THE TORONTO RUBBER CO.
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G. S. OZOWSKI, JR.

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LAURIER AND SIR JOHN

HAVE IT OUT ON OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

A Lively Debate Listened to by a Full House and Gallery—The Opposition's Surprise Resolution—Sir John Does Not Think Harrison Favors Non-Intercourse—He is Ready For Fuller Trade Relations When the Yankees Ask For Them.

That in view of the rejection by the Senate of the United States of the Washington Treaty of 1888, and the unfortunate and regrettable differences existing between Canada and the United States on the Fishery question, this House is of opinion that steps should be taken at an early day by the Government of Canada for a satisfactory adjustment of such differences and the securing of unrestricted freedom in the trade relations of the two countries, and that in any negotiations entered upon for such purposes Canada should be directly represented by some one nominated by its Government; that in the meantime, and to prevent such negotiations being unfavorably entered upon and to afford evidence of the anxious desire of Canada to promote good feeling and remove all possible subjects of controversy, this House is of opinion that the modus vivendi proposed on behalf of the British Government to the Government of the United States with respect to the fisheries should be continued in operation during the coming fishing season.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—Sir Richard's hen flew off her nest this afternoon with a great flutter of wings. This is the motion that the Opposition offered in amendment to go into supply. It was generally understood that Sir Richard Cartwright was to move the amendment, and much surprise was manifested when Mr. Laurier took his place. This is the motion about which there has been so much mystery for the past few days. No notice was given to the Government of its contents before it was thrown out by Mr. Laurier last evening that it affected the fisheries, that was all and nothing more. The motion elicited a stirring debate and put the leader of the Government and the leader of the Opposition on their mettle in a manner that has not been seen in the House up to date this session. Mr. Laurier looked pale and fatigued after his recent attack of lumbago, and Sir Richard Cartwright evidently was the more able physically to undertake the lead off in the jacket time which had been laid out for the Government and his followers. That why Sir Richard was not put up, since it was understood that it was his resolution, is not quite clear. Perhaps he carries unpleasant recollections of the sad fate of his treaty resolution of a couple of weeks ago.

The Old Man answered Mr. Laurier in a 40 minutes' speech, and it is agreed by all that he has never been heard to better advantage for many years than he was this afternoon. There was a very large assemblage of ladies in the galleries during the afternoon and to-night. It was the largest turnout of the session. Lady Stanley was in the Speaker's gallery in the afternoon, and when the Premier had finished his speech he went up to the seat where Her Excellency sat and was congratulated upon his effort. Lady Macdonald, Madame Laurier and Mrs. Tupper were also in the gallery during the debate.

Mr. Laurier in offering his amendment not to go into supply spoke for about an hour on the alleged unfavorable position in which Canada now stood because the fishery treaty of 1888 had not been ratified. He attacked the policy of the Government at length and said that it was vacillating, hesitating, halting policy that had been adopted by Sir John Macdonald that was to blame for the present strained relations which he declared existed between the two countries. By this policy of vacillation and uncertainty the people of Canada were face to face with a non-intercourse measure on the part of the U.S. Sir Charles Tupper a year ago had warned the House of the position of the country in this respect and that year has passed away without anything being done towards putting an end to this terrible uncertainty. When Mr. Davies the other day asked the Government whether the modus vivendi was to be continued and fishing licenses granted for the coming season they were told by the Minister of Marine that the Government had that matter under consideration. That was all the satisfaction the House or the country could get about this matter. Mr. Laurier then went into a review of the efforts and results of the reciprocal trade relations that had ever existed between the United States and Canada and he claimed that the golden era of this country was the twelve years of the late reciprocity treaty. Our relations, he said, with the United States should be of the most friendly nature. Amity would ever follow in the path of mutual trade relations between the two countries. The policy of Canada towards the United States had been an unfriendly one, dating back to the time of the great civil war in the Republic. The Government and people of Canada at that time sympathized with the South. That unfriendly spirit had been maintained up to the presens day by our Government. In 1885 Mr. Davies had called the attention of our Government to the abrogation of the fisheries clauses of the treaty of Washington and pointing out that it was in the benefit of the country that they should be renewed. But instead of a friendly policy our Government's has been to coerce and force the American Government to come to us. This country never committed a greater mistake than in 1885 when it refused to ship the fish of the American fishermen in bond, seized their schooners and even forced them back to sea without being allowed to purchase supplies. Mr. Laurier then paid a high compliment to the efforts of Mr. Erastus Wiman to bring about more friendly relations on the part of Canada with the U.S. Sir Charles Tupper, he said, had paid a similar compliment to Mr. Wiman in this House a year ago. The Leader of the Opposition then enthusiastically deprecated any resort to the provisions of the convention of 1818, as had been hinted at in the speech from the throne. He counselled a policy of friendliness on the part of this country towards the United States, and thus avoid the possibility of a resort to non-intercourse on the part of that country.

