

Our Ottawa Special

Strength of the N. W. Mounted
Police Force,

And Shady Record of Its Chief
Officer.

Further Exposure of How the Industrial Census Was "Cooked"—Testimony of Commissioner White, of Essex—Farm Houses and Millinery Boarding Places Help to Swell the Impending List of "Manufactories."

[Special Editorial Correspondence by Telegram.]

OTTAWA, March 3.—The report of Commissioner Herchmer, of the Northwest Mounted Police, was brought down to night along with a mass of evidence in the inquiry into the conduct of Col. Herchmer. The commissioner severely condemns the new act whereby intoxicating liquor is sold in the Territories, as tending to drunkenness, and no improvement on the permit system. There is even an increase of drunkenness among the police. The Mormons are increasing, but they are good, law-abiding citizens. The force consists of 1 commissioner, 1 assistant commissioner, 9 superintendents, 1 senior surgeon, 32 inspectors, 5 assistant surgeons, 2 veterinary surgeons, 50 staff surgeons, 55 sergeants, 69 corporals, 636 constables, 63 scouts—in all 914. There are 824 horses, 20 ponies and 5 mules.

When the House met this afternoon Mr. Laurier drew the attention of the First Minister to a published report that an order-in-council had been passed prohibiting postal officials from holding office in civil bodies. Sir John Thompson acknowledged that such an order had been issued with regard to one branch of the service, he could not remember which. Being asked by Mr. Laurier, he promised to bring the order down. I am told that the order only applies to departmental officers at Ottawa.

Sir Richard Cartwright drew attention to a letter published by Senator Drummond, attacking him for continuing his strictures on the sugar refining business. He showed that Senator Drummond in the letter issued misrepresented his statement of facts, which was obtained from the census.

The Government bill to make accused persons compellable as well as competent witnesses at trials for criminal offences was considered in committee. Messrs. Davies, Amyot and Curran supported the bill as a matter of justice to accused persons, while Messrs. Mills, Lister and Tisdale objected to the proposal to force prisoners to testify, on the ground that such practices would force guilty persons to confess to crimes they had not committed, or to perjure. Why should an accused person be compelled to incriminate himself? asked these gentlemen. Mr. Mills asked how is the law to be enforced. Are you to consider a man guilty who refuses to give evidence? Mr. Mulock, in answer, moved that neither husband nor wife shall be competent to disclose any communications made to each other during their marriage. Carried. Consideration of minor details of the measure occupied the House till recess, legal members alone participating.

The report of Judge Wetmore, commissioner appointed to investigate the charges against Col. Herchmer, commanding officer of the Northwest Mounted Police, submitted to the Commons this evening, shows some very serious charges established. Herchmer was proved guilty of tyranny, ill-treatment and force, and misconduct in connection with awarding contracts. The Government has not yet taken any action upon Judge Wetmore's report.

After recess several private bills were advanced a stage. On motion to go into supply Mr. Landier brought up the question of additions to the Government, complaining that there was no necessity for appointing two commissioners except to satisfy conflicting interests in the Tory party. The number of Cabinet Ministers in Canada was greater than in any other country but Persia.

Sir Richard Cartwright said the documents laid before the House in relation to the census statistics did not warrant the refusal of the Government to give the names and details of industrial establishments enumerated in that document. Mr. Foster admitted that there was nothing in the law to prevent the giving of the information asked for, but the names of the persons enumerated and the nature of their businesses were always considered confidential information. The rule was that only tabulated information should be given. He saw no valid reason, however, for withholding the names of persons carrying on industrial business.

Mr. Mills said he had information that persons employed by tailors working at home were counted as manufacturers in both places. Mr. Lister read a letter from T. M. White, census commissioner for Essex county, stating that the enumerators were paid 15 cents for each industrial establishment discovered, and that farm houses were counted as such. The same census commissioner denounced the whole industrial census as an audacious fraud. Mr. White was in a position to know all about the matter. He believed that persons working for tailors or milliners had their residences counted as factories and the values of houses were counted as capital invested. It was evident that the whole census was studied to fortify the National Policy. Sir John Thompson said that some of the schedules prepared by Mr. White had been thrown out. Mr. Somerville said that from the return of industrial establishments for Dundas it was evident that the system followed in Essex county had been followed.

The House then went into supply and

passed some estimates of the Marine Department. Upon the items for the Northwest Government, Mr. Davies denounced the payment of traveling expenses of Lieutenant-Governor Royal when he went upon pleasure trips, and Mr. Somerville charged that the Dominion was paying Lieutenant-Governor Royal's son \$600 yearly as private secretary to his father while the young man was studying law in Winnipeg and performed no duties. Mr. Winnipeg argued that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest occupied a different position from other provincial governors. Mr. Davies protested against the payment of Mr. Royal's traveling expenses by the taxpayers of the Dominion. The House adjourned shortly after midnight.

