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SIXTH YEAR — TUESDAY MORNING MARCH 9 1886. — PRICE ONE CENT

"THE EMPIRE IN DANGER"

THE LIVELIEST MEETING ON RECORD IN TORONTO.

Great Gathering at Temperance Hall—Speeches by Loyalists—Interruptions, Resolutions and Police.

One of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Toronto took place last night in Temperance hall, to express sympathy with loyalists in Ireland. Almost two hours before the meeting opened every seat was occupied, and by 9 o'clock not less than 5000 people had gone away disappointed. There must have been close on 2000 packed into the building. In the audience were ladies, aldermen, school trustees, business men, preachers and mechanics, but the majority were young men. There were also a number of dissenters in the gathering, who made things lively by frequent interruptions. A police sergeant was on the platform and several officers were scattered throughout the hall.

Chairman Warring Kennedy spoke of the pleasure it gave him to preside at such a large meeting of loyal citizens. The present crisis in Irish affairs had attracted attention from all persons loyal to the old empire and the flag they were so proud of, and he thought Canadians were justified in expressing their opinion. He spoke of the recent disturbance when their sons had marched to the Northwest to maintain the integrity of the empire. They had shown their loyalty and devotion to their queen, and could do so again if need be. He did not object to a certain measure of home rule for Ireland, but he did object to any measure which would lead to the disruption of the empire and the separation of Ireland from Great Britain.

Prof. Goldwin Smith said England and Ireland were bound together. If the connection were severed Ireland would fall into the hands of her cruelest enemy, and England would be pointed at in scorn by the civilized world. It was their duty as loyal Canadians to send aid to comfort and strengthen those who were fighting the battle of freedom and religious liberty in Ireland. He moved:

That as citizens of the British empire, we feel a deep interest in its unity and greatness, and hereby enter our protest against any measure which would dissolve or weaken the union between Great Britain and Ireland.

Prof. Clark, in seconding the resolution, referred to Goldwin Smith, whom he said was doing another service for the land of his adoption in heading this movement. The question of separating Ireland from England and Scotland required great deliberation. It was a question in which Canadians were deeply interested.

A voice—What has Canada to do with it?

Prof. Clark—Canadians have to do with it, because Canadians are Englishmen—not Irishmen. [Tremendous shouting.] We decline to part with any vestige of British history or British glory. We will stand round the flag that has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze. [Applause.] Irishmen were led away just now by a hue and cry. When they gained their heads again they would not want separation. It was a question of misinformed sentimentality. He could not see what more liberty Irishmen wanted. In parliament every Irish member's vote was of as much value as an Englishman's or a Scotchman's. They certainly did their share of the talking. [Laughter.] Irishmen were noted for their amiability of character. This prompted them to follow a misleader rather than a leader. He asked the audience whether England, which is a Protestant country, or France, which is a Catholic country, gave the most religious liberty. [Cries—England.] As he finished reading the resolution a man sprang up to the left of the platform, and, waving a paper in the air, shouted: "I have an amendment to that!" This was Mr. Phillips Thompson. Amid the most intense excitement, shouts of approval, hisses and groans, he made his way to the platform. Pale and trembling, he stood before the audience. Loud calls were made to "throw him out," "hustle him down," etc. The people were standing on seats, and swaying back and forward, and the policemen who were scattered about the hall were unable to do anything. Mr. Thompson was given a seat on the platform, as it was judged unsafe to let him go down among the crowd. This is the amendment he intended to move:

Whereas the peace and prosperity of Canada is largely owing to the liberal system of self-government which we have the happiness to enjoy;

And whereas the people of Ireland have, in the most constitutional manner and by an overwhelming majority, expressed their desire for a similar form of government;

And whereas there is nothing in such a system inconsistent with the rights or interests of any section of the community, nor anything in the speeches or declarations of the new organized leaders of public opinion in Ireland to justify the assertions that the empire is in danger;

Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting it would be inconsistent with us, as citizens of Toronto and lovers of Canada, to seek to deprive others of the blessings of self-government which we have the good fortune to enjoy.

The chairman then introduced Dr. Wild. As the doctor stepped to the front of the platform a disturbance arose in the body of the hall. Some person was expressing his opinion too freely. It was growing alarming, when Warring Kennedy sprang forward and shouted: "Let him alone; let him alone. Mr. Mulvey is a personal friend of mine; do not disturb him. Mr. Mulvey come on the platform." Mr. Mulvey stayed in his seat and order was restored. Dr. Wild then read this resolution:

That by an expression of opinion in favor of home rule emanating from an anti-British party in the community, Canadian sentiment has been greatly misrepresented and that in our opinion the Canadian people generally are heartily loyal to the mother country and would regard anything tending to dismemberment with the deepest sorrow and shame.

