

Oh, What a Cough!

Will you heed the warning? The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. Sold by Hargreaves Bros., Queen-street west, and by every druggist in the city. 246

Two Colors of Eyes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Angelo Amati, an Italian immigrant, interested the Barge Office physician to-day, in that he had eyes of two distinct colors—one brown and the other blue.

Never in the history of the fur trade have the public been offered such bargains as at Harris' great fur sale, 99 Yonge-street. All ladies should attend it.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.

Opening of the Convention at Hamilton—Increase of Membership.

HAMILTON, Feb. 18.—After the several delegates had taken their places yesterday the Rev. T. R. McNair of Mt. Brydges, Grand Councillor of Ontario, proceeded to open the convention. Reports were presented from Grand Councillor, Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary, Chairman of Missionary Board and others, reviewing the work of the last year, and these were handed over to the several committees to which they belonged before being finally dealt with by the Grand Council. The Grand Secretary's report showed that the membership had increased from 9914 on Jan. 1, 1890, to 13,127 on Jan. 1, 1891, being a net gain of 3213 for the year—a most satisfactory showing.

To-day's proceedings were opened at 8.30 by a prayer meeting conducted by Mr. W. A. Dunnett of Montreal and Mr. J. Smith of this city, after which the regular business of the convention was entered into, with Grand Councillor McNair in the chair.

The Committee on Temperance presented a report urging the members of the order to even more aggressive work in the reformation of drunkards by visiting the homes of such, and also as far as practicable to visit the Police Court, etc., and do what is possible in this way towards the reclamation of the unfortunates who from time to time appear there. After an animated discussion on this point the resolution passed.

A resolution was also passed urging the councils who have not yet taken action to co-operate with the Christian churches in the circulation of petitions to the Dominion Government asking that a prohibitory measure be enacted, and that whenever it is known that prohibition candidates are in the field for Parliamentary honors the councils and members should do all in their power to further their election.

A YOUNG MAN'S SAD DEATH

The Son of County Crown Attorney Badgerow Thrown From His Horse and Killed Last Night.

One of the most distressing accidents which has occurred in this city since the death of Eddie Coates took place at 10 o'clock last night. It resulted in the death of George A. Badgerow, son of County Crown Attorney Badgerow, who is now in the Bermudas for his health. The young man was returning on horseback to his home in Avenue-road from Mr. A. H. Badgerow's in North Toronto. While galloping along through Deer Park in the dark his horse fell. He was thrown forward and shortly after was picked up dead. Dr. Armstrong was immediately summoned, but human skill was powerless. The body is now lying at Mr. Badgerow's in North Toronto. The time for the funeral has not been decided on.

The deceased young man was about 21 years of age. He was in his third year in the faculty of arts in Toronto University, and a lieutenant in "K" (the University) company Q.O.R. In person he was tall and singularly handsome. His disposition and manner were such as to win him great popularity among his fellows.

As a member of the 'Varsity football and other athletic organizations he made many friends, who will hear of his death with infinite regret.

It is difficult to conceive of the pain the sad occurrence will cause the bereft family. The news cannot reach Mr. Badgerow in Bermuda faster than by steamer from New York to-day.

Death of Alexander McDonald.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Alexander McDonald of 158 Euclid-avenue, for the past 30 years an official of the Crown Lands Department, died after an illness of less than five days. The deceased came to Canada in the forties with the 93rd Highlanders. In Quebec he bought his discharge and was employed as messenger in the offices there attached to the Department of Crown Lands. Afterwards he was transferred to Ottawa and on Confederation was removed to Toronto, where he held the position of clerk and messenger in the Crown Lands Department until his death. He was an honorary member of the Army and Navy Veterans' Association and was a worshipper in the Euclid-avenue Methodist Church. Some months ago he sustained a severe fall in Wellington-street, and though able to perform his duties felt the effects severely. On Friday he left the office feeling unwell. He succumbed to an attack of pneumonia, combined with the result of the fall. The deceased was 77 years of age and leaves two sons, one of whom, C. A. McDonald, is messenger in the Public Works Department.

Death of a Well-known Citizen.

Peter McSweyn, of the firm of McSweyn & Sons, merchant tailors, Queen-street west, passed peacefully away yesterday afternoon at his residence after a three weeks' illness. The deceased was a most distinguished and much respected member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, the Gaelic and other societies. He leaves a widow and three children, all grown up, to mourn his loss.

Obituary Notes.

