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TENTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1889. PRICE ONE CENT.

## BY A MAJORITY OF THIRTY

*MR. MULOCK'S ARTIFICIAL FERTILISER MOTION DEFEATED.*

**The First Division of the Session—Prohibition and Politics—Mr. Jamieson's Resolution and the Amendments Thereto—The Plebiscite and Compensation Questions.**

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—This afternoon and to-night in the House of Commons was decidedly miscellaneous. In fact there was a little of everything in parliamentary routine and politics. It being private members' day the gentlemen who do not sit on the treasury benches had their innings, many of them succeeding in reaching the home plate, while others were left on bases. The event of the day's sittings was expected to be the Jamieson prohibition resolution, the debate on which having proceeded to a certain stage was quite unexpectedly dropped out of sight and stands for further argument.

No matter what may be said of the merits of prohibition there is one thing certain: whenever the question gets into Parliament the alleged friends of the movement in both parties can't agree, and they all forget their prohibition proclivities where the interests of party are at stake. This must be painfully apparent to the men and women of Canada who are watching the battle outside the halls of Parliament. There are prohibition members on both sides, but they of course think more of their parties than they do of the question itself; that is, where they think their opponents would gain an inch by making a move towards prohibition.

As Mr. Taylor, a Conservative prohibionist, put it to-day: "When politics is made to come to the front in a prohibition resolution I will stick to my politics."

That is about the case in a nutshell.

The prohibition members of both parties held a caucus meeting in the tower room with the expectation of coming to some understanding with reference to the motion that Mr. Jamieson had booked. About twenty members and senators were present, and Mr. Jamieson himself was in the chair. The meeting broke up without arriving at a harmonious conclusion. Some of the Liberal caucusers wanted to make out that Governor Royal of the Territories did not administer the permit system at all in accordance with law, but this was called down by the Conservatives after a reference to the act itself. The caucus therefore amounted to nothing.

**The Motion and Amendments.**

Mr. Jamieson's (Con.) motion, which he offered this afternoon, reads:

That in the opinion of this House it is expedient to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors except for sacramental, medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes; that the enforcement of such prohibition and such manufacture, importation and sale as may be allowed shall be by the Dominion Government, through specially appointed officers.

Mr. Fisher (Lib.) was the seconder. Then Mr. Wood (Con.) Brockville, and Mr. Hickey (Con.) followed up with this amendment:

That after the word "purposes" be inserted: "when the public sentiment of the country is ripe for the recention and enforcement of such a measure of prohibition."

Mr. Taylor (Con.) and Mr. Roome (Con.) at once sprung an amendment to the amendment, after the word "purposes":

If it be found, on a vote of the qualified electors of the Dominion having first been taken, that a majority is in favor of a prohibition law which shall also make full provision for compensation to those engaged in the manufacture of such liquor.

This bed course the old proposition of taking a plebiscite.

Mr. Jamieson addressed the House at length in support of the main motion. He said that prohibition was one of the greatest questions that this Parliament and future Parliaments would have to deal with. It was the greatest moral question of the present day. He would be quite prepared to contribute his share of compensating the men who were in the liquor business for their loss if they were able thereby to secure the blessings of prohibition. However, the proper time to consider the question was when a measure for the suppression of the liquor traffic was before the House.

Mr. Fisher, as seconder of the motion, said he was a thorough prohibitionist, but he divined in the conduct of Mr. Jamieson and Mr. Wood a desire to shirk the main question. Mr. Fisher also spoke of the way in which politics had always blocked the progress of the prohibition movement.

Mr. Taylor arose to reply, but he was declared to be out of order because he had already made a speech moving his amendment. To relieve him from this embarrassment Mr. Mitchell moved the adjournment of the debate, and Mr. Taylor succeeded to speak. He also freely disclosed the cloven foot of politics and made every point he could for his party. He declared that the Dominion Alliance merely had this prohibition resolution introduced every year with the hope of injuring the Dominion Government. He also said that the reason the Scott Act was not a success in the counties where it had been passed was because the officials of the Ontario Government did not enforce it.

The House, while it paid very little attention to the debate, was getting ready to vote on the amendment, but the Speaker merely put the motion by Mr. Mitchell to adjourn the debate, which was declared carried. The prohibition motion therefore goes to the bottom of the paper and it may be several days before it is heard of again. It was said by some that Mr. Mitchell's motion to adjourn the debate was a put-up job against Mr. Jamieson's motion, but this is denied by others. The negative temporary result of the motion was merely a parliamentary slip.

**The Jesuit Estates Act.**

Considerable interest was centered in the questions which Mr. Barron had put on the paper on Feb. 8 with reference to the Jesuits Estates Act. The questions ran as follows:

1. Has the act yet been before the Government?
2. Have they reported thereon to the Governor-General?
3. If so, did they report in favor of allowing or disallowing the bill?
4. Has the Government communicated the purport of the report to the Government of Quebec? If so, when?
5. When does the time in ordinary course expire up to which disallowance of the bill might take place?