He said that this meeting was an expression of opinion from a dormant section, an opinion that should have been expressed long ago. [Interruptions from the centre of the hall.] These manifestations from the Catholics would lessen them in public esteem. He certainly did not think much of them. They received privileges from Britain such as they did not receive anywhere else on God's earth. Some person dissenting, cries were heard, "strike him, strike him." Chairman—"Strike nobody; treat them well while they're here." The doctor continued: The great principles of liberty were given them by William, Prince of Orange. He gave them responsible government and the freedom of the press. Every person should remember how these were bought, and should strive to preserve them. The Irish meetings that were held in the past were not a true expression of Canadian opinion. It had gone abroad that Canada was in favor of home rule. The meeting to-night was to show what feelings they entertained for their Queen, their liberty and their country. What would Ireland have done without the Protestants of Ulster? Could she do without them now? Cries, "No, no." Then should Ireland be separated now without consulting them? Cries, "No, no." He expressed himself as willing to be a colonel in any movement to assist Protestant Ireland. "Gentlemen, we are confident in our position. We know what we can do—but I am afraid there are some others who do not." [Cheers]. "We are not afraid of the issue. The knowledge of strength made us indifferent in the past, but we have given expression now; and more, more, there is strength behind us to carry it out." He ended, amid tremendous cheering and hisses, by saying: "Home rule means nothing less than Rome rule."

Interruptions ensued. Cries—"Throw him out." Chairman—"Gentlemen, do not throw anyone out; let them alone." Dr. Wild—"It is not a good place for geese to be among lions. They are sure to get their wings clipped."

Major Bennett said he had drawn his sword for England, and he was prepared to do so again if it were necessary. He seconded Dr. Wild's resolution.

Rev. Dr. Potts said it was the proudest moment of his life to stand there among his fellow-citizens for the Irish cause. A disturbance arose which the chairman attempted to stop. Dr. Potts—"Leave them to me. I'll stand here until to-morrow morning or have my say to-night. We will stand shoulder to shoulder with the loyalists. If Dr. Wild is going to be colonel I will be captain. I think I am strong and tall enough to belong to the Enniskillen dragoons." [Cheers]. He then read extracts from a pamphlet by Dr. McGuire of Dublin. "I'll touch the ears of the handful of fenians who have found their way into this hall to-night. The sooner we speak out in Ontario the better. The fenians in Toronto would do just what the fenians did in Phœnix park, if they could. [Intense excitement.] They were quiet because they knew they were in a miserable minority. Home rule means practical separation from Britain. It is as plain as the pikestaff the rebels used to handle in Ireland. But stop! who is it that I see down there? Cries—Barney Lynch; throw him out," "what business has he here," etc. Barney got up, struck a tragic attitude, and defied them all.

Dr. Potts proceeded—It had been said that as a preacher he should not interfere. He was there as a citizen. When he entered the ministry he never gave up the sacred right of citizenship. "By the way, why did not the committee invite this murderer to the meeting who was coming to Toronto to lecture on St. Patrick's day?" This was a specimen of some people's loyalty. The doctor was about to stop, but loud cries of "Go on; you're the stuff," etc., were heard. He turned smiling to the gathering, and said, "It looks as if we won't go home until morning." Barney Lynch made several attempts to get a hearing, but he was hissed and shouted down every time. He moved

That we regard with the utmost pride and sympathy the brave and patriotic stand made by the loyalists of Ireland against heavy odds and amidst much discomfort and in defence of the union and will cordially afford them any aid in our power at a crisis fraught with the greatest danger not only to the integrity of the United Kingdom but to British civilization throughout the world.

J. L. Hughes then came forward. Dr. Wild had said he would be a colonel, and Dr. Potts had volunteered as captain. He would make the assertion that there were a thousand men in the hall willing to serve as privates. [Loud cheering and "yes, yes."] They had a good colonel and captain, but they could not be spared. They were needed right here in our own city. A disturbance created some excitement. Chairman—"I have guaranteed the conduct of the minority now, don't betray me gentlemen."

Mr. Hughes continued—We are going to send such a sum to our brethren in Ireland as will show that we mean business. Already a check for $500 has been handed in. On the audience crying out for the name, Mr. Hughes announced that it was Prof. Goldwin Smith, whereupon cheers were given for the professor.

John Hewitt then moved this resolution, which was seconded by R. McKay, M.P.P., for South Simcoe.

That Prof. Smith, E. F. Clarke, Warring Kennedy, Major James Bennett, Rev. Dr. Wild, Rev. Dr. Potts, J. L. Hughes, Marcellus Crombie, be a committee with power to add to their number, to receive and forward funds in aid of the union defence fund of the loyalists of Ireland.

E. F. Clarke moved a vote of thanks to the chairman for the tact he displayed in controlling the immense audience. Barney Lynch shouted his willingness to second the resolution. Mr. Clarke said he had no objections to Barney as a seconder, but the audience showed their disapproval very strongly, and the thanks of the meeting were tendered Mr. Kennedy in a hurried and informal way.

