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TWELFTH YEAR. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 19 1892. SIX PAGES. ONE CENT.

THE RAILWAY TROUBLES.

IS A STRIKE IMMINENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK?

No Amicable Arrangement as Yet Arrived at Between Company and Men—The C.P.R. Trouble—A Letter From President Van Horne on the Subject—What the Trainmen Have to Say.

MONTREAL, March 18.—The C. P. R. strike and the threatened lockout on the G.T.R. continue to be all the absorbing topic in railway circles here. The strikers on the former line are reported to be determined in their demands and the C. P. R. Company just as persistent in their refusals.

Mr. Shaughnessy, the vice-president, states that the company have already received enough applications for work on the line to fill all the vacancies ten times over.

Speaking of the situation of the G.T.R. Company Mr. Wainwright, general superintendent, stated that the situation remained absolutely unchanged. The men had the company's ultimatum and were evidently considering it.

The men deny the company's argument that the line has not been paying as large a dividend as in former years. They assert that the increase in the earnings of the road for the last month has been from $30,000 to $35,000 per week and they insist on this as one reason for their demand of higher pay. They point out also that the Canada Southern, passing over the same ground as the G.T.R., pays $110 a month while the G. T. R. pays only $73. Local passenger conductors on the latter road only receive $65.82 per month, and between Toronto and Hamilton passenger conductors get as low as $60 for working heavier trains than those of the Michigan Central, on which $110 is paid over the same territory. The delegates also insist on the payment of equal wages to men performing similar work, regardless of the length of time in which they have been in the company's employ.

From 800 to 1000 men are affected by the strike, which extends from Port Arthur, in Ontario, to Donald, in the Rocky Mountains, covering 1500 miles of territory. Its ramifications are great, and before it is concluded will be much greater, as it is felt that it cannot fail to extend to the engine drivers, who, it is felt, will refuse to go out with trains unless they are manned with trained hands. From 800 to 1000 men are now said to be affected, the switchmen having left work, and before it is over half, if not as many more, may be out. Both sides are very determined and a bitter and long struggle is expected. Mr. Van Horne is not the man to take back water, and as he feels that men who receive from $90 to $110 a month are fairly well paid he will no doubt fight to the bitter end. There is no doubt that the strike was precipitated by the absolute refusal of the railway officials to recognize the officers of the Brotherhood who came from the States to settle the question. The company declined to even discuss the question with them. The weak point of the strikers is, they cannot concentrate their forces, their men being scattered over 1500 miles. They cannot therefore be induced to act in unison, and besides not over one-half of the three-quarters of the men are in sympathy with the strike, although they were compelled to yield to the mandate to strike.

GRAND MASTER WILKINSON

Reviews the Points In Dispute—He Says Misrepresentation Has Been Made.

WINNIPEG, March 18.—S. E. Wilkinson of Galesburg, Ill., grand master of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, who is associated with A. B. Garretson of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Senior Conductor of the Order of Railroad Conductors, in an effort to effect an amicable arrangement of the points in dispute between the C.P.R. Company and the trainmen of the western division, freely entered into an explanation of the attitude of the employes.

After referring to the differences between the sums asked and that offered by the company, Mr. Wilkinson continued:

"On Sunday the general superintendent and associates commenced at different points along the line and called conductors and brakemen into their offices, telling them that there were only two points in dispute. That statement was not true and the officials were perfectly aware of the misrepresentations. Not only that, but the men were asked to withdraw from their societies in case of trouble and an immediate answer was demanded.

"After the arrival here of Mr. Garretson and myself, we presented ourselves at the office of the general superintendent, but that official declined to treat with us as representatives of organized labor. Mr. Whyte, however, claimed to be still willing to further consider the matter with the employes, to which we replied and assured the official that we were quite willing the disputed points should be adjusted in that manner. We even went further and intimated to the general superintendent that we would be willing to call on the president of the company, if that gentleman was desirous of a conference and transportation to Montreal furnished."

In continuing the interview, Mr. Wilkinson said that though the Order of Railway Conductors had been in existence 25 years, its members had only inaugurated one strike, and the Brotherhood of Trainmen, now eight years in existence, had had none. "And the C. P. R. and G. T. R., both in Canada," said the grand master, with emphasis, "are the only roads, either in the Dominion or the United States, that have refused to treat with their officers to adjust differences."

Since last September the executive officers of the orders have been instrumental in effecting settlement of differences on a number of railways, including the Union Pacific, the Alta, Topeka & Santa Fee line, the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Queen & Crescent, Baltimore & Ohio, the Kansas City, the Illinois Central, the Atlantic division of the Southern Pacific and the L. & N. In every instance the matters were adjusted satisfactorily both to the company and employes. "But when we appear in this portion of the continent," remarked Mr. Wilkinson, with a twinkle in his eyes, "we met by a company which declares that it is qualified to settle all differences with its employes without the assistance of individuals from across the line or anywhere else."