OTTAWA, March 4.—Census bulletin 15, issued this forenoon, is devoted to the causes of deaths in the census year 1891. Deaths to the number of 67,688 were recorded. Lung diseases caused the greatest number—5,915. One male is stated to have died of alcoholism at the age of 102.

Sir Oliver Mowat arrived to-day and had an interview with Hon. David Mills. The Premier was accompanied by ex-Provincial Treasurer Ross, and it is understood that his mission is chiefly regarding the unsettled accounts between Ontario and Quebec.

Notes.

Bengough, the caricaturist, gave a splendid entertainment here last night. D'Alton McCarthy's tariff resolution will not come up till next week. It is regarded on all hands as a cleverly contrived indictment of the high tax policy.

In the Senate Hon. David Wark moved for a copy of the royal instructions from her Majesty to the Governor-General on the occasion of his appointment. The Senate only transacted routine business.

A commentary on Dr. Weldon's scare over the Nova Scotia coal mine leases, the purchase by Eddy, the Hull manufacturer, of 7,000 tons of Scotch coal, on which he pays a duty of 60 cents per ton, if there were no duty there could be no monopoly, no matter what bargain was made between Nova Scotia and the United States mine-owners.

Montreal's Bad Milk the Cause of Many Typhoid Fever Cases—Advance in Steamship Rates.

Kingston's rate of assessment this year will be 17½ mills on the dollar. It took five cars to transport the fishery exhibit of Canada to the World's Fair.

It is understood that the Ontario Legislature will meet about the first of next month. Saloon cabin rates on the Allan, Dominion and Beaver steamship lines are to be advanced this year from this side about 10 per cent.

There are a large number of typhoid cases in Montreal, all of which have been traced to impure milk. Some of them have resulted fatally. Preparations for the 25th anniversary of the founding of Montreal are under way. The festivities will begin on June 24 and extend over four days.

The Toronto city treasurer on Friday morning received a check for \$1,316, being 6 per cent. on the earnings of the Bell Telephone Company for the quarter.

The Liberal convention for South Leeds, which met at Delta on Thursday last, was a large and enthusiastic gathering. A. D. Cowan, Gananogue, was elected president. In the case of Haley vs. the Halifax Street Railway Company and Nova Scotia Power Company an application to appoint a receiver has been granted by the order of the Dominion Government compelling immigrants to land at Quebec instead of proceeding to Montreal will have a bad effect upon immigration.

On Wednesday morning at Quebec Mr. George Landry, a C. P. R. employee, buried a daughter aged 16 years; and just before the funeral left the city. Landry, son, died at the advanced age of 84 years, son, died at the advanced age of 84 years. A bar of gold weighing 170 ounces valued at \$3,350, was brought into Halifax N. S., on Friday, from the Richardson mine, Isaacs Harbor. This is the first crushing of the mine and is the result of 22 days work.

Michael Dougherty, of Belleville, said to be over 90 years of age, attempting to kill himself Friday morning by gassing his throat with a blunt penknife. Dougherty is of weak intellect. It is probable that he will recover.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest, in session at Winnipeg, has passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the Protestants in Ireland, and protesting against their subjection to the tyrannical and unscrupulous rule of the Irish priesthood. The lodge also looked with shame upon the actions of a once respected countryman, Mr. Edward Blake.

FIERY FLAMES.

A Manitoba Town in Danger of Destruction. WINNIPEG, March 3.—The large town of Waukegan in Southern Manitoba is burning. The fire is in the business portion and the town is without fire protection. Nothing more could be done than save some of the goods.

THUSO, Que., March 3.—The store of Fred Ward was burned yesterday, together with the postoffice and the Great Northwest Telegraph Company's office. Loss, \$8,000.

The Poison Works' Suspension. TORONTO, March 3.—The total liabilities of the suspended Poison works, including capital stock, are \$500,454. The capital stock was \$261,000. Nearly all the money the firm lost was dropped in Owen Sound in shipwrecking. They have a nominal surplus of \$129,056. A liquidator has been appointed.

Defeated Her Male Opponents. NEVADA, Mo., March 4.—A curious campaign has just closed at Claydon, Vernon county. It was some time ago decided in the town to elect the postmaster to serve under the new Administration. A campaign was begun and the election has resulted in the choice of a woman—Miss Maud A. Stride—who defeated her male opponents easily.