God save the Queen was then announced, and it was sung with a vim and earnestness that showed the audience were giving vent to their pent-up feelings. The crush that ensued was tremendous. The seats occupied by the members of the Irish land league were besieged by hot headed Orangemen, and it looked as if blood would be drawn. Inspector Ward escorted Mr. Lynch safely outside, and the police made the crowd move along, so that soon the building was cleared. Dr. Potts started to walk home. He was asked, "Are you not afraid?" "I am afraid of nobody," replied the valiant Methodist. Nevertheless, several friends insisted on walking home with him. The other speakers were also escorted home. Small knots of men stood along Temperance and Yonge streets discussing the meeting. One burly Ulster Irishman was overheard to exclaim, as he rubbed his hands gleefully, "Sure, an' Jim, isn't this a great day for Ireland."

Sentenced at the Sessions.

Judge McDougall in sessions yesterday sentenced John Segriff to six months in the central prison for obtaining butter under false pretences, and Duncan McLaughlin to two years and a half at Kingston for the larceny of a watch. John Daniels for assaulting James Owen was bound in $100 to appear when called on. His honor then commenced the hearing of non-jury cases. Barker v. Hodge, Barker v. Kester and Barker v. Doane are three cases instituted by Henry Barker, an East Gwillimbury farmer, to recover from the defendants $200, $100 and $100, the respective value of goods bought from his wife in his absence in England. It is claimed that the goods were undersold. The defence is that the chattels had to be sold for debt. Judgment was reserved.

Attempted Suicide.

RIDGETOWN, Ont., March 8.—This afternoon L. W. Fish, a boot and shoe merchant for many years in this town, attempted to commit suicide by taking strychnine. For some time past his business has been falling off, and it is thought this somewhat affected his mind. His recovery is improbable.

Bound to Get Even.

BOSTON, March 8.—Rev. W. W. Downs hired a music hall yesterday and addressed 3000 persons, all of whom paid an admission fee. He said that Thursday evening he would expose the whole villainous conspiracy against him.

A Section Foreman Murdered.

QUINCY, Ill., March 8.—Ed. Hogan, section foreman of the Hannibal and St. Joe railway, was murdered south of this city Saturday night.

A Cold Wave Coming.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The signal officer reports a cold wave coming. The temperature will fall about 15 or 20 degrees within the next 24 hours.

NORTHWEST PRISONERS.

MINISTER THOMPSON EXPLAINS HOW THEY WERE DISPOSED OF.

Sir John Macdonald Wants to Know How he Stands on the Riel Case—Other Business in the Commons.

OTTAWA, March 8.—The speaker took the chair at 3 p.m. Mr. Charlton introduced a bill entitled an act to provide for the punishment of seduction and to afford protection to women and girls. The bill was read a first time. Mr. Edgar introduced a bill to amend the Supreme Court and Exchequer Court act. He explained that the object was to allow the constitutionality of provincial acts to be tested and decided upon motion of the provincial authorities themselves, by permission of the governor-general in council. The bill was read a first time. Mr. Baker (Victoria, B.C.,) introduced a bill respecting the rate of interest in British Columbia. He explained that there is at present no rate of interest fixed by law in the province, and that the bill would fix a legal rate. The bill was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. White laid on the table the annual report of the minister of the interior.

Mr. Blake repeated his question of Friday last regarding the disposition of prisoners accused of crimes arising out of the recent rebellion. Mr. Thompson, in reply, said that except in a few cases the prisoners were not regularly committed for trial, but were taken in overt acts of rebellion and held for trial or discharged. There seems to have been in all 46 half-breed prisoners, 81 Indians and 2 whites. Eighteen of the halfbreeds were convicted of treason-felony, one of high treason and one of murder. Eleven halfbreeds, accused of high treason, were discharged on their own recognizances of $400 each to appear and receive sentence when called upon. Seven accused of treason-felony and one accused of larceny were discharged upon their own recognizances to appear and take their trial when called upon. One was discharged by order of General Middleton, two by direction of the minister of justice, one was acquitted and three were discharged at Battleford. Of the Indian prisoners, 21 were convicted of treason-felony, one of manslaughter, eleven of murder, three of arson, six of horse stealing, one of cow stealing and one of rebellious acts. Ten Indians accused of treason-felony were discharged on promising to come up for trial when required. One was detained at Regina for further enquiry by the Indian department, and has since probably been discharged, and three were acquitted. Twenty-one charged with various offences were discharged at Battleford, and two others appear also to have been discharged. Of the white prisoners, one William H. Jackson, accused of treason-felony, was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and the other, Thomas Scott, was also acquitted.