Reverting again to points in the local negotiations, the grand master said the employes of the C.P.R. had spent 4 months, and exhausted all legitimate means, in their desire to settle the disputed points, but so far have met with little encouragement and no success. The men not only claim that misrepresentations have been made, but are satisfied and can prove that the company's officials have knowingly made misstatements.

ENGINEERS WILL NOT JOIN.

It Is Alleged That the Company Are Not Seriously Handicapped.

[Via C. P. R. Telegraph.]

WINNIPEG, March 18.—The strike of trainmen on the western division of the Canadian Pacific has developed no serious phase and as far as can be judged it is not likely to.

It is given out by some of the strikers themselves that all their efforts to get locomotive engineers and firemen to join them have failed. The engineers told them that they had no grievance against the company and furthermore that when they had trouble with the company several years ago the trainmen rendered them no assistance, therefore they were under no obligations.

The company has succeeded in running all its passenger trains with delays in only a few instances.

Yesterday's train from the east was less than an hour late.

This afternoon the east train reached here in two sections, having on board 700 colonists and their families. They will be followed by their stock and effects in 12 specials, train crews for each of these having reached Fort William and reported for duty this morning. Settlers will be forwarded to their destinations without delay.

In a couple of days all train crews will be complete.

MR. VAN HORNE SPEAKS.

He Gives a Succinct Account of the Trouble—The Letter at the Depot.

A letter from the president of the Canadian Pacific to Mr. Thomas Tait, general superintendent, Toronto, has been posted at the Union Station regarding the strike in the Northwest for the information of the employes of the Ontario division. The letter reads as follows:

MONTREAL, March 17, 1892.

Thomas Tait, Esq., General Superintendent Ontario & Quebec Division, Toronto, Ont.:

As interested parties may possibly attempt by misrepresentations to create sympathy on the part of your trainmen for those involved in the existing difficulty in the Northwest, you are requested to communicate to them the following facts: The two main points of difference between the company and the trainmen were rates and detention time. With reference to rates the men wanted three dollars per hundred miles for freight conductors and two dollars for freight brakemen. This would mean a reduction in rates for brakemen, and as the company objected to this, it was proposed by the management that the rates be fixed at $2.00 for conductors and $2.07 for brakemen. It will be seen at a glance that, considering the number of brakemen employed in proportion to conductors, the company's proposition was more liberal than that made by the committee. The Great Northern schedule was quoted in justification of the rate demanded by the freight conductors. The following telegram to Mr. Whyte, dated March 8, will show position taken by the company: "While the company will not be governed by rates paid by railways in a foreign country, the rates paid by the Great Northern to conductors and brakemen together would cost company less than rates we have proposed, and if our men prefer it we have no objection to same rates as are claimed to be paid by Great Northern, namely, three cents per mile for freight conductors, two cents per mile for freight brakemen, $30 per month for work-train conductors and $60 for work-train brakemen. This would make rates for freight brakemen and work-trainmen less than now, but let them decide for themselves which they prefer. They must themselves see the absurdity of picking out the highest schedules they can find in another country and selecting such rates from them as suit them and rejecting such as do not." In the matter of detention time the committee were told that the company did not want to recognize the principle of detention at both ends of the train, but that assistant superintendents would be authorized to make such allowance for detention as the circumstances of each case might warrant, as is the practice on all the company's lines east and as to which no complaint has been heard. All negotiations with the Committee of Employes were conducted by General Superintendent Whyte, who communicated by wire with the management in Montreal. At no time did the committee ask for a hearing in Montreal, although every employe knows that in such cases of dispute the employes always have the right to appeal to the highest authority. Saturday last the company became satisfied that a strike was being forced by the leaders and that many of the trainmen had unfortunately committed themselves by signing several weeks ago an agreement to go out if the committee failed to arrive at an agreement with the company, so that the strike was sure to come, although a very large majority of the men on the division were strongly opposed to it. When they demurred they were shown their pledge signed before the committee waited on Mr. Whyte. In order to forestall action that would forever prevent a great many excellent men from re-entering the company's service, it was decided to give them an opportunity to decide between the company and the committee and such as refused to stand by the company were relieved from duty. The company refrained as long as possible from filling the places of those relieved from duty in the hope of an amicable settlement, and no new men were employed until the strike was ordered Wednesday afternoon. There has never been any complaint of the attitude of the management towards the trainmen, or of lack of interest in anything tending to make their employment desirable and pleasant, and the present difficulty is a matter of great surprise as well as deep regret to the management, who feel that nothing in their past treatment of anybody in the company's service could possibly justify such a combination as was made against the company even before any dissatisfaction was made known to its officials.

W. C. VAN HORNE.

Thirty experienced trainmen left this city last night to take the place of the strikers.