The Minister of Justice made the following bold reply thereto:

The bill had been before the Government and it had been reported to the Governor-General on Jan. 16, last. The report was to the effect that this act, with 112 others passed by the Legislature of Quebec, should be left to their operation. The report was approved Jan. 19, 1889, and the result was communicated to the Government of Quebec at once. The act was received by the Secretary of State from Quebec on Aug. 8 last.

The ordinary time that the Government has to disallow an act of a provincial legislature is one year, but the Minister of Justice did not make this part of his answer to Mr. Barron.

In answer to Mr. Mara the Minister of Justice said that it was intended to ask for authority from Parliament this session to appoint three county judges in British Columbia. If that authority were given they would be appointed at once.

Sir John Thompson, in reply to Mr. Roome, said it was not the intention of the Government to legislate this session on the distribution of the Scott Act fines, now accumulated in the hands of the different county treasurers, among the municipalities.

To Mr. Burdett the Minister of Public Works said he would have to wait until the supplementary estimates were brought down to find out if a sum would be voted to aid in the erection of a drill shed in Belleville.

Mr. Turcot was told by the Postmaster-General, as was the House last night, that the weight of 3-cent letters would be increased from ½ ounce to 1 ounce, but it was not intended to lessen the parcel postage.

**Government Control of Telegraph.**

Col. Denison of Toronto renewed his motion of last session for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the desirability of the Government acquiring all the electric telegraph lines in Canada. Mr. Denison, as on the occasion of his remarks last year, offered a good argument in favor of his motion. He said that the only countries in the world in which the Government did not own the telegraph wires were Canada and the United States.

The Minister of Public Works complimented Mr. Denison on the case he had made out, but he gave the same answer that he did before:

The time has not yet arrived when the Government was in a position to consider the question, which was one of gigantic proportions.

Col. Denison therefore withdrew his motion.

**York and Simcoe's Kit Allowance.**

When Mr. Mulock arose to make a vote of censure on the Government for refusing to pay allowances to the York and Simcoe Battalions while on duty in the late rebellion, Sir John Macdonald said the question had been reopened by the Government and he asked that the motion be allowed to stand. Mr. Mulock has fought this question very manfully on other occasions and he is in hopes that the Premier's request for a stay of the proceedings means that the Government is going to accede to these just demands of the brave volunteers of old York and Simcoe.

An interesting discussion took place on a motion by Mr. Dawson for a return of all licenses granted and all applications made for licenses to fish in the inland waters of Ontario north and northwest of Lakes Huron and Superior. There has always been a good deal of clashing between the Governments of Ontario and the Dominion about jurisdiction in these inland waters. The Minister of Marine, however, assured the House that as far as the larger lakes were concerned, there had never been any opposition on the part of the province to the Dominion granting the licenses they saw fit.

Two Government measures were given first readings: the act amending the act respecting certificates to masters and mates of ships, and the act amending the act respecting weights and measures. The first act extended the jurisdiction of masters' and mates' certificates to the West Indies and the Island of St. Pierre et Miquelon. The other act provides for the branding of barrels on the staves instead of on the heads.

Dr. Landerkin called up his resolution with reference to the rebate allowed distillers on corn imported for use in the manufacture of spirits for export, and setting forth that the same should be allowed farmers and stock raisers who import corn to feed cattle for export, but when the Speaker left the chair at 6 o'clock the Doctor had just begun presenting his case to the House.

**The First Division of the Session.**

The feature of the evening's sitting was the first division of the session. It was on Mr. Mulock's motion to admit artificial fertilizers free of duty. The matter was debated with vigor by both sides up till the hour of adjournment and the motion was voted down by a straight party vote of 101 to 71:

YEAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amyot. | Armstrong. | Bain (Went). |
| Barron. | Bechard. | Bergeron. |
| Birden. | Bourassa. | Bowman. |
| Brien. | Burdett. | Campbell. |
| Ctrwrg't(Sr R). | Casey. | Casgrain. |
| Charlton. | Chiquette. | Cook. |
| Coutlee. | Davies. | De St.Georges |
| Dessaint. | Doyon. | Edgar. |
| Edwards. | Eisenhauer. | Ellis. |
| Fiset. | Flint. | Gauthier. |
| Gillmor. | Guay. | Hale. |
| Holton. | Innes. | Kirk. |
| Landerkin. | Lanc. | Langl'r(Mont) |
| Langelier(Qué). | Laurier. | Lavergne. |
| Lister. | Livingston. | Lovitt. |
| Macd'd(Hurl. | McIntyre. | McMill'n(Hur) |
| McMullen. | Meigs. | Mills (Both) |
| Mitchell. | Mulock. | Noven. |
| Paterson (Brn't) | Perry. | Platt. |
| Rinfret. | Robertson. | Rowand. |
| Ste. Marie. | Semple. | Somerville. |
| Sutherland. | Trow. | Turcot. |
| Watson. | Weldon(St.J'n) | Welsh. |
| Wilson (Elg). | Yeo—71. | |

NAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Andet. | Bain (Soul). | Baird. |
| Barnard. | Barnston. | Borgin. |
| Bolsevert. | Bowell. | Boyle. |
| Brown. | Bryson. | Burns. |
| Cameron. | Cargill. | Carling. |
| Carpenter. | Caron (Sir A). | Chisholm. |
| Cimon. | Cochrane. | Cockburn. |
| Colby. | Corby. | Costigan. |
| Coughlin. | Coulombe. | Daly. |
| Davin. | Davis. | Dawson. |
| Denison. | Dewdney. | Dickey. |
| Dickinson. | Dupont. | Ferguson(Ren) |
| Foster. | Freeman. | Girouard. |
| Girouard. | Gordon. | Grandbois. |
| Guillet. | Haggart. | Hall. |
| Hesson. | Hickey. | Hudspeth. |
| Jamieson. | Jones (Dig). | Landry. |
| Lang'vin(Sir H). | Larivière. | Laurie. |
| Lepine. | M'donald(Sir J) | Macdowall. |
| McCuaig. | McDonald(Vic). | M'Dougald(Pc) |
| McDougall(C B) | McKay. | McKeen. |
| M'Millan(Vaud) | McNeill. | Madill. |
| Mara. | Marshall. | Masson. |
| Mills (Ann). | Moffat. | Moncrieff. |
| Montplaisir. | O'Brien. | Patterson (E'x) |
| Perley. | Porter. | Putnam. |
| Rispel. | Roome. | Ross. |
| Rykert. | Smith (Ont). | Sproule. |
| Stevenson. | Taylor. | Temple. |
| Therien. | Thompson(Sir J). | Tisdale. |
| Tupper. | Tyrwhitt. | Vanasse. |
| Wallace. | White (Card). | White (Ren). |
| Wilmot. | Wilson (Arg). | Wilson (Len). |
| Wood (Brock). | Wood (West).—101. | |

Mr. Lepine, the Labor member from Montreal, voted with the Government.

"Bob" White, Mr. Barnard and the other new members were loudly cheered on recording their first votes.

The speakers of the evening were Dr. Macdonald of Huron, Mr. Smith of Ontario, Hon. John Carling, Mr. Mulock, Mr. Porter, Mr. Semple and Mr. Masson.

It was arranged to start the debate on Sir Richard Cartwright's treaty resolution on Monday immediately after routine, and it was made the first order of the day for that date.

The House adjourned at 10.40.

*LIVE TOPICS FROM OTTAWA.*

**The Cruelty to Animals Act—Mr. Laflamme Takes $6000 From The Mail.**

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—Mr. John A. McDonald of Nova Scotia was to-day appointed the Government whip for that province in place of Hon. C. H. Tupper. John A. does not look like his famous namesake; but he is a popular, handsome young man and generally gets there on time. There is nothing that I know of the matter with John A. of Nova Scotia.

Sir Hector Langevin entertained these members at dinner to-night: Messrs. Cameron, Coughlin, Girouard, Grandbois, Hickey, Joncas, Montplaisir, McDougald (Pictou), Riopel, Wallace and Wilson (Argenteuil).

It is understood that the horse clipping and other sections will be eliminated from Mr. Brown's cruelty to animals act. The sporting clubs of Toronto and other cities, through their friends in the House, will oppose the clause relating to trap-shooting, which they declare is not a species of cruelty. Col. Tisdale of Norfolk will lead in the assault against the bill.

It is now claimed that the clause in the Minister of Justice's amendment to the electoral franchise act, providing for the revision of the voters' lists in 1890, got there by mistake. It is now understood, much to the astonishment of the House, that the revision will be finished this year. This, however, does not brighten the prospects of a general election during the coming summer.

The Minister of Customs has received a largely signed petition asking that thoroughbred dogs imported for breeding purposes be placed on the free list. The Minister has informed Mr. Marshall, M. P., who presented the petition, that in all likelihood the prayer of the petition would be granted.

The Department of Marine has been asked by the Department of Agriculture at Washington for a list of the lighthouse keepers in the Dominion. The American Government proposes to issue circulars to them requesting them to note the habits and migrations of birds.

To-day, Messrs. Gundry and Powell, acting for Mr. Laflamme in Laflamme v The Mail, filed with the registrar of the Supreme Court a consent to the reduced judgment of $6000.

The Grand Trunk Railway has applied to the Railway Committee for the approval of the plans to build a spur track through the town of Chatham. The Canadian Pacific Railway will oppose the application.

