The balance wheel in your watch, if a fine one, vibrates 5 times by the second, or 300 times per minute, or 18,000 times per hour, or 432,000 times per day, or 157,680,000 times per year. The sequel to this will be given in this space on Thursday.
E. BEETON, High Grade Watch Specialist, opp. the Postoffice.

The Toronto World.

ASK YOUR BOOKSELLER TO-DAY
For The Ladies' Gallery, by Justin McCarthy and Mrs. Campbell Praed, 40c.; The Match of the Season, by Mrs. Alexander Fraser, 30c.; Long Odds, by Capt. Hawley Smart, 30c.; The Man Hunter, by Dick Donovan, 30c.; Englishman of the Rue Cain, 30c., all published in the Red Letter Series of Select Fiction.

TENTH YEAR. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1889. PRICE ONE CENT.

TOPICS FROM THE CAPITAL.

POSTMASTER PATTESON'S SALARY TO BE INCREASED.

A Number of New Bills Introduced in the House—Proposed Amendment to the Law of Conspiracy—The Senate Resumes Debate on Hon. John Macdonald's Motion.

OTTAWA, March 11.—In the House this afternoon half a dozen bills saw the light for the first time. Four of them are Government measures. The Postmaster-General sent up a bill to amend the Civil Service Act. It has for its object provisions that the salary of the clerk of the board of civil service examiners shall not exceed $700 per annum and that each examiner shall not be paid more than $400. This is a considerable reduction in the stipends of these gentlemen. The bill also provides that postoffice inspectors may be exempt from the provisions of the Civil Service Act, also in the postal service that the annual salaries of railway mail clerks shall be the same for night as for day work, and that each railway clerk may be paid a mileage rate of ½ cent for day and 1 cent for night work. The salary of the postmaster at Toronto, the bill further provides, shall be increased from $3000 to $4000 and of Ottawa from $2400 to $2600. The Montreal postmaster receives $4000. The condition of Postmaster Patteson's increase is that the annual receipts of his office exceed $250,000. That in the inland revenue service the annual salaries of accountants shall range from $600 to $1400 and of special excisemen who are chief officers in charge of distilleries from $1400 to $1600.

Mr. Mulock, evidently anticipating that Mr. F. D. Barwick was to be appointed to the inspectorship of the Toronto division in place of Mr. M. Sweatnam, who is to be pensioned, it is said, to the chief inspectorship at Ottawa, asked why the postal inspectors were to be exempt from the operations of the Civil Service Act. "Is it," he enquired, "because the Government wish to appoint some particular man who could not qualify because of age or other reasons?"

The Postmaster-General: "Not so far as I am aware. The inspectors in the inland revenue and other departments are exempt from the Civil Service Act, and I believe that the postal inspectors were omitted by the simple insertion of a semicolon, instead of a comma, in the printing of the act."

Sir John Thompson sent up his bill to amend the Canadian Copyright Act. The bill is in line with the recommendations of the Canadian Copyright Association and provides that a foreign author must publish or republish his works in Canada within three months after their appearance and have them copyrighted. In default of this the Government can grant a license to Canadian houses to publish such works on the payment of 10 per cent. royalty to the authors.

The Conspiracy Law.

Dr. Wilson of Elgin introduced a bill of considerable importance to members of trades unions. It is an amendment to the act respecting threats and intimidation (Chap. 173, R.S.C.). Sub-section 2 of section 23 of said act reads:

No prosecution shall be maintainable against any person for conspiracy to do any act or to cause any act to be done for the purposes of a trade combination, unless such act is an offence punishable by statute.

The Doctor proposes to amend that section thus:

No prosecution shall be maintainable against any person for conspiracy in refusing to work with or for any employer or workman, or for doing any act or causing any act to be done for the purpose of a trade combination, unless such act is an offence punishable by statute.

Dr. Wilson's bill is an outgrowth of the late trouble in Bricklayers' Union No. 1, three of whose members were convicted of conspiracy in the Court of Sessions at Hamilton and the conviction was afterwards held to be good in an elaborate decision given last month at Osgoode Hall by Chief Justice Armour. The act of conspiracy consisted in the union passing a resolution that none of its members should work with a "scab" named Buscombe, who was superintending certain corporation work for Contractor Piggot under the City Engineer. Buscombe was deprived of his means of livelihood by the action of the union and three of the members of No. 1 were convicted of conspiracy and heavily fined. The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench subsequently holding the conviction to be good. The Doctor proposes to do away with the conspiracy clause under similar circumstances. His amendment proposes that if a trades union passes a resolution refusing to work with objectionable men or employers, and if the members act on such resolution, they may not be prosecuted for conspiracy.

Hon. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has not been in his place in the House since his high-strung reply to Sir Richard Cartwright last Thursday night, being confined to his bed with a severe cold. In the absence of the young minister Sir John Thompson introduced a bill providing that the matter of towage in the harbor of Montreal, instead of being obligatory on the Commissioners, would be optional under the supervision of the Government.

