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EIGHTH YEAR — TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1887. — PRICE ONE CENT

HOT THREATS OF DIRE WAR

THE FISHERIES BILL BEFORE THE U.S. SENATE.

Fiery Senators Pour Out Their Hatred of England and Pronounce for War, but Senator Vest Cools Them by Reference to England's Power.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Senate took up the Fisheries Bill to-day. Mr. Frye (Me.) suggested to Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) that the words "also if thought proper" should be omitted before the words authorizing the President to deny the entry of fish from Canada, because that language seemed to suggest that prohibition would be the last resort of the President, while in his (Frye's) judgment it will be the first resort, and probably the only one under the present circumstances. Mr. Edmunds consented to having the words struck out, and they were eliminated.

Mr. Ingalls (Kan.) thought these fishery difficulties must be ultimately settled either by negotiation or by war. This measure was distinctly one of retaliation. It was an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a fish for a fish, an insult for an insult, a wrong for a wrong. He thought it important, before the Senate was called upon to vote, that the Committee on Foreign Relations should advise the Senate whether this measure was intended to be pacific or hostile, whether it was in effect an irritation to negotiate or practically a declaration of war. There was a feeling of invitation, the real party interested being Great Britain and not Canada, which was at any moment, if the present attitude was continued, liable to lead to discontent which might ripen into exasperation and this into open hostilities. It was, therefore, of very great importance that at the outset the Senate should understand whether the bill was intended as a pacific or a hostile measure. It appeared to him that the reporting of a measure which authorized the President to enter simply on a process of retaliation was hardly consistent with the gravity of the situation. It was a dangerous course to authorize the President to continue in the same line of conduct and policy, with the inevitable result, either of final negotiation for the purpose of settling these questions, or else of going to war in defence of rights under the treaty of 1818. He thought it would be better, more in accordance with the dignity of the subject and with the morality which ought to prevail among nations as among men to declare the conviction of the Senate that the relations between the Powers are such as to require negotiations, and that there should be an authority not to issue letters of marque and reprisal, but to select a commission to consider the subject and if possible to reach some basis of an understanding between Great Britain, Canada and the United States in regard to the fisheries.

Mr. Frye said that Mr. Ingalls seemed to forget that Canada was playing the same role now which she had played twice before. She played it but for one purpose, and that was to secure negotiations for reciprocal treaties, and then reciprocal treaties had turned out to the disadvantage of the United States and to the advantage of Canada. If the President of the United States were to-morrow to take advantage of this bill, which would authorize him to close American ports against Canadian fish, that, he believed, would end all trouble between the United States and Canada. Canada would stop her outrages.

Mr. Frye proceeded to particularize many of the outrages to which American fishing vessels had been subjected in Canadian waters. The British Government knew the utter inhumanity of these cases and knew that the outrages had been committed in violation of law, as well as of good neighborhood.

Mr. Vest (Mo.) inquired of Mr. Frye whether in the case of the hauling down of the American flag on the Mary Grimes the Government of Great Britain endorsed the action of Capt. Quigley, and whether, on the contrary, that Government had not expressly disavowed the act and apologized for it.

Mr. Frye quoted from a recent statute passed by the Dominion Government in still further hostility to American fishermen, and said that that legislation had been approved by the British Government. The hope, therefore, that Great Britain would do what was fair and just was destroyed, and it might have been known that that would have been the result.

What the Committee on Foreign Relations sought was that the President of the United States should be empowered to close American ports against any fisherman, or all fishermen, against any merchant vessel or all merchant vessels. The Queen of Great Britain had to-day the power to close her ports against any of the products of the whole world if she saw fit, he saw no objection to entrusting that power to the President. He believed the President would only have to take advantage of this bill and issue his proclamation that no fish, fresh or salt, or canned or smoked, the product of Canadian fisheries, shall be landed in any port of the United States, and not another outrage by this British colony would be heard of. But if these outrages were to continue and were to result in a reciprocity treaty (as had been the case before) that treaty would again be abrogated and the outrages would be again renewed. This law, he said, had power in it. He believed that the President had at heart the honor and dignity of the great republic over which he presided. He believed that the President was in favor of protecting the rights of every American citizen. Aye, more, he believed that he was an honest man and that if this law were passed the power which it would put into his hands would be used for the protection of American rights.

Mr. Ingalls said that he had desired to ascertain, if possible, the purpose and intention of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the proposed legislation. He understood from the statement of the Senator from Maine (Mr. Frye), speaking for the committee, as he (Mr. Ingalls) supposed he did, that if this bill became a law it was a declaration to Great Britain that she would continue these practices at her peril, and that if they were persisted in they must be enforced by war.

Mr. Edmunds: That does not necessarily follow.

