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NINTH YEAR. MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE NEW MAN OF DESTINY.

BOULANGER ELECTED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NORD.

An Overwhelming Majority—His Triumph Takes Bismarck Indispensable to Germany—What Does Boulanger Mean? —The Burdens of France.

PARIS, April 15.—In the election to-day Boulanger received 172,272 votes, Foucart 75,781 and Moreau 9643.

The result of the election is likely to produce a great sensation in Germany as well as in France. However reluctant may be the Empress Victoria to give up or postpone the projected marriage of her daughter at the bidding of a subject, another triumph for Gen. Boulanger makes the retention of Bismarck seem indispensable to the welfare of Germany. Whatever may be Boulanger's ultimate design, whether to make himself President of the French Republic, or to substitute a so-called strong Government by resuscitating the Bonapartist empire or the Bourbon monarchy, his ascendency can but be regarded by all Germans as a grave danger.

The question of the hour, not only in France, but throughout Europe, is: What does Boulanger mean? The time has gone by when he might have been content with restoration to active service in the army, or even with reinstatement in his former post of War Minister. He may, however, think the Presidency a prize worth grasping. But who can say that he would stop there, and not use his mastery of the army and the legislature to make himself a dictator, or, what might be less invidious, to play the role of Gen. Monk on behalf of the Count of Paris, or of a representative of the Napoleonic dynasty? Some recent incidents are certainly indicative of affiliations on his part which bode no good to the Republic. In the division of the Chamber, which was ostensibly aimed against the Tirard Ministry, but was really a protest against the Generals retirement, it was noticed that all the Bonapartists and part of the monarchists supported the demonstration. Again, his refusal of the seat to which he was returned by the Department of the Dordogne, and his preference to stand for Le Nord, a department which was carried at the last election, by the Bonapartists shows that he relied upon their votes, supplemented with those of some Radicals and Socialists. In other words, he will have a constituency almost identical in respect of its elements with that which made Louis Napoleon President about forty years ago.

Gen. Boulanger resents the idea that the predominance of his policy means war. He asserts that he believes in being ready for it, but not at all in declaring it. It is quite conceivable that he can see that abundant responsibility, outside of the war question, rests upon the leaders in French politics. France is staggering under the load of perhaps the heaviest national debt in the world. The funded statement is $4,289,815,222. But it is estimated that in all it amounts to $7,000,000,000. Possibly the debt of Russia is greater, but there is no arriving at the facts of it. Since the inauguration of the Republic France has not succeeded in keeping her interest down. Taxation weighs on the people as heavily as they can, with all their proverbial economy, bear.

The recent deposition of President Grevy shows that the Executive is at the mercy of the Chamber of Deputies. Practically his seven years' term is meaningless. The governmental machinery works so badly that there have been ever twenty Ministries in less than that number of years, and a steadfast policy either with relation to home or foreign affairs has been impossible. Whatever may be going wrong there is no doubt that the Constitution is faulty. It does not answer the purpose of the nation.

Of the several courses which events not distant may open to Boulanger, a restoration of the monarchy in the person of the Count of Paris would be undoubtedly the most dangerous to Germany. Next to that would be a forthwith swoop over the chief bar to an alliance of Russia with France, but, owing to the many dynastic relationships of the Orleans family, it would give France strong friends in England, Spain, Austria and even in South Germany, for the domination of Prussian militarism is not yet accepted as irrevocable at Munich and Stuttgart; witness the cheers given the other day for Boulanger in the Bavarian capital. On the other hand, a Bonapartist rule would have far less influence abroad, and be comparatively weak at home, since neither in the Prince Napoleon nor in his son Victor has it a popular or impressive representative.

But perhaps any French Government—not excepting Boulanger's individual dictatorship—which could present reasonable guarantees of stability, could secure a league with Russia, and the first triumph won over the Germans would make it unassailable at home. So thus there has been no period since 1871 so pregnant with menace to Germany as the present hour; none in which the helm of state has more imperatively needed the skilled hand of Bismarck.

Considering the Probabilities.

LONDON, April 15.—The St. James Gazette, in a long leader considering the probabilities in the event of Gen. Boulanger's becoming the head of the French Government, says: "The safeguards of peace which exist in the parliamentary system will vanish. The Czar will no longer find it difficult to make terms with France and the despotic Government will have ample means of persuading the nation that it is forced into war. The only thing that may restrain Boulanger from war is his fear that the venture may prove a failure, resulting in his military and political, if not actual death. It is important for us to realize that Boulanger's wife is a bitter hater of England, apart from such influences, and there are reasons for believing that Boulanger would be as likely to turn his attention to us as to Germany. Germany is ready, but England is not, and this fact supplies the opportunity to the Man of Destiny to seize with his own hands the resources wherewith to strike a sudden blow. Every morning there are enough English steamers in French harbors to furnish transportation across the channel for 50,000 men. These vessels could be seized at will, and there have been many times within the last few years when such a force could march to London unopposed, as well as times when no fleet at home could have stopped the movement. A thing of this kind could be accomplished if at all in a few hours."