A Big Question Paper.

There was a big question paper to-day. In answer to Mr. Mulock, the Minister of the Interior said the total amount of Northwest land scrip of all kinds outstanding was about $700,000. Mr. Carling told Sir Richard Cartwright that between July 1, 1888, and Feb. 1, 1889, $70,286 had been expended for all purposes on the experimental farm just outside this city. Mr. Dewdney informed Mr. Edgar that in future elections in the Northwest Territories would be by ballot.

Mr. McDonald of Nova Scotia had a lengthy question on the paper respecting the continued absence from duty of Mr. Justice James of the Supreme Court of that province. The Minister of Justice read a number of telegrams from the judge in question to the effect that he was a confirmed invalid and that he was doing what official duties his physicians would permit at his private residence at Dartmouth. Sir John Thompson also announced that he understood there was a remonstrance from the bar of Halifax against Mr. Justice James' absence and thus congesting judicial business in Nova Scotia.

It is said Mr. Justice James' condition is so serious that he may never be able to perform his full duties any more as judge of the Equity Court, and that he will be superannuated.

Mr. Barron, the fiery little Liberal Orangeman who defeated big Hector Cameron in the County of Victoria, is growing impatient to get into the Jesuit fight. He has a motion on the paper, which is away down low, for all the papers in connection with the allowance of the Jesuits bill, and he asked the Government if it would not bring down these papers before Col. O'Brien's vote of censure for allowance of said bill was reached. Mr. Barron pointed out that the House in the possession of these papers could deal more intelligently with Col. O'Brien's motion. Mr. Laurier said ditto. Sir John Macdonald was not in the Chamber when the request was made and Sir Hector Langevin said he would lay the matter before the Cabinet. Col. O'Brien's motion will no doubt cause an interesting debate on this matter, which is now so violently agitating Western Ontario.

Mr. Charlton's resolution providing that the House of Commons should not sit after midnight was quietly dropped after a friendly talk across the floor between the leader of the Government and Mr. Laurier. Sir John Macdonald pointed out that while very late sessions were undesirable yet he did not think it was wise to pass such a dangerous resolution. "At my age," said Sir John, "I would sooner be in my bed at midnight than in my place in the House."

It is believed that arrangements are to be arrived at between the leaders to abolish prayer-o'-day sessions except when important questions are before the House.

Railways and Grog.

Nearly all of the balance of the sitting of the House was monopolized by the Nova Scotia members discussing railway matters in their province. The Nova Scotians, like many other people, suffer from "a long felt want," viz, a missing link in their railway system and they want it filled up. The missing link is from Digby to Annapolis, a distance of 18 miles. Nova Scotia sends men to Parliament who can talk and they made the fur fly for several hours. Banker Kenny of Halifax in a vigorous speech on another alleged species of Nova Scotia's railway grievances said the Canadian Pacific Railway had broken its sacred agreement in connection with the "short line" to the seaboard.

The House had a lively talk for an hour over the permit system in the Northwest Territories. From remarks dropped by some of the members from the rolling prairies it would seem that permit or no permit there is plenty of 4 per cent. grog and even 40 rod in the territories.

The House adjourned at 12.25.

IN THE RED CHAMBER.

Debate Resumed on Hon. John Macdonald's Extension of Trade Motion.

OTTAWA, March 11.—The Senate this afternoon discussed Mr. Girard's notice of motion to have brought down all the papers and answers in the possession of the Government in reference to the questions sent to the officers of the Hudson Bay Company missionaries, Arctic explorers and others by the committee appointed by the Senate last session to inquire as to the value of that part of the Dominion lying north of the Saskatchewan watershed, east of the Rocky Mountains and west of Hudson Bay, comprising the great Mackenzie's basin, in view of completing the said report.

Mr. Abbott said that the answer to the questions were now in the possession of the House. He suggested that they should be laid on the table of the House to be dealt with as they might think proper, and when this is done the members can see this and decide upon the best mode of disposing of those papers, and with this reply Mr. Girard withdrew his motion.

Debate was resumed on Hon. John Macdonald's motion calling the attention of the House to the present condition of the trade of the country, imports and export, in connection with the proposal of the Government to open up extended commercial relations with Australia, South America and the West Indies.

Mr. Hawthorne said that we already had a trade from the Maritime Provinces with Bermuda and the West Indies for many years, and on the whole it has been a self-supporting trade.