Mr. Ingalls said the Senator from Vermont had stated sotto voce that that did not follow at all. The statements of facts made by the Senator from Maine constituted a casus belli under the law of nations. The continuance of amicable intercourse under such circumstances would be impossible. He had, therefore, desired to know whether the purpose of the bill was to invite diplomacy or to announce to Great Britain that such proceedings had been carried to the extremity and limit of peaceable solution. The voice was the voice of Canada, but the hand was the hand of Great Britain.

Mr. Edmunds asked Mr. Ingalls whether he meant to say that any act which the people of the United States might consider a violation of a treaty was necessarily a casus belli.

Mr. Ingalls: I meant to say that declared and avowed and continued violations of treaty obligations, or of international law are a casus belli.

Mr. Edmunds: Any intentional violation of a treaty may be considered by the wronged party a cause for war, if the nation that is wronged chooses to resort to that "last reason of kings;" but every violation of the principle of good neighborhood is not a casus belli. According to the practice of all nations that do not wish to shed blood, such violations would be the reason for reciprocal retaliatory measures intended to bring the offending party to a sense of the inconvenience of such conduct. But it does not necessarily follow that every breach of treaty is to be followed by war.

Mr. Ingalls: How about a continuous, deliberate wilful violation of the treaty?

Mr. Edmunds: That is a different thing.

Mr. Ingalls: That is the case.

Mr. Hoar (Mass.) supposed the seizure of the vessel of one nation (without right) by the vessel of another nation was as clear a casus belli as could be supposed. The wrong which Canada had done did not consist chiefly in a scramble for the right of fishing. It consisted of an attempt on the part of Canada to compel the United States to repeal certain laws of a wholly domestic character.

Mr. Ingalls: That purpose does not anywhere appear.

Mr. Hoar: That purpose is manifestly disclosed by the recitals of the report of the committee.

Mr. Ingalls: I should like to know from the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) what is the purpose of this bill. If its purpose is to apply the lex talionis, that does not mean anything. This thing has got to be settled by treaty or war.

Mr. Hoar: It can be settled by stopping those outrages.

Mr. Ingalls: But the trouble is liable to break out again. It has got to be settled (so far as this bill is concerned) either by diplomacy or by blood. Does the Senator from Vermont mean this bill to settle the trouble by negotiations or by a fight?

Mr. Edmunds: By neither.

Mr. Ingalls: Then you do not want to settle it at all.

Mr. Edmunds: That is the jump of my friend out of the frying pan into the sea. So far as settling it by negotiation is concerned the treaty of 1818 is just as clear as it can be. The treaty says how American fishermen are to be treated in Canadian waters they are to be allowed shelter, to be allowed to get certain supplies, but not to be allowed to catch fish. That is just as clear as human language can make it. Those regulations which the Canadian authorities have made are not, in the way they have been administered, a fair execution of the treaty, but are plainly outside of it. That may be a casus belli if the United States chooses to consider it such. The question here is not a question of war, but is a question of countervailing regulations which all nations have resorted to long before war and which usually never come to war.

Mr. Ingalls: The senator from Vermont states that the question in controversy between the two countries is merely the interpretation of the construction of the treaty of 1818.

Mr. Edmunds: No, I do not say that.

Mr. Ingalls: I understood the Senator to say that. England had always been a ruffian, a coward and a bully among the nations of the earth; insolent to the weak, tyrannical to the feeble and cringing and obsequious to the strong. Her history for centuries has been a record of crimes against the human race. In Ireland, in Scotland, in Wales, against the Roman Catholics, against the Boers of South Africa, against the Hindoos and the Chinese—wherever there has been a feeble, a weak, a helpless nation, Great Britain has been there for the purpose of rapacity and plunder and conquest. England bears no good will to this country. When I say that Great Britain is not friendly to this country I mean that the ruling classes are unfriendly to this country. Her course has been always one of wrong, insolence and outrage. If I read this transaction aright there is no purpose on the part of Great Britain to secure a peaceful solution, a peaceful interpretation of the doubtful provisions of the treaty of 1818. She desires to render it impossible for free, friendly reciprocal relations (political and otherwise) to exist between Canada and the United States. Therefore, I was glad to hear from Mr. Frye that so far as he is concerned it is to be a declaration to Great Britain (recognizing her agency and her power in the matter) that she will persist further at her peril.

Mr. Hoar thought no further argument was necessary to convince the minds of the majority of the Senators of the expediency of the measure. He understood that the annoyances and grievances to which American fishermen were subjected was an attempt by a foreign country, by hostile interference, to enforce upon us a change in our laws of a purely domestic nature. He characterized these annoyances as most emphatic and flagrant acts of hostility.

Mr. Morgan (La.) said there was no war in this measure. There was peace in it and nothing else. But if the troubles were allowed to go on there would be war in them and war beyond control of Congress. The first blood that would be shed in controversy of this kind on the Canadian coast would be the tocsin of war.