A telegram from St. Petersburg asserts that Prince Bismarck has expressed to the German Emperor his opinion that Gen. Boulanger is likely to become Dictator of France with consequent increasing danger of war. Hence the firm friendship of Russia is of the utmost importance to Germany. This argument is said to have been most potent in inducing the Emperor to forego his intention to unite his daughter to Prince Alexander, the Czar's particular aversion. It is also asserted both here and in Berlin that Russian money is behind the Boulanger movement in France.

Long Branch Office, 61 Adelaide-st. E. is a busy place with parties submitting their plans and contracting for cottages to be erected at once.

Shot in California.

HAMILTON, April 15.—Word has been received here by relatives that about a week ago Conductor John A. Massie, of the South Pacific Railway, formerly a well-known express conductor on the Great Western division of the Grand Trunk Railway, was severely wounded by a gambler. It appears the man had snatched a ticket from the hat of a Chinaman, and Conductor Massie remonstrated. The gambler refused to give up the ticket, and a scuffle ensued, in which the gambler drew a revolver and fired. The ball lodged in a book in the left breast pocket, and Mr. Massie snatched the revolver and pummelled the gambler with it. As he was walking away the gambler drew a second revolver and shot the conductor in the back and thigh. Conductor Massie is laid up in the Oaklands hospital, and may recover. He would have been on his way to Canada a month hence had it not been for the occurrence, as he had been selected a delegate to the Conductors' Conference to be held in Toronto in May.

THE HAMILTON LOCKOUT.

Prospects of an Early Settlement of the Labor Troubles.

HAMILTON, April 14.—The committees of the Master Builders' Association and the Laborers' Union which met on Thursday night and discussed the various phases of the present labor difficulty, met again last night in St. George's Hall. Each organization has five representatives, and Mayor Duran, who has been actively engaged in trying to bring about a settlement, presided. It was agreed that the rate of wages for laborers should be 18½ cents an hour, and that nine hours should constitute a day's work. In all cases, however, where teams are engaged in excavating or hauling from the quarries the men shall work ten hours a day and receive 18¾ cents for the extra hour. There is to be no discrimination against the stone from Mr. Hancock's quarry. The question of carrying window sills up ladders was settled by the agreement that in future the laborer may either carry the stone sills up or draw them up, the masters supplying rope and pullies. It was agreed that 70 pounds, including the weight of the hod, should constitute a hod load.

When this basis was arrived at the bosses' committee said they were ready to sign an agreement to that effect. The men's committee were in favor of it, and had no doubt that the union would accept the terms. They would, however, have to submit the matter to the union at its next meeting. It was agreed that whatever terms should be accepted should go into force on May 15, and should continue in force until April 1, 1889. It is believed that the difficulty will be all settled up by the middle of next week.

A meeting has been arranged to take place between the committee of the Master Builders' Association and the committee of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, to discuss the subject. The agreement mentioned above will be considered.

Once the difficulty between the laborers and the master masons is settled the other trades will soon get back to work. The only question then to be considered between the Master Builders and the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union will be one of wages, and no difficulty is expected on that score.

ACROSS THE LINE.

The Teller of the Union Bank at Winnipeg Leaves Between Two Days.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 14.—Wm. Cameron, teller of the Union Bank, skipped out last night. He hired a rig and drove to the boundary line. He has been leading a very fast life and got heavily in debt. The amount of his stealings is estimated as high as $38,000, but the definite amount is not yet known.

Several persons are suspected in Winnipeg of being those with whom he planted the money, and Diamond, of the defunct firm of Tees & Co., which recently failed for $40,000, was arrested at Emerson to-day for being the accomplice of Cameron. A young lady is mentioned in connection with the case. Cameron's parents were drowned in the Victoria steamboat disaster at London, Ont., in '81.

Arrested in Dakota.

PEMBINA, Dak., April 14.—W. A. Cameron, the absconding teller of the Union Bank of Canada at Winnipeg, was captured here to-day. On his person was found $433. He admitted that his account with the bank had been short for some time, but would not state the amount. He left Winnipeg because he heard the bank examiner was coming.