Sir John Macdonald made an emphatic answer to the leader of the Opposition. He laughed at the idea of the five million people of Canada acting in a harsh and unfriendly spirit towards the poor down-trodden sixty millions that inhabited the United States. His Government would not admit that they were wrong and they were not wrong. Every position that Canada had taken in this fisheries dispute was right and the people of the United States had admitted that. He declared amid cheers that the people of Canada were not going to lower their national honor by going down on their knees to the United States. The question of the modus vivendi was very inopportunely put. In a few days a new Government would take possession of affairs in the United States and we do not propose to open our ports to their fishermen until Feb., 1890, until we know what the new administration purpose doing. The Premier said he did not believe that President Harrison would think for a moment of proclaiming the Non-Intercourse Act. "I have not heard this from official sources," said Sir John, "but I believe it to be true all the same." We are just as willing as the people of the United States are to enter into enlarged trade relations with them, we are only waiting for their intimation. We will also be too glad to go further and talk over the burning question of the fisheries. It should be remembered that Newfoundland, an important crown colony, was equally interested with Canada, and that colony heartily approved of our policy of the modus vivendi and would act with us. The Premier then declared that Canada had never set up a claim under the clauses of the convention of 1818 that the people of the United States have not admitted to be right and just. It was only the Opposition itself that said they were not. We have always been friendly and want to be friendly with the Americans. The sympathies of the Canadian Government during the civil war, declared Sir John, were not with the South, but with the Government of the U.S. "I was a member of the Canadian Government at the time," said the Premier, "and I know whereof I speak. We never permitted this country to be made a base of operations against the Government of the United States. We surrendered pirates and murderers who were arrested in our territory, and we paid back money that had been plundered from a bank at St. Albans by a band which had come out of Canada. The Government of the United States had acknowledged these evidences of friendship on our part. The Premier believed that President Cleveland and Mr. Bayard were anxious to have the treaty of 1888 ratified, but owing to the Republican majority against them in the Senate it was thrown out and rejected. That was not our fault. We thought it was a fair treaty. Were we then to eat humble pie and now go down upon our knees? I do not think we will, and I think this House and the country will condemn any such a proposition as set forth in the motion. [Cheers.] We are anxious to enter into the most free and extended relations with the U. S. None of Canada's interests have been sacrificed by us. The motion will meet with the indignant opposition of the people of the country. Sir John then related his experience at Washington in 1871 as a reciprocity commissioner in behalf of Canada. The Government of that country had offered to admit free our coal, salt, flour and timber in exchange for our fisheries. This offer the English Government would not at all sanction. While I was there our own parliament took off the duty on coal and salt. Mr. Hamilton Fish, who was chairman of the commission, chuckled and said his offer was withdrawn." [Laughter.]

The Premier then asked Mr. Laurier what his resolution really meant. Was it undiguised unrestricted reciprocity or was it of a shady nature?

Mr. Laurier did not answer the question.

Sir John was followed by Mr. Mills, Hon. G. E. Foster and Mr. Edgar. Mr. Mills and Mr. Edgar spoke in the line of Mr. Laurier and maintained that the policy of Canada should be extended friendline s of trade relations with the United States.

Mr. Foster remarked that in the addresses of the Opposition speakers there was not a word of sympathy for the poor toiling fishermen of the Maritime Provinces. It was all for the people of the United States. "Servility," declared Mr. Foster, "will never be worn by us as a badge."

Mr. McDonald of Huron moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried. It is expected that the motion of Mr. Laurier will be buried under a majority of about 40.

Free Trade in Criminals.

The object of the bill of which Dr. Weldon, M. P. for Albert, N. B., has given notice to extend the provisions of the Extradition Act is two fold: First, it is proposed to authorize the surrender by the Canadian Government of fugitive criminals, except political offenders, who have sought an asylum in Canada and who are charged with the commission of any one of a list of crimes specified in the schedule of the bill where such criminals have fled from a country with which Great Britain has no extradition treaty affecting Canada. Second, the bill provides that in the case of fugitives from countries with which Great Britain has an extradition treaty that they may be surrendered for crimes named in the schedule and not named in the treaty. A provision will also make the law retroactive as regards fugitives already in Canada. The schedule of crimes includes all but very minor offences.

Mr. Costigan and Le Caron.