Mr. Evarts (N.Y.) argued in support of a bill which he said, was not in the nature of a menace, or tending at all in that direction. It was the duty of Congress, he said, to take the subject away from local disturbance, irritation and resentment. So far from the bill tending to war or tending to umbrage, it was intended to have a contrary effect. It was an immediate announcement to the people that they only had to trust their government to its personal resentment, but to the Government of the United States, and when the opening summer should bring about the recurrence of the fishing season and of fishing dangers, the question would be removed from that theatre of collision and (if not concluded) it would be under the control of both Governments in deliberate consideration of what should be done in order to have stability of intercourse and in order to give stability to the peace and dignity of the two great nations—the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Vest recognized the unanimity of sentiment that would prevail should forcible measures become necessary, but deprecated the talk of war with England. "Whatever else may be said about England or her people," he said, "they have in their veins the same blood, as regards conquest and oppression, that runs in our own veins, and when it comes to a question of right or English honor, I am not afraid to say, in spite of any impression in this country against England, no people that have ever lived in history will go further and suffer more to defend their rights or their national honor. We are their children, and when we speak of this spirit upon our own part, let us recognize the fact that it comes from a fountain still in existence, and that has not run dry." The power contained in the bill was the most extraordinary declaration of war known in civilized nations, and the bill itself contained most extraordinary expressions, the meaning of which he did not pretend to understand. Still he would vote for the bill because it contained a provision that the President should have discretionary power in the matter. It was well enough to talk in a rhetorical style about war with Great Britain; when they came to the matter of military resources there were some things which had better be said in secret session.

Mr. Gorman (Md.) thought the bill should prohibit Canadian cars and engines from passing through this country.

Mr. Riddleberger (Va.) opposed the bill because it was in the nature of a treaty with Great Britain. He wanted no treaty.

Mr. Vest's amendment for the appointment of a commission to take testimony in regard to losses and injuries inflicted upon American fishermen was lost: Yeas 17, nays 27.

The bill was then passed: Yeas 46, nays 1 (Riddleberger).

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE.

The Opening Yesterday—Chas. E. Pooley Elected Speaker.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., Jan. 24.—The Provincial Legislature opened at Victoria to-day. Charles E. Pooley was elected Speaker. The speech contained nothing very important. Bills for the better protection of provincial timber lands and relating to imprisonment for debt will be brought up during the session.

Threatened Strike of Scotch Miners.

GLASGOW, Jan. 24.—The Scotch coal miners to-day resolved, that if the demanded increase of six pence per day in the wages of the men is not granted all the coal miners in Scotland should strike at the end of the week.

The Glenbeigh Tenants Acquitted.

DUBLIN, Jan. 24.—The magistrates before whom the Glenbeigh tenants were tried acquitted the prisoners. To-night the hillsides for miles around were ablaze with bonfires in honor of the event.

Devilish Cruelty.

DUBLIN, Jan. 24.—Forty bullocks, valued at $3500, have been deprived of their tails by unknown persons on the Marquis of Waterford's Curraghmore estate.

—Steel wire door mats will not wear out. They require no shaking as they clean themselves. They do not fill with dirt and dust; all dust falls through and can be readily swept up. 136

CABLE NOTES.

The Abyssinians have captured Harrar, defeating the Ameer.

An order prohibiting the exportation of horses is daily expected in Austria.

The Russian authorities in Odessa have ordered the discharge of all Jews employed there.

Mr. Gladstone will contribute to the Nineteenth Century for February an article on Ireland.

There was a semi-panic on the London stock market yesterday owing to the unfavorable aspect of the political situation.

The steamer Prussia, from Boston to Glasgow, landed at Greenock the crew of the British steamer Nettuno, abandoned at sea.

Turkey has recalled the Governor of Crete owing to the opposition of the people to his administration, and has appointed Anthopulus Effendi, a more popular man, to replace him.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

The British steamship Cranbrook, from Newport, England, for Philadelphia, Nov. 30, has been given up as lost.

During last week eighteen cases of smallpox were reported in New York and one death. Smallpox and diphtheria are on the increase. Six cases of smallpox were reported Saturday.

Steel wire Mats are now in use in all our principal churches, schools, banks and public buildings. Offices and factory, 6 Wellington west. 136

MINISTER AND MOULDER.

THE HAMILTON REFORM CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT.

Blackstock Against Blake—A Settlement With Secretary of State Chapleau—Returning Officers in Toronto—General Campaign Notes.

HAMILTON, Jan. 24.—Rev. Dr. Burns of the Wesleyan Ladies' College, and Fred. Walters, moulder, and the nominee of the Labor party, were nominated as candidates by the Liberals here to-night. The Labor party have endorsed Dr. Burns.

