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A GOOD SEASON ALL ROUND

FOR ARCHITECTS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS AND LABORERS.

The Prospects of the Building Trade—Good, Solid, First-Class Buildings will Go Up—Fine Stores, Noble Offices, Costly Churches, Spacious Schools.

The World was around among the city architects yesterday with reference to the building prospects for the present season. On almost every hand were met encouraging signs of a brisk and busy future for all branches of building. The only drawback to the coleur de rose prospect is the bugbear which annually presents itself in Toronto—that working men will quarrel with their bread and butter and resort to costly and calamitous strikes. If happily better counsels prevail this spring the large army of men employed in the building trades will have ample work at satisfactory wages.

Below will be found the opinions of men thoroughly competent to pronounce on the subject. These opinions are well-nigh unanimous as to the good prospect for the season. From the following enumeration of some of the principal works in progress or to be immediately commenced it will be seen that the architects do not speak without the book: The new Parliament buildings, Canada Life building, Victoria University, new Upper Canada College, Hospital for Sick Children, enlargement Boys' Home, new Music Hall, some half-dozen public schools, St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Parkdale Convent, St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, St. Helen's Roman Catholic Church, the new railway station, new collegiate institute, more police stations, new Traders' Bank, enlargement Ontario Veterinary College, the Board of Trade building, St. John's Episcopal Church in West Toronto Junction, many new blocks and scores of new streets.

All Will Be Lovely If There Are No Strikes.

Mr. Arthur R. Denison, architect, 18 King-street west, was seen.

"If the workmen are perfectly quiet, that is if there are no strikes," said Mr. Denison, "the building prospects this year are good. Land booming is bad for the building trade, because business men then put their money into land. For instance, I have had two or three plans for building, but the work has been stopped. The capital has been invested in land and they have deferred building. So far as the building prospects are concerned, I may say that I have now St. Helen's Roman Catholic Church under construction. It will cost when finished $40,000. I have also a large house on the centre of the Island, which will cost $3000." Mr. Denison went on to enumerate a number of other buildings which will aggregate in value, including the above-mentioned structures, nearly $100,000. The Police Commissioners propose to spend this year about $10,000 on patrol wagon houses, outlying stations, etc. It is probable that a new Collegiate Institute will be put up this season. It will be erected in the West end. Plans are already prepared.

Good, Solid, First-Class Building Will Go Up.

Mr. John Gemmell of Smith & Gemmell said that the buildings which would be erected this season would be all of the better class. There would be less speculative work; the only structures to be put up would be solid business investments; in fact, only buildings that are really required. Land speculating, Mr. Gemmell was of opinion, tended to injure the building trade. Had the city been confined within a smaller area it would have been better for the building trades as now men speculate in the outlying parts, where there is vacant land, without intending to build upon it. In conclusion, Mr. Gemmell said: "There is a good deal of solid, necessary building to be done this year."

Mr. Norman B. Dick of Toronto-street says he has the plans ready for a big building of stone and brick on the northeast corner of Yonge and Colborne-streets now occupied by Buntin, Reid & Co. Mr. S. F. McKinnon is the man who is erecting the building which will give accommodation to The Traders' Bank and will also have big office quarters upstairs; this will be started at once. Mr. Dick will also superintend the erection of a pair of warehouses at the northeast corner of Front and Bay-streets, five stories high; and also the erection of a big addition to the Ontario Veterinary College in Temperance-street. Mr. Dick also expressed the opinion that the publication of such matter induces the workingmen to demand more money and said it had been so for several years.

More Churches and Schools.

Messrs. Strickland & Symons willingly told The World that they have on hand the erection of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, over the Don, an edifice of brick and stone capable of seating 800 and costing $20,000; it will be finished by Christmas. They have also St. John's Episcopal Church at West Toronto Junction with the same seating capacity and of the same cost as St. Matthew's. This is well under way and will be finished by September. This firm is at work entirely remodelling the interior of Shaftesbury Hall at a cost of several thousand dollars. The hall will so be enlarged and improved that it will seat 1500 instead of 900 as at present and will practically be a new hall with large stages, boxes, proscenium and scenery and everything proper for theatrical purposes. Besides all these Strickland & Symons are at work on a grand new house for Mr. James Henderson in Rosedale of cut stone and brick, said to be equal to anything there, and a Church School for boys in Alexander-street which will cost $12,000.