There is a good story at the expense of Mr. Wm. Mulock, M.P., which, being told in the presence of the gentleman himself, I am at liberty to publish. Captain John H. Beaty was regaling half-a-dozen newspaper men from Toronto at the dinner table this evening at the Russell with political tid-bits. It is said that the Captain himself represents in the gallery two important weekly journals of Ontario's Capital—The Orange Sentinel and The Irish Canadian. Mr. Mulock sat down at the table and told a story himself. Captain Beaty said:

"When Willie Mulock was nominated for North York I happened to meet his estimable mother, Mrs. Mulock. She said to me: 'Mr. Beaty, what do you think of Willie's chances? I don't think the Conservatives ought to be hard on Willie, because his father was a good Conservative.'"

The Vice-Chancellor did not seem to relish the story any too much and he bid the pressmen a hasty good evening.

*THERE'S GOING TO BE A FIGHT.*

**N. Clarke Wallace's Combines Bill to be Opposed.**

Next to the Jesuits Estate Act there is no more important matter on the tapis than the Combines Bill. Almost every member of the Board of Trade has something to say, and all agree, manufacturers and consumers, wholesalers and retailers, bankers and borrowers, that the passage of the Act as now framed will mean a complete revolution in business circles.

The provisions of the Act are stringent and the whole "get up" generally is in disfavor owing to numerous clauses which manifestly show want of consideration on the part of the framers.

Among members of the Board of Trade there exists a very strong feeling that some concerted action against the passage of the bill in its present shape will be in order. It is admitted that no class of business interests will be aided by the passage of the bill, and as freely admitted that more than one line of business would be materially injured.

Since the inception of the anti-combines movement, the fact seems to have been entirely lost sight of that not only is the whole system of protection one vast combine, but that combines exist in connection with every branch and department of trade to a greater or less degree. Crime in the eyes of the anti-combiners is a true and loyal escort of any and every combine, and from the magnitude of the penalty to be imposed on refractory sharks who will combine the character of the crime seems to be most heinous.

There is probably not a single member of the Board of Trade who would not exert his every effort to prevent the formation of such gigantic trusts as tend to militate against the public. What does the Board of Trade want with judiciary powers if not for just such a purpose?

Notwithstanding what may be said to the contrary, there is not a single section of the same Board of Trade that can be called an extortionate trust, while no one will deny that each and every section is a combine. "Take for instance our Coal Section," said a member of the Bankers' Section who has no connection therewith. "I feel sure the British Section say to the Council that he is being or has been unfairly treated, and not only will an investigation follow, but if the charge be proven, stern measures would be enacted which would prevent either a repetition of the offence or any 'revenge' being meted out to the informer."

Said another member, "Mr. N. Clarke Wallace has no business to except labor organizations, which are as much combines as any trade organizations are. Things have come to a pretty pass if labor is to be allowed to oust capital. If ever that Frankenstein becomes law, it will be in such a harmless and denuded condition, by having been stripped by kind hands of its thorns, that it will be perfectly harmless to any of us."

*DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.*

**Sir John Ross and Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh at the Queen's.**

Lt.-Gen. Sir John Ross, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, Halifax, Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh and Capt. Jenkins, A.D.C. to Sir John, arrived here yesterday morning from Montreal where they have been attending the Carnival. They are accompanied by Mr. Lorne MacDougall of Montreal. The party will remain a few days in the city and will pay a short visit to Niagara Falls. They intend on the way back to Halifax to stop off at Ottawa for a short time. Sir John Ross is much impressed with his visit to Toronto. He was here 35 years ago, when it was quite a small town. He is greatly surprised at its growth and expresses confidence that the Queen City has a great future before it. Yesterday afternoon Sir John, Prince Victor, Capt. Jenkins, and Mr. McDougall occupied the time in ice-boating on the bay with Commodore McGaw. Ice-boating was nothing new to Sir John, but the Prince enjoyed it immensely. It was a novelty to him, and as he expressed it, most delightful. The Prince is of a Royal family in India, but has spent the greater part of his life in England. He was educated at Eton, and is now attached to the Dragoon Guards as Lieutenant. He is 28 years of age, rather stout, and no darker in complexion than many of our most distinguished looking French-Canadians. He speaks admirable English, is a "hail fellow well-met," and very popular with his regiment.

*AROUND THE ROTUNDA.*

**Things Seen and Talked Of at the Board of Trade.**

Yesterday afternoon the bankers' section of the Board of Trade held a meeting in accordance with their rule of coming together regularly. Nothing of public interest was adduced in the discussion, which was entirely in reference to general working and machinery of banking.