On Jan. 19th last Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, wrote as follows to the Auditor-General: "In reply to yours of the 15th calling my attention to two payments to me out of the preventive services expenditure of 1887-8 for which there are no vouchers except the paid checks, and asking me to furnish you with information as to the disposition of these sums, this information I must of course decline to furnish. The sums referred to were expended in accordance with the intention of Parliament." In his annual report the Auditor-General printed the above letter without comment or explanation at the foot of page 164. The Free Press of this city and The Boston Pilot, one of the leading Roman Catholic weeklies in the United States, in making reference to the letter, asserted that the Minister of Inland Revenue controlled the secret service funds of the Dominion, and that the $500 in question was paid to LeCaron, the informer. Sir John Macdonald said in the House the other day that the Government of Canada never paid the man a cent of money or ever had any correspondence with him. Mr. Costigan this afternoon told the House that he had no control of the secret service funds of the country, that he never saw LeCaron and never even heard of him until he saw his name in the papers. "The sums referred to by the Auditor-General," he said, "were expended in the preventive service in connection with collecting the inland revenues. The money is voted by Parliament for that purpose, and the minister of the day has it in his power to draw what sums he requires without giving an account of its expenditure or to whom it is paid. This is necessary for obvious reasons. I have only drawn on this fund about four times since my eight years in the office, and then only for small amounts, the largest being $500. I make this explanation to set yself right with the people of the United States, where the statement has been extensively circulated that I paid money to Le Caron out of the secret service funds of Canada."

A number of private bills were introduced to-day. Mr. Jamieson introduced a bill to incorporate the Supreme Council of the Independent Order of Foresters. Mr. Corby introduced a bill incorporating the Bay of Quinte Bridge Co. Mr. Daly introduced a bill to incorporate the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Co. Mr. Kirkpatrick introduced a bill to incorporate the Dominion Mineral Company. Mr. Colby introduced a bill to incorporate the Dominion Superphosphates Company.

Private Bills and Petitions.

Mr. Small introduced a bill providing that the electric telegraph and telephone wires in the city of Toronto should be buried. The city council has petitioned for such a measure.

The House adjourned at 10.50.

The House was flooded with petitions to-day from pork dealers and provision men of Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Brockville and Montreal, praying that the duties on lard compound be not disturbed, and asked for by the Ontario Pork-packers Association. The petitions claim that lard compound is a wholesome substance composed of hog lard, beef fat and pure cotton seed oil. Thirty dealers in Toronto signed the petition.

Ministers' Expenses.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—The Public Accounts Committee met this morning. Attention was drawn by Mr. Somerville to the fact that there were very large sums charged in the public accounts for Ministers' traveling expenses. The Auditor-General stated that as the Ministers did not furnish him with vouchers he had no check whatever on their expenditure.

Hon. Mr. Bowell stated it was the practice of the Minister before undertaking a journey on departmental business to estimate the amount required and draw it before starting.

Hon. L. H. Davies contended that if the traveling expenses were nominal the Opposition would not refer to it, but the sums were so large that he thought they should be regulated by vouchers.

Hon. Mr. Foster agreed with the Opposition that public expenditure should as a rule be open to the fullest enquiry, but in the case of Ministers' travelling expenses he thought their honor might be trusted to guard against any abuse, more especially as they were persons who enjoyed the confidence of the country and of Parliament.

Military Clothing.

Papers in connection with the contracts for military clothing will be brought down at the next meeting. Contractors and other witnesses will be summoned. Sir Adolphe Caron contends that the quality of the clothing made in Canada is equally good with that obtained in England, while the cost is no greater.

Canada and Australasia.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—The Government has received a reply to its invitation sent last November to the Australasian colonies asking them to send delegates to Ottawa to take part in an unofficial conference for the purpose of discussing improved trade relations between Canada and Australasia, and requisition in regard to the proposed Pacific cable. The reply is of a most friendly and fraternal character, thoroughly appreciatory of the good-will involved in the invitation. Our antipodean brothers point out, however, that as they consist of seven governments to Canada's one, it would be more convenient to them if the Dominion would send her representatives to Australia to take part in a conference such as is proposed, and mentioned Sydney or Melbourne as a likely place for the holding of the gathering. In the event of Canada accepting this proposal her delegates are promised a royal greeting, and the colonies express themselves as willing to discuss all questions likely to affect their or our welfare. The Government will not, however, consider this proposal until after the session.

CHAT IN THE CAPITAL.

Drs. Potts and Dewart Leave Town—The Postoffice Inspectorship at Toronto.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—Rev. Drs. Potts and Dewart left for Toronto to-night. Their mission at the Capital in connection with the college federation movement has been quite a success. They obtained a number of subscriptions to-day. Hon. John Carling put his name down for $300; Senator Hardisty of the territories, Mr. McMullen, M.P., Capt. Labelle, M.P., and others also subscribed. Capt. Labelle is the French member for Richelieu and in giving the doctors a sum for the new college buildings said he wanted to own a brick in it at least. The visit of Drs. Potts and Dewart to Ottawa has stommed a strong torrent of opposition to federation which had found root in this end of the Province.