A Mighty Throng

Witness the Inauguration of
Grover Cleveland

As President of the United
States for the Second
Time.

Tariff Reform the Keynote of the
Inaugural Address.

The Democratic Party Must Carry
Out Its Pledges.

The People to Support the Government,
Not the Government the People—The
Present Vicious Tariff Laws De-
nounced—Necessity of Supporting the
Government the Only Justification for
Taxation—A Manly Deliverance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—Grover Cleveland, of New York, was to-day successfully inducted into the high office of President of the United States for his second term with all appropriate ceremonies and the gathering of a mighty multitude. The last occasion was greater than the first. Had the atmospheric conditions been anything like the thing instead of being as bad as could possibly be there would probably have been 60,000 and a number of ladies marching or riding in the parade, as against 25,000 in 1885. They were all here waiting to fall into line, but at the last moment many of the organizations were compelled to desist from participating. Nevertheless, the vast attendance, memorable by the vast attendance. To-day also the Governors of eleven great States—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts in the north and east, Pennsylvania and Maryland among the Middle States; Georgia, North and South Carolina and Louisiana in the south; and Wisconsin in the far west—participated in the national ceremonies, and thereby emphasized the complete restoration of national unity. Every foot of standing room along the route of the procession from the White House to the Capitol was occupied. Windows commanding a view of the parade brought fabulous prices, and advantageous seats on the public stands commanded prices ranging from \$5 up and down. The main stand, from which President Cleveland reviewed the parade, was erected 150 feet long and quite deep, and had a comfortable seating capacity for 1,100 persons. Cushioned seats were provided for the President and his Cabinet who surrounded him, and chairs were supplied for the diplomatic corps arranged behind him. On either side were seats for the senators, members of the House of Representatives and specially invited guests. The nearest stand to that of the President was assigned to representatives of the press. It had a seating capacity of 200, and the press committee numbered a little over 2,000. In the great procession were representatives from every State and Territory in the Union. The guard of honor of President Cleveland consisted of 100 members of the New York Business Men's Club, and Stevenson Association, representing fifteen mercantile organizations in the Empire City. The passage of the President along the avenue was one continual ovation of the most enthusiastic kind. The steady tramp of the superbly drilled battalions of regulars under the command of General Brooks, forming his escort. A feature distinctly novel was introduced into the parade by the engineer corps. This was the releasing of a number of carrier pigeons by the command of the President. The pigeons were released for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Annapolis and other points. Still another original feature was afforded by the military bicyclists, who, mounted upon their wheels, in full control of them, at the same time, the spirit and dexterity that indicated that this innovation in military tactics lacked nothing of success.

Prominent among the horsemen who led the parade was the venerable Buffalo Bill. He rode side by side with the venerable and picturesque New York Senator, William A. Tilden, and they made a team that was in itself a feature of the division. Headed by Governor Flower and staff, the appearance of 3,000 Tammany braves was a revelation to many of the spectators.

The Inaugural Speech.

The following is President Cleveland's inaugural address: My Fellow-Citizens,—In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. I now give thanks to God and to the people for the confidence and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me. While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor. It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to a headlessness of those laws governing our national health which we can no more evade than human life can evade the laws of God and nature. Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation than a sound and stable currency. Again, the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness tends to a disregard of the routes of national safety. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the Government special and direct individual advantages. The verdict of our votes, which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for the sake of a few, enjoins us as the people's servants to the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of patronage. It degrades to the purposes of evil craft. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of the world's gain to be derived from their Government's maintenance. The lessons of patriotism ought to be un-

learned and the better lesson taught, that while the people should patriotically support their Government, its functions do not include the support of the people. The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens to aid unskilled or languishing enterprises which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure which overleaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotism and prostitutes to vicious uses the prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defense. Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a crime against the citizen. It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity. One mode of the misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office instead of every appointment to office is a reward to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office and to remove from political station the demerit of appointments for political reasons, the Government has found it necessary to establish a civil service law. The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests formed for the purpose of limiting production or fixing prices is inconsistent with the ideal which ought to be operative in a free and independent country. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people. To the extent that they can be reached by federal power the general Government should relieve our citizens from their interference and restrictions. Our borders impose upon us responsibilities which we cannot escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance. Every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of civilization and to encourage the self-appointed and independent citizenship. The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their Government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wholly and without vindictiveness—our mission is not punishment, but the justification of wrong. It is lifting burdens from the daily life of our people we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we let them know how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity! When we proclaim that the necessity for everyone to support the Government, furnish the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing power, and when we seek to restrain the confidence of our task, we are endeavoring to discredit an object defenseless upon Governmental favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement. If inseparable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task, we shall hardly be excused; and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability. The oath I now take to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States not only impresses upon me the great responsibility I assume, but suggests obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall to the best of my ability and within my sphere of duty present the consummation of my task, and every grant of federal power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness, and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the States and the people. Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me, and mindful of my own weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear unaided the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and aid of the cooperation of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in Cabinet places or will represent the people in their legislative halls. Above all I know there is a Supreme Being who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people, and I know he will not turn from me now if we humbly and reverently seek his powerful aid."