Secretary Wills is every day besieged with letters requesting copies of Hon. John Macdonald's address on trade relations of Canada and the West Indies. Copies have already been sent to all members of the House of Commons and Senate, but several members are now asking for additional copies, one even wishing to have 50 sent him. The matter is creating a great deal of general interest, and when it comes up for discussion in the House, as it surely will, the debate will be watched with the greatest of interest by all who believe in a Canadian future.

The Board of Trade Annual Handbook for 1888 has been issued, and is gotten up in generally the same method as that of 1887. In addition to lists of officers, members and committees it contains a copy of the various reports and addresses as presented at the annual meeting and a valuable addition in the way of tables and statistics.

**In Aid of the McAll Mission.**

Standing room only could be obtained by late arrivals at Knox Church last night when the Rev. Dr. Pierson of Philadelphia, editor of The Missionary Review of the World, preached on Missions. He maintained that the visible results in successful missions proved that Christ is moving the forces of heaven and earth in their behalf. He was of opinion that the naturalism of the present day was the greatest enemy of Christianity. The study of missions and their results was the best antidote to doubts and scepticism. The "house" applauded when he said: "There is a Canon of the Church of England who has been trying to demonstrate that missions are a failure; but the result has been to prove that he is a failure, a very bad failure."

**The Davies Property at the Don.**

The everlasting Don Arbitration was continued yesterday, when Judge McDougall and his associates heard the evidence in the case of Ald. Davies' property on the east side of the Don just north of the Queen-street bridge. Mr. L. H. Robertson valued the land at $34,915, while Mr. E. W. D. Butler fixed it at $35,322.

**Dominion Telegraph Co.**

A lengthy meeting of the shareholders of the Dominion Telegraph Co. was held yesterday afternoon at 28 Toronto-street. The annual report was submitted and officers elected for the ensuing year. Further reports will be published later.

**"I" Co., Q. O. R.**

"I" Co. of the Queen's Own Rifles, which is commanded by Capt. Jack Murray, held their annual sleighing party last night to Weston. There was supper partaken of at Eagle's Hotel, with speeches and songs galore.

## BEAUTIFUL MRS. O'SHEA.

*THE WOMAN IN THE TIMES-PARNELL CASE.*

**"Red Jim" McDermott to be Placed on the Stand—Sir John Macdonald, in Answer to a Question, Says Lecaron is not in the Pay of Canada.**

LONDON, Feb. 13.—At the meeting of the National League in Dublin to-day Matt Harris, referring to the testimony of Lecaron before the Parnell Commission, in which the witness had alluded to him in connection with certain conspiracies, said he was in prison from April, 1881, to February, 1882, and in Paris for the benefit of his health at the time of the Phœnix Park murders. When he heard that the murders had been committed he returned to Dublin instantly, and thereafter remained in Ireland. He had never, he declared, given money to any one in consideration of the shooting of landlords, nor had he ever asked any one to do what he would not do himself. He had always condemned assassins, and took occasion to do so at the present moment.

It is expected that "Red Jim" McDermott, formerly of Brooklyn, will soon be placed on the stand before the Parnell Commission. He, too, will be forced to admit that for more than twenty years he has been in the pay of the Government. Davitt hopes to show that McDermott was one of the forgers of the alleged Parnell letters. This will at once bring up the real issue of the fight. The beautiful Mrs. O'Shea will then be brought forward.

*NOT IN CANADA'S PAY.*

**The Dominion House Treated to an Episode in the Lecaron Matter.**

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—The House to-night was treated to an episode in the Lecaron matter. When the Speaker resumed the chair at 8 o'clock, Mr. Flynn (Lib.), Richmond, N. S., read the Associated Press despatch which has appeared in all the daily papers:

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Sir Charles Russell before the Parnell Commission yesterday directed his cross-examination to the career of Lecaron as a paid agent of the British Government. Lecaron was forced to admit that he had received £50 per month for years from the British Government and for more from the Canadian authorities, and that he was still under the pay of both and that a considerable sum was due him.

Mr. Flynn wanted to know if the despatch were true as far as the Canadian reference was concerned. He gazed across the floor. Seeing that neither Sir John Macdonald nor Sir Hector Langevin were in their places he said he would renew the question at a later period. At 9.30 Mr. Flynn repeated the question and again read the paragraph. The Premier had in the meantime come into the chamber and shortly afterwards disappeared. Then Mr. Flynn pressed for an answer from some of the ministers. Sir Hector Langevin turned around to the Minister of Justice, who said something in a whisper. Then Sir Hector said: "Well, I have been a member of the Government for a long time and I never——" Here the Premier once more appeared and the question was explained to him. Then Sir John said: "I never saw Lecaron, I never corresponded with him, I never paid him any money. I am not now paying him any money."

Mr. Mills: "Are you paying any other person other money for such a purpose?"

Sir John (somewhat angrily): "No, we are paying nobody."

