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NINTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE C.U. DEBATE RESUMED

PARLIAMENT GETS DOWN TO WORK AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

The Members for Queen's (N.S.) and Lennox Speak Against Sir Richard's Unrestricted Reciprocity Motion—Possibilities of the Mackenzie Basin.

OTTAWA, April 3.—It was expected that the roll would at last to-day be lifted which has now for some weeks enshrouded the negotiations between the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Montreal Gazette's article was unquestionably inspired, and though it said no more than I was able to forward to you myself, it at all events was corroborative of my information. From the same source I learn that the points unsettled are the amount of land bonds to be guaranteed, the rate of interest, and the time the bonds are to run. Important as these details are, they sink into insignificance in presence of the great fact that monopoly is dead, and the country is not called upon for even "another ten thousand." Before the bonds mature the security will be tenfold its present value. I have heard it stated that Lord Lansdowne brought his influence to bear on his ministers, and strongly urged the concession to the Winnipeg agitators, which is embodied in the promise to stop voting their railway bills.

After the Holidays.

The House of Commons resumed to-night after the Easter Holidays, when Sir Charles Tupper introduced a bill to amend the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, the object of which is to increase the salary of the Auditor-General.

The following bills were read a third time:

Act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada—Mr. Curran.

Act to amend the act incorporating the Hereford Branch Railway Company, and to change the name of the company to the Hereford Railway Company—Mr. Hall.

Act respecting the River St. Clair Railway Bridge and Tunnel Company—Dr. Ferguson (Welland.)

Act to enable the Equimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company to run a ferry from Beecher Bay, in British Columbia, to a point on the Straits of Fuca, within the United States of America—Mr. Baker.

Act respecting the Lake Nipissing and James' Bay Railway Company—Mr. Cockburn.

Act to amend the act incorporating the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway Company—Mr. Mara.

Act respecting bonds and branch lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company—Mr. Small.

Read a Second Time.

The following bills were read a second time and referred to various committees:

Act to amend the act to incorporate the Kincardine and Teeswater Railway Company—Mr. Rowand.

Act to incorporate the Ottawa and Parry Sound Railway Company—Mr. Ferguson (Renfrew.)

Act to incorporate the Keystone Fire Insurance Company—Mr. Weldon (St. John).

Act to wind up the Bank of London in Canada—Mr. Mills (Bothwell).

Act to incorporate the Ontario, Manitoba and Western Railway Company—Mr. Macdowall.

Act to amend the act to incorporate the Moncton Harbor Improvement Company—Mr. Wood (Westmoreland).

Act to incorporate the Ottawa, Morrisburg and New York Railway and Bridge Company—Mr. Hickey.

Sir John, in reply to Mr. Laurier, said the writ for the county of Russell would be issued at once, and in reply to Mr. Mills that the writ for the county of Kent had been issued.

The Debate Resumed.

Mr. Freeman resumed the adjourned debate on Sir Richard Cartwright's Unrestricted Reciprocity resolution, and said that Canada owed her present position to the National Policy, which had replenished the treasury and restored to the people the confidence in their country which they had lost during the Mackenzie régime. The National Policy had nothing to do with the tide of immigration from the Maritime Provinces to the States. Emigration from the Maritime Provinces had always flowed in that direction, and no policy of any kind would absolutely prevent it, although the N.P. had undoubtedly modified it.

The National Debt.

A great parade was made by the Opposition of the great dimensions of our national debt, but $10,000,000 of it had been incurred under the Mackenzie Government, and $109,000,000 at the time of Confederation. The debt had added to the wealth of Canada in the shape of public works for the advancement of commerce.

Although Americans got the best of the bargain under the old reciprocity treaty still they were dissatisfied with it and would not renew it on any terms. With Unrestricted Reciprocity our market would be loaded with American manufactures and our own industries wiped out. The United States wanted a market for her surplus products and the Canadian market was the most available. We might as well have political as well as Commercial Union with the States and it would undoubtedly end that way. What voice would 5,000,000 of Canadians have among 60,000,000.

It is believed a representative of the people that when a question of this sort came up before the House every member should first consult how it would affect the people in his own immediate district. He said that owing to the destruction of our shipping thousands of Canadians unable to obtain situations in this country were obliged to go to the United States.

Home Market and Interprovincial Trade.