Senator Drummond criticised Senator Macdonald's speech, especially the nature of the anticipation which Senator Macdonald formed from the statistics of exports and imports. He pointed out that the volume of trade is the correct exponent of the real progress of the country and not the declared value. He instanced manufactures of cotton. Instead of importing the manufactured article why not import raw material and work it up in our own mills, paying our own people to do so? He also instanced sugar, which was imported refined in 1878 and previous years and is now imported raw. In 1887 we imported 297,000,000 pounds of sugar costing $5,500,000. In 1888 we imported 224,000 pounds, costing $5,750,000. The first year the sugar was manufactured and the second year it was raw. We were working up the raw material and adding value to it ourselves instead of paying outsiders for doing the work. In 1874 the total coal sold by the Nova Scotia mines was 750,000 tons, in 1887 the total production was over 1,500,000 tons. The export of coal had dropped from 195,000 tons in 1874 to 80,000 in 1887. Judged by exports the coal industry was in a bad state, judged by the sales the industry was in a prosperous condition. Why? Because though exports had decreased the internal consumption had vastly increased. The trade with the West Indies and Brazil, which had decreased under the policy of the Government between 1874 and 1878, had increased largely under the present policy.

Exterminating the "Lunge."

OTTAWA, March 11.—Mr. Smith of Ontario has received advices that the toothsome maskinonge is disappearing from Lake Scugog at the rate of nearly two tons per day by the indiscriminate use of mare nets. He laid the matter to-day before Major Tilton, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, to ascertain if this wholesale depletion of the "Lunge" cannot be checked.

A TRAGEDY IN LAMBTON.

Miss Sarah Marshall Killed by a Jealous Young Man.

WATFORD, March 11.—A fearful tragedy occurred last evening after the services in the Methodist Church on the second line of Warwick North, Miss Sarah Marshall had just come out from the Church, accompanied by a friend, when Albert Wilson came up and asked if she would come with him. She answered, "Not to-night." He then drew a revolver, saying, "Take that," and fired, the bullet striking her in the forehead and killing her instantly. He immediately made off, and set fire to a straw stack adjoining a barn near by, so as to draw attention away from his tracks. Numbers of people have been out in all directions, but have failed to trace him.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.

The Michigan Central Lays Off About 90 Employes.

ST. THOMAS, March 11.—An order has been issued to reduce expenses 10 per cent. in all departments of the Michigan Central Railway and is being enforced on this division. The services of 50 section men have been dispensed with and 30 or 40 men in the car shops have been laid off. A number of operators have been laid off, and in many cases the agents are obliged to perform the duties.

Dancing and Card Playing.

MONCTON, March 11.—Attendants at the Moncton Baptist Church have been allowed the privilege of mailing questions during the week to be answered by the pastor. Rev. Mr. Hinson spoke last night in answer to questions as to whether it was right for church members to dance and play cards, or to frequent places where such amusements were carried on. He condemned both amusements and said it was absolutely wrong for members of any church to dance or play cards or to attend places where those things are, as it was a great hindrance to the influence of the church. The tendency to-day was, to see how near hell we could get and yet reach heaven.

Burglary at Port Hope.

PORT HOPE, March 11.—Early Sunday morning the grocery of Andrew Throop was broken into and about $30 worth of goods taken, consisting of tobacco, cigars and candy. An entrance was made in the rear of the shop. No arrests have yet been made, but suspicion strongly points to some parties who are under the surveillance of the police.

A Petty U. S. Customs Fee Abolished.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Treasury Department has directed a discontinuance of the practice at Burlington, Vt., and other ports of exacting a fee of 20 cents for a certificate of copies of invoices transmitted under the provisions of article 73 of the general regulations with triplicate copy of transportation entries.

Diphtheria in Cardwell.

CAMILLA, March 11.—Diphtheria has been very bad in the neighborhood of Mono Centre and Relessey. There have been over 35 cases in the past three months. The Mono Centre school has been closed for two months. Quite a number of deaths have occurred.

Sudden Death at Rothesay.

ROTHESAY, March 11.—Mrs. Thomas Mitchell, while attending the Presbyterian tea meeting in this place this evening, appeared in her usual health. Suddenly she fell down apparently in a fit and expired a few minutes after.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE

IS THE WAY SOME M.L.A.'S WANT IT TAUGHT IN ONTARIO.

Mr. Craig's Motion Again Under Discussion at the Local House—It Has Created Quite a Furore—The Mayor Takes a Hand—The Motion Passed.

The discussion on Mr. Craig's motion respecting the teaching of French in the schools of Ontario occupied the time and attention of the M.L.A.'s yesterday. A number of bills passed their second and third readings, and another contribution was made to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Awrey, in resuming the debate upon Mr. Craig's motion regarding the teaching of French in public schools, regretted that so dangerous an element as this should have been introduced into our politics. Mr. Meredith had asserted that he expected to derive no political capital from the position he had taken, but perhaps he had utilized this as a last chance to bring his party into place and power. In the past 16 years he had been sitting in the chamber, and if there be a wrong, if it was a wrong that the French and German schools should be treated with consideration, then Mr. Meredith had been culpably negligent of his duty in the past. Mr. Awrey proceeded to demonstrate how the French and English grammars in the public schools in question were being superseded by the English grammar. Continuing, Mr. Awrey said: "The member from South Durham made a charge the other day that the catechism was used as one of the text books in the school of L'Orignal. I had doubts then and I believe that honorable gentlemen on this side of the House had doubts as to whether the information he had received was correct. I therefore took the trouble to find out if it was correct and I hold in my hands a telegram from the chairman of the school board of L'Orignal which reads:

Catechism used twice a week, fifteen minutes each time, not as text book, simply religious instruction, under regulations. [Applause.]