The Nominee of the Young Conservatives.

The Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Association last night nominated their past president, Mr. J. A. Worrell, as a fit and proper person to contest one of the city constituencies in the party interest. Mr. Worrell declined the honor, but the association would not have it, and appointed a committee to urge him to accept.

The Toronto Conventions.

The Conservatives have arranged the dates of their three conventions as follows: West Toronto, to-morrow evening, St. Andrew's Hall; Centre Toronto, Thursday evening, Temperance Hall; East Toronto, Friday evening, St. Lawrence Hall.

An Amicable Settlement With Chapleau.

OTTAWA, Jan. 24.—It is understood that an amicable settlement of the differences existing between Hon. Mr. Chapleau and his colleagues has been reached. The honorable gentleman for the first time in a week transacted departmental business in his office to-day, and was present at the Cabinet sitting this afternoon. His friends predict for him a brilliant and successful stumping tour of Quebec, provided his health holds out. It is reported that he will receive a more important portfolio after the elections.

Blackstock Against Blake.

BOWMANVILLE, Jan. 24.—The Liberal Conservative Convention for West Durham met here to-day and nominated G. T. Blackstock of Toronto to contest the riding.

To Run Against Hugo Kranz.

ELMIRA, Jan. 24.—At the Reform Convention held here to-day J. E. Bowman of Waterloo was unanimously nominated to contest the North Riding of Waterloo.

Toronto's Returning Officers.

J. S. Williams, printer, is the returning officer for East Toronto; Huson W. M. Murray, barrister, for West Toronto; and R. L. Fraser, barrister, for Centre Toronto.

Campaign Pointers.

Mr. Ives, the late Conservative representative of Richmond and Wolfe, will be a candidate again. He will be opposed by Mr. Hartdate again. He will be opposed by Mr. Hartman, who has been Mayor of Richmond for several years.

The planks in the platform of the Independent candidates now in the field for the representation of Manitoba constituencies are opposition to disallowance, construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway, and the adoption of an immigration policy best calculated to secure the settlement of vacant lands.

The Reform Association of East Middlesex has elected these officers: President, A. J. B. McDonald; First Vice-President, William H. Scatchard; Second Vice-President, Jas. Anderson; Treasurer, John Wheaton; Secretary, John Macpherson; Vice-Presidents, Westminster, J. T. Coughlin; London West, J. Campbell; London township, Geo. Douglass; Missouri, Robert Garner; Dorchester, John Bell; South Dorchester, John Wilson; London East, Dr. Gardiner.

It is understood that Hon. J. J. C. Abbott will not seek re-election to Parliament.

At a meeting of delegates from the District of Saskatchewan to nominate a candidate for the Commons in the Conservative interest, Dr. H. MacDowall, merchant of Prince Albert, was chosen by acclamation. This makes two Conservatives in the field, MacDowall and Malloy, but it is expected that the latter will drop out before nomination day, leaving the contest between MacDowall and Hon. David Laird.

B. M. Britton, Q.C., Kingston, has been selected by the Liberal convention in Addington to contest that constituency.

The Westmoreland, N.B., Liberals have nominated H. R. Emmerson of Dorchester as their candidate to run against Mr. Josiah Wood, who defeated the late Sir Albert Smith.

The Conservatives have made a nomination of three candidates for the city and county of St. John, N.B., the choice falling upon C. A. Everett and E. McLeod for the county, and Dr. Barker for the city.

Conservative advices from Antigonish county state that Hon. Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice, is a more popular candidate than ever and will receive a majority of over 600. Mr. Thompson starts for Nova Scotia on Thursday.

The Conservative Association of West Northumberland has elected R. R. Pringle, President, and A. J. Hewson and C. Munson Secretaries. Mr. Guillett, the retiring representative, was nominated to run again.

Riot in a Belgian Theatre.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24.—A riot occurred in the theatre at Ghent during the progress of a Flemish play representing the French republican occupation of Belgium in an unfavorable light. At a prearranged signal a body of workingmen and Socialists in the audience began to hoot the actors. This resulted in a fight between the workingmen and Socialists, and the tradesmen and middle class people present. The "Marseillaise" was sung, and for a time the theatre was a scene of the greatest disorder. The police were summoned and quelled the disturbance. Many arrests were made.

Wreck of a Fall River Boat.

BARNEGATE, N.J., Jan. 24.—The steamer Aries, from Fall River for Philadelphia, stranded about six miles north of Barnegate inlet during the storm this morning. The crew, consisting of twenty men, were saved by the life saving crews.

Carpet Makers on Strike.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Twenty-five hundred employes of Higgins' Carpet Factory quit work to-day because of the discharge of certain fellow-workers.

Burned to Death.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 24.—The residence of H. L. Ross at Fern City, sixteen miles north of here, was destroyed by fire this afternoon, and his four children were burned to death.