Mr. Blake repeated his question of Friday regarding Senator O'Donohoe. Sir John in reply said that in 1882 negotiations were opened between the government and Mr. O'Donohoe with a view to the latter becoming a member of the cabinet and leave was obtained from the then governor-general for his appointment. But Mr. O'Donohoe had found that he would not bring strength to the government and his appointment to the senate had therefore taken place.

In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Carling said the total number of immigrants reported to have settled in Canada during the calendar year of 1885 was 79,159.

Mr. McMullen enquired whether it was the intention of the government to introduce any amendments to the franchise bill during the present session. Sir John said the matter was under consideration.

Mr. Blake enquired whether it was the intention of the government to advise an amnesty in favor of the persons against whom the government has not instituted proceedings in respect of acts committed in the late rebellion in the Northwest. Sir John replied that the question was now being considered.

Mr. Casey asked what were the total amounts paid to date or now payable on any claim recognized by the government in connection with the suppression of the Northwest rebellion, under the following heads, viz.: Transport service; pay of officers and men; subsistence, equipment, arms and ammunition; medical and hospital supplies; horses and forage; commission, if any, for payment of money or purchase of supplies; distinguishing payments made under any of these heads to Canadian Pacific or Hudson's Bay companies. Mr. Caron said it was impossible to give the information required in answer to a question; the hon. gentleman should move for returns on the subject.

In answer to Mr. Blake, Sir John Macdonald said no communication had been received from the imperial government relating to recent or proposed legislation of the parliament of Canada on the subject of the Chinese.

In answer to Mr. Orton, Sir Hector Langevin said branches of the postoffice savings bank would be established at important points in Manitoba as necessity requires.

In reply to Mr. Lister, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell said that charges had been made against the British American Bank Note company for smuggling into Canada engravings, vignettes and other works of art from the United States without paying duty, and also for having entered importations of a like kind under their proper value. Such charges had been investigated in the ordinary manner by government officials. The practices complained of had been carried on at two periods: First, prior to 1875, and second, up to January 1, 1886. The total value of such importations was $13,570 and the value during the last three years was $899. The amount found due by the company for unpaid duties was $588, and no less sum was accepted by the government in settlement. The total amount recovered from the company was $1190, being the amount of unpaid duties plus 50 per cent. additional and $308 expenses.

Mr. Weldon asked what were the earnings and working expenses of the Intercolonial railway for each month from July 1, 1885, to February 1, 1886. Hon. Mr. Pope said the hon. member should give notice of motion for such information.

Mr. Desaulniers (Maskinonge) asked whether the government had made enquiry with a view to ascertaining the intention of the jury in the case of Louis Riel in recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the court. Minister of Justice Thompson replied that there was no means by which the government could ascertain the intention of the jury except by enquiry from individual members of the jury and that was not deemed constitutional. Mr. Desaulniers enquired whether the government received any communication, letter or other document from one or more of the jurors in the case of Louis Riel, informing them that the intention of the jury in recommending the said Louis Riel to the mercy of the court was to exempt the prisoner from the death penalty, and if any such information reached the government, what juror or jurors furnished the same. Mr. Thompson replied that no such communication was received by the government as far as he was aware. If the papers contained any such they would be brought down.

Sir John Macdonald asked that the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Landry (Montmagny) expressing regret that the sentence of death was carried into execution in the case of Louis Riel, be postponed until Thursday next, when it would be made the first order of the day, and the discussion would be continued *de die in diem* until concluded. This was regarded by the government as a motion of such importance that they would not proceed with the estimates or the budget until they know how they stand on this motion.

Mr. Laurier moved for copies of all orders in council passed for the granting of a subsidy authorized by acts 47 Victoria, chapter 8, and 48, 49 Victoria, chapter 58, (for a shortest and best practicable route.) The motion was adopted.

Mr. Weldon obtained an order of the house for a return of the expenditure made by the St. John Bridge and Railway Extension company on their railway and bridge connecting the Intercolonial and New Brunswick railway.

The house adjourned at 4.45.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

A Dull Sitting Yesterday—Surrogate Court Act.

The rural members having taken their usual Saturday trip, the house was sparsely seated yesterday afternoon. The first order of business was the third reading of McLaughlin's bill respecting the town of Bowmanville. The house then went into committee. McKim's bill to consolidate the debenture debt of Mount Forest, McGhee's to do the same for Orangeville, Badgerow's respecting Brantford and the G. T. R., Neelon's to incorporate the St. Catharines' club were reported. A number of private bills of a purely local nature were advanced.

McIntyre asked for information concerning the title to the government house property. The attorney-general said that in 1877 an order-in-council was made by the federal government to transfer this and other properties to the provincial government for the use of said government and the legislature, to be disposed of only on condition that an equivalent substitute as a residence be provided. In reply to Ermatinger it was stated that the government intended to amend the creditors' relief act.