**Witness Molloy's Trial.**

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The case of Patrick Molloy, charged with testifying falsely before the Parnell Commission, was resumed to-day. Mr. Walker, clerk for a Dublin solicitor, testified that The London Times employed him to collect evidence. He interviewed Molloy, who after much pressing, stated that he joined the Fenians when 16 years old. Soon afterwards he discovered the dangerous character of the organization. The members he found were pledged to engage in secret efforts against the Government and to convey arms for the purposes of the brotherhood. He himself had handed arms to Michael Fagan, an Invincible, afterwards hanged. Molloy joined the Invincibles in 1882, being introduced by Carey. At a meeting of the Invincibles the murder of Judge Lawson was discussed. Patrick Egan was present and upon leaving wrapped himself in a big cloak to disguise himself. Egan also attended a later meeting at which the failure of the attempt upon Lawson's life was discussed. The witness said that Molloy before making this statement demurred against giving information on the ground that he would incur great danger. When the witness read to Molloy the latter's written statement regarding his admission to the Invincible organization, the oath of membership in which contained the words "to lose, if necessary, life," Molloy became greatly agitated.

The hearing was adjourned.

**A Receiver Appointed.**

LOGAN, O., Feb. 13.—The Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company filed a petition in court here to-day praying the foreclosure of the mortgage on the property of the Ohio and Western Coal and Iron Company given to secure bonds amounting to nearly $3,500,000, and praying the appointment of James A. Hall as receiver to take charge of the mortgaged property. Mr. Hall was appointed receiver.

**Mr. O'Brien Very Weak.**

DUBLIN, Feb. 13.—Mr. O'Brien, now in Tralee jail, is very weak. He has been ordered better food.

Seven more arrests have been made in connection with the murder of Police Inspector Martin at Gweedore.

**Floquet's Proposal.**

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Premier Floquet in the proposal which he will submit to the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow avoids specifying a scheme for the revision of the constitution, simply declaring a revision advisable.

Mr. de Lanessan moves an amendment that, "In view of the fact that a revision can be usefully effected only by a constituent assembly especially elected, the Chamber decides to refer the revision to such an assembly." The party of the Right has decided to vote for De Lanessan's amendment, which will also have the support of the "Appeal to the People" party. The Radical Left after a protracted meeting agreed to support M. Floquet.

**Germany's Snow Blockade Abated.**

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The snow blockade of the railways in Central Germany has been relieved.

**Japan's New Constitution.**

TOKIO, Feb. 13.—The new constitution establishes a House of Peers, partly hereditary, partly elective and partly nominated by the Mikado, and a House of Commons of 300 members. Suffrage is given to all men aged 25 years and over who pay $25 yearly taxes. Liberty of religion, freedom of speech and the right of public meeting are established. Parliament shall possess legislative functions and the control of the finances under limitations. Judges cannot be removed except by legislation.

*PARKDALE INVESTIGATION.*

**Chief Quinn and Constable Wright at the Bar.**

The charges against Chief Quinn and Constable Wright of using intoxicants while on duty, and of frequenting gambling places, came up last night before the Fire, Water and Gas Committee of the Town Council and a crowd of interested spectators.

Constable Wright was represented by Mr. W. D. Gregory. Inspector Johnston stated that on the occasion of searching for a criminal he was delayed and had to go to a hotel to get something to eat. Chief Quinn accompanied him, but did not take anything to drink although pressed to do so.

Detective Slemin was called and corroborated Inspector Johnston's statements in every particular.

Then came along Mr. Leslie, who keeps the hotel in question, and he also corroborated the detectives' statements.

Mayor Lynd's evidence strongly favored Constable Wright and also Chief Quinn, both of whom he considered worthy representatives of the force. He had never seen either of them under the influence of liquor.

Special Constable Tindley gave evidence to the effect that he was a member of the Royal Lodge of Good Templars, and since he joined that order nearly two years past he had not seen Chief Quinn take any drink of any kind. In answer to a cross-question by Mr. Percy Lawless witness said Chief Quinn had been jolly drunk at the Union Hotel at a dinner some two years ago. In order to set himself right Chief Quinn began a series of cross-questions as follows:

Q.—"Was that spread not five years ago?" A.—"I don't know."

Q.—"Was I on duty that night?" A.—"I don't know."

Q.—"You don't remember?" A.—"No, I don't."

Q.—"Don't you remember the night you fell in the corner?" A.—"Was that the night you had the umbrella?" [Great laughter.]

Here Mayor Booth asked the committee to report on Monday night; but Chairman Gowanlock objected. He wanted the investigation to go on and all the evidence to be got in to show "how rotten" the force was. A discussion ensued, and Chairman Gowanlock charged Mayor Booth with endeavoring to make light of the charges made. Mayor Booth said, "Oh, no; I want it to be understood that I am of opinion that the evidence given is so very serious that I want to report on the strength of what we already have, and get our instructions from the Council."