Mr. Awrey did not wish that the Local Legislature should put itself on record as wishing to compel the French or German speaking people of this Province to forget their native language. Notwithstanding Mr. Meredith's protest against French Catholic aggression, so far as Ontario was concerned, he (Mr. Awrey) had too much faith in the Anglo-Saxon race to fear such aggression. The aggression of 120,000 French-Canadians against two million Anglo-Saxons in Ontario.

The Mayor is Eloquent.

Mr. E. F. Clarke followed Mr. Awrey. The direction, the control and the regulation of educational matters he believed to be the most important duty and the most sacred trust committed by the people to those who represented them. He would place himself on record against and protest against any change or innovation that might impair the usefulness or mar the efficiency of these educational institutions. He had not the privilege of attending school on this side of the Atlantic, and was therefore perhaps not as thoroughly acquainted with the curriculum and methods of instruction as were those Canadian-born; but he trusted that the ability would not make him less anxious for the prosperity and efficiency of our public schools.

He regretted exceedingly that all the children of Ontario of all creeds and of all nationalities were not educated at the same schools. The system under which our children are being educated did not in his judgment afford the best possible means of encouraging that harmony so essential to the progress of our institutions and so necessary to the welfare of our country. Reference had been made to the school system of our neighbors to the south and their liberality in permitting the teaching of a foreign language in these schools. But the instruction generally imparted in those schools was under special circumstances and was imparted as a special subject. He believed that one of the prime factors in the prosperity of the institutions to the south was the determination of the people of the United States that the language of their schools should be the English language and that the children attending those schools should be taught and educated in the English language. Another reason was that they had refused to grant money to aid or endow sectarian schools.

In this province we have not only public schools attended by Catholic and Protestant children, but we have also Separate schools attended only by children of our Roman Catholic subjects. If the children of one creed in this province were to be separated from the children of another creed opportunities for forming lasting friendships were not permitted. He was aware that this Legislature was not responsible for the existence of separate schools. They were accorded our Roman Catholic citizens prior to Confederation and had been accorded them again under the British North America Act. He had no desire to deprive our Roman Catholic subjects of that privilege, but he affirmed that it would be better for them if the separate schools were done away with, better if the children of both creeds were admitted to the same schools. He hoped that the Catholics would unite in making our schools worthy to be called public schools in the highest acceptance of the term. But this Legislature was responsible and would be so held if it permitted any further encroachment upon the present system.

This is a British Canadian Province, it was at any rate an English speaking Province and 19-20ths of the people desired that it should so continue. We should cordially welcome within our borders those who spoke a foreign language, but we had a right to expect that they should become Ontarians, and that they should not continue to be a distinct or separate people, but that they should assist us in working out the destiny in store for this Province.

He Heard no Complaint.

Mr. Balfour, as a representative of a constituency partly English partly French, said he had heard no word of complaint. He therefore thought it ill-became gentlemen on the floor of the House to bring up a question of which they had no practical knowledge. He wanted to know how French children could be instructed without the medium of the French language. In Essex, children learn only the French language in their homes and their parents send them to school to learn English. But how could they learn English without a thorough knowledge of their own tongue? Such a thing would not be expected of an English child learning French.

The French children in the county of which he was speaking were all acquiring a knowledge of English. Mr. Balfour regretted that the only member on the Opposition side who had any experience of a French-Canadian constituency was absent from his place. He believed there was a good deal more of politics behind the attack than any desire to make this an English-speaking province. He hoped that the French-Canadians who were going southward to the United States would rather come to Ontario and we should be glad to welcome them.

Mr. H. E. Clarke said he learned for the first time that there are schools not only in Russell and Prescott, but also in Essex and Simcoe, and perhaps some other northern counties where French was and is now taught to the exclusion of English. The Hon. Mr. Ross had misrepresented the gentlemen of the Opposition when he charged them with making an attack upon the French-Canadian race. If there were any attack it was rather upon the hon. gentleman's administration.

Mr. Clarke asked: "Have we a number of our common schools run by the Separate School party? There was no getting over the fact that the Protestants support the public schools. But," asked he, "do we not permit the existence of the Catholic Separate Schools, which none will deny were detrimental to the public school system?" When further encroachments were made they should not be tolerated.

