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SIXTH YEAR MONDAY MORNING APRIL 5 1886. PRICE ONE CENT

SCANDAL AT THE CAPITAL.

THE PRINCE ALBERT COLONIZATION COMPANY CHARGES.

Mr. Beaty's Connection with the Northwest Central Railway—The Member for West Toronto Explains his Position as Regards the Project.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 4.—The much-talked-of and tiresome Riel case has been completely submerged in the flood of scandal that broke upon the house Wednesday in the shape of the Beaty-Woodworth disclosure, which was intensified two days later by Mr. Edgar's charges against John White, M. P. for East Hastings in connection with the formation of the Prince Albert Colonization company, and Mr. Blake's allegations that two Cape Breton members, Murray, Dodd and McDougall, caused a government official to be reduced in rank because he did not vote for a tory candidate. The political atmosphere is thick with rumors of corruption and the grits are going about with a mysterious yet knowing look, as if the foregoing cases were only samples of the indictments they intend to hurl at the government and individual members with a force sufficient to drive them from office. The impression is that Mr. Blake is working up a second Pacific scandal on a small scale with a view to distracting the attention of the country from his attitude on the arch-rebel's execution.

The Free Press says: "The foregoing charges are but an instalment of some of more serious character than these, which the liberal opposition may be induced in the discharge of their public duty to make. On every hand, in the tory ranks there are quakings and quailings, and scores of members are guilty asking themselves whose turn will come next."

The charges hinted at are of the same nature as those made against the member for East Hastings. All ministerialists supposed to have been favored by the administration in colonization and railway schemes, land grants, timber limits, etc., will be embraced as named in M. C. Cameron's anti-sessional speech. Mr. White is accused of obtaining for the Prince Albert company a grant of valuable land near Batoche, and receiving as a reward for his services $3000 worth of shares. J. C. Jamieson, son-in-law of the Minister of Customs, figures conspicuously in the case. "There are over thirty members in the same box," said an Ontario grit, "and we are going to make it hot for them." Rabid partizans characterize the accusations as impeachments.

Mr. Edgar will move for his special committee to-morrow afternoon. He proposes four conservatives, four opposition and one bolter, but the government, if they consent to the committee, will, no doubt, strengthen it with other supporters.

The World had a talk with the member for West Toronto anent his Northwest Central railway bill, which has been reported with the objectionable clauses omitted. It was proposed to strike out this clause in the original bill: "Existing liabilities of the company for work done for said company [that is the Souris and Rocky Mountain] shall be a first charge on the undertaking," but Sir Hector Langevin objected, as he also did to the clause naming the directors. Both these are eliminated and the bill stands as follows: "Said Northwest Central railway company shall have a further period for construction and equipment of the first fifty miles of said railway until the first day of October next after the passing of the act; the mortgage and bonds authorized by the said acts to be executed and [illegible] shall be a first preferential charge and [illegible] shall have priority as such on the rail[illegible] lands and assets of the said Northwest Central railway company as described and [illegible]ged in said mortgage."

Mr. Beaty holds that as president of the company he only did his duty towards the directors and shareholders in resisting the demand made by Mr. Woodworth, which was that after giving fifty thousand dollars to certain directors, Messrs. Woodworth and Beaty should equally divide the emoluments and gains in and about the building, bonusing and equipping of the road. Mr. Beaty denies that there had been any such agreement with the member for King's, but Mr. Woodworth retorts that Mr. Beaty's letters to that effect in possession of the Minister of Finance are misleading.

"The absurdity of the demand," said Mr. Beaty to your correspondent, "is apparent on the face of it. There are nine directors and the proposition that two of them should put their heads together and take possession of the whole concern is one of those things which two lawyers, at all events, know better than attempt. I simply deny that such a thing was thought of or mentioned till I received Mr. Woodworth's letter, and I immediately broke off all relations with him."

Mr. Beaty went on to say that although the measure as amended involved a rearrangement with the United States capitalists he believed that if it passed 150 miles of the line would be constructed this year. The line, it might be mentioned, runs from Brandon to Battleford, a distance of 500 miles. The first section of 150 miles extends to Ellis, 50 miles beyond Rapid City. The free land grant of 6200 acres per mile stands good till October next.

The feeling of a large number of members is that the construction of the road, which is generally admitted to be a necessity, should be entrusted to new hands. The original company was incorporated by act of parliament May 7, 1880, under the name of the Souris and Rocky Mountain railway. Among the shareholders being Lewis Bentley, Alexander Gemmell, Archibald Young, Warring Kennedy, John Fiskin, R. W Prittie, J F Taylor, James Cooper, John Smith, Samuel Booth, Robert Simpson, M J Hunter, E J Masson, Robert George, D MacEwen, G M Butchart, W Garrett, D L McLaren, Hon W N Kennedy, A W Bell, F L Logan, C J Wyatt, S S Ludlow, George Balkwell, J Sibbald, Joseph Riopelle, Wm Bannerman, Thomas Cramp and George Osborne. It will be noticed that there are several Torontonians among them. The directors were Fisken, Warring Kennedy, Young, W N Kennedy, Bannerman, Butchart, Smith, Taylor and McLaren, the president being Mr Young. The original route was by way of Melbourne and Rapid City, and between these points $140,000 was expended. This is the amount for which Contractor McDonald is now suing. Mr Beaty's connection with the road dates from 1884, when the name was changed. "I took hold," said he, "at the unanimous wish of the directors. I never refused to pay the liabilities of the old company, but I do not think the scheme should be hampered by making them a first charge. The work done will be of no use to us, as the starting point has been changed from Melbourne to Brandon, but if they only give us time we will pay everything. All we ask is a fair chance to float the bonds."

Mr. Gordon Brown is in the city. He was through the buildings yesterday and goes on to Montreal to-morrow.