The Grand Trunk Grievance.

The World was informed last night by a prominent Grand Trunk official that the delegates to Montreal on the wages question had returned from Montreal without arriving at a solution. It is understood the men are to hold further meetings to consider the matter, and the management fully believe that the Grand Trunk men, whom they have always treated with consideration, are loyal to the company and will, after calmly considering the extent of their demands, which amount to an increase of $240,000 per annum, and would lead up finally to a total increase annually of $1,500,000, accept the situation. Should the men insist on their claims the company have fully decided to remain fast in their rejection of the demand, which would mean financial ruin. Any stoppage in the revenue of the company would entail an immediate closing of all shops and other works, because there would be no revenue to meet expenditure.

New spring underwear and socks. We are now receiving daily our underwear and socks in Natural Wool and Merino. Treble's, 53 King-street west.

"Wang"—De Wolf Hopper—Della Fox.

De Wolf Hopper—Della Fox—Grand Opera House.

Who Should Use Almoxia Wine.

Young women who have overtaxed their strength.

Men of mature years who have drawn too heavily on the resources of youth.

Persons whose occupations strain their mental powers.

Persons of business cares and of a sedentary life.

Sold by all druggists. Agency at 16 King-street west.

"Wang"—De Wolf Hopper—Della Fox.

Public Notice.

Now that the house-cleaning season is approaching parties having old-fashioned fireplaces and wishing to change to something modern can find what they require at 234 Yonge-street. Largest variety of mantels in Canada and lowest possible prices. W. Millichamp, Sons & Co.

Della Fox—"Wang"—De Wolf Hopper.

Toothache cured instantly by using Gibbons' Toothache Gum.

Use Everyday Laundry Soap. 246

Clarets—Our own bottling; Montferrand $4.50 per dozen quarts, Club Medoc $5, Bassou $5.50. Best value in Ontario. William Mara, Queen-street west.

Della Fox—"Wang"—De Wolf Hopper.

Bott's

"Pure Malt Stout" is pronounced by experts and connoisseurs to be superior to Guinness' and it is rapidly becoming the most popular stout in the market.

"Wang"—De Wolf Hopper—Della Fox.

THE BLUEBEARD'S VICTIMS.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS OF THE SCOUNDREL WILLIAMS.

He Secreted the Wife He Killed in Melbourne as He Did His Family at Rainhill—He Went About Marrying Unsuspecting Women; to Get Rid of Them to Marry Again He Butchered His Wives.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—The post mortem examinations of the women and children murdered by Deeming took place to-day. The operations were visible through the windows to a large crowd around the house. The coroner's inquest having been formally opened was adjourned after the relatives of the victims had identified the bodies. The funerals then took place. A vast crowd followed the hearses to the parish cemetery, where the interments took place.

The boxes shipped by Deeming have been found at Plymouth. They contain a quantity of women's and children's clothing, covered with blood.

A Melbourne despatch says: Williams, the bigamist and murderer, it is expected, will reach Perth to-day. He is guarded by the police in view of any dangerous outbreak of popular feeling against him. After a formal magisterial enquiry Williams will be remanded for court proceedings here.

Rainhill, where the bodies of Deeming's wife and family were found, is a fashionable suburb of Liverpool. The search of the house was undertaken owing to the fact that the murderer's Melbourne crime was committed in exactly the same manner. After murdering his wife there, he concealed the body of the murdered woman beneath the fireplace, carefully covering the place again. There the authorities had unearthed the remains.

Sydney dispatches throw further light on the character of Deeming, or Williams. He resided in Sydney until two and a half years ago, with his wife and family.

Mrs. Williams, the woman, murdered at Rainhill, was a swarthy female of robust frame. Williams lived in fine style in Sydney, and nobody was able to learn how he made his living. He lived unhappily and divorce proceedings threatened when he disappeared in 1889. His family left shortly afterwards.

Williams married his Australian victim in September last, and left almost immediately for Australia.

Mrs. Mather saw her daughter last at Dover, just before she sailed. She says that both Williams and the victim seemed perfectly happy and that they promised to return to Rainhill within two years for a visit and perhaps for permanent residence. At every port at which the steamer stopped the bride had posted a letter to her mother in which she described minutely the happiness of her daily life and her joy that she had found such a model husband. She closed one letter with the words:

"Only be thankful, dear mother, that your little girl has found one to watch her and protect her so lovingly all through life. Arthur is by my side constantly and does not seem to have a thought except for my happiness and welfare. Is it not a shame that I cannot have him all to myself when we have our own little home? He has so many plans in bussiness that I fear we shall not be together constantly as we wish until we are back in Rainhill.

Your loving and happy little girl,
ALICE.

Williams was arrested on the description of him sent out by the Melbourne police. He was paying court to a girl of 19 years at the time and her parents said that she was considering his proposal of marriage.