A cable despatch from Berlin states that Herr Neuland, grand master of the German Provincial Masons, is dead.

By cable from London the death is announced of Baron Hausen, the Austrian architect. He was 78 years of age. He designed the Athens Academy and the Parliament buildings in Vienna.

The ex-Deputy Chief Laid to Rest.

The funeral of the late John Macpherson, ex-Deputy Chief of Police, took place this afternoon from the residence, 204 Seaton-street, to the Necropolis. The deceased had expressed the desire that no display be made at his funeral, and the arrangements were in accordance with that wish. The only floral gift was a large pillow from the Toronto police force. The chief mourners were Malcolm, Robert and John, the three sons of the deceased, and M. B. Alison, his son-in-law. Among those present at the funeral were: Deputy Chief Stewart, Inspectors Archibald, Stark, Stephen, Ward, Johnson, Brackenreid, Hales, Armstrong, Sergeants Hays, Archer, Miller, Patrol-Sergeants Mudge, Watson, Geddes, Detectives-Sergeant Reburn, Burroughs, Slemin, McGrath, Black; several ex-Inspectors and Sergeants. There were also 100 members of the Gælic Society and representatives of other Scotch associations The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Dr. Kellogg

Through Wagner Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car Toronto to New York via West Shore Route.

The West Shore through sleeping car leaves Union Station, Toronto, at 4.55 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 10.10 a.m. Returning this car leaves New York at 5 p.m. arriving in Toronto at 10.25 a.m. Sundays leaves Toronto at 12.20 p.m. connecting with through car at Hamilton.

North Lanark's Nominee.

LANARK, Feb. 18.—At a meeting of the North Lanark Reform Association held here to-day, Mr. Charles Mohr resigned his position as nominee of the Liberal party on account of his holding the office of postmaster under the Dominion Government. Mr. D. M. Fraser of Almonte was unanimously nominated as standard-bearer in the coming contest.

One of the Twins Killed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 18.—Ida May and Willie May, twin daughters of David Leaman of this city, aged 14, were playing with a loaded revolver to-day, when it suddenly exploded in the hands of Ida. The bullet entered Willie's right eye and lodged in the brain. She died this evening.

Her First and Final Trip.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The steamer Havel while on her way down the bay this afternoon ran into and sank the bark Mascotta on her first trip to San Domingo. Three lives were lost.

BIRTHS.

PRINGLE—At 93 Charles-street on Monday, 16th inst., the wife of A. R. Pringle of a daughter.

DEATHS.

McSWEYN—At his residence, Queen-street west, yesterday afternoon, Peter McSweyn.

M'CARTHY'S IRISH CAMPAIGN.

PREPARATIONS COMPLETED FOR A LIVELY FIGHT.

Twenty-Five Speakers to Leave London at Once—The Fight Against Parnell to Be Bitter and Uncompromising—Parnell Will Not Be Spared—Evictions in County Clare.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The chief interest in the pending Irish dispute now centres around the campaign about to be opened in Ireland, and for which the McCarthyites have about completed their preparations. The authorized report of their meeting yesterday hardly conveys an adequate idea of the result of their deliberations. An active, vigorous campaign was decided upon and will be undertaken in advance. It will be well maintained even if, to do so, it is found necessary to deplete the Irish benches during the discussion of the Irish Land bill.

Between 20 and 30 Nationalists, including the unpopular Healy and the popular Sexton, leave London at once. To ensure for these orators a fitting reception, the priests have been communicated with and full directions sent out.

The officials are congratulating themselves upon the fact that 8176 persons, representing that number of families, are now employed upon the light railways in the west of Ireland, the appropriation for the sconstruction of which were made by parliament early in the session. The result of this Government measure of relief has already been to largely mitigate the suffering in the congested districts and bridge over the most trying season of the year.

Capt. Vandeleur is about to again begin evictions in County Clare. It will be remembered that 18 months ago Capt. Vandeleur met the National League half way and agreed to leave the dispute with his tenants to the arbitration of Sir Charles Russell. The cause of Capt. Vandeleur's present action is the failure on the part of the tenants to carry out the conditions of Sir Charles' award.

Fierce Language and Broken Heads.

DUBLIN, Feb. 18.—The Express says Ireland is committed to the strife of two powerful parties, a state of affairs not seen before save in the time of the civil war. Soon fierce language will be used and probably broken heads will follow. The contest really is between Mr. Parnell and the hierarchy and will result in the overthrow of the hierarchy by Mr. Parnell, or vice versa. $25,000, the first instalment of the Liberal grant to the McCarthyites, has been deposited in checks signed by Mr. Morley and Mr. McCarthy.