A great deal had been said about a home market, and certainly the increase in population of our cities increased the consumption of home products, but as this was at the expense of the country he did not think it amounted to anything.

The question of interprovincial trade had often been referred to, but he contended that it was not worth while to lay down the tariff barriers between different provinces, and he thought some good results would attend the abolishment of the tariff wall between Canada and the United States.

The Member for Lennox.

Mr. Wilson said Americans had already refused to make such a treaty as proposed in the resolution, but the Opposition had long been wanting a cry to go to the people with and no doubt they considered it would be a popular cry. Under the N.P. our exports had increased over $71,000,000 over our imports or 31 times greater increase than under the Mackenzie Government.

The Opposition tried to make out that our farmers were dependent on the United States, but they only consumed 10 per cent. of Canadian products while the home market took 73 per cent. People who exported annually $500,000,000 of farm produce were not likely to want much of our produce. Mr. Charlton had told them that the farmer paid duty on both exports and imports, but he (Wilson) thought a common sense view of the matter was that as a rule the consumer pays the duty.

C. U. and P. U.

He was not willing to accept Unrestricted Reciprocity or Commercial Union, and unless we can get extended trade relations by fair terms he was not prepared to enter into a treaty at all. Political union had followed Commercial Union in Germany, and the result would be the same on this continent. Those who supported the movement on the other side of the line thought it only as a step towards Annexation. He was quite prepared to leave the question in the hands of the present Government, who had done so well for Canada.

Mr. O'Brien moved adjournment of the debate and the House adjourned at 11.55.

THE MACKENZIE BASIN.

Agricultural, Mineral and Timber Possibilities of a Vast District.

OTTAWA, April 3.—Senator Schultz's special committee to consider the agricultural, mineral and timber possibilities of the great Mackenzie basin, the northern territory of the Dominion, commenced their investigation today. It is proposed to examine missionaries, Hudson Bay officials and others who have either resided in or explored any part of the vast district watered by the Athabaska, Mackenzie and other rivers, so as to obtain accurate data.

To-day the only witness called was Capt. Craig of Prince Albert. He dealt with the country north of the Saskatchewan, which was flat and alluvial, interspersed with wood, chiefly spruce, poplar and tamarac, large enough for building purposes. He had never known a blizzard there. He considered the country well adapted for settlement by the Scotch crofters and thought they would be happy and contented there.

Spring opened early in April, and he had sown wheat on April 17. The earliest frost he had known was on Aug. 17, but the grain crop was so heavy that it was not affected.

The present population of the district was over 5000. If they had railway communication and a year's notice, with their present appliances, they could produce for export, after satisfying the home consumption, about 500,000 bushels. Ploughing generally ran into the second week in November. Grain was usually sown with the frost still in the ground, the moisture from the gradual thawing doing good work until the rain showers set in. He had grown successfully vegetables and all kinds of grain.

He had heard of a chain of navigable lakes 100 miles north of Prince Albert, the outlet of which was the Churchill River. Fish abounded there; lake trout weighing as much as forty pounds each.

The district was sadly in need of railway accommodation. There was abundance of coal, iron, petroleum, asphaltum and brick clay. He had seen gold himself and a rich find was reported on the Yukon, about 200 miles from the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska.

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

Customs Seizure of Chemicals—The Prescott and Russell Judgeship.

OTTAWA, April 3.—Special Customs Officer Walters has reported to the Customs Department the seizure at Detroit of a quantity of chemicals which were smuggled into Canada from Detroit.

The united counties of Prescott and Russell are to have a French Canadian judge. Mr. L. A. Olivier, barrister of this city, has received the appointment, which will probably be gazetted on Saturday. The judgeship has been vacant for over a year past. The two favorites from the start were Mr. Peter O'Brien, barrister of L'Original, and Mr. Olivier. The claims of both were represented by various deputations. The French element predominates in the district.

Mr. Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine, has received photographs from Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Bergne, the latter of whom was secretary for the British representatives on the Fishery Commission. Accompanying his photo was a letter from Mr. Chamberlain, in which that gentleman stated that he was much pleased with his reception on his return to England and with the accounts he had heard of the way in which the fishery treaty was received in Canada.

On Saturday next Mr. Justice Burbidge will hear witnesses in the case of Fraser v. the Queen. The plaintiff, Alex. Fraser, claims $5000 as compensation for the expropriation by the Government of land owned by him on the Riviere du Lievre. The claim was referred from the official arbitrator to the court.