Mr. Murray next took part in the discussion and referred to a charge made from the pulpit that the Roman Catholic Church was assisting French Catholics in Quebec to purchase farms owned by Protestants, and also that the church aided French Catholics to settle and purchase lands in Renfrew. "I will give," said Mr. Murray, "$100 to the person who can prove that any Frenchman was assisted with money or means to buy a piece of property in the County of Renfrew."

Mr. Davis continued the debate, which was adjourned at 6 p.m.

The Evening Session.

In the evening the mover, Mr. Craig, continued the discussion. Mr. Hess followed and gave his views from a German standpoint. In this Province he believed that a larger German than French element existed. Though a German by birth he was a British subject and the Frenchman who came to Ontario would have to be a British subject also. "I am," he said, "surprised that the French are preferred before us. Are they better looking than we are? Are they much nicer than we are?" [Laughter.]

Mr. Pacaud following made his first speech this session.

The Commissioner of Public Works was next on his feet. He gave various reasons to show that this question had not been brought up on a previous occasion by gentlemen opposite on account of political reasons.

They made their motion at a time when in the judgment of any man who knew anything about the political affairs of this country, it was intended to reap some political profit from it. It should be one of the greatest boasts of the country that within her borders her children learned not only English but French and German also.

The discussion was continued by Mr. French and Mr. Smith (East York). The motion was at length passed and the House adjourned at 11 p.m.

On Wednesday next Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) will introduce a bill to amend the Liquor License Act.

THE MIGHTY "SHE."

A Fine Production at the Grand—"Queen's Evidence" the Play at the Toronto.

Who has not read Rider Haggard's famous novel "She," and who, having read it, would not eagerly desire to see this remarkable romance presented on the stage? It is safe to say that the vast majority of the many who sat in the Grand Opera House last night had read the book, and that they were pleased with Gillette's authorized dramatization of "She" was quite evident. The chief incidents in this weird strange story, the wreck of the Arab dhow and safe landing of the white explorers, the hot pot dance in the Amahaggers' cave, the wonderful underground palace of the omniscient "She," the terrible chasm scene and the final and horrible destruction of "She" in the Fire of Life, were all most vividly presented with gorgeous scenery, costumes, or lack of them, and wonderful effects, particularly of fire. Probably no grander piece of stage setting has been on the Grand's stage this season than the palace in the Land of the Fire of Life in the fourth. Nor was it merely a spectacular show. The original music by Furst, including many weird choruses and solos excellently sung, made it akin to opera. The part of "She" was played by Miss Tulia Evans, whose beauty, voice and acting made her quite competent to fill the role. Mr. Leslie Morgan as Leo, the hero, had not as much to do and say as would be expected, he filled the part admirably and looked it to perfection. The humor of the play fell to Mr. Maurice Pike as Job, the nervous English servant, and to Mr. Charles Bowser as Martin Brown, a cool-headed, typical American drummer, just introduced into the dramatization. "She" should draw big houses this week. Matinee to-morrow.

"Queen's Evidence."

Well filled was the Toronto Opera House last night when the drama, "Queen's Evidence," was produced by a company which, considering that this is but the second week on the road, presented this play, abounding in sentiment, comedy, and striking scenes and situations, in a manner most creditable. Although not out of the ordinary run of plays of its class, "Queen's Evidence" contains some startling scenes, notably "the water lock." Messrs. A. C. Delwyn, Thos. F. McCabe, Fred. Jerome, J. S. Hale, Miss Mary Mills as the heroine and Miss Cecile Pauline were the most noticeable in the cast. Matinees to-day and tomorrow.

The Great Coquelin Next Week.

M. Coquelin, the remarkable French actor, who has not only won the greatest fame as a comedian and a member of the Theatre Francaise, but who has in London and New York and in Canada and South America, been praised and hailed as one of the greatest dramatic artists now living, will make his first appearance in Toronto at the Grand Opera House next Monday, supported by a company which, according to the New York Times, "is the best organization of foreign actors ever brought to America." M. Coquelin will present the classic comedies of Molière and Beaumarchais, the engagement is for only three nights, and there can be little doubt that at least the cultured portion of the Toronto public will take advantage of the rare performances given by one of the first artists in the world. On Monday M. Coquelin and Co. will appear in "Le Joli Fait Pour," and "Les Precieuses Ridicules." Tuesday, "La Marriage de Figaro."

Wednesday, "Grimoire" and "Tartuffe." Prices, $2, $1.50, $1, 50c., according to location.

Torrington's Orchestra.

This popular concert organization has been actively preparing for the next appearance, the second of the season's series, which will take place on Thursday, April 11th, in the Pavilion Music Hall. A prominent feature on the program will be Bethoven's C minor piano concerto, played by the Leipzig orchestra with selection of orchestral music is being prepared including the Fest March from Wagner's "Tannhauser," and the overture to "Martiana."