Upon the second reading of French's bill to amend the surrogate court act, the attorney-general said it was very defective. He thought there was no demand for the changes proposed, changes which would eat up small estates in costs. The leader of the opposition differed from the premier as to the merits of the bill and as to the costs that it would entail upon estates. The author of the bill attempted to convert the attorney-general to the belief that it was a truly good one, but without any apparent effect, as the latter moved the three months' hoist, and the bill was hoisted accordingly by a vote of 38 to 31.

The house adjourned at 5.35.

Expelled From Courtland.

LONDON, March 8.—The Russian government has expelled a number of foreigners, mostly Germans, from Courtland.

Blown to Atoms by a Boiler.

LONDON, March 8.—The boiler of the tug Rifleman exploded in Cardiff harbor this morning. The vessel and crew, consisting of six persons, were blown to atoms. The cylinder of the engine struck a passing Italian ship a quarter of a mile distant and killed the pilot.

"Terrible" Distress in Ireland.

LONDON, March 8.—John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, replying to questions in the house of commons this afternoon, stated that Mr. Tewk had started for the islands on the western coast of Ireland with a little money and a quantity of seed potatoes. He added that the government would take other measures to relieve the distress, which he said was "terrible."

The Roumelian Agreement.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 8.—All the powers have given their assent to the Roumelian agreement as modified by Russia. The original agreement stands, except that the clause relating to a military alliance between Turkey and Bulgaria has been eliminated, and that the title "Prince of Bulgaria" has been inserted in place of "Prince Alexander."

Two Women Mobbed.

PARIS, March 8.—Louise Michel was pelted with stones and snowballs at Versailles this evening while addressing a meeting on strikes and socialism. Her companion, Mme. Bouquouler, was also mobbed.

Shot by a Distillery Man.

EULAL, Ga., March 8.—Deputy U. S. Marshall John Merritt, of Gainesville, was shot and killed here last night by John Coffee. Coffee was in the distillery business and it is thought he harbored ill will against Merritt.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The license inspectors for West York will meet to-morrow.

The Princess rink is offering a 3-legged race on rollers to-night. Don't forget it.

Mr. W. D. Grand will sell a car load of A 1 work horses by auction this morning at 11 o'clock.

John McLaughlin was confined at No. 2 last night for stealing six pairs of boots from John Gross of 11½ Shuter street.

A. W. Godson, the well known city contractor, was yesterday removed to the hospital, suffering from diphtheria.

Rev. William Briggs conducted the regular monthly prayer meeting of the Evangelical alliance at Shaftesbury hall yesterday.

A meeting of the Booksellers' and Stationers' association of Ontario will be held at the Queen's hotel to-morrow. Sessions at 2 and 7.30.

Temperance hall will to-morrow night be the scene of the closing exercises in connection with the night schools. Prizes will be presented and addresses will be delivered.

The suit in the county court of Case v. Cooke was concluded Saturday evening by the jury bringing in a verdict for defendant. The jury on being polled were found to be unanimous.

The foremen of the various fire halls met at Court street yesterday and appointed a deputation to urge on the fire and gas committee the advisability of establishing a firemen's superannuation fund.

Ald. Drayton, Verral and Johnston were present at a sub-committee meeting of the local board of health held yesterday to consider Health Officer Canniff's recommendations. The sub committee was in favor of the appointment of a city inspector of plumbing, but left action to the full board.

The mass meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's Liberal Conservative association in Shaftesbury hall to-night promises to be a great success. Messrs. Curran and Macmaster, M.P's., besides Mr. Meredith and other members of the local legislature are among the speakers, and will doubtless have a large and attentive audience.

Policeman Fyfe yesterday arrested an old scissors grinder named Frank Oliver for drunkenness on Church street. On the way to the station the prisoner's able-bodied son attempted a rescue and was taken along with his father. In the station house he and Policeman Dodds had another tussle.

There is a big bill of attractions at the Toronto roller rink for the next ten days. Roziskeys hold forth all this week, and Thursday evening John Dale of Alliston and Sid Bennett of Toronto will skate over their five-mile race for $100. On St. Patrick's eve, there will be a grand fancy dress carnival, which the management intend making the finest of the season. Elegant prizes will be presented for the different classes.

STRIKES IN THE STATES.

GENERAL SUSPENSION OF WORK ON THE GOULD RAILWAYS.

Grand Master Powderley Explains the Position of the Knights of Labor—Notes and Pointers.

CHICAGO, March 8.—A number of business men assembled yesterday to organize a mixed assembly of the Knights of Labor. The executive committee of the state assembly of the Knights of Labor Saturday adopted a memorial to congress asking that liberal appropriations of surplus revenues be made for the construction of public works. It is said the Knights of Labor number 20,000 to 30,000 in Chicago and 850,000 in the United States and Canada. The tinners and cornice makers have decided to become Knights of Labor.

All the employes of the Wabash shops at Chicago are still at work. They are mostly all union men and say they have had no instruction as yet to go out but they are expecting to receive such an order.