A FAMILY'S FRIGHTFUL FATE.

Four of Them Burned Alive and Others Are Dying.

LONDON, March 18.—Fire occurred this morning in a butcher shop in Lillie bridge-road, Brompton, causing the death of four persons. The apartments over the shop were occupied by the family of the butcher, a man named Weston. The fire spread with great rapidity and cut off the escape of Mrs. Weston, her two children and a girl named Amy Glover, who was employed as cashier in the shop. After the fire their bodies were found burned to a crisp. Another woman who was in the house was terribly burned, but managed to make her way to the street. There is no hope of her recovery. It is reported Weston has become insane through his bereavement. A workman's carelessness in throwing a match into the cellar caused the fire.

A GERMAN CRISIS.

A Row in the Cabinet—Chancellor Von Caprivi Resigns.

BERLIN, March 18.—There is a partial crisis in the Prussian Cabinet resulting from the meeting of the ministers yesterday, at which the Emperor presided. The subject under discussion at this meeting was the primary education bill.

Chancellor Von Caprivi has resigned.

The Cologne Gazette to-day says it is reported among the members of the Prussian Diet that the Emperor at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet stated that he did not wish the primary education bill passed exclusively by a clerical majority. The Gazette expresses the hope that the resignation of Count Von Zedlitz Trutzschler will not induce Chancellor Von Caprivi to resign. It adds that it will be an unusual event if the Chancellor of the German Empire should resign because a single state bill bearing the unmistakable stamp of one minister did not pass.

The Tagblatt declares that a majority of those present at yesterday's Cabinet Council advocated withdrawal of the primary education bill.

The Post says that the attitude of the ministers towards the bill has changed a majority of the Cabinet now being opposed to Count Von Zedlitz Trutzschler's views.

Several journals mention Dr. Lucanus, chief of the Civil Cabinet, as the probable successor of Count Von Zedlitz.

It now appears certain that Count Von Zedlitz Trutzschler resigned his office at the termination of the Cabinet Council on Thursday, and that he was prompted to take this step by the statement made by Emperor William (King of Prussia) that he did not wish the primary education bill passed by a one-sided majority.

The withdrawal of the bill after forcing it through the committee in a practically unamended form would be a concession of great weakness on the part of the Government. Chancellor Von Caprivi's attitude in regard to the much-discussed measure having been quite as decided as that of Baron Von Zedlitz-Trutzschler.

It is stated that Herr Rauchaupt, the leader of the Conservatives in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet now declines to accept certain clauses in the primary education bill, although the main body of the Conservatives are pledged to support the measure.

The result of this action of Herr Rauchaupt is to create a deadlock.

LONDON, March 19.—The Telegraph's Berlin correspondent says: I hear that Chancellor Von Caprivi desired to postpone a definite decision on education bill, but that the Emperor insisted that he would brook no delay, and the country's objections to the bill must be respected. The Emperor would not have left Berlin if Chancellor von Caprivi had really resigned.

A high authority informs me the crisis will place the Government in a stronger position by ridding it of this difficulty a satisfactory solution is certain to be found. There is no foundation for the presumption that Prince Bismarck is likely to be consulted.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times sends a column despatch on the crisis but makes no mention of resignation of Chancellor Von Caprivi.

The Standard's Berlin correspondent says that as a natural and logical result of the resignation of Count Von Zedlitz the Chancellor also tendered his resignation, but that the Emperor's decision in the matter will probably not be known for some days to come.

ANOTHER RIOT IN BERLIN.

Decorating Socialists' Graves—Police Quell An Outbreak.

BERLIN, March 18.—The Socialists gathered in thousands and went in procession to Friedrichsrain to-day to decorate the burial places of the victims who were massacred by the military in 1848. No disorder attended the procession and the graves were quietly decorated.

On the way back from Friedrichsrain people in the crowds shouted, "Long live anarchy, down with the Government." The people who were watching the procession in considerable force at once made a rush for the shouters, who were mostly young men. The blows from the police soon scattered the mob, a number of whom were severely hurt. The police took 12 prisoners, who were lodged in the cells for trial on a charge of rioting and sedition.

Imperial Parliament.

LONDON, March 18.—In the House of Commons to-day, replying to a question regarding the appointment of Michael Herbert to be first secretary of the British legation at Washington, which appointment is alleged to have caused considerable discontent in diplomatic circles, Mr. Lowther, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, denied that Herbert had been appointed over the heads of 10 second secretaries. He had been appointed over the heads of only six. Mr. Herbert, Mr. Lowther added, had not passed over the heads of 14 secretaries of legation, as all the secretaries were of equal rank. In the opinion of the Government Mr. Herbert was especially qualified for the post to which he had been appointed. This post required unusual discretion, and as Mr. Herbert had been in Washington for three years his knowledge and experience was invaluable. He was in charge of the legation at a critical period and he had discharged his duties as first secretary to the entire satisfaction of his superiors.