Preparing for Battle.

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.—The Andaris are preparing to attack the forces of the Ameer of Afghanistan in the spring and have sent a messenger to Persia to ask Ayoub Khan to join them or send them a leader.

Improvements at the Island.

From the Evening Globe, Jan. 24.

Mr. T. G. Blackstock, the legal representative of Mr. George Gooderham, was spoken to this morning regarding the proposed Island improvements in case his client should become possessed of the ferry system. "Well, it's just this way. You know yourself that the present ferry boat owners have made nothing out of it. Now, to make money, you must attract people over there. How to do this is a question. I propose that we should establish baseball and lacrosse grounds on the Island. We will, in all probability, get possession of lots at present under water, and raise them up. This will give us space for amusements. Mr. Gooderham simply wishes the scheme to pay expenses for the present, that's all."

Auction Sale in Jarvis-street.

Messrs. W. W. Farley & Co. advertise to-day that they have received instructions from Mr. Dodwell Browne of 349 Jarvis-street to sell by public auction, on Friday next, the whole of his elegant household furniture, without the slightest reserve, as the above gentleman is leaving for New Zealand. The sale commences at 11 o'clock.

—Strathern's for toboggans.
Strathern's for houseturnishings.
Strathern's for everything.
Strathern's, 179 Yonge-street.

STUDENT MISSIONARIES.

Annual Meeting of Wycliffe College Students' Mission Society.

All the windows in Wycliffe College were brilliantly lit up last night, and its students were bustling about in their college gowns showing visitors to seats in the spacious library. The occasion was the annual public meeting of the Students' Missionary Society, and the friends of the college turned out so heartily as to make the young men wonder where they were going to procure seats. The society congratulated itself on having for Chairman Canon Dumoulin, who promised to visit the college oftener in the future. On the platform were the Bishop of Huron and Dr. Daniel Wilson.

Mr. F. J. Lynch read a short, pithy paper on "Mission Work in Japan." He showed the progress made during the successive years since 1859, when the first missionary was all-wed to enter that country, until last year there was 12,000 professing Christians. He believed that Japan was the keystone of China—the land of the rising sun—and thought that greater effort should be made to Christianize it.

Rev. J. Gough Brick, a missionary laboring among the Indians of the Peace River District in the Northwest Territory, related some of his experiences. Owing to the disappearance of rabbits, and the scarcity and uncertainty of larger game, such as moose and bear, he is compelled first of all to teach the Indians how to sow and raise wheat and potatoes, so as to keep them from starvation. When he spoke to them about religion they always accepted what he said without objection, but not with science. He understook once to convince an Indian by means of a turnip that the earth was round. The Indian shook his head, took up a kettle of water, and tilting it up, showed the missionary how the water ran out, thus signifying his belief that if the earth was round the water would run out of the lakes and rivers. Then the missionary pointed out the stars to the Indian and told him that if a shot from a gun could reach the stars it would take 100 years for it to do so. The Indian looked dubious, and then remarked, "How do you know?" After this had been explained, he enquired if anyone had ever been there, and before he got through he had the poor missionary at his wit's end.

Mr. Arthur Wright followed with a thoughtful paper on the missionary outlook in the home field.

Bishop Baldwin then addressed the students on their preparation for engaging in the Master's work. He urged them in the deepest earnestness to thoroughly consecrate themselves and to seek the personal death of their own will power so that the glory of God might shine in them. Mission work he believed to be the highest work on earth to which a man could engage. An encouraging fact for Christians was the statement of a traveler that in all his travels through heathen countries he had never seen a heathen temple in course of erection; they were all things of the past.

HAMILTON MATTERS.

A Family Quarrel—A Waterfall on the Mountain—Suit for Damages.

HAMILTON, Jan. 24.—George Manders was charged at the Police Court this morning with having assaulted his wife. Mrs. Manders said that she had been separated from her husband for some time, he paying her $3 a week to maintain her and two children. On Saturday he went to her house drunk and commenced to break her windows. The accused was fined $2 and costs.

The sewer near the Mountain View House became choked yesterday with rubbish, and the water flowed in a great stream over the brow of the mountain, near the top of the James-street steps. Laborers were kept at work all day directing the water into the sewers by way of the street grates. Several cellars were flooded, but otherwise little damage was done.

Mary Foley reported to the police that a male child about three weeks old was left on the doorstep of 42 Catharine-street south Sunday night. It appears that the lady of the house went down to the hospital and adopted the child, but did not want her husband to know about it.

M. Malone, on behalf of James McGrath, issued a writ of summons on Saturday against Detective McKenzie, Sergeant Vanatter and Constable Hawkins. The plaintiff claims $5000 damages for false arrest.