DECATUR, Ill., March 8.—The action of the Knights of Labor in this section in forming a new political party is attracting much attention. They declare in their platform: "We have formed a national political party, to be known as the United Labor party of America, for the purpose of organizing and directing the great political power of the industrial masses. As a political organization we will cast our ballots for no one who will not pledge himself to stand firmly by our principles." They declare that the alarming development and aggressiveness of great capitalists and corporations, unless checked, will lead to the pauperizing and hopeless degradation of the toiling masses.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—The strike of part of the Knights of Labor on the Gould Southwestern system of railways on Saturday was followed yesterday at various points along the lines by a general suspension of work of all the Knights employed in operating the railroads, until the number reached between 8000 and 10,000. The strikers exercise great care that delays of mails shall not be attributed to them. They have appointed delegates from their number to prepare the mail cars for their trips, switch them into position and attach them to engines. This precaution makes it impossible for the United States government to prefer charges against them for delaying the mails, and thus the government can find no pretext for interference unless violence is resorted to. Not a freight car has been moved since Saturday night. Chairman Powderley is expected here. The Knights feel confident his efforts will result in settlement of the difficulties.

A special from Marshall, Texas, states that no work is being done by the mechanics of the Texas Pacific railway in the shops at that point. The fight there is now based on the demand by the Knights of Labor that that organization shall be recognized by the railway officials; all other grievances have been practically settled. A rumor is current that 16,000 additional Knights of Labor will be ordered out to-morrow and this will absolutely stop all passengers and freight traffic on the Gould system.

All the men employed at Carondelet or South St. Louis, six miles below here, quit work this morning. Over 500 freight cars, many of them laden, stand on the tracks.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Grand Master Workman Powderley, who is in the city attending a meeting of the General Executive board, said to-night that he had received no summons to St. Louis to settle the difficulties between the strikers and the Gould system of roads. Powderley said there was no significance in the fact that so many strikes are now in progress. "It is a coincidence merely," said he, "and there is no concerted action contemplated by the order as has been suggested. The strikes are chiefly owing to the beginning of the spring trade and the opening of a period of prosperity in business." Speaking of strikes he said: "If many of them who are striking would display a little more common sense and use a little more patience they would get all they are striking for, and save time and money into the bargain. If they would exercise proper moderation in their negotiations with their employers and submit their claims firmly made and properly represented to arbitration, I am sure nine out of ten cases which end in strike could be satisfactorilly arranged without resorting to such an extreme."

ATCHISON, Kansas, March 8.—Two hundred and fifty Missouri Pacific shop men employed here went out to-day on orders from Sedalia. All the Central branch freight trains were stopped, though a train of live stock was permitted to come through. Patrol committees permit only passenger trains to run.

Miners' Strike.

PITTSBURG, March 8.—Reports from various points in federation No. 3 of the Coal Miners Amalgamated association indicate that the strike inaugurated this morning is widespread, and that nearly 10,000 men are now out. The miners are well organized and are confident of gaining their point. The operators say they have nothing to offer the men at present.

Carpenters Seized With the Fever.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Four thousand members of the United Order of American Joiners and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners stopped work to-day. The journeymen complain of low wages; 600 shops are affected by this movement. At noon 86 bosses had agreed to the demands as presented.

Big Strike of Coal Miners.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 8.—An extensive strike of coal miners of federation No. 3, comprising the soft coal district of the east, was inaugurated to-day. In the district there are 20,000 miners.

CUMBERLAND, March 8.—The miners all stopped work this morning in the Cumberland coal region.

Italian and Swedish Sailors Boycotted.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The Longshoremen's unions having declared that their members should not load any Italian and Swedish vessels that were unloaded by the crews of such craft, the stevedores have to-day refused to work on any vessels requiring their services. The "beach walker" of the unions has been busy all day in posting his fellows about the situation and ordering them to refrain from working on ships and steamers where the crew were employed to unload cargoes.

The Shoemakers' Strike at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 8.—The boot and shoemakers' strike inaugurated two weeks ago is practically at an end. To-day the Page company signed the strikers' scale. The remaining two firms, it is believed, will sign within a few days.

To Resume at an Increase.

NEWARK, N.J., March 8.—The trouble between the Orange Valley hat-makers and their employers was settled to-day. The men will resume work at the increase of wages demanded.

THE FATAL FIRE DAMP.

Terrible Explosion in a Pennsylvania Mine—The Killed and Wounded.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., March 8.—Shortly after noon a series of explosions took place in the Uniondale mine at Dunbar, four mile from here, by which two men were killed and twelve others received injuries which will prove fatal in at least four cases. The cause of explosion was fire damp. There were 23 men in the pit. Columbus Shay, of the Mahoneny works, and James Henderson, of the Calven mine, headed a rescuing party and went to work with picks and shovels to force an entrance to their ill-fated companions. In a few minutes an opening was made and several rushed forward to enter the mine but were repelled by a volume of flame. It took several minutes for the smoke and fire to clear away, and the rescuers were compelled to wait. The cries of pain and the moans of the injured were pitiable. They were lying in every direction buried under masses of debris. Several of them were horribly burned. Their sufferings were terrible. Twelve of them were found almost in a dying condition. Two others were dead and mangled almost into an unrecognizable mass.