The Hanging of the Poachers.

LONDON, March 18.—The excitement is still intense over the execution of the two poachers, Rayner and Eggleton. At the Aylesbury assizes, on Feb. 23 last, Charles Rayner, Frederick Eggleton and Walter Smith, poachers, were tried for the murder of Joseph Crawley, a gamekeeper at Pittstone, on Dec. 12, 1891. A second indictment charged them with the murder of William Puddephart, another gamekeeper, at the same time and place.

Rayner and Eggleton were found guilty of wilful murder and sentenced to be hanged March 17. Smith was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude.

Application was made to the Home Secretary for a reprieve, but he refused to interfere in the matter.

Fourteen Workmen Killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—A three-story house in course of erection collapsed to-day. A large number of workmen were employed on the building and 14 of them were killed by the falling walls.

Foreign Gossip.

The Pope wore a sprig of shamrock Thursday.

Oliver Heywood, the English banker, died in Manchester yesterday.

A GOOD SPRING TRADE.

The Demand for Drygoods is of Large Proportions.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Rain and cold weather in the south and southwest, a low range of temperature, with snow west and northwest, and bad condition of country roads in the same range of territory, as per special telegrams to Bradstreet's, have checked to some extent shipments of seasonable goods, prevented the free marketing of farm products and resulted in further delay of mercantile collections.

There is no marked change in the business situation in the Province of Quebec. Travelers are out with fall samples. "Breaking up" of country roads will delay collections.

In Ontario prospects favor a good spring trade. The demand for drygoods is of large proportions.

Bank clearings at four Canadian cities for the week aggregate $17,188,000, a decrease of 7 per cent.

There were 37 failures in Canada this week, against 40 last week and 26 a year ago. The total, Jan. 1 to date, is now about equal to that for a like period in 1891 and in excess of similar preceding totals.

Della Fox—"Wang"—De Wolf Hopper.

A Prize Figure to Typify Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 18.—The prize contest of The Inter-Ocean for a figure typical of Chicago closed to-day, and the judges made the awards. Charles Holloway of Chicago secured the first prize, $200; George Pretel of New York City the second of $100 and Johannes Scheiwe of Ottumwa, Iowa, the third, $50.

The first prize sketch is that of a female of heroic pose with a crown of flames and emblems suggesting the phœnix. On her breast is a cuirass, bearing the words, "I will."

De Wolf Hopper in "Wang."

Reliable Fashions.

Gentlemen's Hats of superior quality and finish made in the latest Spring Styles are now shown by W. & D. Dineen on the corner of King and Yonge-streets. This firm import direct very largely from the best makers in England and the United States, and they have at all times a class of goods reliable in make and color. They are also the agents of Henry Heath of London, England, and Dunlap & Co. of New York city. Both makers' goods are the acknowledged fashion in their respective countries. Dineen also keeps in stock Lincoln, Bennett & Co's., Tress & Co's., Christy's and other first-class makers' hats in Silk Dress Hats, Felt Derby and Soft Hats of every style.

De Wolf Hopper in "Wang."

Men's underwear and socks at 50 cents on the dollar. Best of values. Must be closed out immediately. James D. Richardson, 65 King west.

Use Everyday Soap. 246

Voice Culture.—To improve and strengthen the voice chew Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. Used by the leading actors and singers. Sold by all Druggists and Confectioners; 5 cents.

De Wolf Hopper in "Wang."

Clarets—Margaux (superior), for invalids, a wine of great body and distinction, $10 per dozen quarts. William Mara, Queen-street west. Telephone 713.

"Wang"—Grand Opera House.

DYNAMITE-STRICKEN PARIS.

Another Judge's Residence Blown to Pieces—The Gendarmes Making Arrests By the Score.

PARIS, March 18.—The police have arrested a man who is supposed to have been the author of the explosion at the Lobau barracks Tuesday.

The judge of the tribunal of commerce was assassinated yesterday by the sculptor, Jacques France. The affair has created excitement in the art world.

Another explosion of dynamite took place yesterday on the Boulevard Saint Germain in the residence of a judge.

The police yesterday continued their searches in the Quartier Halles. Sixty persons living in one house were taken to the police station.

The concierge of 105 Boulevard Malesherbes found before the door of the house a package containing 18 cartridges and 8 phials.

The police found last evening on the Boulevard Arago a cylindrical tube enveloped in black paper and having at one end a wick, which had begun to burn. It was placed against the wall of the prison De La Saute.

A LITERARY BOMBSHELL.

What Acting Crown Attorney Curry Told The World Last Night About "A Social Scourge"—Sale Stopped.

A book during the past few days has been issued in Toronto by a writer who has the nom de plume of Paul Emarchee, entitled "The Social Scourge." It did not meet with the approbation of the police authorities and was consequently, immediately upon appearing, proscribed on the ground that it was "outrageously indecent and is scandalously libelous."