The sittings of the Exchequer Court at Quebec have taken place in connection with the St. Charles branch of the Intercolonial Railway, has been postponed until April 17.

Mr. W. F. Whitcher, ex-Commissioner of Fisheries, died last night after an illness of several months. He was better known over present with the literature, not only of the Canadian, but the American fisheries than any other authority. He was highly respected at the Capital, where he has always been regarded as one of the cultured social lights. He did good service for Canada when the fisheries clauses of the Washington Treaty were under discussion. A post mortem examination of the body was held to-day and it was ascertained that the deceased had died from the effects of a cancerous formation in the stomach. Mr. Whitcher requested shortly before his death that a post mortem should be held in the interests of medical science.

The meeting of the Reformed Episcopal Church Vestry yesterday was a stormy one. The pastor, Rev. Wm. Walsh, said he had been hindered from doing his duty to God by noisome influences in the church and called on those among the congregation, in fact, men living in open sin, one of whom was charged with adultery, had dictated to him how he should carry on the work of the Lord. The statement created a profound sensation and the vestry requested Mr. Walsh to withdraw his resignation, which he subsequently did.

The writ for a new election in the County of Kent has been issued. Nomination is fixed for April 25, and polling on May 2.

There is to be a reduction in the number of licenses issued this year. Several dealers who held licenses last year have gone out of the liquor business through the influence of the recent revival services.

W. D. Sidney, alias Sibley, who was charged with obtaining goods under false pretences, has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. He was working on the dollar gold watch racket.

Sir Charles Tupper will on Thursday introduce a bill to make further provision for securing the granting of a subsidy to the Chignecto Marine Transport Railroad Company (Limited).

The rumor that Hon. John Carling was ill is wholly unfounded. The hon. gentleman is enjoying excellent health and is in daily attendance at his office.

Sir Chas. Tupper occupied his seat in the House this evening.

A Conservative convention will be held at Duncanville, Russell County, on April 11, to select a candidate.

Montreal Law Suits

MONTREAL, April 3.—The case of Stevenson v. Ronald was heard before Judge Jette in the Superior Court this morning. This is an action taken by Ald. Stevenson, chairman of the Fire Committee, against Mr. Ronald, manufacturer of the Chatham steam fire engine, on the alleged ground that defendant stated that the chairman of the Fire Committee "had his hands greased," or in other words received a bribe, for giving advantage to the Merryweather engine. A number of firemen, aldermen and civic employes were examined.

The case of Price v. La Minerve, which is a petition to put defendant into liquidation for the payment of certain notes held by plaintiff, came up before Judge Loranger in the Practice Court this morning. Mr. Laurier, K.C., in whom the notes were delivered to Mr. Price, was examined for defendant, who alleges that plaintiff was merely a prete nom, and has no claim against the paper. Being asked to tell to whom he received these notes Mr. Auge refused to answer on the ground that it was a professional secret. The court ordered witness to answer, but Mr. Auge at once appealed from this decision, and the case was then continued to Thursday next.

Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

LONDON, April 3.—The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars was begun to-day. The report of the delegates to the International Court at Saratoga was read and discussed. Rev. Mr. Boyd protested against the action of the court in adopting as a condition for the basis of reunion a provision granting the second Grand Lodge a charter enabling it to prosecute the work of the order in jurisdictions where it might become necessary to overcome differences of race or language. The protest was entered in the minutes. After the meeting a reception was accorded Mr. Turnbull, an officer of the International Court.

Killed by a Train.

KINGSTON—Patrick Carroll, a veteran of the Imperial service, 76 years of age, was fatally hurt on the Grand Trunk Railway in this city. He was standing watching work on a steamboat when a suburban train, sweeping around a curve, knocked him down and crushed in his head. Every one should have a policy in the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company of Toronto. x

Death of a Wealthy Montrealer.

MONTREAL, April 3.—Hon. John Hamilton, who died to-day, leaves a large family, having been thrice married. He was very wealthy, holding stock in the Bank of Montreal and Bank of Toronto to the extent of $210,000. His estate is valued at over $500,000. The deceased was a member of the Hamilton family of Hamilwood, County Meath, Ireland. He was called to the Senate in May, 1867, and was a member of the extensive lumber firm of Hamilton Bros., proprietors of the Hawkesbury Mills, Ont., and director of the Bank of Montreal.