There will also be produced Mr. W. O. Forsyth's beautiful "Romance" for the orchestra, first produced by the Leipzig orchestra with great success. The vocalists who will take part will be some of the best local stars.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Miss Williams, the principal of Morse-street school, fell in King-street and broke her arm.

The Sisters of St. John the Divine (Anglican) moved into their new quarters in Major-street Saturday.

Kent Lodge S.O.E. had three initiations and six propositions last night. Alonzo Watkins presided.

The ambulance yesterday removed 10 patients from the Convalescent Home to the Hospital.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned a true bill against E. R. Bigger and Charles Jones, charged with assaulting Frank J. Madden.

A largely attended and successful meeting was held last night in the new Methodist Church, Ernest-avenue, north of Bloor-street.

Rev. Joseph Cook will shortly visit this city to lecture once more. This announcement will be a source of satisfaction to hundreds of his admirers.

Rugby Lodge, No. 80 S.O.E. met last night in Victoria Hall. W.V.P. Bro. Purkoss presided. Three initiations were made and five propositions received.

A.O. Andrews & Co. will hold a very extensive sale of valuable furniture at James Stewart's warehouse, corner Yonge and Gould, early in April. See our advertising columns.

Undertaker McCabe last night prepared the remains of the unfortunate man George Kirk, who was killed on Saturday at the Greenwood-crossing, for transmission to his parents at Napanee.

An Esplanade watchman made a strange discovery last night near the foot of Lorne-street and near to some boathouses. In a heap he found a lot of feminine apparel saturated with blood.

Rumor saith that when annexation is consummated, School Trustees Johnston and Laxton who were elected by acclamation this year, will be sent to represent St. Alban's Ward on the City Board.

The Bishop of Niagara will preach his fourth annual sermon to the Guild of Willing Workers of St. Luke's Church to-morrow evening at 8 p.m., in St. Luke's, corner of St. Joseph and St. Vincent-streets.

The Jesuits Bill was debated last evening by the Young People's Association of the Central Methodist Church. Messrs. Simpson and Higgins supported the affirmative that the bill should be disallowed, while Messrs. Porter and Hill endeavored to show the justice of the bill. After a sharp debate the question was decided in the affirmative.

Rev. T. W. Jeffery has withdrawn the suit for $1000 which was pending against Mr. C. R. Shannon as representing the trustees. The latter will pay over the amount without litigation, and both sides will adjust their claims amicably. Rev. Mr. Jeffery has removed to the parsonage of the Queen-street Church in Grange-avenue.

The death is announced at the residence of her son, Richard L. Denison, 32 Lakeview-avenue, in the 71st year of her age, of the widow of Col. Richard L. Denison, and aunt of Lieut.-Col. George T. Denison, Police Magistrate, and Lieut.-Col. Fred. G. Denison, M. P. The deceased, who was a daughter of Mr. Hepburn of Chippewa, was married in 1837, and survived her husband 11 years. Seven sons and two daughters cherish her memory and mourn their loss. The funeral will take place this afternoon from her late residence.

HE IS SICK OF THE CONTRACT.

The Don Improvement Looms Up Again—Contractor Macdonald Willing to Step Out.

The Don question caused quite a blaze of excitement at the Board of Works meeting yesterday morning. The matter came up at the tail end of business, but the discussion proved beyond doubt one of the most racy in the history of the board. Those who took prominent parts in the debate were Chairman Carlyle, Ald. Fleming, Baxter, City Engineers Sproatt and Cunningham, and Mr. Macdonald, the contractor. The fight came up in the shape of an application by the Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Sproatt, for instructions in the matter of a dispute he had with Mr. Macdonald over the removal of certain sections of the old bank in the neighborhood of the Gerrard-street bridge. He recommended that the work be at once proceeded with at 30 cents per yard, and, failing the acceptance of this by the contractor, that the city proceed with the work itself and charge the difference at this figure to the contractor.

Ald. Fleming's Inquiring Turn of Mind.

Ald. Fleming was anxious to find out whether 30c per yard was the price contracted for in the contract with Mr. Macdonald, and the board was astonished to learn in reply that the figure was originally 18c. On obtaining this information it point blank refused to consider the engineer's recommendation. Correspondence between that officer and Mr. Macdonald was read, in which the latter used some pretty straight language. He charged the Works Department with negligence and inefficiency and plainly intimated that he was not going to be used as a cat's paw for the city.

The Contractor has His Say.