The Ministerial Association met to-day and among other business passed a resolution demanding a reduction in the number of saloon, hotel and tavern licenses in the city.

Rev. Sam Jones will not visit the city until the latter part of next month.

THE COAL HANDLERS' STRIKE.

The Strikers Will Not Permit the Carrying of Coal to New York.

JERSEY CITY, N.J., Jan. 24.—The striking coal handlers in Jersey City and Hoboken resorted to new tactics this morning to obstruct the moving of coal. A large number of strikers were assembled at Hoboken ferry and threatened a number of car men moving coal to New York with violence, and several of the car men were so frightened that they returned with their loaded carts to the yards. The retail dealers communicated with police headquarters, and men were at once detailed to protect the car men. Most of the coal was intended for private consumption. The strikers declared they would not allow any coal to be moved to New York. At Hoboken ferry two loads of coal were dumped in the presence of the police without interference. The Lackawanna Company this morning worked six piers. At Weehawken the Pennsylvania Coal Company started in for the first time since the strike by working 200 men brought from New York. At Bergen Point the situation is unchanged.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

It is proposed to banquet A. B. Ingram, M.P.P., at St. Thomas next week.

The little boy named Kinsella, who fell down an elevator at Woodstock recently, is dead.

A society for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals will shortly be formed in Hamilton.

Timothy Gleeson, for over a quarter of a century a leading merchant in Sarnia, died at that place on Sunday.

John R. Campbell of the Essex House, Windsor, has been as far as Cincinnati in quest of his erring wife, who eloped a few weeks ago, but found no trace of her.

Engineer Fisher and his fireman, S. Schooley, were severely burned and scalded on Saturday near Wyndham, on the M.C.R., by a fine plug blowing out of the engine.

The dead body of a child was found in Victoria Park, London, on Sunday morning. From appearances it is believed the body had lain there for about two weeks.

The other day a son of D. A. Lawson of St. Peter's, P.E.I., pulled a lamp off a table. The lamp exploded and the lad's clothing catching fire he was burned to death.

In the Ottawa-street Methodist Church, Montreal, on Sunday morning, Mr. J. Foulkes, an old member of the congregation, fell back dead while joining in the singing of a hymn.

A London man named Moore, living in Graystreet, went on a spree some days ago, and on Friday was taken to the Hospital in an unconscious condition. His recovery is doubtful.

Upwards of fourteen years ago a Port Dover man named Fawell had a horse stolen from him and taken to the United States. The other day he received $150 from New York by way of conscience money.

Joseph Jackson, a well-known character among the farmers of East Oxford, fell down stairs at the house of Alexander Davidson, Oxford Centre, on Thursday and died on Saturday from the effects.

Mr. John Farley of St. Thomas, solicitor for George D. Glennie of Delaware, has entered an action against Dennis Daly, contractor, London, to recover $1000 damages for breach of contract for cutting timber.

Lady Tilley is going to have constructed an hospital at Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick. Her Ladyship has applied for the plans of the John H. Stratford Hospital at Brantford, correct tracings of which are being made for her.

Steel wire mats are the greatest thing in the way of a mat ever devised. Made from galvanized steel wire with Japanned iron frame. 61

THE TRAMP OF ARMED MEN

CAN BE HEARD UPON ALL SIDES THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

Austria Continuing Her Preparations for War—In the Event of Mobilization She Will be Able to Put Nearly a Million Men in the Field.

VIENNA, Jan. 24.—Although the Bulgarian situation has improved, the military preparations of the Austro-Hungarian Government continue unabated. In the event of the mobilization three great armies will be formed, each corps having no less than 250,000 men. Commanders for these corps have already been designated. It is believed these gigantic preparations have been undertaken less from fear of war with Russia concerning Bulgaria than with a view to the contingency of war between France and Germany, which would cause additional Eastern complications.

Another Plot Against Bulgaria.

SOFIA, Jan. 24.—The Roumanian Government has informed the authorities at Sofia of the discovery of a plot, with its centre at Tlivnitza, to excite the people to revolt and to try to surprise Sofia. Two of the leaders, Capt. Wicaeff and Capt. Gutjeff, have been arrested at Giurgevo. Two others escaped across the Danube, entering Bulgaria disguised.

A Million of Men for the Army.

VIENNA, Jan. 24.—It is estimated that the Landsturm will supply a million additional men to the army. A regulation appended to the decree relative to the Landsturm directs that if the men are summoned before their uniforms are ready they must wear yellow and black armbands bearing the number of the regiment to which they belong. Each man must provide himself with a metal case in which to keep the papers by which he may be identified. Men wearing their own clothes shall be allowed ten kreuzers daily. These instructions to the Landsturm are regarded as indications of an early campaign, and cause disquiet.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Boulanger Will Explain His Alleged Bellicose Views Towards Germany.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A London despatch states that at a meeting of the French cabinet on Saturday Gen. Boulanger declared that he fully believed that an important section of the Chamber of Deputies wanted to get rid of him, and that he would take an early opportunity to explain matters in the tribune and once for all put an end to the misunderstandings which prevail as to his bellicose intentions towards Germany. Gen. Boulanger appears determined to carry out his idea that the Minister of War should be a permanent official and not subject to change with every succeeding cabinet.