President Harrison and His Successor
Indulge in a Pleasant Exchange of
Courtesy—A Family Dinner at
the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—At 10:30 Mr. Cleveland, accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Thurber, entered a carriage and drove to the White House to pay his respects to the President.

According to arrangements President Harrison arrived at the Arlington Hotel at 12:30 and went immediately to the apartments of the President-elect. The call lasted 16 minutes.

The last meeting of President Harrison's Cabinet took place at the usual hour to-day. All the members were present and at the conclusion of a half-hour's conference the President arose and in a few words bade them good-bye.

This evening at 7:30 Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland were entertained at dinner en famille by President Harrison and Mrs. McKee. Mr. McKee, Lieut. Parker and Mr. Dismick were the only other persons present. The affair was entirely informal, and the meal was partaken of in the private dining-room, and I know he will not turn from me now if we humbly and reverently seek his powerful aid."

Over the Sea.

A Fatal Collision in the English
Channel.

Successful Trip of the Kaiser's Big
Balloon—A Double Tragedy
in Upper Silesia.

Collision in the English Channel.
LONDON, March 3.—A collision involving the probable loss of a number of lives occurred last night in the English Channel. A vessel called the Cassique was sunk by an unknown steamer. Ten of the survivors have landed at Dover. It is stated thirteen are missing.

Prof. Minto Is Dead.
LONDON, March 3.—The death of Prof. Wm. Minto is announced. He was the author of a number of works, including several novels. For years he was the editor of the Examiner, now extinct, and afterwards became a leader writer of the Daily News and the Pall Mall Gazette. In 1880 he was appointed professor of logic at Aberdeen.

The Kaiser's Big Balloon.
BERLIN, March 3.—The first ascent of the great balloon, the construction of which has cost the Emperor \$12,000, was made at Charlottenburg in the presence of the Emperor, the Empress, the Imperial family and a great crowd of sightseers. The balloon weighed 800 kilograms and has a holding capacity of 2,500 cubic meters, and will be used for military and scientific purposes only. The ascent, which was made under the direction of Lieut. Gross, Prof. Asmann and Dr. Kromer, was thoroughly successful.

Judge O'Brien's Complaint.
DUBLIN, March 3.—At the conclusion of the Clare Assizes yesterday Judge O'Brien commented at length upon the difficulty experienced during the session of the court in convicting criminals. The only possible explanation of the unwarranted clemency displayed by the jury, he said, was that they had been intimidated. In conclusion he said: "In mercy to the juries, who stand distinctly between terrorism and their consciences, I trust some means will be found soon to remove the administration of the law entirely out of this county."

Two Terrible Tragedies in Silesia.
BERLIN, March 3.—George Sulzbach, a commercial traveler, was married to the young daughter of a land-owner in Erfurt on Saturday, and on Monday the young couple started on their wedding tour. On Wednesday night they stepped in a Cassel coach and started for their home. The coachman was responsible for the double tragedy, but in what way he did not state.

Lilli Living on Panama Boogie.
PARIS, March 3.—The statement of the subreptitious Lilli Mene to the Paris detective that they have ridden and talked with the Panama lobbyist Arton in disguise, which they have been looking for him in Austria and Roumania, is confirmed partially by evidence that Arton remained with the subreptitious in her flat after the detectives had passed the day there watching for him. He is believed still to be hovering around Vienna, as the Mers girl has abandoned her engagement in Bucharest to pass the spring in this city. She has been supported by Arton ever since he fled from Paris, and is believed to be now receiving money from him, as she is living luxuriously, and has more than ample funds at her command. Arton, she says, although he has disguised himself completely to avoid any possibility of apprehension, is convinced that there is no real desire in Paris to have him captured, as the documents he possesses and the testimony he would be able to give against the deputies of the left are of great value to the Republic.

THE GRANGERS

Want Corn and Binder Twine Untaxed—Reduce Duty on Coal Oil and Cheap Postage.

TORONTO, March 3.—The annual meeting of the Dominion Grange was concluded yesterday. Among the principal items of business was the report of the legislative committee, which recommended that in view of the fact that feeding stock for the British market has become one of the leading industries of the country, cheap food is absolutely necessary, and the Dominion Government should therefore be petitioned to remove the duty on corn, as has been done for the benefit of distillers.