Michael Davitt, who has been visiting the west coast of Ireland, reports that the inhabitants of that coast are badly in need of seed. Mr. Davitt pronounces the road repairing work being done at Achille to be mere burlesque and adds that the children are suffering from a lack of milk.

JUSTICE STEPHEN RESIGNS.

He Has Never Recovered From the Worry of the Maybrick Case.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Sir James Fitz-James Stephen, M.A., justice of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, has resigned his seat on the bench. Justice Stephen is in ill health, his sickness being attributed to the worry and excitement which he was subjected to during the trial of Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Maybrick, the American, in August, 1889, who was tried and convicted in Liverpool on the charge of having poisoned her husband, James Maybrick, by administering arsenic to him. Justice Stephen presided at Mrs. Maybrick's trial.

EAST YORK CONSERVATIVES.

W. F. Maclean of The World Receives the Nomination.

The Conservatives of East York assembled in great force at York yesterday afternoon, with President W. H. Milliken in the chair. The convention by an unanimous vote selected W. F. Maclean of The World as the candidate in the coming election.

On the meeting being opened the secretary read a letter from Mr. Boultbee stating that he was not a candidate, and Dr. Hunter and Ald. Shaw moved a resolution thanking Mr. Boultbee for many acts of kindness and services in the past, which was carried.

Two other resolutions were passed condemning the policy of discrimination against England and endorsing the course laid down by Sir John Macdonald.

Ald. E. A. Macdonald asked for and was granted five minutes in which to address the electors. He said that dissensions had torn the Conservative party in East York for too long a time, and as a grave crisis was at hand he was anxious that better counsels should prevail and peace and harmony be restored. [Hear, hear.] It was well-known that he had certain ambitions, but he wished to say that he, for one, would not allow any personal desire to stand in the party's way. [Cheers.] Let there be unity. Although he had been asked to run in East York by his friends he had decided to hold his decision until he could meet this convention. To-day he was satisfied that this convention was a square one and a representative one, and he would abide by its decision. No matter who was nominated he would support him with both his hands and feet. [Cheers.]

Nominations being called for by the chairman, the following names were presented: W. F. Maclean, E. A. Macdonald, Ald. Shaw, John Bain, Q.C., Ald. Galbraith, S. T. Humberstone, J. W. Moyes, J. L. Hughes, John Jones, W. J. Smith, Arthur Tifton, B. Morton and John Grier.

Messrs. Moyes, J. L. Hughes, J. Jones, W. J. Tifton, B. Morton, J. Grier and Ald. Shaw retired, thanking their friends for the intended honor.

After some discussion it was agreed to find the will of the convention by a standing vote, which resulted as follows:

W. F. Maclean	57
S. T. Humberstone	29
Ex-Ald. Galbraith	24
John Bain	25
E. A. Macdonald	8

Mr. Macdonald at once objected, saying that the vote was unfair, and he would not consider himself bound by it.

W. F. Maclean advanced to the platform and said if the standing vote was not satisfactory to all concerned, then he was willing to have a ballot taken.

E. A. Macdonald and the other gentlemen agreed and the ballot was taken with the following result:

W. F. Maclean	94
Ex.-Ald. Galbraith	26
E. A. Macdonald	13
S. T. Humberstone	9
John Bain	9

Mr. Humberstone moved that the nomination of Mr. Maclean be made unanimous, and asked Mr. Macdonald to second the motion.

Mr. Macdonald ascended the platform and refused to do so, stating that the ballot had not been fairly taken, and he would not abide by such a decision.

Ex-Ald. Galbraith at once seconded Mr. Humberstone's motion that the nomination be made unanimous.

Amid cheers Mr. Maclean was called to the platform to make a speech. He denied that he had led Mr. Macdonald to rely upon his support, and thanked the delegates for the enthusiastic reception they had given him, and pledged himself to support Sir John Macdonald and his loyal platform. He was confident, that backed by the delegates and their friends, he would be elected with a good majority on March 5.

Coasting Accident.

HASTINGS, Feb.18.—John Walsh, a lad of 9, was coasting when the sled collided with the Clarendon House platform, throwing Walsh against the brick wall. When picked up it was found that the left thigh bones were shattered.

The Weather To-Day.

Winds shifting to easterly. Fair to cloudy weather, followed by some sleet or snow to-night. Stationary or higher temperature.