War Not Imminent.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Liberte says that Premier Goblet privately told several deputies to day that the report that war was imminent was false. The Journal Des Debats publishes a Berlin despatch saying the present relations between France and Germany are excellent.

Another Speech by Bismarck.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Prince Bismarck, speaking in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day, referred to his recent conflict with the Reichstag and its rejection of the Septennate Bill. He contended that the different Federal Governments of Germany had by the constitution transferred an essential portion of their rights to the Emperor. The Emperor was not in a position to relinquish any of these rights to the Reichstag, especially to such a body as that lately dissolved. It was impossible to permit the Reichstag to interfere with the ordering of the military affairs of the empire. The dissolving of the Reichstag was an indisputable necessity in order to obtain a sounder state of things. In taking that step they had acted in perfect good faith, once more appealing to the people's love of their fatherland and their fidelity to the constitution.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The Whole Issue Likely to Come Before the Courts.

DUBLIN, Jan. 24.—The Treasurer of the Loughres branch of the Irish National League and five other members of the organisation have been served with writs summoning the surrender of the moneys placed in their hands as trustees, under the plan of campaign, by the tenants on the Clanricarde estates in County Galway. A writ has been served upon John Dillon to recover from him the amount of his recognizances already pledged in the Government actions against him for agitation in favor of the plan of campaign, the ground being alleged the continuance of the agitation. Mr. Dillon will resist the writ, and thus the whole issue will become one to be tried before a jury.

In the Police Court.

Before Col. Denison yesterday Ed. O'Brien and Dan. Thompson, small boys, were sentenced to three and ten days in jail for sneak thieving. Jas. Henderson, on a charge of stealing $72 from Thos. Hartley, a bartender, was acquitted. Henderson was also acquitted on a second and very insignificant case. Mary Mitchell's excuse for stealing seven lbs. of pork at St. Lawrence Market was that she was hungry and without money; she was sent to jail for thirty days to get fed up. Thos. Davidson stolen a castor from Gray's restaurant and got seven days. Alfred Burrows, a cockney, was fed by a kind-hearted family and then robbed two of its guests. He will spend sixty days in jail. A number of other cases were adjourned.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Mr. W. E. Dobson, of cigar fame, is ill, but his doctor expects to bring him round soon.

A. O. Andrews & Co. will sell the furniture, milk wagons and plant at the premises of Mr. Hinton, 254 Bathurst-street, to-morrow.

Early yesterday morning a light of glass was broken in Joseph Large's secondhand store, 276 King-street east, and $50 worth of old watches stolen.

The trial of the coal conspiracy case will commence at 10 o'clock this morning before Chief Justice Cameron. His Lordship will also sentence those prisoners who were convicted at this session of the Assizes.

A meeting of citizens has been called for this evening at Shaftesbury Hall. The object of the meeting, as printed in the advertisements, "is for the purpose of organizing and arranging a program setting forth the grievances of the Ontario militia during the coming campaign." All ex-volunteers are particularly requested to attend.

Editor World: Permit me to draw the attention of those who might remedy the evil to a picture on the fence, east side of Yonge-street, near Bismarck-avenue, which has been for months a disgrace to the city of Toronto and an insult to every pure woman obliged to pass it.
W. W.

President Cheeseman of the Toronto Dairymen's Association yesterday morning told Mayor Howland that the members of his association were arranging it so that Sunday milk deliveries would be abolished as far as possible. In the winter, when the milk will keep, they will serve their customers on Saturday evening, and in summer before 11 o'clock Sunday.

Thomas Beach lost a $100 bill on Saturday, which he accounts for by giving it to George C. Campbell, a barber of 909 King-street east, in payment for a shave that morning, under the impression that it was a five-dollar bill, for which he received change. Campbell was arrested and will come up for trial to-day. He claims the bill was a five-dollar one.

A joint meeting of the committees appointed to consider the coupe drivers' Sunday work grievance was held yesterday afternoon in Shaftesbury Hall. A report was read from the sub-committee, dealing with the result of their interview with the Police Commissioners, and the committee was authorized to take such action as may be advisable to enforce the law.