Contractor Macdonald was asked to state his view of the matter in dispute. He reiterated his charge against the department, and offered to give up the contract if the city would settle with him there and then. As matters were both he and the city were losing their reputations. As for the earth excavation he was willing to do the work at the contract price, 18c. per yard in the summer, but if the Board wanted it done right away he must have 40c. on account of the earth being frozen. Even then he was losing 20 cents a yard, as it was impossible to do the work with a profit at less than 60 cents. He made the application in order to save law proceedings, but he would not go below 40 cents for anyone. He blamed Assistant City Engineer Cunningham for the present trouble, and again offered to withdraw from the work if the city would pay him for the work already done under contract. He knew that the excavation was necessary, but it could have been done long ago in favorable weather, if the department had not hindered it by its delay. His last proposition, which he claimed was provided for by the terms of the contract, was to let the work be done by day labor, and allow him 15 per cent. on the total cost for plant and superintendence.

The Board Was Non-Committal.

The board refused to commit itself to anything, leaving the matter in the hands of the City Engineer and City Solicitor to decide. It was very evident that a spirit hostile to Mr. Sproatt pervaded the meeting. It would not say yes or nay to his recommendation, intimating in unequivocal terms that he would be held strictly responsible in case of any more mistakes. His assistant, Mr. Cunningham, made a vain attempt to pin the Board down to some admission that would lift the responsibility off his and his superior's shoulders, but all the chairman's efforts were obdurate and left the difficult problem in the hands of Mr. Sproatt and Mr. Bigger.

PRISONERS AND TRAMPS.

How Best to Deal With These Members of Society.

The usual Conference of Associated City Charities was held yesterday afternoon, Professor Goldwin Smith in the chair. There were present: Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Harvie, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, ex-Ald. Steiner, John Baillie, Malcolm Gibbs, ex-Ald. Harvie, J. E. Pell, Mr. Keith and Mr. Swan.

Secretary J. E. Pell moved:

That respectful petitions be presented to the Ontario Government and the City Council, praying that the jail may no longer be used as an asylum for the insane, or as a refuge for the aged, infirm and destitute; but that only those convicted of or charged with criminal offenses may be committed thereto; and at the same time that facilities may be provided for the proper classification of prisoners.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Malcolm Gibbs and after discussion carried.

It was further resolved to have a deputation interview the Ontario Government in connection with the Prisoners' Aid Association with respect to the desired changes, the following to compose the deputation: Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Harvie, Mrs. Sydere, Mrs. Morrison, Rev. A. J. Broughall, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Messrs. Keith, Steiner, Pell, Baillie, Swan and Gibbs.

The House of Industry report showed that the daily average number of casuals during the week ending March 9 was 93. This is a decrease of 35 from that of the previous week. The diminution has been brought about by the enforcement of the bathing and fumigating arrangements. There were 66 persons who refused to work during the past week and 33 new cases were sheltered. Of this number 12 belonged to the city, 17 to the country and 4 to the United States. Twenty were of the laboring class, two were stonecutters, and one each of the following: Clerk, coachmaker, stonemason, baker, fuller, gardener, biscuit-maker, sailor, bricklayer, teamster, engineer. The nationalities represented were: 13 English, 6 Scotch, 6 Irish, 5 Canadians and 3 Americans. Many others applied, but on being informed that they would have to be put through the mill, i. e., have a bath, they left in disgust. One gentleman who was treated to a clipping of his facial adornments considered himself badly used and said he would not have had his beard cut for $2.

PARKDALE TOWN COUNCIL.

Special Meeting to Consider Some Matters of Importance.

A special meeting of the Council of the Town of Parkdale was held last evening with all Councillors in their places except Councillors Dodds and Tait. One of the questions brought up was the old vexatious one of breach of bylaw preferred against Hugh McMath for constructing a building not in accordance with the fire bylaw. It was decided to drop the case and pay costs.

On recommendation of the fire and gas committee it was ordered that $1425 be expended in the purchase of a hook and ladder truck "of the finest make in America. Alex. Smith was recommended to the position of fireman at a salary of $450 per annum, and R. G. Wright as permanent policeman at a salary of $9 per week. Notices of bylaw to make these appointments were duly given.

Reeve Lemux gave notice of a block-paving bylaw. Deputy-Reeve Goodman gave notice that he would introduce a bylay regarding salaries of officials. Coun. Threlkeld gave notice of motion to increase salaries of all corporation servants to the same as those of occupants of similar offices in the City Council.

They're "On the Rock" During Lent.

"Have some ale, sir?" said a waiter to a gentleman in a Leader-lane restaurant.

"No, not till after Lent!"

The latest fad is swearing off during Lent and there are scores of young men, and older ones too, in Toronto who took the resolve on Shrove Tuesday and are keeping to it, firmly determined to stay "on the rock" till the Easter lilies bloom. They all say they like it and feel ever so much better.

The Lenten self-denial of intoxicants promises to be much more successful than the New Year's swear-off.

Notice.

The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company is paying claims daily for accidents received in the various vocations of life. Whether traveling or at home accidents will happen. Do not go another day without a policy in the above company. Cost but $5 per $1000. Head office, 83 King-street west.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD.