Coun. Lawless wanted to dismiss the whole force and moved that such action be taken. Coun. Ward didn't want that done and the investigation was ordered to go on. Adjournment was made until to-night at 7 o'clock sharp.

As one Greenfield, who is occasionally employed by the Board of Works, said he would not attend after having been asked; a motion was brought in to coerce him by asking the Board of Works not to give any further employment, until he complied with their request. Mayor Booth objected and the motion was withdrawn.

There will be some fun to-night.

*THE LEGAL GRIST.*

**Is He Legally Mayor?—Two Actions Against the C. P. R.**

In Leduc v Town of Brockville, the Queen's Bench division allowed the plaintiff $4453.

The right of Thos. McLay, the recently elected mayor of Mitchell, has been contested by John White. The grounds for the quo warranto proceedings are that the Mayor is the principal stockholder of the Electric Light Company, who have the contract for the lighting of the city.

Richardson v C. P. R. was argued yesterday, on a motion by the plaintiff for a new trial. The action was brought to recover the value of freight destroyed at Flesherton, and was tried at the late Toronto assizes, when judgment was given for the defendants. The Court reserved decision.

The important case of Anderson v C. P. R. was heard in the Common Pleas. This case was also tried at the late assizes. The action, it will be remembered, was brought by Mrs. Anderson for damages for the loss of baggage on the section of the defendants' line between Winnipeg and Port Arthur. The jury brought in a verdict for $800. The plaintiff's lawyer, on the ground that the roadbed was not properly graded and the defendants appeal from this decision. Judgment was reserved.

The Master-in-Ordinary issued his order declaring those parties contributories in the matter of the Zoo who had not given notice of disputing the liability.

To-morrow's list in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court is as follows: Dominion v Trevail, Mills v Mills, Queen v Rymal, Crockett v Bero.

The Chancery appeals set down for to-morrow are: Howe v St. Thomas v Credit Valley Railroad, re Central Bank and Howard, Adams v Rykert.

*THE COURT HOUSE PAMPHLET.*

**Is is to be Printed for Distribution Among the Citizens.**

Ald. Gibbs presided at a meeting of the Court House Committee yesterday, there being present besides Ald. Gillespie, Vokes, Hewitt, Denison, Bell, Moses, Small and Peter Macdonald. His Worship the Mayor and Architect Lennox. The Chairman explained that the meeting had been called to decide upon asking for tenders for the printing of the pamphlet giving a history of the scheme and the specifications of the proposed new City Hall and Court House. Ald. Gillespie characterized the management of the matter up to date as a farce. The Chairman replied that he hoped that the business was in better hands now. Ald. Hewitt thought the proposed pamphlet was too voluminous and but throwing money away. The Mayor said it was due to the City Council that all information possible should be laid before the people and let them judge. The Council for 1888 had been laughed at and sneered at, but he thought the Council did well to go cautiously. His Worship then entered into a short history of the scheme, showing that the Council for 1888 was blameless in the matter. It was resolved that tenders be asked for the printing of the pamphlet.

The Mayor in speaking on the question used some very straight language about the Court House muddle and other public works which had been dealt with in much the same fashion.

*THE MYSTIC CRAFT.*

**Reception of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada.**

A large gathering of the craft assembled last night under the auspices of Ionic Lodge, No. 25 G.R.C., to receive M. W. Bro. Walkem of Kingston, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, who paid an official visit to the city lodges. Among the members of the craft present were M. W. Bros. J. K. Kerr and Otto Klotz, R. W. Bros. Wayling, D.D. G.M., Malone, Tully, Wills and J. J. Mason. There were also about 50 Masters and Past Masters, who, with nearly 500 brethren, had assembled to do honor to the chief of the craft. W. Bro. Morson of Ionic Lodge presided in his usual good style, and a most pleasant and profitable evening was spent.

**Adams' Tutti Frutti is delicious.**

**Dr. Montague is Showing Fight.**

Dr. Montague of Haldimand was in the city yesterday in connection with the protest in that county. The Conservatives of Haldimand have paid in in cash abundant funds, and the case will be entered and pushed at once. Mr. McCarthy will be counsel, Snider, Snider & Cameron of Cayuga, solicitors. The Haldimand Conservatives say they are able to show up most compromising proceedings. At any rate it is evident they mean business from the shoulder.

**Ancient Time Pieces.**

Valuable watches, no matter how old, remodeled and modernized, by inserting the most perfect escapement and compensation balance known in horology. E. Beeton high-grade watch specialist, opposite Post-office. 246

We have received the finest patterns of Oxford and Matalasse shirting we have ever had. Secure your patterns now. Shirts made to order and a perfect fit. A. White, 65 King-street west. We will forward samples to any address free.