For stylish, first-class, good fitting clothing, go direct to Petleys'. 135

CABLE NOTES.

A conference of representatives of the powers has been called for Monday in Constantinople.

The Dacoits continue their marauding in the vicinity of Mandalay, Burmah. They have so far fired and destroyed six hundred houses.

The house of commons Friday night rejected a motion in favor of appointing consuls abroad with a special view of assisting English commerce.

The total number of rioters killed in Belgium is 26. The Belgian government has decided to prohibit a meeting of socialists at Brussels on June 13.

A man attempted to steal $40,000 from a bank in Amsterdam Saturday, but was captured. He gave his name as Clifford and his residence as Boston.

Another of the Russian wolf-bitten Mujiks, who have been under treatment by M. Pasteur for protection against hydrophobia, has died from the malady.

An offer has been made to Sir Chas. Dilke that if he will make affidavits of his innocence, a thirty party will appear before the court to show cause why the decree of divorce against Mrs. Crawford should not be made absolute.

The archbishop of Paris has written a letter to President Greevy, in which he expresses grief at the government's attack on religion, and appeals to President Greevy in behalf of Christianity to judge between the government and the church.

Are Flanagan and his followers to run this city? If not, vote for the By-law, secure the greatest Cattle Market in the Dominion and crush the monopolists.

SHIRKING THE QUESTION.

Washington Authorities Bolstering Up their Fishery Claims with Side Issues.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The attitude of the Canadian government toward our fishermen attracts attention here, because of its extreme unreasonableness and the irritating manner in which the Canadians are attempting to set up a system of non-intercourse, purely vexatious to our people, and at the same time injurious to their own. The Canadians say that as we abrogated the fishing clause in the treaty at Washington, our fishermen have no longer the right to fish within the three mile limit in Canadian waters, but our fishermen reply that they do not want to fish within the three mile limit; that they have not done so for some years and do not want to do it in future. On that point, therefore, there is no disagreement; but the Canadians assert that under the treaty of 1818 our people have no right to go into Canadian ports except for wood, water and repairs. Our fishermen have been in the habit of going into those ports to buy codfish bait and perhaps other supplies, a traffic which is of great advantage to the people in those ports who have no other market for the bait they collect than our fishermen afford. Canadians now forbid their people to sell bait to our fishermen, and prohibit our people from going into their ports for that purpose. The question, therefore, which the Canadians have raised is not one of fishery rights, but a question of commerce. The bait which our people have gone there to buy in past years and are now forbidden to buy is for use, not in Canadian waters, but on the codfish banks in the open ocean. What the Canadian government assumes to do is to prohibit commercial intercourse of a certain kind. This is further illustrated by the fact recently reported that some of our fishermen having engaged the services of Canadian fishermen to serve on their vessels, and going into a Canadian port to take them on board, were forbidden to do this. The Canadian government might just as well have forbidden one of our ships taking on board the same number of carpenters or bricklayers. The Canadian government begins this policy out of pure irritation at our abrogation of the fishery treaty, but they are going too far about the fishery rights. There is no way for them to get up a dispute with us as to the rights of commerce. Their home government will scarcely countenance, it is believed, any attempt on the part of the Canadians to interfere with that, nor can the United States suffer any such monstrous claim as that the friendly ports of a neighboring country shall be, for no good reason, or indeed for any reason at all, while they remain friendly ports, arbitrarily closed to our commerce.

HIS DEFALCATIONS $18,000.

Lawyer McMahon of Kingston a Bigger Scoundrel than at First Supposed.

KINGSTON, April 3.—The peculations of Lawyer McMahon have now reached nearly $18,000, and there are more parties who have been defrauded. The losers are: John Saunders, $2000; George Sarsfield, $2300 (these two amounts were paid to McMahon, who was to secure deeds of property for them); Capt. Polley, Amherst island, advanced $6200 on property owned by J. W. McMullen, Seeley's bay. This amount was to pay off a previous mortgage, but McMahon did not meet the obligation. McMullen will undoubtedly lose all he possesses in the world. Lucas Lasher, of Bath, is out $2340, amount of a check cashed by McMahon with Lasher's endorsation. Lasher says the signature is not genuine. Besides the victims already mentioned are Misses Kennedy, $3000, left with McMahon for investment, constituted the sole support of the ladies; Capt. Polley, $800, advanced only Thursday, March 25; J. Coyle, $200; R. Moon, $330; J. Owens, $1100; C. Crowley, $200; besides numerous small amounts. Mr. McMahon was agent for Dun, Wiman & Co., in this city. He cleared out the valuables in his house, taking them with him. Mr. McMahon is the first defaulting lawyer who ever lived in Kingston.

FLOODS IN QUEBEC PROVINCE.

Much Property Destroyed—Narrow Escape of the Inmates of a Convent.

MONTREAL, April 3.—Advices from all parts of the province report great damage by the floods. Never before has water risen so high and caused so much damage. The ice in Pike river, above Bedford, became jammed and a torrent of water poured down Main street, flooding the first floors of private houses. The Gray nuns will be heavy losers by the damage to the convent, which was inundated and seriously damaged by ice. The water rose so rapidly that the sisters and the pupils were compelled to rush upstairs to save their lives. A rescue party was organized, and they were taken from the windows and conveyed to dry land. The farmers lost their live stock, the water rising so rapidly that all they could do was to save themselves.

Flanagan & Company and the Grand Trunk have engaged nearly every cab in the city to defeat the Cattle Market By-law. An old monopoly dies hard. Every one who regards the true interests of the city is requested without special solicitation or a free ride, to poll his vote to-day in favor of the By-law.

A Grand Piece of Work.