Afraid of Strikes—Silence is Golden.

Mr. S. G. Curry of Darling & Curry was seen by The World respecting building prospects for spring and summer, but he declined to make any statement for publication, regarding such information as private and confidential.

Mr. David Roberts of Toronto-street also declined to furnish any information.

The World next called upon W. G. Storm, and this gentleman stated that he made it a point never to communicate information of that nature to the press, as the publication of such figures might bring the combined labor forces down on the employers. Mr. Storm further was of opinion that jealousy interfered to a great extent with the formation by the employers of an union to arbitrate on labor troubles between employers and employes.

Another architect whom The World called on and who is erecting a $50,000 building in King-street said there was not much building going on. He declined to have his name published, and did not approve of the press giving details of the building going on or of the building that is in prospective. He believed it only tended to setting the workingmen striking when they saw that there might be a big season.

Messrs. Langley & Burke did not care to give any information, as they believed the publication might cause heavy strikes. There was an understanding among the members of the Architects' Guild that it was better to withhold such information and they would be surprised if any had broken the agreement. There are about 23 in the guild, but more architects outside than in.

Good Times All Round.

Mr. John Knox is the buoyant Scotchman with a mathematical and practical cranium who is secretary of the Builders and Contractors' Federated Association, with headquarters at No. 16 Victoria-street. His view of the prospects of building is one that is worthy of note for nearly all the scientific work of "taking off quantities" and making measurements to enable contractors to figure on jobs. Said he: "It looks to me as if this summer will be a good one in building and a good one for architects, contractors and laboring men. In all quarters building is going on and being got ready for, and there is one thing that strikes me as being specially worthy of note, and that is the superior class of buildings that are now in course of erection. There are some big jobs on hand. The plans for Victoria University in Queen's Park are about out, and as it is intended to start this work as soon as possible, there will likely be a heavy job ahead for some contractors. Then we have the Board of Trade building to figure on, and that will be an undertaking of no mean moment. And in addition to the ones I have enumerated, there are a number of solid, substantial residences on the tapis that will keep the smaller contractors busy. Yes, I think there will be no complaint about lack of work this year unless there is a strike, and indications don't point to any serious labor difficulties."

The Prospects are Grand.

Mr. Grant Helliwell of Gordon & Helliwell, was seen. "The building prospects," said he, "are grand. There will be less speculative building this season and only buildings that are really required will be put up." Speculation in land within the city limits, Mr. Helliwell opined, would not be very extensive. Although the prospects were pretty good, he did not think that there would be as much building this year as last and that therefore there would be little probability of a strike ocurring. Bricklayers, carpenters, masons, plasterers and plumbers are of course all interested in building operations. "Of course if a strike did take place," said Mr. Helliwell, "it would injure the building prospects, our business men would then decide to wait until next season to proceed with their building." Although the comparatively slack season will work against a strike, he believed that such works as the new Parliament buildings and Upper Canada College would keep the men going. "I think," Mr. Helliwell went on to say, "there will always be a certain amount of superfluous labor, and while that is the case there will not be much trouble. Besides Toronto is so large now that unless there is serious business depression there will always be a lot of work going on."

Mr. R. W. Gambier Boustield, 61 Adelaide-street west, said that every indication showed that building was going to be brisk this summer. Plenty of good substantial work will go on forthwith. Last year there was much speculative building in all the suburbs. In fact, the thing was overdone, and the result will be that there will be very little of that class of work this year. Then Mr. Boustield mentioned the works on which he was engaged, and said that although but a short time in the city he had found business brisk, especially for buildings of a substantial character.