## BUSY WITH DEPUTATIONS.

*TARIFF GRIEVANCES LAID BEFORE THE MINISTERS.*

**Boot and Shoe Men Oppose Any Increase in the Duty on Leather—Saw Manufacturers Asking Relief—Employing Printers and Printers' Unions Join Hands.**

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—The Ministers of Finance and Customs were busy this morning receiving deputations who had journeyed to the frozen Capital to lay their tariff grievances bare. Mr. Foster and Mr. Bowell will no doubt be kept going with deputations of various kinds up to the date of the Budget speech, which is probably a couple of weeks off yet. The most wealthy and extensive deputation seen here this session were the boot and shoe manufacturers, who saw the ministers to-day. They came from Montreal, Toronto, Quebec and Hamilton, representing many millions of capital and employing a total of 19,000 men. James Cooper, W. B. Hamilton and J. D. King came from Toronto, and J. R. McPherson from Hamilton. The deputation was introduced by Mr. U. Wilson, M.P. for Lennox, and they energetically opposed any increase in the tariff on fine, ordinary and sole leathers, as asked for recently by the tanners of the Dominion. The present duty on fine leathers is 20 per cent; sole leather 15 per cent. and ½ cent per pound. The manufacturers think that is quite enough when it is considered that the duty on boots and shoes is but 25 per cent. They remarked that they would be quite satisfied with the duty on boots and shoes provided the leather duties were not increased. It is not likely the Government will change the rates on either leather or boots and shoes at present.

A deputation representing the large saw manufacturers of the Dominion waited on the Ministers and asked relief from the working of the tariff. What they want is a specific instead of an ad valorem duty. At present they are very much at the mercy of tricky American makers, who send saws into Canada at undervaluations and resort to other devices that work against the home manufacturers. It is claimed that a specific instead of an ad valorem duty would remedy this.

**The Printing Interests.**

A deputation consisting of James Murray, W. A. Shepard, D. Rose, sr., A. W. Croil, John Armstrong, President Gilmour of the Toronto Typographical Union and W. F. Maclean, representing the employing printers, stereotyping interests, printers' unions, etc., were introduced to Ministers Foster and Bowell by Mr. Cockburn, M. P. for Centre Toronto, this morning. They presented a petition asking for a re-adjustment of the tariff so that the various industries they represented might have a lot of work that now comes from the States. The names to the petition represented over $2,000,000 of capital invested in Toronto alone.

Fearing that the Inland Revenue Department may carry out the suggestion of Commissioner Miall to withdraw the privilege of manufacturing vinegar in bond because of the alleged irregularities mention of which I sent the Times yesterday evening, Wm. Wilson of Toronto and Mr. Charlton of Hamilton, extensive manufacturers, saw the minister this morning. The subject was discussed at length, and it is hoped such arrangements can be arrived at as to obviate the necessity of putting into force any stringent measures. It is alleged that ruin would come to many vinegar manufacturers were the bonding privileges withdrawn.

*THE EXTRADITION TREATY.*

**How the United States Solons Voted on the Question of Ratification.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The proceedings in Executive session of the Senate upon consideration of the British Extradition Treaty were made public to-day. The vote upon ratification taken on Feb. 1 was as follows:

YEAS—*Blackburn, Cockrell, Faulkner, Frye, Georgia, Hampton, Howley, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Pasco, Payne, Ransom, Sawyer, Sherman, Wathall*—15.

NAYS—Allison, Bate, Blair, Bowen, Call, Chace, Chandler, Coke, Cullum, Davis, Dawes, Edmunds, *Eustis*, Evarts, Farwell, *Gorman*, Hale, Hiscock, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.), Manderson, Mitchell, *Morgan*, Puddock, Platt, Plumb, *Pugh, Reagan*, Riddleberger, *Saulsbury*, Stewart, Stockbridge, Taller, *Turpie, Vest, Voorhees*, Wilson (Iowa), *Wilson* (Md.)—38.

The following were paired:

AYES—*Gray*, Morrill, *Vance, Damet, Butler, Colquitt*.

NAYS—Spooner, *Harris*, Palmer, Quay, Cameron and *Gibson*.

*Republicans in Roman, Democrats in Italics.*

*PATENTED IN FRANCE.*

**The Device of Barbed Wire an Old One—The U. S. Patents Void.**

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—It has been discovered here that the control of the barbed wire patents is not vested in any American firm or corporation because the device of barbed wire was patented in France to Louis Janin April 19, 1865. The law of this country declared by the United States Supreme Court is that "a foreign patent for the same thing, or a description of the thing in a foreign publication, is as effectual to void a patent as if the patentee had seen the prior invention, notice to him not being important." The claims of certain persons for royalty under the Glidden and other barbed wire patents are therefore void, and all the money paid to them by barbed wire manufacturers is believed to be subject to recovery.

**Ambitious City Notes.**

HAMILTON, Feb. 13.—Robert Wilson, a respectable-looking young man, was tried before Police Magistr