MONTREAL, April 3.—The Grand Trunk railway officials originally intended to send to the London Colonial exhibition a locomotive specially constructed for the occasion. Owing to the difficulty of ocean transport the idea has been abandoned and photographs of the engine and various cars with views of the works at Point St. Charles and one of the Victoria bridge will be sent instead. The locomotive No. 443 is a six wheel coupled freight engine of the Mogul pattern, and is a grand specimen of mechanical skill. The cylinders are 18 inches in diameter, 26 inches stroke; the boiler shell has a diameter of 53 inches, 213 wrought iron tubes of 2-inch outside diameter, 11 feet 6½ inches long, a grade surface of 6 feet 1 inch by 2 feet 11 inches, and is fitted with all the latest improvements. All the wheels have steel tires, the driving wheels are 5 feet 2 inches, and the fire hole and grate are of a new and improved pattern. The tender has a capacity of eight tons of coal and 3000 gallons of water. The engine and tender together are about 56 feet in length, and weigh 82,000 pounds and 31,000 pounds respectively. They were entirely manufactured at the Grand Trunk works, with the exception of the boiler plates and boiler tubes, which are imported.

Balloting for Seats.

LONDON, April 3.—All the members of parliament except forty have balloted for places for friends in the gallery during the home rule debate. Twenty pounds is offered for a seat on the night of Mr. Gladstone's statement. Over five hundred distinguished persons have applied to the speaker for seats. The scene at the ballot resembled that on the stock exchange or in a betting ring.

Boys' tweed suits at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50 and up at Petleys'. 135

"FASHION" ON THE FLOOR

REV. HUGH JOHNSTON DISCOURSES ABOUT THE EVILS OF DANCING.

Rev. Thomas Cullen on Strikes—Anniversary Services in the Spadina Avenue Methodist Church—The Gospel Army to the Front.

The announcement that Rev. Hugh Johnston would preach on the subject, "Shall we or Shall we Not Dance?" and the bulletined promise of "a full choir and special soloists," last night, filled to its utmost the Horticultural Pavilion, where the Carlton street Methodist church congregation is at present worshipping. The city's fashion was not unrepresented. Before his sermon Mr. Johnston announced that his church in its improved state would be one-half again its former size, and generally one of the best appointed churches in the city. He took his text from Ecclesiastes, iii. 4:

A time to dance.

"Amusement," said the reverend gentleman, "should be not dissipation, but recreation, bodily, mental and moral." Now, firstly, it might be healthy to dance in the open air in a dress neither too light nor too tight, but for business men, leg-weary clerks and delicate maidens to commence dancing at 9 o'clock and continue till long after midnight, in crowded rooms and impure atmosphere, partaking of midnight feasts, shaken together gregariously, not socially—to do all this was to pursue a course certainly never recommended by physicians.

The "fashion" aforesaid smiled a little surprisedly at Mr. Johnston's description.

Under the second head, he said that it spoke little for the mental value of dancing that monkeys could be caught to do as well at it as humans. He pictured the dancing master sarcastically as "a model gentleman" and seriously as "a little Frenchman just out of some crib or neighboring jail."

As to the alleged immorality of the dance, he spoke plainly. "Fashion," said he, "is a fool. It takes amusements from Parisian brothels and brings them into its homes. It permits in the dance embraces not to be tolerated under other circumstances in decent society. I do not deny that there are thousands of modest women who dance, but I do say that the New York police have calculated that three-fourths of the women now leading lives of shame in the metropolis have been brought there by the dance."

In answer to the question as to whether or not Christians could consistently dance, he returned an emphatic No, for the reasons that every church and the best individual members of every church condemned the practice, and that it was so insidiously and fatally enchanting that it diverted a Christian's allegiance almost without his knowledge. Some people discriminated between round and square dances. This would be all right if it were not that square dances were always rounded off at the corners. Mr. Johnston fully convinced his hearers that in his opinion it was plainly their duty to leave the dance alone.

Rev. Thos. Cullen on Strikes.

The Lord at thy right hand shall strike through kings in the day of his wrath. Psalm cx., 5.

Such was the text of Rev. Thomas Cullen at Wesley church, Dundas street, last night. The issue between labor and capital would soon have to be brought to a permanent settlement. What some years ago had been spoken in secret was now proclaimed from the house tops. While doing our best to effect a satisfactory settlement between employer and employe, it was the duty of the church to train men and boys so that if they become employers they would deal fairly with their hands and place principle before expediency. Sometimes strikers exceeded the mark of prudence, but if they had been trained in the principles of christianity they would not allow themselves to be carried away by extremists. The preacher went on to show that "the successful strike" was that against all things that were not calculated to conduce to spiritual welfare, and that the man who would not permit himself to be "laughed out" of his best convictions was the most successful striker of all, because he struck fearlessly against popular opinion and for the opinion of the disciples of Christ.

Dr. James on The Unjust Steward.

Rev. Dr. James, at present occupying the pulpit of St. James' square Presbyterian church awaiting the arrival of Dr. Kellogg, yesterday morning based his discourse on the parable of the unjust steward, and in the course of his sermon gave a somewhat novel exposition of that passage of scripture. According to him, the "unjust" steward was not unjust at all, but has been the victim of a mistranslation, being more properly termed a "steward accused of unrighteousness," but wrongfully so accused. The verses which portray him as displaying so much worldly wisdom in inciting the tenants on the estate to cut down the debts owing by them to the lord of the manor from a hundred measures of wheat to eighty, etc., in order to profit by their gratitude when he should be deprived of his stewardship, when rightly understood testify to the steward's virtues instead of his dishonesty. The amounts which he forgave were simply the share of the rents due to himself in his capacity as steward, and were consequently entirely at his own disposal. The "commendation" of the steward's conduct by his lord, which has been perplexing to many readers, in this light appears both sincere and satisfactory. The parable nowhere intimated that the charge of dishonesty brought against the steward had been proven or that he had been deprived of his office. In fact its whole tenor was in the opposite direction. His forgiving of the debts which were due to himself, and not to his master, was not only just, but generous, and secured him not only the gratitude of the debtors, but the approbation of his master. If Dr. James' interpretation of the parable be correct, the view will have to be abandoned which looks upon the "unjust" steward as an exceedingly cute man of the world, and the prototype of the modern middleman.