Brant Assizes.

BRANTFORD, April 3.—Guittard v. Phœnix and London Insurance Company was settled out of court, the insurance companies paying the plaintiff $1000 without costs. In Queen v. Gilbert, seriously wounding with intent to kill R. Blake in February last, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Gilbert attacked Blake and after seriously wounding him, supposing him dead, covered him up with hay and skipped to the States where he was tracked and brought back.

L'Assomption Election.

MONTREAL, April 3.—The election in L'Assomption to-day to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the unseating of Mr. Joseph Gauthier (Lib.) resulted in the return of Mr. Gauthier by 93 majority.

Russia and the Vatican.

ROME, April 3.—The Czar and the Pope have approved the preliminaries of the convention between Russia and the Vatican. When the details are settled Russia will accredit a minister to the Vatican.

A Holy War.

LONDON, April 3.—The Dervishes of Tafilet, Morocco, have proclaimed a holy war against the Sultan.

The World is the young man's paper, the old man's paper. Twenty-five cents a month.

FRENCH CABINET PROGRAM

M. FLOQUET READS A STATEMENT TO THE DEPUTIES.

The United Republican Sections Appealed to for Support—The Ministry Desire the Adoption of Well-Considered Reforms and the Maintenance of Peace.

PARIS, April 3.—MM. Ricard, Loubet and Legrand have retired from the new Cabinet, being unable to agree with the Government program. It is announced that Senator Fortoul at and M. Delaunay-Belleville, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, will become Minister of Justice and Minister of Public Works respectively.

The Cabinet met at the palace to-day to discuss the address to be presented to the Chamber of Deputies by Premier Floquet. President Carnot presided.

In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon M. Floquet read a statement setting forth the policy that would be pursued by his Cabinet. He appealed to the united Republican sections for their support, and asked them to leave to the Government the question of revising the constitution. The Ministry, he said, sincerely desired the adoption of well considered reforms and the minimum love of power.

It is stated that Gen. Boulanger will not go to the Department of the Nord, where he is a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies, to canvass in his own behalf.

The Journal des Debats and Republic Française violently attack the new Cabinet.

A Big Breach.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The Times' London correspondent says: M. Floquet has consented to step into the breach, but thus far his presence only serves to help people to realize how big the breach is. It is no exaggeration to say that the present crisis is attracting deeper attention in Europe than even the retirement of President Grevy and the election of his successor. That, like every Ministerial upheaval since 1877, was a personal crisis; this is parliamentary. The others affected politicians; this, it is felt, is likely to affect the structure of the Republic itself. Nobody seems to believe that Floquet can command a working majority in the present Chamber. He will have the Right against him. He will have as opponents, too, the several moderate groups, of which Ferry is the nominal head, but which apparently chooses to combat Boulangerism, for the Boulanger papers are attacking him. It is even believed that he is so unpopular he can rely on the support of his whilom ally, Clemenceau, who is regarded as likely to gravitate now towards the Right. The fall of Floquet's Cabinet must fall too. Already one hears rumors of dissolution.

The reports of the composition of the Ministry which was to succeed him are not considered to augur strength or success. One of the weakest acts of the Cabinet will be the dismissal of Fortoul from the Ministry of Public Works, which under three Ministries he has admittedly done admirable service. But he committed the error of opposing his candidature to Spuller at a Radical at the recent Hautes Alpes election, and to punish him this Radical throws him on more and leaves the Foreign portfolio along with the others into a grab bag of faction politics. Neither Lockroy nor Goblet will lend popularity to the Ministry, while De Freycinet will be a positive embarrassment, and it was only probable that Floquet will make a bold bid for Ministerial life by pushing forward a plan for the revision of the constitution which would avowed aim of limiting the powers of the executive and Senate and providing for the election of the latter by a direct vote of the people and universal suffrage. But between the Right, who want no Republic of any kind, and the Extreme Left, who believe in the abolition of the Senate, this seems doomed to fall to the ground. There is also talk of a dissolution. Floquet may strive to catch the popular fancy by an obvious effort to bring about a Russian alliance.

THE VILLAGERS SLAIN.

Abyssinians Massacre all the Inhabitants of a Town Friendly to the Italians.