A deputation of soil pipe makers from Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton saw the Ministers of Finance and Customs to-day and asked for an increase of duties on pipes of less than 4 inches diameter. They want a specific instead of an ad valorem duty.

John Cameron of The Globe occupied a seat in the press gallery to-night.

Inquiry of "One who Knows" reveals the fact that the papers have been premature in the announcement that Mr. Fred Barwick is to be appointed Postoffice Inspector at Toronto and that Mr. Sweetman, the present Inspector at Toronto, is to go to Ottawa as Chief Inspector. The facts are that under the Civil Service Act there is stability in the departments appointing inspectors from outside the ranks of the Civil Service, though that is the best place in which to look for a functionary with qualities for the office. Mr. Barwick cannot, therefore, be appointed till the act is amended. Again, Mr. Dewe has not been superannuated; but is on leave. Mr. Sweetman, therefore, cannot be appointed to his place. The curiosity in the about it is that The Empire, which is supposed to speak for the Government, gave currency to the story.

Mr. Choquette is going to offer a resolution on Friday that it is expedient to consider if it would not be advisable to sell the Intercolonial railway.

Hon. John Macdonald expects to make his big trade speech in the Senate on Friday next or early in the coming week.

In the Senate to-day Hon. John Macdonald presented a petition from the Toronto Board of Trade urging the Government to extend the trade of Canada, while the Board, British Guiana, the Argentine Republic and the West Indies.

The Senate to-day increased the salary of its chaplain, Rev. Archdeacon Lauder, from $400 to $600.

There is a healthy rumor in circulation the past few days that Hon. John Macdonald will be made Minister of Trade and Commerce. This will give a portfolio to the Senate.

Their Excellencies entertained 60 members at dinner at Government House to-night. Mr. Hector Langevin also gave dinner party to-night.

Box plan for the Military Band Concert, Horticultural Pavilion, Thursday night, now open at Nordheimer's. A few good reserved seats still left.

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.

Annual Meeting in Canadian Institute—Names of Members Present.

Yesterday morning there assembled in the Canadian Institute the Association of Provincial Land Surveyors. The business of the morning and afternoon sessions consisted of reading the minutes of the last annual meeting, appointing audit committee and scrutineers. Invitations were received and accepted to visit the museum of the Canadian Institute and the annual meeting of the Association of Physicians and Surgeons. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed the society to be in precisely the same position as last year. The evening session was taken up with the President's address, a paper on Land Surveying, by Mr. Elihu Stewart of Collingwood, "Original Land Marks," a paper by Mr. Maurice Hawkins, P. L. S., C.E., and also a paper on "Cadastral Surveys of the Province of Quebec," by Mr. J. B. B. Cazgrain, P. L. S. of Lorraine.

Among those present were S. B. Abrey, I. J. Apsley, F. L. Blake, J. Galbraith, G. C. Hanning, R. Laird, V. Sankey, O. Unwin and Hugh Wilson of Toronto; J. S. Dennis, E. St. Thomas; L. Bolton, Listowel; I. L. Bowman, Berlin; W. R. Burke, Ingersoll; D. A. Campbell, Mitchell; R. Coad, Orillia; J. Comins, Sault Ste. Marie; J. De Cruise, Windsor; J. Dickson, Fenelon Falls; J. D. Evans, Trenton; F. W. Fiater, Chatham; M. Gavlier, Barrie; E. E. Henderson, Brownsville; J. H. Jones, Brantford; C. F. Miles, Walkerton; J. L. Morris, Pembroke; A. Niven, Haliburton; W. Ogilvie, Ottawa; J. A. Allison, Moose River, Me.; J. G. Robertson, Glencoe; R. Stewart, Collingwood; J. Warren, Kincardine, and A. C. Webb, Brighton.

To Rent—The warehouse lately occupied by Alexander & Co., 110 Bay-street, immediately in rear of Mail Building; splendid lighted good hoist. Rent moderate. Apply 128 Bay-street.

ONTARIO'S FAIR MANAGERS.

They Meet in Toronto and Discuss Interesting Matters.

The Canadian Association of Fairs and Exhibitions commenced its annual meeting in the Queen's Hotel yesterday. President John Adams of Port Perry was absent, but the chair was occupied by Secretary Manager W. J. Hill of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. The others present were Messrs. W. E. Babcock, Waterdown; John Athan Davis and Frank Bruce, of the Hamilton Central Fair; William Sincaton and W. H. Bizzar, Belleville; Edward Robin, Amelasburg; W. C. Martin, Kingston; R. C. N. McQuaig, Ottawa; C. E. Mobarley, Collingwood; Geo. McBroom, London, who is secretary of the association.