Old St. Andrew's Chapel.

Rev. G. M. Milligan's church, Old St. Andrew's, has established a misson chapel at the corner of Winchester and Sackville streets and at a cost of $4000. This step has been taken more especially for the accommodation of a section of the large number of children who have hitherto been attending the Sunday school in connection with the church. Those of them who live in the neighborhood of the chapel will attend there Sabbath afternoons instead of at Carlton and Jarvis as before, and will doubtless form the nucleus of a flourishing school. Mr. J. H. Thom will superintend and Mr. A. B. McCaul will do a large share of the work. Mission services will be held every Sunday morning and on Sunday and Thursday evenings. Yesterday afternoon the dedicatory services were held. Rev. G. M. Milligan and Rev. D. J. Macdonnell delivered addresses.

Anniversary Services at Spadina Avenue Methodist.

The anniversary sermons of Spadina Avenue Methodist church were preached yesterday by Rev. E. A. Stafford and Rev. Wm. Briggs. There was a large attendance at both services. This church was organized about twelve years ago by the late Robert Wilkes. The few members worshipped for some years in a small wooden building on the northeast corner of Spadina avenue and St. Patrick street. Six years ago a $15,000 church was built at Spadina avenue and College street, and the old building was moved up and utilized as a Sunday school. The membership then was 38. It is now about 400, and still growing. There is also a large and well-conducted Sunday school. Rev. Thos. Griffith is pastor.

The Gospel Army at Shaftesbury Hall.

The Gospel army, which is evidently a first cousin of an offshoot of the Salvation army, lays some claim to strength in Toronto, and have engaged Shaftesbury hall for two meetings every Sunday. The first of the series were held at 3 and 7 p.m. The announcement that Hon. Sidney Smith of Cobourg would be one of the speakers drew out a large audience in the afternoon. Mr. Smith however did not turn up, and sent a letter explaining that he was too ill to address public meetings. He promised to be on hand in a couple of weeks. The army hymn "We Will Go" was sung with operatic effect, when Staff-Sergeant Herberts of Calais, Me., a lady of considerable oratorical powers, was announced as the first speaker. Mrs. or Miss (The World can't say which) Herberts delivered an interesting dissertation on the cleansing of Naaman, the Assyrian captain, of his leprosy by the direction of the prophet Elisha, as recorded in the 5th chapter of Kings II. Captain Herberts said it was the mere simplicity of salvation that kept so many away from it. If it were tedious, expensive or fashionable thousands would rush into it. An "experience" meeting, led by Captain Griffin, was then held. The "experiences" of the brothers and sisters, as told by themselves, were varied, lively and interesting. The brother who presided at the organ, when his turn came, delivered himself thus:

DEAR FRIENDS: I once was a bad man. I now belong to Jesus and am always at home where he is, even if it is in the Model Lodging house. I was a sporting man, and attended horse races, dog fights and ball games. I don't do so any more. [Chorus of brothers and sisters: "Thank the Lord."] I frequented bar-rooms and spent my money in drink. Drink is the curse of the workingman. It is the curse of the whole world. On Saturday night I used to buy a keg of lager and take it home. Then I would get the Grand Opera house musicianers when they were not busy, and we would have a high old time. But I don't do so now. I am saved. Thank the Lord.

At the meeting in the evening Captain Griffin, who claims to have been in captivity in India for a number of years, sang very prettily in one of the Indian languages an army hymn which he had translated.

The head of the Canadian contingent of the Gospel army is Rev. N. Baxter, whom one of the brothers described as a "Church of England clergyman and editor of the Christian Herald." The male officers of the army wear short jackets, with black braid-trimmed fronts (a la Deputy Chief of Police Stuart) and a star glistens on the left breast. The uniform of the female officers are navy flannel dresses, profusely trimmed with golden-hued cord.

AMENDING THE U. S. TARIFF.

Articles That Will be Placed on the Free List—A Kick About Fish.

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 3.—The Ways and Means committee to-day took up the Hewitt customs bill, and added to it the free list of the Morrison bill, so far as it applies to lumber, fish, salt, flax and hemp. Wool was also added to the free list. Under the head of dutiable goods the chemical and cotton schedules of the Morrison bill were added, with amendments relating to fine qualities of cotton goods, and the sugar duties were reduced 10 per cent.

The democratic members of the Ways and Means committee express the opinion based upon the departmental estimates that the new tariff bill agreed upon to-day will effect a reduction of between twenty-two and twenty-four million dollars in the revenue of the government. Before the measure is reported to the house the clause placing fish on the free list will probably be qualified with a proviso excepting Canadian fish so long as Canada refuses to accord the fishermen of this country the right to enter and clear from Canadian ports.

Arrested for Larceny.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 4.—Leonard W. Roach, who is said to be the son of ex-Mayor Roach, of Hamilton, Ont., has been arrested in this city on a charge of larceny. He was a schoolmate of Maxwell, who is supposed to have murdered Arthur Preller, and has served in the British army. For four months he had been boarding with C. W. Smith at No. 3738 Lasalle street, and had become engaged to Smith's daughter. He is accused of pawning jewelry belonging to the Smith family.

The Hostler Burned to Death.

SIMCOE, Ont., April 4.—Shortly after midnight a fire broke out in the Simcoe house, kept by Geo. Walmsley. The proprietor had to jump from the second story to escape and the hostler, Geo. Cunningham, was burnt to death. Loss $800, covered by insurance.

Vote for the Cattle Market By-law and help Mayor Howland to carry out the first of the series of Municipal Reforms, which he promised at his nomination to submit to the people.