A BETTER FEELING PREVAILS ON THE PARIS BOURSE.

The Ameer of Afghanistan Says He Has No Designs Against Russia — Sir Julian Pauncefote's Appointment as Minister at Washington Approved by the Queen.

PARIS, March 11.—Societe des Metaux shares at 4 p.m. were quoted at 110 francs, Comptoir d'Escompte 370 and Rio Tintos 318 francs 75c.

The bourse closed firmer and extensive purchases are reported to have been made by leading banks. At 5 o'clock Comptoir d'Escompte shares were quoted at 400f. Bears were buying, fearing a heavy reaction. It is persistently reported that the Comptoir d'Escompte will be reconstructed.

The Chamber of Deputies has authorized the Government to prosecute Senator Naquet and Deputies Laguerre, Turquet and Laisant, leaders of the Patriotic League, on the ground that the league had been converted into a secret society having, besides its public statutes, secret arrangements by which the league by sending telegrams could mobilize its members for opposing any measure the authorities decided upon and also for sending copies of the League's manifesto concerning the Atchinoff expedition to Generals Ignatieff and Tchernaieff and the mayor of Moscow, who are declared to be the leading repaesentatives of the league in Russia.

London Stock Market Firmer.

LONDON, March 11.—The stock market closed firmer in sympathy with the better prices on continental bourses.

Afghanistan and Russia.

LONDON, March 11.—The Ameer of Afghanistan denies that he has any designs against Russia. He declares that his enemies, wishing to embroil England, Afghanistan and Russia, originated the report.

The Times' Sacrifice.

LONDON, March 11.—Mr. Macdonald, the manager of The Times, has been made the scapegoat of that newspaper's fiasco. His resignation was accepted Saturday night.

Sir Julian's Appointment.

LONDON, March 11.—The Queen has approved the appointment of Sir Julian Pauncefote as British Minister to the United States.

The Cashmere Conspiracy.

CALCUTTA, March 11.—An official inquiry has been ordered into the charges that the Maharajah of Cashmere was implicated in a conspiracy to poison the British Resident and in other treasonable practices. The Maharajah is an imbecile and is wholly in the power of his ministers.

SEVEN ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.

Death Was Not For—That Disconsolate Colored Girl.

ATLANTA, March 11.—Sallie Solomon, a mulatto girl, made seven attempts at suicide to-day. She learned that a man with whom she had been living had died in Birmingham and she made an effort to raise money and go and bury him. She could not do this and became desperate. She made a break for a well, going head foremost into the opening, which was too small, and neighbors caught her.

Half an hour later she tied a rope around her neck, tied the other end over a beam, kicked a chair from under her and when found she was unconscious, but she resuscitated. She made three other attempts to drown herself in the well, failing each time. Once more she tried to hang herself, but a policeman saved her. Then a dozen neighbors were placed as a watch over her. While they were all in the room, she grabbed a lamp from the mantel piece, broke it over her own head and then jumped headlong into an open fireplace. She was pulled out before any serious damage was done and was locked up.

The Interstate Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued an order which says that all advances and reductions in joint rates, fares and charges shown upon joint tariffs established by common carriers shall be made public. Every advance or reduction shall be plainly printed in large type, two copies of which shall be posted in two public and conspicuous places in every depot, station or office of such carrier where passengers or freight are received for transportation, in such form that they can be conveniently inspected by the public. Such schedules shall be posted ten days prior to the taking effect of any advance and three days prior to the taking effect of any reduction in rates. The railways in the trunk line association have been notified to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington on March 16 for the purpose of showing what their export rates are, and how made and in what manner they are published.

They Will be Formidable.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Unless unforeseen obstacles are encountered within a few months after the beginning of the next fiscal year contracts will have been let for constructing new war vessels which will increase the tonnage of the navy by nearly 15,000 tons. Although the majority of the new vessels will be small compared with the monster ironclads of Europe, they will embody the latest approved ideas and from their high speed and heavy armament will be formidable vessels of war.

Millionaire Williamson's Wealth.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The will of I. V. Williamson, the dead millionaire, was admitted to probate to day. The estate amounts to between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000, exclusive of $2,250,000 for the mechanical school. The entire estate is taxable for collateral inheritance and will yield the state between $400,000 and $500,000. The cost of settling up the property will not fall short of $750,000.

The Weavers' Strike.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 11.—Three thousand weavers assembled in mass meeting in the park this morning. Reports to the executive committee of the union showed that the weavers in every print cloth mill in the city had quit work and that the strike was general. The agent of the Pocasset mill here offered to compromise with the strikers.

Very Invigorating—Adams' Tutti Frutti.

The Ghost of Riel.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 11.—In the Executive session of the Senate to-day a message from the President, transmitting correspondence in reponse to a Senate resolution, in regard to the execution of Louis Riel by Canadian authorities, and who claimed to be an American citizen, was laid before the