ROME, April 3.—Advices from Massowah state that the Abyssinians have captured the village of Maleatal, the inhabitants of which were friendly to the Italians and have massacred all the men women and children in the place.

It is believed that King John is preparing fresh proposals of peace.

Abyssinian Troops Disband.

LONDON, April 3.—Massowah advices say the Abyssinian troops have disbanded with the exception of 10,000 men who are watching the frontier. The Abyssinians neither expect nor fear Italians will attack them nor intend to attack the Italians.

The annual smallpox epidemic in Shoa, a state of Abyssinia, has broken out. Ras Mikiel, the heir to the throne of Shoa, and three other members of the royal family have died of the disease.

Something Like a Fight.

TAUNTON, Mass., April 3.—A fight took place here yesterday morning between Joe Mickle, a middle-weight bruiser of this city, and Mike Sheehan, "The Barber," a Boston youth of grit and Celtic pedigree. The stakes were $300 and a supper for the principals. Forty feet of clothes line made the ring. The first round was a fast and furious one, the blows raining a claim of foul, but under the pressure of cries from the spectators the second round became more deliberate. Mickle proved to be his antagonist in the most approved and telling style, dazing him and drawing first blood by a neat hook on the left ear. Within five minutes of the ring, turning occasionally to face his man, Mickle rained in his blows thick and fast on face and body, and when time was called the Boston man was fairly punished to the third round. Mickle did the best work, Sheehan getting in one good face blow, but when time was called the latter was quite groggy. It looked like a picnic for the native in the fourth round, but Sheehan's second claimed a foul on a blow struck by Mickle while the men were clinched. Matters grew interesting at once. A few epithets were hurled back and forth by the friends of the two men, and then they were dropped for bricks and other more persuasive articles. A man who held the lantern at the side of the ring next the road threw it against the referee's head. The lantern broke and the referee dropped. A general rush was made for the ring. It was then anybody's fight. In about five minutes the Taunton crowd had cleaned out the Boston man and his backers. Then all went back to pick up neckties, watches and hats. On adjourning to an hotel the referee was revived and declared the fight "a draw." At daylight the police came and the men dispersed.

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OFFICERS OF THE I.P.B.S.

What the Organization Has Done During the Past Year—New Members Elected.

The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society held its annual meeting last night. The following gentlemen were elected members: W. R. Gregg, R. H. Graham, David Adair, Robert Somerville, Charles Callaghan, C. E. Flemming, Wm. Phillips, N. F. Gundy, E. A. Stevens, J. B. Fletcher, J. B. Fudger, A. H. Gilbert.

Mr. A. Paterson, on behalf of the Dinner Committee, presented a partial report showing a deficit of $80, which will be provided for by the guarantors of the dinner. Mr. Lytle reported that the collection at the annual church service in Cooke's Church amounted to $71. The report of Treasurer Wilson showed receipts amounting to $1284, and disbursements of $1072. The Trust Fund now amounts to $2378. The Charitable Committee's report showed disbursements amounting to $350, exclusive of special Christmas charities.

Ald. McMillan remarked that the amount expended at Christmas should have been included in the report. Mr. Lytle coincided in this view. Capt. McMaster thought that as the Christmas donations were made by private individuals it was not necessary that the amount received should be made public. Treasurer Wilson said he agreed with Mr. Lytle. The public should know what amount had been received and what good had been done by the society. "The eyes of the whole city are on us in this matter," concluded the Treasurer. Secretary Baillie subsequently explained that the amount received for the special Christmas fund was $285, making the total charitable disbursements of the society for the year $750.

Mrs. S. B. Windrum reported that the donations to the society collected by himself and others from manufacturers and citizens amounted to $458. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Windrum and his colleagues.

The following officers were elected: James L. Hughes, President; Ald. John McMillan, First Vice-President; Mayor E. F. Clarke, Second Vice-President; Wm. Wilson, Treasurer; John Baillie, Secretary and Chairman of Charitable Committee. These gentlemen comprise the council of the society: J. Atkins, E. T. Saloide, Geo. Wilson, H. O'Hara, T. A. Lytle, B. Chapman, T. R. Clougher, A. Patterson, S. B. Windrum, W. Magill, J. Hamilton, J. Kerr, T. Watson, T. Wilson, D. Wilson, K. North, W. E. Stewart, Thos. Kirkland, H. A. Collins, John Matthews, J. Pickton, J. Yorke, J. Dobbin, Geo. Wilson, Thos. Houston, D. Delaney, Thomas Lee, R. C. Hamilton, L. Robertson and Wm. Cooke.