Secretary McBroom's report showed the association to be in a healthy condition and that the membership is:

The Great Central Fair, Hamilton; Ontario Central Agricultural and Live Stock Association, Port Perry, Ont.; Great Northern Exhibition, Collingwood, Ont.; Agricultural and Arts Association, Towards, Ont.; Industrial Exhibition Association, Toronto, Ont.; Northern Exhibition, Walkerton, Ont.; Bay of Quinte District Exhibition, Belleville, Ont.; Central Canadian Exhibition Association, Ottawa, Ont.; West Simcoe E. D. Agricultural Society, Barrie, Ont.; Permanent Exhibition Committee of Quebec, Montreal; Peterboro' Central Exhibition, Peterboro', Ont.; Guelph Central Exhibition, Guelph, Ont.; Eastern Township Association, Sherbrooke, P.Q.; Southern Counties Fair, St. Thomas, Ont.

During the afternoon several interesting papers were read with reference to the management of fairs, and these were followed by discussions equally interesting. The association will meet again to-day.

Something new. See the "Eclat" at White's, 65 King-street west.

The Business of the Equitable in 1888.

No one can read the report of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, for 1888, without a feeling of surprise at the enormous proportions to which the business of life insurance has grown. It is said that a new business of over $153,000,000, in a year, is not only more than has ever been accomplished by any other company, but is more than many companies have done in a quarter of a century. Its outstanding assurance of $350,000,000, its surplus of more than $20,000,000, accumulated in the twenty-nine years of the society's existence, are a fitting monument to the enterprise, skill and industry of the management.

The rapid increase in the business of life insurance during recent years is to be attributed largely to the removal of annoying restrictions, with which policies were burdened under the old regime, and the liberal recognition of the rights of the insured. In this work of reform the Equitable claims to have been the leader, and its success has kept pace with its enterprise. It writes a liberal policy, guards carefully the rights of the insured, is prompt in discharging its obligations. Hence the enormous business of the Equitable.

Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Co.
Issue all forms of general accident policies at lowest rates consistent with perfect safety. The most liberal contract on the market, $1000 in case of accidental death, with $5 per week for disabling injury costs but $5 in the "Preferred" class. Head office, 33 King-street west.

THE SURETY MUST SWEAR

THE BOARD OF WORKS DISCUSSING YESTERDAY.

Tenders Awarded—The Glen-Road Bridge—City Engineer's Report—The Don Works—A Laborer's Complaint—The Underground Wires Still Being Considered.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Works was held yesterday afternoon, present Ald. Carlyle (St. Thos.), chairman, Shaw, Small, Macdougall, Woods, George Verral, Baxter, Fleming, Carlyle (St. And.), Bell and Tait. Ald. Shaw brought up the question of the new pavement in Bloor-street west. There was a difference of opinion among the property owners as to the relative merits of the asphalt and cedar block pavements, petitions for and against having been sent in. It was decided to allow the matter to lie over until next meeting. A strong deputation waited on the committee to protest against the construction of a sewer in Duchess-street. The matter was referred to the City Engineer. On motion of Ald. Shaw, the City Engineer was instructed to report as to the cost of a new bridge connecting Sherbourne-street with East Rosedale. Ald. Small was anxious to know what the city proposed to do about erecting a new bridge across the Don at Eastern-avenue. There will be a report in at the next meeting.

Sewer Tenders Awarded.

Sewer tenders were recommended as follows: Cottingham-street, Rathnally-avenue to Poplar Plain-road, brick, A. J. Brown, at $1379; Rathnally-avenue, Macpherson-avenue to Rathnally-avenue, brick, to C. H. Clarke, at $2234; Macpherson-avenue to west end of Rathnally-avenue, brick, to C. H. Clarke, at $648; lane running at Bathurst-street from Huron to Herrick-streets, brick, to C. H. Clarke, to cost——; Sorauren-avenue, present sewer to Dundas-street, tile, to Burns & McCormack, at $3203; Lennox-street, Lippincott-street to Borden-street, brick, to C. H. Clarke, at $923; Fermanagh-street, from Roncesvalles to Sorauren-avenue, tile, to C. H. Clark, at——; Sheridan-avenue, from College-avenue to Dundas-street, brick, to A. W. Godson, at $1398.

Ald. Fleming's Little Resolution.

Among the communications was one from Contractor D. L. Van Vlack, asking to be allowed to substitute another surety for T. R. Earl, who wished to withdraw his name. It was determined to grant the asked for permission provided a suitable substitute be offered, the discussion resulting in the passage of a motion by Ald. Fleming, that in future sureties make a statutory declaration that they are worth the amount of their bond over and above their lawful debts. Mr. Postmaster Patteson sent in a strong letter protesting against the present condition of the street numbering system. This was referred to the subcommittee dealing with this subject. Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., called the attention of the committee to the icy condition of the city sidewalks. On the recommendation of the City Solicitor the application of Manning & Macdonald, the Don contractors, to have their drawback reduced was refused.

It Was the College Which Owed the City.