A Lenient Sentence.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Willard C. Eldridge, the ex-floor walker at the Boston store, was sentenced this morning by Judge Garnett to one year in the penitentiary. Eldridge last week pleaded guilty to the charge of having stolen several hundred dollars' worth of goods from the Boston store while at work there. He gave as his excuse that extreme poverty forced him to the theft. He worked for several years for $10 per week and then was given a raise of $2. He pleaded in extenuation of his conduct that he could not support his family on such a stipend. The sentence is the lightest which can be imposed, as Judge Garnett saw much in the man's bearing and conduct which recommended him to pity.

Mexican Pilgrims.

BUFFALO, April 14.—A large party of Mexican citizens and church dignitaries passed through here by special train to-night en route from Mexico to Rome. The party occupied three Pullman sleeping cars and five day coaches and numbers 165 persons, including twenty ladies. They are a cross-section of Right Rev. Buena Ventura Portilla, Bishop of Chalapa, State of Guerrero. The Bishop has, as the offering of the faithful of his diocese, presents of gold, silver and precious stones aggregating in value $200,000. Among these is a gold filagree cross nine inches high and one inch deep, studded with diamonds and opals, which is valued at $80,000. They left the City of Mexico a week ago yesterday. They sail Monday afternoon on the Anchor Line steamer Bolivia.

Highway Robbery in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 14.—This afternoon Mrs. B. L. Wood, a prominent lady of the east end, was knocked down by two men and robbed of a diamond ring and a wallet containing a small sum of money. The assault was made on one of the most prominent thoroughfares, and was witnessed by a number of persons. After securing their plunder the highwaymen started down the street pursued by several men. The robbers turned on their pursuers and fired several shots, which caused the chase to be given up. Mrs. Wood was not seriously injured. This is the fourth time within as many months that defenseless women have been assaulted and robbed in that portion of the city in broad daylight.

An Editor's Mishap.

PETROLEA, April 14.—A serious accident occurred to-day near Marthaville. Mr. J. A. Cooke, editor of The Petrolea Topic, and Mr. Joseph Alexander, proprietor of the Tecumseh House, were out driving, when their horse took fright and ran away, throwing the occupants out. Mr. Alexander had his leg broken in two places, and Mr. Cook received injuries around the head and had a number of his ribs fractured.

Terrific Powder Explosion.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 14.—A box car containing 100 kegs of powder, standing in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad yards here, blew up to-day, shaking the whole town. Windows were broken half a mile away, and plastering was shaken down at a greater distance. A negro car-coupler standing near was blown to pieces. Sparks from a passing engine ignited the car.

In Memory of Cyclone Victims.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 14.—This is the second anniversary of the terrible cyclone at St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, Minn. Requiem masses and special prayers were offered in the Catholic churches in both towns to-day for those who lost their lives in the storm, and Protestant churches will hold commemorative services to-morrow.

Sunk by a Collision.

LONDON, April 14.—The Norwegian bark, Norma, Captain Thorsen, from Savannah March 5 for Rotterdam, was sunk in the channel last evening by collision with the steamer "Brenana" bound from Antwerp for Havana. The latter put into Dover badly damaged. The crew of the Norma were saved.

A Sensation on the Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Twenty members of the Board of Trade were suspended this afternoon for trading after hours. The move has created considerable excitement in commercial circles.

Death of Prof. Wm. F. Sherwin.

BOSTON, April 14.—Prof. Wm. F. Sherwin, well known as a musical composer and conductor, and throughout the United States and Canada as a Chautauquan worker, died here this morning.

Long Branch, Toronto's favorite Summer Resort, is fast coming to the front as one of the most Popular Family Watering Places in Canada.

CHANCELLOR AND EMPRESS

HOSTILITIES ONLY MOMENTARILY SUSPENDED.

When the Conflict over the Battenberg Proposal is Renewed Bismarck Must Triumph or Resign—The Czar's Attitude —The Austrian Court Neutral.

BERLIN, April 14.—The conflict between Prince Bismarck and the party of the Empress is only momentarily suspended. The truce will not last long, and unless Bismarck becomes a convert to the "Victoria policy" a supreme crisis will result, the issue of which will be the absolute triumph of the Chancellor or his temporary retreat from politics. The Empress is endeavoring to secure support in every possible quarter, and has applied even to influences so opposite as the Russian and Austrian courts for assistance to achieve her purpose. If the Czar, who is being operated upon through Copenhagen, could be induced to send an assurance to Bismarck that the Battenberg marriage would not alter the friendly relations between Russia and Germany the Empress might deem the battle won. The Austrian Imperial family maintain a neutral position in the matter. They dislike Prince Alexander, but would like to see the marriage effected if it would tend to widen the breach between Germany and Russia. The Czar in the meantime has shown no disposition to respond to Empress Victoria's overtures, nor is he likely to encourage them.