FIRES OF A DAY.

The Prince Edward Hotel at Consecon Burnt—A $10,000 Blaze at Belle River.

CONSECON, April 3.—The Prince Edward Hotel owned by R. G. Clark, owner and proprietor, was totally destroyed by fire between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, only a small portion of the contents being saved. Loss about $6000. Insurance $3000 on the building in the British American, and $1400 on the contents in the Western of Toronto.

Barns in the Ground.

BELLE RIVER, April 3.—The Belle River grist mill, owned by W. & J. G. Greer & Co., Toronto, was burned to the ground at 4 o'clock this morning. Loss $10,000; insurance about $2,000. Cause supposed to be incendiary.

Thirty-three Horses Cremated.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Fire broke out in the stables adjoining Bauman's hotel at the corner of Lake-street and Michigan-avenue early this morning. The hotel adjoining fortunately had but few guests. Most of those and the servants were stupefied by the smoke, and it was only the strenuous exertion on the part of the firemen and police that all were saved. Thirty-three horses were cremated.

A Church Destroyed.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 3.—The Congregational Church and Parish block were destroyed by fire last night; total loss $110,000.

RIDDLEBERGER'S RESOLUTION.

Discussed in Secret Session—Referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—In the Senate to-day the resolution offered by Mr. Riddleberger to suspend so much of the rules as to provide for executive sessions during the consideration of the fisheries treaty was taken up. Mr. Riddleberger (Rep. VA.) said that as the question was now before the Senate, he desired the Senate to submit some observations to the Senate which he did not care to submit to Her Majesty's government at present. He therefore moved that the galleries be cleared and the doors closed. The motion was agreed to and the order was executed.

The Senate at 3.10 after two hours spent in secret legislative session, opened its doors. During the secret session Senator Riddleberg offered a resolution declaring the Fisheries Treaty in open session was the only subject of debate, but several Senators ventured to discuss briefly the merits of the treaty itself, being, however, called to order for so doing. Senators Edmunds and Hoar (Rep. Mass.) made a strong fight against the resolution.

Upon motion of Senator Butler (Dem. S.C.) the resolution was ordered to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations by a vote of 41 to 8.

Retaliation Proposed.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The minority report of the Ways and Means Committee recites that the Mills' bill is vicious in that it discriminates against the American farmer. The report says that the Canadian farmer may import produce into the States, while duty is put upon that of the American farmer, and adds that Canada, as a claim of foul, but under the pressure of cries from the spectators the second round became more deliberate. Mickle proved to be his antagonist in the most approved and telling style, dazing him and drawing first blood by a neat hook on the left ear. Within five minutes of the ring, turning occasionally to face his man, Mickle rained in his blows thick and fast on face and body, and when time was called the Boston man was fairly punished to the third round. Mickle did the best work, Sheehan getting in one good face blow, but when time was called the latter was quite groggy. It looked like a picnic for the native in the fourth round, but Sheehan's second claimed a foul on a blow struck by Mickle while the men were clinched. Matters grew interesting at once. A few epithets were hurled back and forth by the friends of the two men, and then they were dropped for bricks and other more persuasive articles. A man who held the lantern at the side of the ring next the road threw it against the referee's head. The lantern broke and the referee dropped. A general rush was made for the ring. It was then anybody's fight. In about five minutes the Taunton crowd had cleaned out the Boston man and his backers. Then all went back to pick up neckties, watches and hats. On adjourning to an hotel the referee was revived and declared the fight "a draw." At daylight the police came and the men dispersed.

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NEW YORK, April 3.—Michael J. Bradley the comedian, died this morning of hemorrhage.

"MEDICAL COUNCIL CHAMBERS."

The New Building at Bay and Richmond Streets—Students Under Examination.

"The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario" is the name adopted by the medical profession of the Province in its corporate capacity. The affairs of the profession are regulated by the Ontario Medical Act of 1874. The council has power to fix the terms on which practitioners of medicine in other countries may be admitted as members of the college, apart from which they cannot become legally entitled to practice in this Province.