A Better Year Than the Last.

Mr. Joseph Connolly of Church-street said that the prospects for the building trade were very encouraging. According to appearances this would be a better year than last. Mr. Connolly then stated that his work was principally ecclesiastical architecture, with which of late he had been fully occupied. Amongst the works he has now in hand is St. Paul's Church in the East End, costing somewhere about $80,000. This and the new convent at Parkdale will probably be finished in the fall. Churches of other denominations would also go up this summer, and this in view of the scores of new churches and mission rooms erected during the past two or three years. "Church architecture," said Mr. Connolly, "has improved wonderfully of late years. It shows a better appreciation of art than was current a decade ago. Again, in ordinary residences and business blocks and offices there is a demand for higher and better class work. Parties intending to build are beginning to see that cheap and common styles are a mistake, that it is a false economy. After mentioning other work on which he is engaged Mr. Connolly said that the architectural features of the city were being yearly augmented, and he mentioned several of the important works which will be erected this year: Upper Canada College, with which a commencement has been made, the contract having been let to Mr. John Herbert, the new Court House, the Hospital for Sick Children in College-avenue, a number of public schools and other important public and residential structures.

THEY'RE ALL OVER THERE.

SIR JOHN ACCOUNTS FOR THE SIX PAGANS IN JOLIETTE.

Winding Up the Business of the Session—The Bill for the Construction of the Salisbury and Harvey Road Given the Six Months' Hoist in the Senate.

OTTAWA, May 1.—The House met at 11 o'clock this morning and the business remaining to be disposed of was speedily put through.

In the absence of Mr. Charlton, in whose name the question stood, Sir Richard Cartwright asked: What are the names of the six Pagans returned for the Parish of St. Elizabeth in the County of Joliette, Que., in the census returns of 1881, as appears from the original schedule of the enumerator for that parish?

Not having the desired information Sir John Macdonald answered the inquiry by pointing his finger across the House and declaring: "They are all over there." This was greeted with roars of laughter at the expense of the Opposition.

During the morning Hon. A. G. Jones strongly condemned the practice of allowing the greater number of members of the House to return home before the business of the session was done and blamed Sir John Macdonald for having sanctioned the departure of many members last week.

In reply Sir John said his consent as leader of the House had been given in but two instances of early departure, the members being Mr. Yeo of Prince Edward Island and another of the Opposition.

Mr. Trow, the chief Opposition whip, rose to corroborate this statement, declaring that there had this session been no departure from the usual practice and that his consent had been obtained before the full sessional allowance was paid the departing members. This statement drew upon Mr. Trow the censure of Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Lovitt, Mr. Mulock and Hon. Mr. Jones.

Having adjourned for lunch the House met again at 2.15 p.m. and wound up the business as far as possible, pending the return of bills expected from the Senate. Opportunity was then taken to question the Government on some undetermined matters which have been disposed of.

No Change in Wheat and Flour Duties.

Mr. Mulock asked what was the intention of the Government with respect to the demand from the milling interest for a readjustment of the wheat and flour duties. He asked also the view of the Government with respect to testing in the courts the constitutionality of the Jesuits Estates Act.

With respect to the wheat and flour duties Sir John Macdonald said the tariff as at present arranged had when settled upon been quite satisfactory, and the unfair discrimination now claimed to exist had been brought by subsequently changing conditions. The Government realized the force of the contention for a readjustment and had given the matter a serious consideration, but had come to the conclusion not to deal with it until after another season's consideration. It was the intention to call Parliament together early in January next year, and if in the meantime it was still considered that there should be a change Parliament could then deal with the matter.

The Jesuits' Act.

As to the Jesuits Estates Act he did not think that the moment a constitutional question arose the Government should submit it to the Privy Council. The Parliament of Canada was a proper tribunal to decide upon the matters of constitutional law, and after the overwhelming majority by which this Parliament had pronounced the act constitutional, the Government would be wanting in respect to the House were it straightway to appeal to the courts for another decision. He saw by the press, however, that steps were now being taken to test the constitutionality, so that there was a likelihood of a settlement without the Government sending the decision of Parliament for review.