The opinions of the Russian Court were for a brief space divided: A strong party were in favor of seizing the chance offered by the Battenberg crisis to overthrow the Chancellor. Their plan was to induce the Czar to intimate to Emperor Frederick that he would regard the marriage as a private affair and thus help the Empress to oust Bismarck. The view of M. de Giers was that the present crisis was an incident in the general policy of Prince Bismarck to assert himself against the Empress. He was of opinion that Bismarck's fall would lead to a close Anglo-Austrian alliance which would prove an immediate source of danger to Russia.

It is semi-officially announced that Queen Victoria's present arrangements include a visit to Darmstadt, where she will hold a family council with the Battenbergs.

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THE FEMALE KNIGHT IN TOWN.

Mrs. Barry Speaks at Three Meetings—Temperance and Labor Work.

The visit of Mrs. Barry has been a topic of interest in Toronto labor circles for some time past. Mrs. Barry was born in Ireland and came with her parents to the United States when she was 2 years of age. She received an ordinary education, married a toiler, and lived a happy life until her husband's death. She was left with three children (two boys and a girl). Three months after her husband's death the girl died, and the sorrowing mother was left to support the two in knitting mills at Amsterdam, N.Y. She joined the K. of L. and her abilities and earnest endeavors to assist women, more especially the young and friendless, soon brought her prominently to the front.

Mrs. Barry is now permanently appointed as Instructor of Women Work for the General Assembly of the K. of L., and in pursuance of her work is now in Toronto. The first of a series of meetings she is to address were held on Saturday evening in the I.O.O.F. Hall at Berkeley and Queen streets. There was a good attendance of workingmen and women. Lester Shelton, of the Knights, presided, and on the platform were prominent Trade Unionists. Mrs. Barry is apparently about 32 or 33 years of age, tall, with dark hair, and although her features are pleasant, they bear the marks of one who has had to struggle for existence and undergone some great sorrow. She wears no jewelry except her wedding ring, watch chain and badge of K. of L. She speaks in a clear and pleasant style, goes direct to the subject and convinces her hearers she is in earnest.

On Saturday evening her address was to show that organization was a necessity for the masses, and that their organization should be educational in its work, avoiding every appearance of violence. Workers should be educated so as to know and understand the cost and character of every article they made from the raw material until it was exposed for the market, and if this were done strikes would decrease. From what she heard she believed Toronto women were not generally in as good a condition as many places, but that was just the reason why they should organize and help their less fortunate sisters. The purpose of the K. of L. was not violent revolution, but organized education and an endeavor to draw the employers and employed together, so that they might settle their mutual grievances and in which case disputes would be amicably settled and strikes never occur.

The K. of L. and Temperance Work.

On Sunday afternoon and evening Mrs. Barry spoke on temperance and labor organization in the Pavilion. The audiences were large. Mr. F. S. Spence of the Young Men's Prohibition Club occupied the chair. There were on the platform at both meetings a number of members of trade societies and of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Ald. McMillan was at the evening meeting, and spoke briefly, expressing himself in favor of organized labor working with the temperance party for all objects in common. At each meeting Mrs. Barry spoke with remarkable force and eloquence. In the evening she caused great enthusiasm by stating that those engaged in the making or selling of intoxicants, gamblers and lawyers were not allowed to join the K. of L. The audiences heartily endorsed the boycotting of beer and betting.

FORSAKEN BY THEIR PARENTS.

The Fate of St. John's Ward Twins—Imposed Upon by a Neighbor.

Mr. John L. Bell is a colored barber, residing at 205 University-street. Last Friday a white neighbor moved out, intending, so he said, to rent a house on Bellwoods-avenue. The neighbor was the proud possessor of bouncing twins, a few months old, and fearful lest they might catch cold in the moving process, his wife asked Mrs. Bell to take care of them until evening, when the stove would be up in the new dwelling and the house warmed for the twin darlings. Kind hearted Mrs. Bell consented, and she nursed the infants all that day. The afternoon passed, and so did the evening, but the neighbor failed to put in an appearance.

Mrs. Bell kept the little ones over night, and in the morning Mr. Bell started out to hunt up the parents. His search was unsuccessful. There was no trace of them on Bellwoods-avenue, and in desperation he sought the police of Agnes-street Station. They took the children off his hands and sent them to the Infants' Home, pending a search for the parents, whose name is Sherman. It is believed they have left the city.

The Thirteen Club At Home.

Not often does a club spend a more enjoyable evening than did the members of the Thirteen Club at their last open meeting at the residence of Dr. Willmott. President W. B. Short named Dr. Gallaway to act as critic, and followed with a short address on the organization and work of the club, giving the origin of the superstitions regarding Friday and the number 13, which had been taken as the name of the club in view of the superstition. Mr. T. E. Rosebrugh occupied the chair during the presentation of a program by C. E. Saunders, A. Mills, E. T. Coates, W. E. Willmott, A. A. Saunders and F. A. Abbott. The club discussed the question:

Resolved, That the franchise should be extended to women under the same conditions as to men.