Mr. C. F. Harman sent in an amended offer on behalf of Trinity College (he being solicitor for that institution) to take $4000 for an easement over the college lands along the line of Garrison Creek sewer. Ald. Baxter held that instead of asking for a grant the college authorities ought to pay the city a heavy premium for saving its property from pollution from the settled lands above. The matter was laid over.

By an overwhelming vote the committee refused to recommend again that ex-Inspector Lackie's salary be paid him. Ald. Tait and Macdougall alone voting nay.

A Tale of Other Days.

The Edgar J. Jarvis fable afforded an opportunity to Ald. Baxter to get a slap at the Local improvement Bylaw, and Ald. Tait to show off his wit. The member from St. Patrick's had the best of the argument on the pure line of civic ethics, holding that if the Glen-road bridge was to be bought at all it should be paid out of the property owners in its vicinity, and not on the general taxpayer. Ald. Tait insinuated that Ald. Baxter was fond of worshipping rich corporations, but always ranged himself on the other side when a comparatively poor man's interests came up. Ald. Baxter answered him back in gallant style. Ald. Tait was strongly in favor of paying the $10,000 out of the general fund. Ald. Jarvis went over the old ground. The subcommittee who had the matter in hand reported in favor of Mr. Jarvis getting the $10,000. The City Solicitor in a terse letter opined that the sum would either have to be included in the estimates of the year or else a vote of the ratepayers would be necessary for the issue of debentures to raise the amount. Ald. Verral moved the adoption of the subcommittee's report, while Ald. Fleming moved in amendment that it be deferred until another meeting. The amendment was lost on a close vote, and the report was adopted. After another half-an-hour's wrangle, in which the chairman and Ald. Fleming crossed swords pretty tartly, and whole bushels of amendments, cross motions and other similar dodges, it was finally decided to take no further steps until next meeting.

The report of the underground wires subcommittee recommending a trip by Ald. Baxter, Tait and Carlyle (St. Thos.), and the City Engineer to the States to gather information was adopted, Ald. Carlyle alone voting nay.

The City Engineer's Report.

The City Engineer reported in favor of wooden sidewalks being constructed on north side of Queen-street, Victoria-avenue, Greenwood-avenue, Brighton-avenue, Dagmar-avenue, Carzon-street, Jones-avenue, Badgerow-avenue, Gerrard-street east, Carlaw-avenue, Queen-street east, Withrow-avenue, Frizzel-avenue, Maplewood-avenue, Danforth-avenue, Logan-avenue, Monroe-street, Thompson-street, Hamilton-street, Harris-street, Close-avenue, Duke-street, Ontario-street, Sackville-street, Sumach-street, River-street, Howard-street, Duclose-street, Carleton-street, Sackville-street, Grant-street, Kinzyre-avenue, Howell-avenue, Bolton-avenue, Victor-avenue, Front-street east, Sherbourne-street, Mill-street, Parliament-street, Power-street, Seaton-street, Doel-avenue, Sproatt-avenue, Leslie-street, Blackburn-street, Wolfrey-avenue, Baldwin-street, Huron-street, Spadina-avenue, and Alice-street.

Changes in the Don Works.

He also recommended the adoption of the following changes in the plan of the Don works on the authority of Col. Gzowski, the Consulting Engineer: That the channel be completed to a depth of 8 feet instead of 12 feet as originally recommended; that that portion of the crib work where shale rock has been found be omitted, as from the nature of the rock the driving of piles was impossible. He also suggested that the City Solicitor be instructed to proceed in a higher court against John T. Cuff to compel him to remove his store window and fence at the northeast corner of Berkeley and Queen-streets, the Police Magistrate holding that he had no jurisdiction in the case which was recently before him; that a bylaw be introduced to repeal the bylaw passed for a sidewalk in Ossington-avenue, and that the deposit checks sent in with the tenders for the Dundas-street bridges be returned, with the exception of those attached to the tenders accepted.

Sewers were recommended in Delaware-avenue at a cost of $7000; in Johnson-street at a cost of $1400; in Colborne-street in Seaton village at a cost of $600; in Clinton-street, Seaton village, at a cost of $4900; in Hamburg-avenue at a cost of $7000; in Olive-street at a cost of $1400; in Woodlawn-avenue at a cost of $3600; and an extension of the Yonge-street sewer at a cost of $4000. The Engineer also favored cedar block roadways in Harris-street, Hamilton-street, and that the street railway tracks be extended from their intersection of Dundas-street and Jamieson-avenue to Bloor-street.

In conclusion the following sewers were recommended for construction by day labor, viz.: Brock-avenue, from its present terminus northward, a distance of 1020 feet; Elgin-avenue, from its west terminus to Bedford-road, a distance of 170 feet; Sumer-avenue, from Robert-street to Major-street, a distance of 300 feet; St. Clarens-avenue, from Dundas-street to College-street, a distance of 420 feet.