For the convenience of the large number of medical students in Ontario written examinations extending over a week commenced yesterday in the Medical Council Hall, a noble pile fast approaching completion on the southeast corner of Bay and Richmond streets, and also at the City Hall in Kingston. There are primary and final examinations in the various branches of the theory and practice of medicine, anatomy, chemistry, midwifery, infantile diseases, pharmacy, pathology, toxicology, sanitary science, surgery, physiology, histology, medical jurisprudence and clinical operations. Dr. G. Henderson is president for the year, and Dr. H. A. Pyne registrar. The examiners at Toronto are Doctors Cameron, Evans, Grassett, Peters, MacArthur, McKay, Wishart, and at Kingston Doctors Irwin, Elliot and Wright. The results of the oral, written, final and clinical examinations will be made known by advertisement on May 10.

The examination is an annual one, but now that the College has possession of such a grand hall it is on the cards that they may be held half-yearly. Pupils go through their course of winter lectures before coming up to sit for license by the board of examiners.

"Medical Council Chambers" is the designation of the structure which Architect E. J. Lennox has erected at a cost to the college of $70,000. It is of red brick and stone, on stone foundations and dressings. Building operations commenced in the fall of 1886, but were greatly delayed by last year's strikes. The premises are handsome and spacious and are already in request for board-rooms and offices. The building is thoroughly ventilated, warmed and lighted, and has strong vaults and capacious elevator. The chief contractors were: Lionel Yorke, brick and stone work; Thos. Fox, carpenter; C. C. Handle, plastering; A. M. Brown, painting; Bennett & Wright, steam heating and plumbing; Douglas Brothers, ironwork; Dutkie & Son, tile-work.

At 9 a.m. yesterday 200 of the 350 qualified students put in an appearance at Medical College, the balance registering at Kingston. Amongst them were several lady students. Books had been issued to the students, which is still unfinished, and heartily to work they went on questions on the theory and practice of medicine. The paper was set by examiner. Another session was at the same time occupied with the homeopathic aspect of the subject, the examiner in the chair being Wm. Tye. This was the program till near noon, when there was a three hours' respite and opportunity was afforded the visitors of inspecting the city. The weather was beautifully fine—the first real spring-day—and the sights of the town were duly honored. In the afternoon Dr. Lizzie Preston-Maxwell put the examination in descriptive anatomy. To-day the subjects are theoretical chemistry (Dr. Peters) and midwifery (Dr. MacArthur.)

A RUDE AWAKENING.

Mrs. James Agnew No. 2 in a Very Unpleasant Position—Looks Like Bigamy.

A dramatic incident startled the calm which usually pervades the City Clerk's office yesterday. A well-dressed, handsome lady, applied for information relative to a supposed marriage of James Agnew in this city. The records were turned up and the names of bridegroom and others was in entry of a marriage between one James Agnew and Eliza Jane Irvine on Oct. 19th, 1872, Rev. A. H. Baldwin being the officiating clergyman. On being informed of this fact, the lady gave a loud scream, and fell on the floor in a fit.

City Clerk Blevins and his staff succeeded in restoring the lady to her senses, and she told her story. Nine years ago she married James Agnew in this city, and until recently lived with him as man and wife, he always giving her to his parents although both were residents of Toronto. Two months ago, Agnew was arrested on a charge of embezzlement, and left for the penitentiary for a term of years, and is now in jail awaiting trial. On his arrest she went to his parents, and then first learned that he had been previously married. The lady appears firm this story that she had visited the City Hall. Later she sought an interview with County Crown Attorney Badgerow, who will inquire into the facts.

It is believed that the marriage was not legal, whereupon he gracefully withdrew, wondering why the good people were so mysterious and what they had to keep from the public.

After the Unnatural Mother.

The police are hot foot after a woman who left her four weeks' old child in the waiting room of the Union Station yesterday morning. The babe was taken to the Infants' Home, and the detectives are hunting for a clue to the mother.

Released on Bail.

G. W. Prescott, who was arrested for contempt of court on Monday, succeeded yesterday, through his lawyer, Mr. Egin Scboff, in obtaining the consent of the court for his release on bail.

Ask Chief Ashfield.

Editor World: A bet: Is that the electric lamp at the corner of Trinity-square and Yonge-street has been out of order more than twenty nights the last three months. Which wins? MOONSHINE.