Messrs. Waite and Clarke debated the affirmative and Dr. Cuthbertson and W. McDougall the negative. The audience decided in favor of the affirmative. The friends partook of refreshments and dispersed at midnight, having spent a most enjoyable evening.

Dedicated for Worship.

The new Bloor-street Presbyterian Church was dedicated yesterday, the service in the forenoon being conducted by Rev. Dr. Parsons and at night by Rev. Dr. McLaren. There were large congregations on both occasions and handsome collections were realized.

A G. T. R. Freight Train Wrecked.

BRIGHTON, April 15.—An east-bound freight train on the Grand Trunk broke an axle tonight about four miles west of here at the place known as "the dangers." Eleven cars were wrecked. It will probably take all night to clear the track. To-night's through express for Montreal is detained at Cobourg in consequence of the accident. No one was injured.

CLOVER SEED AND TIMOTHY

To be Added to the Free List—A Murderer's Sentence Commuted.

OTTAWA, April 15.—The Canada Gazette, which should have appeared yesterday, will not be issued until to-morrow. It will contain the proclamation changing the order-in-council of April 7, placing on the free list certain articles when imported from the United States. The words "United States" are erased and the articles in question can come in free from all parts of the world. To the list of free goods have been added clover seed and timothy seed. This is an important addition. The Government intend to be very specific in the matter of seeds. The "statutory offer" authorizes all kinds of seeds to be placed on the free list. But as the list is extended as to seeds they will be specifically named, just as has been done at Washington. The free list as revised now reads:

Green fruits, viz.: Bananas, olives, pineapples, plantains, tamarinds, apples, blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, cherries, cranberries, peaches, plums, quinces, apricots, lichfruit, mangoes and melons.

Seeds, viz.: Anise, anisestar, canary, caraway, coriander (crude), cardamon (crude), chia, cinnamon (crude), fenugreek (crude), fennel (crude), lute, mustard (brown and white), sugar beet, seeds of fruit trees, sesame, clover seed, timothy seed.

Plants, trees and shrubs, viz.: Apple, peach, pear, plum, cherry, quince and all other fruit trees; gooseberry, raspberry, blackberry, currant and rose bushes; grape vines; shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants.

The Governor-General, acting on the advice of the Minister of Justice, has commuted the death sentence of Murderer Newton, who shot and killed a painter named Thomas Ingo at Winnipeg last fall. Newton will spend the remainder of his days in the Stony Mountain Penitentiary. The jury in the case recommended mercy.

The Combine Committee is called to meet to-morrow morning.

The latest political story is that Oliver Mowat has consented to go to Ottawa and join his party there, retiring of course from the Ontario Premiership; Mr. G. W. Ross to succeed him.

Long Branch office is the place to secure a lot for the erection of a summer cottage with advantages unsurpassed in the Dominion.

PROTESTANTS EXCITED.

Montreal Stirred up over the Proposed Statue to the Virgin.

MONTREAL, April 15.—Protestant Montreal has been excited as it never was before by the proposal to erect a mammoth statue of the Virgin Mary in the Mountain Park, and to-day in every Protestant church, irrespective of denomination, a united and earnest protest against the scheme was made during the sermons, the congregations being earnestly urged to sign the petition against such desecration of the public property in which Protestants have equal rights with the Roman Catholic majority. That this advice was taken was shown by the rush after the services to sign, and it was not long before the whole of the chief churches of Protestant Montreal had placed itself on record on the subject. A special joint meeting of the Evangelical Alliance and the Ministerial Association has been called for to-morrow morning to consider the subject, when some very plain talk may be expected.

The promoters of the project have opportunely waited until the Catholics have secured a majority on the Board of Park Commissioners to whom the subject has been referred, as will be seen by the resolutions recently passed had either two or three of the four commissioners, while now they have only one. Thus the project will receive the sanction of the commissioners it will certain, but the great battle will come in the City Council, and even there, unless moderate councils prevail among the Catholic majority, the necessary leave to erect the statue will be granted.

It was felt that when Sir Donald Smith and Sir George Stephen wrote their gifts of a million dollars for a jubilee memorial hospital, provided a section of the park was deeded as a site by the city, that it would be the entering wedge to the diversion of the magnificent domain from the citizens, but no one thought that it would come so quickly. It is now suggested, and it is believed both the millionaire projectors of the hospital would agree, that it would be better to abandon the park site altogether than make it a condition in the gift for the statue business, and it is almost certain this course will be pressed on the Council.