The report was adopted with the exception of that referring to the street railway tracks extension and the Don matter, which were left over.

Work For the Laboring Man.

The last business was the hearing of a deputation of laboring men, citizens of Toronto, who complained that work was refused them while outsiders got all the work they wanted. These outsiders were getting $1.50 a day all the year round, and the deputation thought it but fair that the men who helped to build up the city should get some kind of a show. They had to pay taxes to keep men at work who had no stake in the country. Ald. Fleming and Carlyle agreed that the point was well taken and that it was cruel to leave Toronto citizens out in the cold. Ald. Bell backed up the other aldermen in a strong speech, using it as an argument in favor of the city doing its own work. The chairman said that if there were any foreman who did not give the citizens a chance to earn a little money he ought to be brought up short. Ald. Bell said that the contractors employed Italians, who had no stake in the city, who spent their money outside the city.

Ald. Fleming moved that it be an instruction to the Street Commissioner to divide up his work so that every applicant get some share in what is going on. Carried.

NOTES FROM OSGOODE HALL.

Appeal From the Arbitrators' Award—Important Will Case.

Mr. Justice Robertson will give judgment today in St. Catharines v. McCartney, Adams v. Rykert.

It is announced that owing to press of business in the Chancery Division and the approaching circuits, the argument in Wright v. Bell, which was fixed for 4th and 5th prox., has been adjourned sine die.

Fernley v. Ontario and Quebec Railway, an appeal by the defendants from an award, was argued at considerable length by Mr. J. B. Aylesworth for the company before Judge Rose in single court. The plaintiff is the owner of a block of six acres in London West, and claims $1500 for the expropriation of fifteen of an acre in the construction of their new line to Windsor. The arbitrators, Judge Elliott and Mayor Meredith of London, gave him $1300, which award the company think is excessive and make the present appeal. Judgment was reserved.

Mr. Justice Ferguson handed out his judgment yesterday in the important will case of Adamson v. Adamson. This action is brought pursuant to an order of the court directing the present suit against the defendants, who claimed to be entitled to the lands for the possession of which in a previous suit of Adamson v. Adamson judgment had been given by the plaintiff's favor. The suit was actually brought for the construction of the will of the late Joseph Anderson, and the land in question consists of 16½ acres in the Credit Indian Reserve in the township of Toronto. The learned judge decided that the plaintiff and defendants were tenants in common of the land. Counsel will be heard further upon the question of costs, and also the share of the defendants in the mesne profits recovered against the mother in the former action.

Don't miss hearing Dr. Tiffany's celebrated lecture on "The Yosemite Valley" in the McCaul-street Methodist Church to-night. Silver collection.

IN QUAINT ST. SIMON'S.

Marriage of Mr. Arthur Meredith and Miss Isabel Osler.

Prettily decorated with flowers and filled with a gay crowd, was the quaint Church of St. Simon, yesterday afternoon, when Miss Isabel, niece of Mr. E. B. Osler, was united in marriage with Mr. Arthur Meredith, son of E. B. Meredith, LL.B., vice-president of the Toronto General Trusts Co., and a member of the firm of Thomson & Dunstan. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Canon Osler of York Mills, uncle of the bride, assisted by Rev. T. C. Street Mackiem. There was a full choral service.

The bride, who was charmingly arrayed in a plainly cut dress of white silk with the usual veil and flowers, was attended by the Misses Ethel, Ellie, and Amy Osler and Miss Ethel Meredith; while the best men were Messrs. C. V. Plummer, Bay City, Mich., and H. F. Wyatt, Hugh Smith and Colborne Meredith of Toronto. After a wedding breakfast at Colwith, Mr. Osler's beautiful home in Rosedale, Mr. and Mrs. Meredith left at 3.55 on their wedding tour. On their return they will live at West Toronto Junction.

Parkdale School Trustees.

On Monday evening the Parkdale school trustees met in their rooms at Victoria school. The report of Finance Committee was read, showing salaries and accounts for the month of $1443.73. Mr. J. H. Navan, late of Belleville, formally accepted the appointment as principal of Lansdowne school and will be installed on Friday next. One hundred and fifty wooden guns of the most approved pattern will be supplied to the larger boys of both schools for drill purposes. There was some discussion as to supplying an assistant male teacher for Lansdowne school, the question being referred to the School Management Committee.

"The Yosemite Valley" is the title of the lecture to be delivered to-night in the McCaul-street Methodist Church. Admission free. Silver Collection.

Dr. Tiffany's lecture on "The Yosemite Valley" in the McCaul-street Methodist Church to-night. Silver collection.

Drawing Near the End.