"Copenhagen" Collared in Detroit.

Wm. Connell, aged 30, a gambler from Toronto, and Walker, known to the police as "Copenhagen," were arrested on Saturday evening for attempting to play the "flim-flam" game on a Gratiot avenue notion dealer after bargaining to purchase a pair of cuff buttons from him.—Detroit Free Press.

Amusement Notes.

Miss Adelaide Moore will begin a three nights engagement at the Grand Opera house this evening. Miss Moore is young and pretty and is of the Neilson school of actresses. She was a very close friend of Miss Neilson, Toronto's great favorite, and this ought to ensure her a good reception in our city. Miss Moore has in her turn been the pet of the Haymarket, in London, and when she played in the Star theatre, in New York, she did so to big business. Her repertoire in this city will be: To-night, As You Like It; Tuesday, Romeo and Juliet; Wednesday matinee, Lady of Lyons; Wednesday night, School for Scandal.

Pauline Markham opens to-day at the Yonge street theatre, afternoon and evening, in The Two Orphans, with an entire change each day.

Mr. Paul F Nicholson, agent for Stetson's Mikado company, which is shortly to appear in the Grand, is at the Rossin house.

The 65th Celebrate.

MONTREAL, April 4.—The officers of the 65th celebrated the anniversary of their departure for the Northwest last evening. Amid the popping of champagne corks Col. Ouimet stated that the forage cap of the regiment would be replaced by the new field service cap like that worn by the Queen's Own of Toronto. He recommended the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Frenchman's Butte on May 28, and stated that on May 24 all the regiments in the Fifth military district would have a review and the 65th would join in. Mayor Beaugrand was present and alluded to the attack the regiment had been suqjected to by the Toronto News, and said he was most happy to see that the proprietor of that paper had been punished as he deserved.

CONFLICT WITH STRIKERS.

SERIOUS COLLISION WITH A SHERIFF'S POSSE AT FORT WORTH.

Several on Each Side Killed—Story of the Battle—Traffic Resumed at Various Points—The Strike Apparently Collapsing.

FORT WORTH, Tex., April 3.—At 10 o'clock this morning fifteen hundred people assembled at the Missouri Pacific depot to assist Sheriff Maddock to send out a train, which he said last night he would do, or die in the attempt. At 11 o'clock an engine with twenty armed deputies backed into the depot to take out a train of twenty cars. When ready the engine backed down the track, and there remained. The sheriff and thirty deputies are guarding the yards, warning the strikers to keep away.

The train pulled out for the south and reached the Forth Worth and New Orleans crossing, two miles south of the city, where Sheriff Maddock and posse were attacked at 1 o'clock, and a regular battle ensued. Three deputies were shot to pieces and several of the strikers were wounded, more or less seriously.

Details of the Fight.

FORT WORTH, Tex., April 3.—The suggestive quiet that marked the passage of the freight train through the city was not without its sequel. When the train left the depot it was under the protection of a posse of officers commanded by Jim Courtright. The train proceeded to the crossing of the Fort Worth and New Orleans road, when it stopped as is customary. What followed is reported by a railway employe, who was on the train. He says when the train stopped it was noticed that several men were congregated on the track in front of the train. The posse's commander approached the men and asked why they impeded the progress of the train, to which they replied that they had nothing to do with it, that they were not armed and had no intention of interfering with the road. As the officers returned to the train they noticed several men sitting or lying on the grass, a few yards from the train. The entire posse advanced toward the men in ambush until they had reached the ditch alongside of the track, when they commanded a throwing up of the hands. The command was obeyed, but as the hands came up they brought Winchester rifles with them, which belched forth a deadly fire. There were, perhaps, one hundred shots fired. After the first fire the posse advanced and continued firing. The ambushers retreated behind some piles of ties which proved a most excellent breastwork, and from the security of which they poured a murderous fire into the posse. From this position they were finally dislodged and driven beyond the range of the posse's pistols.

The casualties among the posse were three. Police Officer Ford was shot through both thighs. Special Officer Dick Townsend was fatally shot through the left breast near the nipple. Special officer Chas. Sneed was shot through the heart and jaw.

But one of the strikers, Tom Nace, a switchman, was fatally wounded. The posse, seeing it was useless to fight Winchesters with revolvers, placed the wounded officers aboard the train and returned to the Union depot. The strikers remained at the scene of the conflict for some time after the train returned to the city, when they secured the Winchesters of their wounded comrades and started off for Sycamore Bottom, all carrying their rifles. Nace was left on the prairie.

As soon as the train reached the city a posse was formed armed with Winchesters and started in pursuit of the murderers. The Knights of Labor claim that the first shot was fired by the officers, but the weight of testimony is against the proposition. Sheriff Maddock this afternoon organized two companies of citizens, who were armed with Winchesters, and marched them to the depot with the avowed determination of suppressing all symptoms of opposition to the law. No further attempt will probably be made to move trains before Monday. The citizens are determined, and the posse will be kept under arms night and day.

It has been ascertained that the strikers yesterday purchased ten Winchester rifles. The names of two or three of the men have been learned. The mayor has issued a proclamation appointing 75 deputy policemen and ordered all the saloons closed until Wednesday night. A petition has been sent to Gov. Ireland for the State Rangers, and a military transport has been applied for from Receiver Sheldon for the troops.

It was the determination of the strikers that no trains should run on the Missouri Pacific railroad, injunction or no injunction. The train arrived at the crossing, when it was flagged by the strikers. Not obeying the flag, the strikers next resorted to throwing open a switch. As the men approached and threw the switch open they were fired upon by the posse, and the fire was promptly returned by the men in ambush. The narrator says it was not the intention of the strikers to resort to violence unless forced to, but when they were fired on they returned the fire. They were well armed and their work shows that they were pretty good marksmen. One thing may be shown as settled, continued the narrator, and that is: "No train will be allowed to pass over the Missouri Pacific until the demand of the strikers for arbitration is acceded to."