If the project carries the statue, to be designed by Hebert, the French-Canadian sculptor, will be of bronze, 200 feet high and will represent the Madonna with the Child, with uplifted hands clasped, gazing down on the city.

The feeling among Protestants, particularly the Protestant French, is that if the statue is erected it will be blown up some night and lead to a repetition of the scandalous religious quarrels which have so disgraced Montreal in the past. It is estimated that at least 10,000 people signed the petition appealing to the Council not to sanction the project, and many more thousands will record their protestations this coming week.

Accident at St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, April 15.—About 8 o'clock last night Contractor Wm. Lodge attempted to move an old building up William-street. The structure had been placed upon trucks and was drawn by eight horses. When opposite the Penwarden House stables the top of the building struck a telephone wire which extended across the street from the hotel stables to the Spohn block. The tremendous strain upon the wire hurled a quantity of brick from the top of the front wall of the stables to the street beneath, which was filled with people. About a dozen persons were more or less injured, among whom were Duncan McIntyre, a press reporter, cut in head and neck; J. Howard, employe Times Printing Company, seriously wounded on forehead and scalp; young man named Phillips, cut in head and body; twins, two young sons of Mr. House, hostler City Hotel, several cuts and bruises; two children of J. Finney, bridge contractor, slightly injured. Several others whose names were not learned sustained cuts and bruises. It is thought that none are dangerously injured excepting Howard.

Art and Artists.

The reception given in Yonge-street Arcade by the Associated Artists was, we understand, an exceedingly pleasant and successful affair. Art in Canada is making rapid strides. Painting, design drawing, wood carving, metal work, etc., are studies that are now represented in the Dominion by artists that are well worthy of the name. The time will come before long when we have Real Hat Artists also; makers who can compare with Heath, Christy, Woodrow and Carrington of London and the celebrated Dunlap of New York. Meanwhile these celebrated manufactures lead the trade and an established firm like W. & D. Dineens', on the corner of King and Yonge-streets who keep all of these well-known hats, is the place for *gentlemen* to fit out. Dineens' new hat, "THE DINEEN HAT," a Derby, manufactured in New York for the Dineen firm, is rapidly coming forward as the favorite Toronto Hat.

Branch of the Pauline Propaganda.

About 100 ladies and gentlemen of different denominations met in Jarvis-street Baptist Church on Saturday afternoon and established a branch of the Pauline Propaganda, having for its object the conversion of Roman Catholics. Mr. William Gooderham presided, and Rev. Dr. Fulton and Rev. Dr. Thomas, pastor of the church, took an active part in the proceedings. A sub-committee was appointed to set the Branch in working order, and a meeting will shortly be held to place the objects of the propaganda before the public.

The Tailors' New Departure.

The merchant tailors have decided to enforce the cash system for clothes. This means that many heretofore well dressed men will be seen with whiskers on the bottoms of their trouser-legs before the flowers bloom. There is still balm in Gilead. quinn the shirtmaker is selling linen of this description at 75c per yard, and is giving a big discount on all goods sold prior to removal.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

One of Its New York Branches—An Explanation of the Failure.

NEW YORK, April 14.—One of the adjuncts of the American Exchange in Europe, limited, was the World's Travel Company, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, which transacts a railroad, steamboat and ocean steamship ticket business. At the office of the company business went on as usual to-day. Manager Orr said the firm was not affected by the embarrassment of the American Exchange in Europe, although they were intimately connected in business and Mr. Gillig was interested in both.

W. Nelson Cromwell, counsel for Mr. Gillig, attributes the failure of the Exchange to the run of nervous depositors on the bank, and thinks it was caused by the chaffing of Mr. Gillig by the press about that affair with Mr. Gamble, and to the English people misunderstanding the reports sent over there. He thought that everything would be arranged satisfactorily and the suspension would only prove a temporary block.

Gillig Off for Europe.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Henry V. Gillig of the American Exchange quietly sailed for Europe this morning, taking passage on the Etruria of the Cunard Line just before she left her wharf. Special Treasury Agent Ayres was recently anonymously warned that Gillig was preparing to leave New York, but paid no attention to the communication. It is now alleged that several smuggled articles of jewelry have been traced to Gillig by the customs authorities.

The Queenstown Branch Embarrassed.

LONDON, April 14.—The branch office at Queenstown of the American Exchange in Europe has failed to honor a number of drafts, including one United States Government draft, which was presented by the Consul.

POOL BEER BOYCOTTED.

The Brewers' Strike—Other Labor Troubles —Demanding 9 Hours.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Central Labor Union to-day declared a general boycott on all pool beer. There was no difference of opinion. Every delegate was in favor of war to the last against the bosses. By a rising vote, accompanied by much cheering, it was resolved that no members of labor organizations must take the places of any of the brewers in case the latter should be locked out to-morrow. The names of the union breweries will be advertised and the members of the organizations connected with the Central Union will use no other beer.