German Festivities.

The German citizen with his gutweib und kinder turned out largely last night. At Union hall, Toronto street, the Leiderkranz association held their annual masquerade ball, and the merry maskers disported themselves in the mazy and at table in true honest open-hearted German style. The costumes were beautiful, funny and astonishing. A. Gellert was master of ceremonies, A. Gottschalk, M. Wahrer, H. Schultz and F. Ramsperger, reception committee, and M. Wahrer and A. Gottschalk, stewards.

The Toronto Turn Verein gave their first evening entertainment in their rooms on Wellington street. About 50 couples were present and had as high a time as their cousins in Union hall.

Straightening the Don.

Mayor Howland, Ald. McMillan, Maughan, Hastings, Carlyle (St. Thomas), Lamb and Walker, City Solicitor McWilliams and City Engineer Sproatt, representing the council, and J. Bell, W. B. McMurrich, Local Manager E. Wragge and Assistant Manager W. Wainright, for the Grand Trunk railway company, met at the city hall yesterday and discussed the probable effect of the proposed Don improvements on the company's interests. After considerable discussion on the city's right to alter the position of bridges or crossings, Mr. Wragge suggested as an amendment to the bill that only so much land as was required on each side of the centre of the straightened river should be expropriated. It was decided that the mayor, Ald. McMillan, Lamb and Carlyle should meet the railway deputation this morning and interview the government.

A Central Fire Hall.

The property committee met yesterday to consider the erection of a new central fire hall on the lot purchased on Lombard street for the purpose, and the making of necessary repairs on the police court building. In Ald. Irwin's absence, Ald. Boustead acted as chairman. Ald. Defoe, Maughan, Hastings, Barton, Low, Fleming and Macdonald were present. The objection was raised that the lot was not large enough. It was represented that it was necessary to provide accommodation for an additional chemical machine and for the central fire alarm apparatus, which would shortly have to be put in. Ald. Maughan suggested that a new police court building be erected on the court house block and that the whole of the present building on Court street be devoted to fire hall purposes. The matter was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Ald. Boustead, Defoe, Maughan, Hastings, the chief and the city commissioner.

Accident to a Richmond Hill Fireman.

One of Richmond Hill's fire brigade, John Jordan by name, jumped on the rear of the hook and ladder wagon leaving Court street fire hall at 11.20 last night for a fire across the Don. At the corner of George and Queen streets the horses shied and Jordan was thrown against a telegraph post. As he seemed to be pretty badly hurt he was removed in the ambulance to the hospital. Here, however, it was found that he was merely shaken up a bit.

The fire originated unaccountably in a barn belonging to a Mrs. Gallagher, and in the rear of 55 Scadding street. Damage, $130.

Amusement Notes.

Rosina Vokes played at the Grand last night and fully sustained with the large audience the golden opinions won on her last visit. The program was Our Bitterest Foe, My Milliner's Bill, and A Pantomine Rehearsal. No one can afford to miss 'Is 'Art was true to Poll. Same bill to-night.

Col. J. H. Wood's Electrical Congress of Novelties opened for a week at the Yonge street Opera house yesterday. Prof. Shedman's dogs and monkeys and Grizzly Williams and his performing bear took well. The other specialties were good.

Ministerial Association.

At the regularly fortnightly meeting of the Ministerial association yesterday a committee consisting of Rev. C. A. Cook, Rev. W. S. Blackstock and Rev. W. Frizzell was appointed to arrange for the annual pulpit exchange. Rev. Hugh Johnston, by letter, acknowledged a vote of condolence. Mr. Stevenson exhibited his chronological chart and was accorded a vote of thanks. Rev. Mr. Burton will read a paper on the Second Coming at the next meeting.

A Quiet Marriage.

Mr. John C. Smith and M'lle Juliette D'Ervieux were quietly married at St. Paul's church, Power street, by Bishop O'Mahony yesterday forenoon. The bride, who belongs to an old French family, is a talented and accomplished young lady, possessing high attainments as a vocalist. Mr. Smith is of the well-known firm of Cooper & Smith. They have gone to New Orleans on a honeymoon.

The Young Liberals.

At the Young Men's Liberal club last night Thomas Mulvey, B.A., read a paper on the Destiny of Canada. A full discussion followed in which annexation and independence were discussed. R. Donald, jr., gave notice that he would move that in the opinion of the club political union with the Union States would best promote the prosperity of the Dominion.

Go as You Please.