Ten companies of militia and one battery of artillery are here. The dead body of Frank Pierce, a striker, was found and has been brought into town. The two others who were wounded have been located. Trouble is looked for Monday morning. The strikers are coming in from all directions.

Traffic Resumed at Various Points.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 3.—The Missouri Pacific company sent out the usual number of freight trains to-day without any difficulty. Several of the strikers have returned to work. No attempt has yet been made to send out trains at night. There is said to be a strong feeling among the strikers against the engineers, who have disappointed them.

At Atchison, Ks., all the Missouri Pacific trains are running on schedule time.

At Parsons, Kan., eight companies of military arrived last night and took charge of the Missouri Pacific yards. This morning troops began making up trains, the engines being guarded on each side by the bayonets of the soldiers. It is expected the yards will at once be cleared of all freight cars.

Effect on the Road.

NEW YORK, April 3.—In an interview this morning Jay Gould said he was completely out of the stock market, and had not had a single transaction since January 1. He characterized the statement that the Missouri Pacific had lost three millions of dollars and was likely to pass or reduce a dividend as absurd.

World of Labor.

H. Seignitz & Co., cigar makers, Milwaukee, have locked out their 600 employes.

A band of Belgian rioters were on Saturday stopped on the frontier as they were about to enter France. Two of the men were arrested as suspicious characters.

Boston, Mass., journeymen tailors go on strike to-day because their employers decline to discharge non-union men and to prohibit "back shop" work.

The street car strike at Pittsburg has been amicably settled, drivers and conductors getting $1.75 for 13 hours' work a day, and bobtail car drivers $2 a day.

Vice-president Hoxie of the Missouri Pacific told a deputation that waited on him Saturday that the force on the road had been far too large and that not more than 50 per cent. of the strikers need ever expect to be re-engaged.

M. Rocheford Arrested.

LONDON, April 4.—M. Rocheford and Ducqueney have been arrested at Decaseville and taken in fetters to the prison at Ville Franche. A despatch from Brussels says the socialist leaders Defuisseaux and Fauviaux while proceeding to a meeting at Borinage to-day, were arrested and brought back to Brussels by gendarmes.

Left His Bride of a Week.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., April 3.—T. Schofield, crockery merchant, until a few weeks ago an employe of the Michigan Central, has levanted. He borrowed $600 before going, and had only been married a week to Miss Hunsberry, the 16-year-old daughter of Joseph Hunsberry, of the G. T. R.

E. H. Goff held for Extradition.

MONTREAL, April 4.—Edward H. Goff, ex-president of the Canada agricultural company, is held at Boston for appropriation and forgery.

Everything new at Bonner's. New Scarfs from 25c. up; new Shirts, linen fronts, for 75c.; new Socks, merino, 25 cents—5 pairs for $1.00. Bonner's, 157 Yonge St., cor. Richmond. 135

ENGLAND'S TWO LEADERS.

Mr. Gladstone's Stock Going Down and Lord Salisbury's up.

LONDON, April 4.—Mr. Gladstone's voice is again causing him some anxiety, and he has gone to the country to spend two or three days for the purpose of recuperating. His physicians have impressed upon him that he must preserve his energies if he wishes to speak in the house of commons on Thursday next, when his anxiously expected statement regarding the government of Ireland is to be made.

The Marquis of Salisbury is in London. He arrived in England on Thursday last from the continent, where he has been spending several days for the benefit of his health.

Arrangements have been made for a consultation between Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen on Monday, at which the project of a conservative-liberal alliance will doubtless be settled one way or the other. The mass of the liberals, however, are averse to deciding upon their course of action until Mr. Gladstone's scheme shall have been laid before parliament. This event will certainly be one of the most interesting in modern parliamentary annals, and the pressure for admission to witness it is almost unprecedented.

The liberal associations of London and the provinces are showing themselves to be very generally opposed to the granting of home rule for Ireland. The severe denunciations of Mr. Gladstone's policy at the recent Guildhall meeting were a fair reflex of the state of opinion throughout the country. The Economist and other liberal organs deplore the probable downfall of Mr. Gladstone as a calamity to the party and a check to the general principles which it represents, but they declare that even this is preferable to the acceptance of a plan which would result in disrupting the empire.

The great liberal clubs are feeling the evil effects of dissensions in the party. At the Reform club the political committee have quarrelled among themselves, and the general committee is allowed to exist on sufferance. The Devonshire is under a financial strain, and a severe whip is required, to keep the club in a solvent condition, owing to the secession of numerous members to conservative clubs. These facts are additional illustrations of the disintegration of parties which is going on as a result of Mr. Gladstone's novel and ultra-radical propositions.

Mr. Gladstone's Failure Apparently Assured.

LONDON, April 4.—A breaking up of the cabinet is imminent. Lord Kimberley, Sir Wm. Harcourt, Mr. Childers and Mr. Mundella refuse to assent to any home rule measure giving Ireland control of the customs and they threaten to resign if such a measure is insisted upon by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Morley demands a modification of the plans for the buying out of landlords. Mr. Gladstone, however, remains inflexible and will maintain his full scheme intact. Cabinet councils are to be held on Monday and Tuesday and the climax will be reached on Tuesday. The ministers themselves admit that an agreement seems improbable. Mr. Gladstone may make his statement on Thursday without the approval of the ministry.

WHERE TO VOTE.

The Polling Sub-Divisions—Names and Numbers of Halls and Houses.

Voting on the cattle market by-law will open at 9 o'clock this morning and continue until 5 p.m. The polling sub-divisions are located as follows:

St. Andrew's Ward—Bay and Portland street fire halls.

St. George's Ward—Smith's paint shop, 42 Wellington west, Tynan's cooper shop, 533 King street west.