Mr. C. J. Arthur, of Ruse's Temple of Music, lectured last night in the Richmond-street Methodist Church under the auspices of the Y.P.C.W.A. of the church on the Battle of Chickamauga. This famous engagement was fought on Sept. 19 and 20, 1863, and was one of the most fiercely contested and far-reaching in its effect of the 2261 engagements of the American civil war. The speaker's narrative of a little soldier boy's death was pathetic. An active participant in that battle, his description of it was realistic and interesting.

ALD. HUNTER'S NEW COMMITTEE.

The Wants of the Waterworks Department —Suggestions From the Superintendent.

The new Waterworks Committee met yesterday afternoon. There were present Chairman Hunter, Ald. Boustead, Hill, Rogers, Ingham, St. Leger, Carlyle (St. An.), Johnston, Ritchie, Swait, Gillespie. City Solicitor McWilliams wrote that Mr. John Doran's claim for examining the new steel boilers was "much larger than it should be," and the matter was referred to the Chairman, the Superintendent and the Mayor. Treevan, Blachford & Co., contractors for supplying the new aqueduct and iron pipe across the Bay, wrote saying they could not consent to allow their contract to stand over for six months for execution, because of economic reasons. Superintendent Hamilton remarked that there was a possibility of getting along without the new pipe. The matter was not further discussed.

Ald. Ritchie suggested that the position of inspectors and turnkeys be combined and a practical plumber be appointed as chief inspector for sanitary purposes. Mr. Ritchie will bring the matter up again.

Superintendent Hamilton, in his report, referred to several important matters. He recommended that the cartage of the department should be done by themselves, instead of hiring outsiders. Chairman Hunter said the city could do this work $1500 per year cheaper than hiring it out. The subject will be further discussed at the next meeting. The Superintendent again reported in favor of a general repair shop and storehouse, centrally located, where all necessary work for the department could be performed and all stores kept. He says the present system of repairs is vexatious and expensive. These subjects will also receive further consideration.

The Superintendent was authorized in accordance with his own recommendation, to call for tenders for duplicate parts of the engines and pumps as follows: No. 3 engine, steel spur wheels and pinions; No. 2 engine, 2 low pressure piston rods and steaves, 2 valve rods, 2 pump piston rods and heads, 4 trunk joints, No. 2 air pumps; No. 1 engine, 2 low pressure piston rods and steaves, 2 valve rods, 2 pump piston rods and heads.

On the salary bylaw Superintendent Hamilton reported:

I would again call the attention of the committee to the manifest unfairness in having some men on the salary list and others on the weekly pay sheet doing the same kind of work. The men on the salary list are paid for all holidays, sickness, etc., and get two weeks holidays each year. The men on the weekly pay sheet are only paid for the time they actually work. This, I think, should be rectified and my own opinion is that only the heads of the different departments should be on the salary list the others should be on the weekly pay sheet and more directly under control.

This recommendation was referred to a sub-committee.

This recommendation about the receiving branch of the department was also referred to a sub-committee:

The receivers have not balanced their daily cash book and the street ledgers owing to errors in posting, and as they will be away for some time, I would advise the appointment of a temporary accountant to make a detail examination and check of these books and report differences to this committee. In reference to the change about to be made in placing the receivers under the Treasurer, I beg to say that I have always, since my appointment, returned to the Treasurer each day the bank deposit receipts of the money received, the same practice before my appointment. I also made two reports last year on Jan. 2, and again on June 14, 1886, in reference to certain changes in this department. The sub-committee considered the question and reported to the whole committee, but they again deferred the matter so that nothing definite was done. I would therefore suggest this matter be taken up at once and put into proper shape.

The committee decided to make a tour of the department's different works on Friday, leaving the City Hall at 2 p.m.

SUFFOCATED BY UNKNOWN HANDS.

An Infant's Mysterious Death in a York-street Yard.

Coroner Duncan held an inquest last night in the Police Court room upon the body of the infant found on Wednesday morning, Jan. 12, in a yard of the house No. 125 York-street. The inquiry failed to elicit any further clue as to the identity of the supposed mother, whose rental of a room at 119 York-street on the night previous to the discovery of the body, and her subsequent sudden disappearance the next day, have been fully dealt with in The World. The witnesses examined were Miss Jenny Jennings of 119 York-street, Mrs. Ellen Pendergrass of 125, Fanny Wells of 123, who found the body, Policeman Stewart and Detective Brown. The latter stated that he had made inquiries for the unknown mother, but so far his efforts had been unsuccessful. Dr. Richard Nivets of Jarvis-street gave the result of the post mortem, which he conducted, showing that death was caused by suffocation. The jury brought in a verdict that death was caused in this way by parties unknown.

A Young Women's Christian Association.

A social meeting whose stated object was to organize a Young Women's Christian Association was held last night in Richmond Hall. Mrs. J. C. Gilmour, the President of the Women's Christian Association, under whose auspices the meeting was held, presided. Vigorous addresses were delivered by Mrs. John Harvie, H