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

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

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

London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co., Mail Building, Toronto. W. A. Sims, manager. Telephone No. 600. 25

THE NEW STEEL BOILERS.

NOT CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO SPECIFICATIONS.

Contractor Perkins Explains to the Waterworks Committee—The Mayor Makes Some Enquiries.

The reports of Inspector J. B. Cloudesley, Superintendent Hamilton, Engineer Venables and Chief Engineer George C. Robb of the Boiler Inspection and Insurance company, were considered by the water works committee yesterday. All concurred in saying that John Perkins, contractor for the new steel boilers, had not complied with the specifications. There were present at the meeting Mayor Howland, Chairman Walker, Ald. Boustead, Barton, Frankland, Low, Hall, Saunders, Lamb and Hunter, Superintendent Hamilton, Engineer Venables, Mr. Perkins and others. A letter was read from Mayor Howland requesting that the investigation should result in giving him information on the following points:

By whom were the specifications drawn, and were they made a part of the contract? Was there any inspection of the boilers during construction, and if so, was there any report by the inspector as to the failure of the contractors to comply with specifications? In what manner was the contractor enabled to place the boilers in position without any report reaching the committee? Who was responsible for allowing the boilers to be put in, and should any official have reported on the fact that the boilers were not according to specifications?

Ald. Hall thought that the mayor might leave the matter in the hands of the committee, who, it would appear from the letter, the mayor considered to be derelict.

Mayor Howland thought he had a perfect right to have the questions answered. It was his duty to see that the specifications of city contracts were carried out. A letter was read from Mr. Perkins admitting in each case charged that he had not complied with specifications, and giving reasons therefor. Mr. Perkins addressed the committee, and Ald. Hall took him personally to task, when some high words ensued. Mr. Perkins and the gentlemen who had made reports left the room, and the reports were taken up. All agreed in saying that Mr. Perkins had not complied with specifications, in that the rivet holes in the boiler plates were punched instead of drilled; that the specified cast iron frames of the manhole mouthpieces were not put in; and that the safety valve specified (the Consolidated Nickle Seated safety valve) was replaced by an ordinary ball and lever valve. In other respects the boilers were first class.

Ald. Lamb moved that the water columns and other connections be made according to specification, and that the difference in cost between the specified nickle plated valve and the valve used, and the difference in cost between punching and drilling the rivet holes, be deducted from the contractor's account. Mayor Howland, Ald. Frankland and Ald. Hunter said that if the violation of specifications were permitted in one instance the city would not know where to stop. "It may be hard on Mr. Perkins," said the mayor, "but our specifications must be complied with." An amendment by Ald. Saunders to the effect that the committee endorsed the action of the sub-committee in leaving to the city solicitor the enforcement of the specifications was passed. This closed the matter.

The contract for water meters was let to Wilson & Cozens, at the following figures: ⅝ inch, $11.95; ¾ inch, $19 75; one inch, $22.90; two inch, $44 75; three inch, $84.40. Thomas Thompson & Son were awarded the contract for water inspectors' clothing at $18 a suit.

The New Orleans Carnival.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—The carnival season was inaugurtaed to-day by the arrival of Rex, who was received with military and civic honors. The procession moved through the city from the depot of the Illinois Central railway to the head of Canal street where his majesty and suite, accompanied by the military and a large number of prominent citizens, embarked on the royal flotilla for the exposition grounds amidst booming of cannon, blowing of steam whistles and shouts of the multitude.

Ed. Hanlan Beaten.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., March 8.—A trotting match came off this afternoon on the ice, between Grey Barney, owned by Mr. Viger of this city, and Ed. Hanlan, owned by Mr. Winslow of Thorold, for $25 a side. Grey Barney won in three straight heats.

A Blaze at Durham.

DURHAM, March 8.—Last night J. Woodland's store and dwelling with the contents, were completely destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $8,000; insured for $4700.

McCarthy's Railway Bill.

A special meeting of the Toronto [illegible] of Trade will be held at an e[illegible] discuss this measure, which [illegible] interest to the commercial cla[illegible] Carthy will be present.

PERSONA[illegible]

Mr. Gladstone is s[illegible] cold.

Charles Russell, th[illegible] al, and Horace Da[illegible] the Mersey tunne[illegible]

Mr. Phelps, [illegible] Waddington. [illegible] Rothschilds, [illegible] evening at W[illegible]

Mr. Sedle[illegible] He was on[illegible] and, still h[illegible] world. H[illegible] perhaps [illegible] who kne[illegible] honor. I[illegible] missed. [illegible] who wen[illegible]

Editor [illegible] a motion [illegible] has it to [illegible]

Toron[illegible] [Stric[illegible] but is [illegible] of an a[illegible] motion [illegible]

Edit[illegible] I find [illegible] ing s[illegible] nothi[illegible] As [illegible] tions [illegible] woul[illegible] star[illegible]