The journeymen brewers also met to-day and decided to send a committee to the saloon-keepers at Brooklyn to prevail on them to use union beer.

The International Millers' and Millwrights' Association held a secret meeting to-day, to see whether or not they would support the brewers in their strike. It was finally decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Central Labor Union.

A Lockout Seems Inevitable.

NEW YORK, April 14.—As both sides express themselves as determined, it is reasonably certain that the active hostilities between the boss brewers and their employes will be begun at noon on Monday at which time almost every brewer in the United States will lock his employes out unless they accept the bosses' contract. Superintendent of Police Murray has ordered the reserves out for duty on Monday for fear of trouble in consequence of the lock-out of the brewery employes. It was remarked that unusual number of brewery wagons broke down for various causes, apparently accidental, in different parts of the city to-night.

Fizzling Out at Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The brewers' strike is rapidly fizzling out. New men are arriving in large numbers to take the places of the strikers, and it is thought that by Monday all vacancies that now exist will have been filled.

Settled Satisfactorily.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—The differences existing between the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad and the engineers were settled satisfactorily to-day.

For Nine Hours.

NEWPORT, R.I., April 14.—The bricklayers and carpenters in this city have struck for nine hours work per day.

Litigation Between Telegraph Co.'s.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—Judge Duffy, in the Circuit Court to-day, decided the case of the Southern Telegraph and Cable Company of New York v. the United Lines Telegraph Company, Francis P. Stevens, Wm. A. Dunn and others, in favor of the complainant. The suit was brought in July, 1886, by the complainant corporation to have a sale of the property of the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company, which was sold by the receivers in December, 1885, conveyed to this company, it having paid the entire amount of the purchase money, $25,000. Owing to a misunderstanding at the time of the sale, the receivers insisted upon reporting the United Lines Telegraph Company as the purchaser. The suit was brought to correct this and was resisted by the defendants on the ground that they were creditors of the United Lines. Judge Duffy decided that the Southern Telegraph Cable Company was the real purchaser of the property and passed a decree directing the property to be conveyed to the complainant free from all claims of the defendants.

Ready, "The Wrong Road," by Major Arthur Griffiths, a novel of absorbing interest. Canadian Copyright Edition, price 30c. Your bookseller has it. 234

Lower California Gold Fields.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 14.—A special correspondent of The San Diego Sun, who was sent to the new gold fields of Lower California with instructions to report matters exactly as they stood, telegraphed to-day from Real Del Castilla that there are great mineral indications in the region, that a score of clearly defined quartz ledges bearing free gold have already been discovered and that hundreds of rich specimens are displayed by the natives.

Dakota Floods.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 14.—The Big Sioux River has overflowed its banks and done considerable damage in the vicinity of Sioux Falls, Dak. The Illinois Central Railway bridge east of the city has been carried away, also the Milwaukee bridge at Keyes. Over 2000 feet of Milwaukee track at Elk Point has been carried away, entirely cutting off communication with Sioux City. The River is still rising.

Lost on the Banks.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 14.—The schooner James A. Garfield from the banks reports that four of her crew, John Goodwin, Joseph Martin, Alex Jamison and John Currie, while tending trawls strayed from the vessel and were lost.

Murder and Suicide.

AKRON, O., April 14.—This morning Chas. F. Leitz, a German merchant tailor, aged 45, beat his wife's brains out with a baseball bat and then suicided by drowning in the canal.

Killed by a Falling Wall.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 14.—By the falling of a wall of the Convent San Fernando in process of erection in this city yesterday three men were killed and twenty injured.

The Fisheries Treaty.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held another long meeting to-day upon the fisheries treaty, but did not conclude its consideration.

Walking sticks and Canes—largest assortment and cheapest in Canada. Oak sticks ten cents each. Ash only five cents. Alive Bollard, Cheap Tobacconist, 199 Yonge-st. 126

Please Oblige.

The ladies are usually a very obliging class of people, though sometimes they leave their purchases to the last minute. Don't do so to-day, please, ladies, but come early to the great housefurnishing sale at 179 Yonge-street. Strathern & Co. are just removing to their new premises, 359 Yonge-street, and are giving a big discount on all goods sold prior to removal.

THAT MINING COMMISSION.

NO SIGNS OF THE GOVERNMENT SETTING EXPERTS TO WORK.

A Rush of Prospectors in View—Names Suggested for the Commission—Eliciting the Mining Law—Mineralogists, not Geologists Wanted—What Will Mowat Do?