Dineen's Fur Season is drawing to a close about the 1st March. The firm will pack away the greater portion of their store. Large importations for the Spring have already arrived. The public will do well to note that bargains in all kinds of manufactured furs will be given this week that will pay them to carry over till next season. Dineen's store is at the corner of King and Yonge streets.

Waiter Pelham fairly paralyzed his audience at Association Hall last night. He appears again to-night only. General admission 25c.

Concert by Canada's Crack Bands.

The uniform that the XIII. Band of Hamilton will wear at the Queen's Own concert on Thursday evening is precisely the same pattern as that worn by the celebrated Grenadier Guards Band of London, England. Any uncertainty as to the success of this musical event is dispelled when we inform our readers that quinn is selling nuts of shirts and ties for the occasion.

You will miss a treat if you fail to hear Dr. Tiffany's lecture in the McCaul-street Church to-night. Admission free. Silver Collection.

In Their New Quarters.

Medland & Jones, representing the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of England, the Accident Insurance Company of North America, and the Guarantee Company of North America have removed to their new offices in The Mail Building, lately occupied by the New York Life Insurance Company.

Hunkeed by a Newsboy.

Yesterday morning the Rev. Manly Benson was purchasing a paper at the corner King and Yonge-streets and handed the newsboy a $2 bill. The boy went into an establishment near the corner to get change, followed by Mr. Benson. The clerk did not have it and the boy suggested that he go next door and get it. The rev. gentleman assented and the boy never returned.

The Colonel's Court.

The Police Magistrate yesterday sent Frederick Collins to jail for 40 days for a brutal attack on his wife. John Fuller, charged with stealing a newspaper from the doorstep of Rev. S. Jones, was committed for ten days.

The "Grand Carnival Star." We have just received our eighth shipment of this beautiful souvenir. In wrappers ready for mailing at Wanzlirith Bros.', 6 and 8 Toronto-street.

Simply delicious—Adams' Tutti Frutti.

Dr. Tiffany's Lecture.

Dr. Tiffany of New York will lecture to-night in the McCaul-street Church on "The Yosemite Valley." The subject forms one of the doctor's best lectures and he will no doubt be greeted with a crowded house.

PIGOTT THE PERJURER.

HE CONFESSES THAT THE PARNELL LETTERS ARE FORGERIES.

And Says He Swore Falsely in Court—His Flight Creates a Sensation—The Times Still Confident—A Trump Card to Come Yet.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—At the opening of court at the Parnell Commission this morning Sir Charles Russell arose and stated that on Saturday Richard Pigott went to the residence of Henry Labouchere and in the presence of George Augustus Sala signed a confession stating that the letters upon which The Times based its charges against Irish members of the House of Commons were forgeries. Attorney-General Webster, for The Times, said no other witnesses were ready, and he would have to consider what course to pursue.

Pigott was called to take the stand but did not appear. After the court had waited for some time counsel for The Times stated that Pigott left his hotel at 11 o'clock last night, and counsel were ignorant of his whereabouts. This statement caused a sensation and the court took a recess.

Pigott's Confession.

On Saturday Pigott, without invitation, called upon Mr. Labouchere and stated that he desired to make a confession. Mr. Labouchere declined to listen to him unless witnesses were present, whereupon George Augustus Sala was summoned and Pigott made the confession.

Mr. Shannon, the Dublin solicitor who is assisting The Times, was called as a witness on the court resuming. He testified that on Sunday night Pigott gave him a written statement denying the statement made to Mr. Labouchere that he had forged all the letters. Pigott said he believed that the first batch were genuine. In the second batch two of the Parnell letters were forged by himself and Casey.

The third batch, consisting of letters from Davitt and O'Kelly, were also forged by himself and Casey. Pigott added in his statement that having now stated the truth and confessed before the world The Times should deal leniently with him.

Under cross-examination, Mr. Shannon said he had taken no steps to prevent Pigott from bolting. He expected him to appear in court.

"Parnellism and Crime."

The Times is still selling the reprint of "Parnellism and Crime," with a facsimile of the letters, thus showing that it has not abandoned the belief in their genuineness. Attorney-General Webster, The Times' counsel, tells his private friends to suspend judgment, saying he has one trump card left. The Parnellite members keep up their spirits, thinking Pigott was bribed by the Parnellites, and that his "hesitancy" business was a put-up job. Attorney-General Webster would have treated Pigott as a hostile witness on his re-examination. The latter witness is expected to be an American, who says he saw in Sheridan's hands a letter identical with that printed in The Times.

The Cost of It.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The costs of The Times are £700 as a daily minimum. The mere examination of Houston and Pigott has thus cost already double the original price of the letters. The Parnellite side is anxious the case should continue except that the funds may fail. Thirty-seven thousand pounds has been collected, and twice that amount is wanted. The witnesses for the defence included all Liberal Ministers, all the leading patriots of Ireland