The opening chapters are devoted to a vivid description of intrigues carried on in down-town quarters between young men and women, while those immediately following contain a report of a successful blackmailing scheme levied by a police officer in Toronto against a physician and a minister. The names are but thinly disguised. In addition to this the volume contains a strong denunciation of alleged gambling practices at the political clubs, and also describes a procuring business which is averred to flourish here, because a certain police officer participates in the profits.

What the Acting Crown Attorney Says.

A World representative learned late last evening that James W. Curry, acting County Crown Attorney, in whose possession a volume had been placed, was taking steps to have the publication suppressed, and accordingly called upon that gentleman at his residence in North-street.

When the reporter had explained the object of his visit Mr. Curry said:

"My attention was first called to the fact that an indecent publication was being vended in the city by County Crown Attorney Hartley Dewart last evening. He read me several portions which displayed clearly the character of the work. It was not until to-day at noon, however, that I found time to call around at McKenna's in order to secure a copy. This done, I remarked that I intended to enter action against him unless the party from whom the copies were secured was divulged. He said he had procured them from the Toronto News Company. Mr. Irving, the manager of this company, was next seen. He disclaimed any knowledge of the contents of the work, and referred me to the National Publishing Company. Its manager, John A. Taylor, acquitted himself by passing the copy for publication, but, on the assurance of the author, W. R. Clissold, a reporter on The Telegram who had given vent to the assurance that the work was neither libellous nor obscene in its matter, had neglected to scrutinize it carefully. He promised, however, to discontinue, as far as was in his power, its publication."

Continuing his narrative Mr. Curry said that he went as Mr. Clissold, who admitted freely his authorship of the work.

"What will be done in the matter?" asked the reporter.

"At that time," responded Mr. Curry, "I thought that a suppression of the work would make ample amends, but now that I have read the 7th chapter, in which Inspector Archabold is so grossly libelled. I am inclined to believe that a criminal libel will be the result."

Mr. Curry concluded his remarks by saying that if Inspector Archabold were found guilty of the crimes of which he is accused in "The Social Scourge" he should be in the penitentiary. On the other hand, if the allegations were untrue the person making them should be lodged in a similar retreat.

NO INVESTIGATION.

The Alleged Nova Scotia Boodling—An All Night Session.

HALIFAX, March 18.—The Local Legislature sat all night defeating the motion of the leader of the Opposition to submit alleged evidence of wrong-doing in connection with the expenditure of road money. Two amendments by the Opposition were defeated 26 to 10 and a Government motion was carried by the vote reversed.

De Wolf Hopper—Della Fox—"Wang."

Peace in the Coal Camp.

Yesterday the big arbitration case which has been going on at the Board of Trade for the past five days was dropped. The disputants were T. H. Thompson, a coal dealer in Queen-street west, and Gibson & Co., coal importers. The proceedings were stopped by mutual consent. The costs, which are heavy, will be divided equally between the disputing parties. The arbitrators were J. G. Hagarty, D. W. Alexander and J. L. Spink. Each side had Queen's counsel, and there were in attendance a court stenographer and an expert accountant.

Taps from the Telegraph.

The death of Mrs. Joseph Wilson of Hamilton is to be investigated, the circumstances in connection therewith being peculiar.

Mrs. Melrose and her daughter have died at Nashville, Tenn., from the effects of poison placed in their coffee by unknown persons.

De Wolf Hopper—Della Fox—"Wang."

Louis Hernsdorf.

This renowned German dyer, whose name is now known to the confines of the earth, has achieved a fame and reputation greater than any dyer who ever figured in our history. He has rendered a memorable service to the world by producing a black dye that cannot be removed. His black half hose, which quinn is now selling at the marvelously low price of three pairs for fifty cents, are stamped with his name and guaranteed proof against perspiration or washing. 6

De Wolf Hopper—Della Fox—"Wang."

The Fate of Two Rabbit Hunters.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., March 18.—Two lads named Butt and Hourld of Carbonear went rabbit snaring and not returning that night search was made next day and their bodies were found in a pond near by.

Grand Opera House—De Wolf Hopper and "Wang".

Bandages of all description for male and female, abdominal supporters in rubber, celluloid, cotton, silk. Suspensories in 60 different patterns. Elastic hosiery in silk or cotton stockings, knee caps thigh. Fresh goods in monthly. Crutches, 200 pair to select from. Trusses of all description, 73 varieties of spring trusses. The old and reliable one-price house, Charles Clutlee, Surgical Machinist, 134 King-street west, Toronto. 6

Use Everyday Soap. 246

IT WAS WORSE THAN RUGBY.

LIVELY DOINGS AT THE 'VARSITY ELECTIONS LAST NIGHT.