Decided for Defendant.

In the Civil Assizes yesterday Hall v. Couch was concluded. Mr. Justice Street decided for defendant on the ground that the time for putting on the lien had expired.

To Build New Homes.

Two colonist specials went out over the Northern and C.P.R. to the Northwest last night. There were 150 colonists in all from various sections in Ontario.

HINDRANCES TO RELIGION.

LIQUOR, SECRET SOCIETIES, SUNDAY LABOR, SALVATION ARMY.

An Interesting Debate at the Toronto Presbytery Yesterday—Rev. D. J. Macdonnell Holds that Church Courts Should Not Discuss Temperance Measures.

The Toronto Presbytery had a busy time yesterday. Moderator Gilray was in the chair, and a large amount of business was disposed of.

Several delegates to the General Assembly at Halifax were appointed. The Presbytery had nominated Principal Grant for the Moderatorship of the Assembly, but as he will be in Australia in the summer Rev. D. J. Macdonnell was made the nominee. He, however, declined the honor, which was transferred to Rev. D. M. Gordon of Halifax.

Rev. Wm. Frizzell presented an elaborate report on the state of religion. This consisted of answers from the sessions. On the whole the report was favorable. Sabbath desecration, however, existed in a great degree in many places. The generosity of the churches to missions had increased. There was a need of more special services for the people, family worship, scripture reading and temperance teaching for the young. Among the hindrances to true religion were the liquor traffic, Sunday labor, secret societies, the Salvation Army and worldly amusements.

The report was adopted, and a committee was appointed to meet these congregations with a view to a re-arrangement of the field of work: Stouffville, Cedar Grove, Markham Village, St. Andrew's (Scarboro), St. John's (Markham) and York Town Line.

At the afternoon session the subject of temperance occupied most of the time. Rev. P. Nicol brought up the report. Out of forty-one sessions twenty-five had reported. Eleven of these were from city ministers and fourteen from country congregations. Changes for the better were reported, and the work of bands of hope, temperance unions and other agencies spoken highly of. Some replies urged the enactment and enforcement of a prohibitory law. Others went no further than the enforcement of the Scott Act. Several suggested that questions relating to legislation should not be introduced into church courts for discussion. To do so was by them deemed unwise and disastrous to the mission of the church. This sentiment was expressed in the concluding paragraph of Rev. D. J. Macdonnell's reply:

The session of St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, are of opinion that the report regarding prohibitory legislation which there is much difference of opinion amongst Christian men, should be taken by members of the church in their individual capacity as citizens and that it is not wise for the church courts to commit themselves to the advocacy of specific legislative measures.

After a long discussion the report was adopted. Amongst those who took part were Revs. J. Hassell, G. M. Milligan, and J. M. Parkes, Robert Wallace, R. P. McKay.

Mr. John Thom said he was very glad that those who supported the Scott Act had won the day. He did not think that Prohibition would work. Alcohol he thought was better than coffee. People should abstain of not compel others to do their work.

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell said that his session unanimously condemned the questions on this subject being brought before the Assembly. They caused division and discord in churches. Next they would have the Assembly instructing Ministers to vote at elections. He protested against the pulpit being used as advocate Prohibition, the Scott Act, or anti-Scott Act. These questions should be left at matter of conscience. If there was anything more offensive than such preaching it was praying on behalf of political parties. Such would be found otherwise the church willing to pray for the other party.

Ultimately these resolutions of Dr. Kellogg were submitted to lie on the table till next meeting of the Presbytery:

1. That this Presbytery is heartily and unanimously agreed as to the criminality and destructiveness of the liquor traffic in Canada and the ruinous influence of the liquor saloon on public morals, and so less as to the duty of government and the state, each in its own province and own way, to seek to diminish and so far as possible put an end to the evil.

2. Resolved, that in the judgment of this Presbytery it is, however, quite beyond the province of any church court to recommend specific legislation, regarding the best method of dealing with this evil, and that the consideration of such legislation and its bearing on questions of the Assembly's complication on temperance, which if properly answered, involve matters of a purely political character, of matters of things which the New Testament leaves for settlement, and many courses of action which are not contrary to New Testament principles, and, carried out, involves ecclesiastical disunion and tyranny.

3. Resolved, that we, therefore, recommend that in future the Assembly's Temperance Committee should ke