St. James' Ward—Police court building, No. 55 Wilton avenue and Plew's office, 503 Yonge street.

St. John's Ward—Fraser's paint shop, 61 Alice street, and Yonge street fire hall.

St. Lawrence Ward—Robson's feed store, 28 West Market street, coal office at southeast corner King and Sumach streets.

St. Patrick's Ward—At No. 248 Queen street west, at No. 62 Esther street and at No. 28 Borden street.

St. Paul's Ward—St. Paul's hall.

St. Matthew's Ward—Bolton avenue fire hall.

St. Mark's Ward—Worm's hall, Dundas street.

St. Stephen's Ward—Store northwest corner Arthur and Muter streets and Dundas street fire hall.

St. Thomas' Ward—195 Queen street east, and No. 54 Homewood avenue.

St. David's Ward—Berkeley street fire hall, and 379 Parliament street.

Men's tweed pants at $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3.50 and up at Petleys'. 135

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Vote for the bylaw to-day.

Sixteen prisoners were sent over the Don yesterday.

The city council will hold a special meeting this evening.

Ald. Hastings has been appointed one of the Ontario license inspectors at a salary of $1200 a year.

The strike of a portion of the men of the R. S. Williams' piano factory continues. Less than a score of men are out.

The city council will have the opportunity this evening of sending John Laidlaw to the Colonial exhibition. It is their last chance.

A party of English and Irish farmers, per steamships Sarnia and Montreal, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. They will all settle in Ontario.

Fifty-four births, 14 marriages, and 48 deaths were registered last week. There were three deaths from diphtheria and three from typhoid.

A new organ is in course of erection in St. Luke's church by Lye & Sons. It will be opened on Easter Sunday. It will have twenty speaking stops and two manuals.

A new church, to be known as the Tecumseth street Baptist church, has been organized. Building operations will be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

A peculiar stillness pervades the stores and offices of the town. It is the absence of the telephone. People begin now to see how great a boon they threw away when they took the telephone to their ears.

Police court Saturday: Michael Doyle got 60 days for striking Honora O'Connor on the head with a pail. Patrick Costello was fined $5 and costs or 30 days for assaulting George Gray on the street on Friday night.

Prayers were offered up in St. James' cathedral yesterday morning for the recovery of Mr. George R. Grasett, brother of Lieut.-Col. Grasett, who has been lying ill at his residence on Peter street for nearly a year. Mr. Grasett has been growing worse since the recent death of his mother.

Building permits issued Saturday: Scott & Robins pair detached two-story brick dwellings on Catharine street, cost $5000; S. W. Warnica, five attached three-story brick stores on north side Shuter street, near Yonge street, cost $10,000; G. W. Hunter, two-story and attic brick dwelling, west side McCaul street, near Grange road, cost $3000.

Are Flanagan and his followers to run this city? If not, vote for the By-law, secure the greatest Cattle Market in the Dominion and crush the monopolists.

Officers of Typographical Union No. 91.

At the regular meeting of Toronto Typographical Union No. 91 held in Temperance hall Saturday night, these officers were elected: President, John Scott (re-elected); vice-president, Chas. H Darling (re-elected); treasurer, Ed How (re-elected); financial and corresponding secretary, W H Parr (re-elected); delegate to the International union, (which meets in Pittsbug, Pa., on the first Monday in June), John Scott; delegates to the Toronto Trades and Labor council, John Armstrong (re-elected), D Hastings (re-elected) and Chas. Miller; sergeant-at-arms, Wm Palen (re-elected).

The Victims of Asphyxiation Identified.

Frank Harrison, the man who was smothered by gas at the Little York hotel on Friday morning, and his companion, Charles Dale, were employes of Taylor Bros., Don Mills. Mr. John F. Taylor says they were both good workers. Harrison's sister, who is in employment in the city, identified her brother's body on Saturday and made arrangements for the burial. Dale lies at the hospital still in a critical condition, though the doctors think he will pull through.

—"Give us the franchise," the woman cried,
Give us the ballot of which we're denied.
"Oh, give us a rest," said a man in the hall,
Or one of quinn's shirts when we go to a ball. x

And Still We Wonder at Crime.

—And we also wonder at lots of other things. Some people wonder how it was that Noah was able to so guide the Ark that it eventually went ashore (or at least on top) of Mount Ararat. And then again others wonder how it is that the price of bread is 1 cent more than it ought to be. Another wonder is that Dineen can sell hats—latest New York spring styles—so cheap. Corner King and Yonge streets. x

FROM A NEW YORK EXPERT

A LONG LOOKED-FOR REPORT ON TORONTO'S SEWAGE SYSTEM.

The Board of Works Make a Move at Last—The Services of Mr. W. J. McAlpin, an Eminent Engineer, to be Engaged.

There is no question before the citizens of Toronto to-day that is of more vital importance than the disposal of our sewage. For the last twenty years the words "trunk sewer" and the Don nuisance have been ringing in the ears of the ratepayers and citizens generally. Many have been the attempts to get these overwhelmingly important civic matters before the people in some tangible shape, but the inevitable windup has been smoke. True, when the late Frank Shanley was engineer of Toronto he drew plans and prepared an estimate of the cost of a trunk sewer along the city's front, but these plans have grown musty in a tin box in the city engineer's department and very few people know of their existence. Nothing was ever done with them.

For the past three or four years Ald. Turner has taken a lively interest in the subject, and when he was chairman of the Board of Works in 1884 he made several attempts to have his committee lay some intelligent scheme before the citizens, but the board of '84, like so many of its predecessors, could not find the time or inclination to deal with such trifles. Then in 1885, when Mr. Turner retired from the council, he wrote more than one letter to board beseeching them to take the matter up. Smoke once more. Following in Mr. Turner's footsteps, Mayor Howland has declared himself an earnest advocate of a trunk sewer or any other scheme that will successfully dispose of the city's sewage and ensure the permanent health of its residents. Mr. Kivas Tully has devoted, it is said, twenty-five years to a study of the matter.