Students as Gladiators—Elections Possibly Scientific, Certainly Not Literary—What a 'Varsity Society Election Is Like—Some Injuries Received—Calmer at Midnight—Result Not Ascertained.

The 'Varsity Literary and Scientific Society held its elections last night—and this morning. The announcement sounds quiet and sober enough; but a visit to St. Andrew's Hall would convince the skeptical of the fact that it was not quiet. As one approached the hall that has so often re-echoed to the voices of our rulers and the cheers or groans of a free and independent electorate a confused sound of revelry and music assailed the ear. Excited students in rough and ready costumes rushed around; hacks drove up with possible voters; an amateur restaurant with amateur coffee brewers and amateur waiters provided refreshment for the inner student of the Alma Mater persuasion; evidences of a fray certainly were not wanting. When the spectator climbed the breakneck stairs and emerged upon the platform, a haze was perceptible over the scene. Under the haze, composed of tobacco smoke, dust and steam, toiled and struggled at the further end a dense mass. On the platform was a hurdy-gurdy, and the respectable European officiating was happy, for he was well paid and every now and then some excited individual would snatch the crank, turn it with a will and pick up a knowledge of practical organgrinding that may come in useful at a future date.

At the Polling Booth.

But the centre of attraction was the door. Beyond it was the polling booth, and the man who could win through it was met with every courtesy—and, chief of all, would record his vote. The Alma Mater Moral Suasion Committee (Alias Brute Force) had seized the door and barricaded it so that only 12 inches were open. The committee was in union men were striving to drag them from it, and the fun was fast and furious. Happy was he who had an old football jersey then; could slip his waistcoat in tatters, shirts like the famous ones in Falstaff's company—indeed some gladiators had voluntarily stripped to "the buff" and their pink forms gleamed conspicuously through the press.

They Made a Way.

The only way was over the heads of the throng, for no mortal Rugby player could get through the jam. So man after man was borne over the heads, hauled on by friends, jerked back by foes. No union man could pass the barrier, few Alma Mater voters could escape the scrimmages of the opposing forces. And yet the fun was perfect. Heavy falls were continually occurring, desperate wrestles were constant, yet no angry cry was heard. Only the Anglo-Saxon race could achieve such a triumphant mixture of good nature and brute nature.

Trinity meds, through with their exams and boiling for fun, poured in near midnight and joined the weaker party.

Law was rough. Fryn, a freshman of the School of Science had his shoulder dislocated, McKechnie, second year arts, had his knee joint twisted, and sprained thumbs and minor injuries were frequent; and yet the fun was great.

Moderated at Midnight.

But about midnight the row abated. A truce was arranged, and a system of pairing was established, so that the voters could cast their ballots in comparative peace.

The efforts of the canvassers now turned to bringing up reluctant voters, and the backs flew about more briskly than ever. But the Alma Mater had secured a lead that their success is almost certain, though it is possible that Hendry and Lingelbach of the Union party may be elected.

The election was prolonged until all hours—yes, indeed, at the moment of going to press still going on.

The Best of Chums.

The success that has crowned our efforts to place before the public a superior "Cut Plug" smoking tobacco is unprecedented in the annals of the tobacco trade, as shown by the great and continuously increasing demand for our "Old Chum Cut Plug," and which has encouraged us to place the Old Chum Plug in plug form as well as in cut. We have no hesitation in stating that the "Old Chum Plug" is the finest ever placed before the public. A trial will convince the most skeptical. D. Ritchie & Co., Montreal. The largest cigarette and oldest cut tobacco manufacturers in Canada. 136

Arrested at the Falls.

STRATFORD, March 18.—Alexander Anderson of this city was arrested yesterday at Niagara Falls on a charge of forgery and embezzlement, preferred against him by the Macdonald Manufacturing Company of Stratford. Anderson appeared in the Police Court this morning, when a telegram was read from prisoner's counsel, Mr. N. Murphy, Q.C. of Toronto, asking for an adjournment of the preliminary proceedings until Tuesday next.

Roasters and Cookers make tough meat tender and juicy; saves one-third. Wheeler & Bain, 179 King east. 246

Lost an Arm.

WINDSOR, March 18.—James Wilkinson, a M.C.R. car checker, was run down by a yard engine to-day and had his arm cut off. He may recover.

Athletic Young Ladies.

A grand calisthenic entertainment took place last evening in Association Hall, when a class of 60 well-trained girls went through a clever drill under the direction of Miss J. M. Wallace. Their exhibition included marching, club swinging, dumbbells, free gymnastics, etc. There were also literary and musical numbers on the program: Master Percy Baxter, song solo; Miss Annie Melville, recitation; Miss Mollie Baxter's class, solo and horns; Master Percy Baxter, "The Bogie Man," and Miss J. H. Wetherald, B.E., recitation with gestures. Miss Lily Landell was the pianist.