If Mr. Mowat does not hurry up and get his mining commission to work he will find that individual enterprise will have accomplished much of what the commission proposes to do. The indications are that five thousand or more prospectors will be into Northern Ontario as soon as the frost is off the ground. That will be in less than three weeks. Is there any likelihood of the Royal Commission being to work by that date? So far The World has not heard of anything being done.

The prospectors who are going into the new country are from all over. Montreal capital is largely interested in the Township of Denison, where the gold discoveries have been made, and it is the intention of these Montrealers to get to work at once. A number of wealthy syndicates of Toronto men are also interested in this township. Chicago capital and Chicago prospectors are waiting to get in. What The World predicts is some lively times among the prospectors and claimants. One good thing that the commission might do and do the first thing, is to ascertain what the law is regarding mining rights, mining claims, the rules of the Crown Lands Department in regard to the same, etc. Nobody seems to know just what the law is; but an examination of the Crown Lands Commissioner and his deputy, of Mr. Nicol Kingsmill and 1 others competent to give an opinion, would soon settle the matter. And these facts once elicted ought to be made known to the army of prospectors. It is only by getting the commission at once to work that these facts can be ascertained before the rush takes place.

And now to come to the commission. Able men, active men, must be got to go on it. It ought to include mining experts, and at least one man with excellent business capacity. Perhaps there ought to be a lawyer on the commission also—one to assist in elucidating the law on the question.

One of the most important appointments of all is that of the secretary of the commission. The World has heard of several names mentioned in connection with this office. Among the names already mentioned are those of Mr. David Boyle, and Mr. Archibald Blue of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, and we take it that the latter is the gentleman hinted at in the following letter signed "A Reader."

One objection raised to Mr. Blue's selection, is that he has an office now that requires all his attention; the arguments in his favor are certainly strong and *prima facie* good. Mr. Boyle's qualifications are also good and worth attention. He is quite a mineralogist, has explored a great deal, is methodical in his habits and an active worker. The World, however, does not presume to tell the Government whom it should appoint, is only tendering advice, and the Government will put the best men available on the commission and get them to work immediately.

Editor World: In constituting the commission it is of special moment that the right man should be selected for the important post of secretary. A great deal of the practical work will devolve upon this official, and an unqualified man in this position would do much more to mar the success of the project than a similar lack of competency in the personnel of the commission. The secretary ought to have a practical acquaintance with mineralogy and mining methods, and some local knowledge of the leading mineral districts of the Province. He must, of course, be thoroughly competent for the routine work of the position, in addition, and ought to possess the qualities of industry and application. The great abuse in connection with Government commissions is the delay and waste of public funds arising from the disposition on the part of the members to take things easy—to meet and adjourn from time to time without accomplishing anything of value on the flimsy pretext. With a "hustler" as secretary the labors of the commission can be very much expedited. It would be too much to expect, of course, that political considerations shall be entirely ignored. But in the secretaryship at least fitness of the sort to carry out the intention of the commission is to effect any tangible benefit. J. J.

Editor World: The question is whether this commission is to be formed for actual work and to be composed of men of scientific ability, or whether it is to serve a mere political end as an answer to the demand that some more attention should be given to the mining interests of the country for political service to constitute the qualification of members.

If you follow out the lines you have taken up in The World you will advocate the former course, which was suggested in your columns by Mr. George Laidlaw in an interview.

If the commission is to be a scientific one and a practical working body, it is of the greatest importance that an exceptionally efficient secretary should be attached to it, for no time or valuable time will be wasted by some man being educated in his knowledge of the mineral occurrences of the province and their localities, and possibly also in the most desirable method of tabulating the statistics and other information required for the guidance of settlers and other vital importance—as the work of this Royal Commission might be made so valuable—that I feel that it will be in the best interest of the Province if you called the attention of the Government to the fact that they have been for the past four years educating a gentleman in the employ of the Government of late years more onerous than that which it has here undertaken. The report of the commission will be accepted by capitalists and others interested in mining enterprises as a fair, true and impartial statement of facts specially within the cognizance of the commission and based upon thorough scientific investigation, and upon information to which the general public have not and cannot gain access. Woe be upon them then if the report should prove misleading or untrue. There is no room upon the commission for political intriguants or favorites. The members of it must be men of unimpeachable integrity and pre-eminent ability; men whose sagacity will not allow of their being misled by painted reports and varnished statements of interested parties; men whose very names will be a guarantee that the work will be faithfully and properly done. Many such there are in our midst. There is no need to go outside our own province to find them. Other things being equal, we are firm believers in the Canada First doctrine of recognizing and encouraging our own talent, and I believe the sentiment of the country is with me in this matter. It would certainly speak poorly for our Provincial University if amongst its professors and honor graduates there cannot be found men capable of