The committee also recommended that the duty on coal oil be reduced to 3 cents per gallon, that binder twine be free, and that postage within the Dominion should be reduced to 2 cents per ounce. It was further recommended that the Ontario Government be petitioned to reduce the number of county councilors. The principle of teaching agriculture in the rural schools was heartily endorsed. The committee strongly recommended that the game laws be amended so that the killing of cottontail rabbits would be legal all the year round, while the destruction of quail should be illegal at any time of the year.

The committee considered that the workmen's compensation for injuries act in its present form was an outrage on the farming community, and strongly recommended that the Ontario Government be petitioned to amend the act by inserting the words, "Save and except where such employees should be engaged in the ordinary work of agriculturists, including husbandry, gardening or fruit growing," these words to follow the word "act" in subsection 2, and that subsection 2 be amended

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by striking out in the third line thereof the words "servant in husbandry."

A recommendation was also urged that bicyclists should be compelled to carry numbers for the purpose of identification where necessary, in case of accident. The report was adopted.

The evening was taken up with the election of officers, as follows: Worthy Master, Peter Hepinstall; overseer, Dawson Kennedy; secretary, R. Wilkie; treasurer, George Hood; lecturer, D. G. McKenzie; chaplain, J. H. Moore; steward, James Skeoch; assistant steward, John Cowan; gate-keeper, Lyman Henry. Lady officers: Ceres, Mrs. J. Cumming; Pomona, Mrs. J. Kaiser; Flora, Mrs. J. Robinson; lady steward, Mrs. G. Lethbridge; executive committee, Henry Glendinning, Jabel Robinson; auditors, J. M. Kaiser, Mr. D. Glendinning, W. M. Hepinstall, H. Glendinning, J. Robinson, R. Wilkie, D. Kennedy.

INSTANTLY KILLED!

Sad Fate of a Young Brakeman—Edward Thompson Run Over at Thames River by a G. T. R. Train.

ST. THOMAS, March 3.—Edward Thompson, a brakeman on the G. T. R., son of J. H. Thompson, G. T. R. ticket agent here, was killed this morning at Thames River. He fell from a car and the train passed over the middle of his body. He was 19 years of age, and had been braking only a short time.

DETAILS OF THE SAD ACCIDENT.

The St. Thomas Journal says: The unfortunate young man was head brakeman on a G. T. R. freight, Conductor Brophy, engine 863, Engineer Baxter. The freight was an east-bound, and the crew were nearing their home in the city when the accident happened. At Thames River the engine uncoupled for water. Deceased coupled it on again, and when the train started it broke in two. The coupling was made and the engineer signalled to move on. Brophy and Thompson started to walk back towards the caboose. A freight car left the rails, and it is supposed deceased was on top of this car at the time and was thrown off. Either that or he missed his footing on the slippery decks and fell from the top of a car. The wheels passed over him, cutting him in two and frightfully mangled him. His death must have been instantaneous.

The deceased was a quiet, industrious young man, and a general favorite with all who knew him. He is a son of Mr. J. H. Thompson, G. T. R. ticket agent. He was in the 18th year of his age, had been working for about two years, and for the past three months was acting as brakeman. He has two sisters living at home, and one brother, E. J. Thompson, on the Lake Shore, at Farmham, N. Y. The remains of the young man were brought to the city in the caboose of the train. Dr. Gustavus Donahue, Attorney Donahue was notified. Rev. R. McIntyre broke the terrible news to his grief-stricken mother and sisters.

Seven cars passed over the body, and whether one of the cars was thrown off the track by passing over the body, or from some other cause, can only be conjectured. The deceased was a member of the G. T. R. Provident Institution.

Gamblers Try to "Get Even."

COLUMBUS, Ind., March 3.—The biggest social sensation ever sprung in this city was that occasioned by the grand jury causing service to issue on 100 ladies and gentlemen, wives and daughters and parental heads of all the wealthy and prominent families. The plan is to have them indicted by the grand jury for gambling for playing progressive euchre in which prizes are offered. The professional gamblers, who are seeking refuge for being suppressed, are the instigators.

Proposed Union of Oddfellows.

TORONTO, March 3.—Amalgamation of the various branches of the Order of Oddfellows in Ontario and Quebec is the object of the conference being held at the Walker House to-day. Manchester Unity has only sick and funeral funds, while the Canadian Order of Oddfellows has an insurance scheme. This the members of Manchester Unity are desirous of sharing in. The only objection to amalgamation comes from the Toronto men, who will lose their positions if it is brought about.

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