"Wang"—Grand Opera House.

The Wonder of the Age.

The McDowell Garment Drafting Machine of New York is as useful an invention for drafting garments as the sewing machine is for putting them together. It is the easiest to learn, most rapid, makes the most stylish, graceful and perfect fitting dresses, and follows every fashion. See it, at 123 Yonge-street. 246

De Wolf Hopper—Grand Opera House.

The Uncertainty of Life.

You are, perhaps, comfortably situated, and very careful in regard to securing your business or property against destruction by fire or water, but neglect to secure to your family in the event of your early death an amount which will at least be sufficient to give your children a fair education and place them in a way to earn their own living.

Though the hand of death has been laid on numbers of your acquaintances, still you remain blind to the possibility, and even probability, of a like misfortune occurring to your own family.

A good way of securing to your family an amount to protect them in case of your early death is to take out a policy of life assurance.

The North American Life Assurance Company of this city has some plans of insurance which will just meet your case, viz., protection for your family in case of your death and a desirable investment for yourself, if you live for a certain number of years. 246

De Wolf Hopper—Grand Opera House

One Doz. oysters and a glass of ale, 25c, at the Hub.

Use Everyday Soap. 246

Clarets—Chat du Roc, a wine full of snip and flesh, $7.50 per case, quarts. William Mara, 289 and 282 Queen-street west.

"Wang"—Grand Opera House.

THE ALIBI A STRONG ONE.

The Heslop Murder Trial—Many Witnesses Swear That Douglas Was in Lewiston the Day of the Tragedy.

HAMILTON, March 18.—It is probable that the trial of the Heslop suspects, Bartram and Lottridge, will be concluded tomorrow afternoon and the case given to the jury. That a verdict of murder will be returned against the accused is by no means certain in the face of the strong evidence brought forward by the defence. The fight which the counsel for the accused are making for their clients has added to the interest in the proceedings and as a result the court room was thronged all day to-day.

When the court reassembled, Nelles Douglas, who swore that George Douglas, the principal witness for the crown, was in New York State on the day of the murder, was cross-examined by the crown, but stuck to the story he told in his direct examination.

Corroborating the Alibi.

Isaac Clews swore positively that George Douglas was in Lewiston, N.Y., on the night of the tragedy.

Lydia Cusick, a squaw, corroborated the testimony of the last witness. Edward Retzloff, John Walck, Emil Schrader, Andrew Garlow, Marie Smithe, Samuel Jacobs, Mrs. Jacobs, Nancy Cusick, Martha Jonathan and others, elders and adherents of the Presbyterian Church, gave like evidence.

Levi White was called to prove that the witnesses for the prosecution must have been mistaken in swearing that Douglas was at Katie White's funeral at the Tuscarora reserve. Had he been there he would have seen him.

An Evening Session.

In order to complete the case by Saturday night, if possible, Judge Rose decided upon holding an evening session.

Peter Isaac and Abigail Sherry both swore that George Douglas was not on the reserve the day following the murder, and the last mentioned testified that Goosey's sister must have been mistaken when she testified Goosey was at her house the night following the tragedy, as he was at Isaac Douglas' house on that evening.

William Hill, chief of the Cayuga Indians, swore that Douglas was in Lewiston the night of the tragedy.

The majority of the witnesses for defence examined thus far in the trial have stated that George Douglas was either not at Katie White's funeral, which took place from the Canadian reserve, or he was living in Lewiston, N.Y., at the time the murder was committed. Several of the Crown witnesses swore most positively to having seen George Douglas at Katie White's funeral.

The court adjourned at 10 o'clock until 9.30 to-morrow morning.

AGAINST THE JAIL SURGEON.

A Motion That His Services Be Dispensed With to Go to Council—No Reduction for Fish Pedlars.

E. Alberti applied to the Markets and License Committee for an eating house license at 364½ Yonge-street, but the police reported against it and his request was refused.

The fish pedlars asked for a reduction of the license fee. The plea was refused.

Inspector Awde reported that a number of bakers were selling light weight bread and recommended that the bylaw be amended to read that all vendors of bread be requested to weigh the same when selling it. The matter was left over.

The Medical Health Officer wrote to the effect that he had no time to assume the duties of the jail surgeon.

Ald. Foster said he had made enquiries and thought the services of Dr. Richardson could be dispensed with and that Dr. Allen's department could do the work. The alderman thought Dr. Allen's report was based on professional courtesy.

Ald. McMurrich paid no attention to the Medical Health Officer's report, but thought it would be foolish to take the work away from an experienced man.

Ald. Maloney thought $1200 was too large a salary to pay a jail physician for two hours, work a day. The committee sent the motion to dispense with Dr. Richardson's services on to the council on a vote of 4 to 1.

Ald. McMurrich voted against it.

Commissioner Coatsworth reported that the