On Saturday afternoon the Board of Works held a special meeting to consider a report of City Engineer Sproatt of the sewage system of Toronto. The report, the gist of which has been published, extends over a period of two years, and is replete with valuable information. Present at the meeting were Mayor Howland, Ald. Carlyle (chairman), Turner, Hunter, Hastings, Hall, Steiner, Verrall and Allen, City Engineer Sproat and City Solicitor McWilliams. Ald. Turner started out by objecting to attend the committee meetings on Saturday afternoons. He hoped it would not occur again.

The board decided to advertise for tenders for the construction of private drains, if sanctioned by the council. Ald. Hall told the committee that he and other Toronto gentlemen had recently interviewed the Minister of Marine in reference to the leases of water lots desiring to have the windmill line extended further south. The minister had promised not to move in the matter until the city was heard from. Mayor Howland suggested the leaseholders might be notified that the city would resume its property; then the government could be informed that they (the leaseholders) had no interest in the same.

This business was followed by a discussion, lasting over an hour, on the sewage question. Everyone present spoke and all admitted the necessity of a trunk sewer or other mode of disposing of the sewage. It was the universal opinion that no time should be lost in laying some scheme before the citizens. The contaminated state of the water in the bay at the foot of our principal streets could not be tolerated much longer. Mayor Howland said he could give some startling facts concerning the death rate in the city through bad drainage, but he did not want to alarm the people. He referred to numerous conversations he had had with the mayor of Philadelphia, during that gentleman's visit to the city, about sewage matters. Philadelphia had retained the best civil and military engineering talent in the United States to solve its sewer problem, and after all they had come down to a simple trunk sewer, three miles long, across the front of the city. They had but a fall of twelve feet. Toronto was in pretty much the same position, but we had the advantage of a fall of fifteen feet in the same distance.

Ald. Turner favored submitting the whole matter to a special committee of the council, representatives of the board of trade, trades and labor council, harbor commissioners and several prominent citizens, with power to employ an expert, the committee to report some comprehensive scheme to the desired end. He offered a resolution to that effect.

Ald. Hunter was in favor of engaging an expert at once and getting a report from him. He moved that the services of Kivas Tully and W. J. McAlpin of New York be secured as soon as possible to make a report on the best system of drainage for the city, and also to report upon the marsh and Ashbridge's bay and that the council be asked for $5000 to defray the costs thereof. Ald. Hunter's resolution was adopted by the board. Chairman Carlyle said that he had been informed by Mr. Tulley that Mr. McAlpin was one of the most eminent civil engineers in the world.

During the discussion Ald. Hall had a great deal to say about the Don improvements, and he got the following resolution passed: "That the board invite the harbor commissioners and Mr. Tully to a conference in reference to continuing the cut through the marsh to Ashbridge's bay, so that it be made a part of the Don improvements, and with a view to making it part of the sewage system of the city."

Are Flanagan and his followers to run this city? If not, vote for the By-law, secure the greatest Cattle Market in the Dominion and crush the monopolists.

The Civil Assizes.

Before Judge Galt at the civil assizes on Saturday, in the seduction case of Oakes v Graim the jury allowed Oakes $750. Graim had seduced Oakes' wife. Kopp v Clark was brought by one Xavier Kopp to recover from his quondam employer, Lionel H Clarke, a Montreal brewer, damages for wrongful dismissal. He claimed that he had been engaged for five years at a yearly salary of $1200. The defence claimed that he left his employ of his own accord. Kopp was awarded $100.

Arrested for Disturbing Church Worship.

Lewis Witkowski, aged 17, was arrested last night for playing a mouth organ in front of the church at Queen and Victoria streets.

PERSONAL.

Lieut.-Col. Panet of Ottawa is at the Queen's hotel.

Hon. James Russell Lowell has left Boston for a few months' stay in England.

There was no improvement on Saturday in Mr. Powderly's physical condition.

Minnie Palmer, accompanied by Lionel Brough, starts on a year's tour of Australia in May.

Sir Frederic Leighton, A. R. A., and John Millais, A.R.A., have been elected members of the academy of arts at Berlin.

Mr. H. H. Strathy, Q. C., of Barrie, was on Saturday elected president of the County of Simcoe Bar association. He was also nominated for the position of bencher.

Many Happy Returns of the Day.

To Patrick Boyle, editor of the Irish Canadian, born in county Mayo, Ireland, April 5, 1832.

To Rev. John Neil, B. A., pastor Charles street Presbyterian church, born in the township of Mono, Dufferin county, Ontario, April 5, 1853.

The Spring is Here.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, April 5, 1 a.m.—The pressure is abnormally high and comparatively uniform throughout Canada and the northern part of the United States. The weather is everywhere fine. From the lakes eastward the temperature is near the freezing point, and in the Northwest during the afternoon the temperature ranged from forty at Winnipeg to over fifty near the Rockies.

Probabilities—Lakes, St. Lawrence and Gulf: Light to moderate winds; fine, milder weather.

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York: Baltic from Liverpool; Persian Monarch and Greece from London; Werra from Bremen.

At Plymouth: Westphalia from New York.

At Queenstown: Servia from New York.

Arrival of the Mail.

HALIFAX, N. S. April 4.—The Royal mail steamer Parisian arrived at 2.30 Sunday afternoon with 96 cabin, 69 intermediate and 78 steerage passengers.

—Any lady calling at 82 King street west will hear of something to her advantage. This is a matter of importance. x

Electric Light Dental Office.

—Best equipped in the city; three dental operating rooms. Specialty—gold fillings and gold plates, 18 k. fine, only $30, at the parlors of Riggs & Ivory, corner King and Yonge streets. 6ix