Hon. Peter Mitchell asked what truth there was in the rumor that there were to be six sessions of this Parliament. He for one would not be sorry to learn that it was true, and it seemed to him that the Government were working in that direction by making each year's session earlier than the last.

Sir John Macdonald said the matter having thus been brought to their attention, the Government would take it into consideration to see what could be done in this direction. [Laughter.]

At 3.30 the House took recess until 5.30 o'clock. Upon meeting at 5.30 the House received a report from the Senate that certain bills had been passed and then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SLAIN BY THE SENATE.

The Harvey and Salisbury Railway Measure Given the Six Months' Hoist.

OTTAWA, May 1.—The Senate to-night gave the six months' hoist to the bill to authorize the construction of the Harvey and Salisbury Railway, an amendment to that effect moved by Senator Miller from Richmond, C. B., being carried by 22 to 11. There was a long debate on the subject, in which those opposed to the bill urged that the proposed expenditure was uncalled for and that the new line would seriously interfere with the Intercolonial.

Speaking in support of the measure Hon. Mr. Abbott said there was no truth in the rumor that had been circulated in the corridors that the Government were apathetic about this bill. He knew, from having been present when it was discussed in Council and from conversations he had had with members of the Government, more especially with the First Minister, that it was the earnest desire of the Government to construct the road, their faith and the faith of the country being pledged to it. He admitted the spirit of independence which the members of the Senate had exhibited in this debate, but he would like to see not only independence but consistency displayed. On two previous occasions the Senate had formally declared in favor of the construction of this road when it was proposed that a company should build it. The attempt to have it built by a subsidized company had failed and the Government therefore wished to undertake the work themselves. No argument which had been advanced against its construction now was not in existence upon the two previous occasions when the Senate had voted for its construction.

The division on the amendment giving the six months' hoist resulted as follows:

YEAS.

Vidal.	O'Donohoe.	McInnes (BC.)
M'Kindsey.	Baillargeon.	Bellerose.
Armand.	Flint.	Sullivan.
McCallum.	Reesor.	McClolan.
Hoythorne.	Grant.	Paquet.
Miller.	Chaffers.	Dever.
Mornet.	Perley.	Read (Quinte)
Stevens—22.		

NAYS.

Abbott.	Odell.	MacInnes(Bn)
McMillan.	Poirier.	Power.
Kaulbach.	Ross.	Carroll.
Girard.	Sanford—11.	

Queen-street East Business Property.

The World would bespeak the careful and intelligent attention of all land companies, private investors, estate agents and others to the very desirable business property situate on the north side of Queen-street, East Toronto, offered on fourth page, as per accompanying plan, by Mr. John A. Nesbitt, 12 Adelaide-street east.

It is obvious to an observant citizen that something unusual in the way of bargains in men's furnishings is being disposed of by auction at No. 92 Yonge-street. The crowds that nightly attend this sale attest very plainly that the goods are going for a song. During the day time, until the sale closes, goods will be sold by private sale at auction prices.

Improve digestion—Adams' Tutti Frutti

TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER FIRST.

The Harvey Embezzlement Case at Guelph Adjourned Without Day.

GUELPH, May 1.—The oft-adjourned Harvey embezzlement case has at last arrived at a conclusion. This afternoon at 3 o'clock the case was called before Police Magistrate Saunders. As the opening of court Crown Attorney Peterson said that after consultation and explanations given by the Deputy Attorney-General the case could not proceed until the charge of murder had been disposed of.

Mr. Guthrie, counsel for Lyon, said when the charge was laid he believed it to be true and still believed it, and that while he did not want to be harsh he desired to vindicate Mr. Lyon's position and make public the evidence, as Harvey's friends desired that the charge be investigated and thought it would be better for all parties concerned.

Mr. McLean, counsel for the prisoner, said that Mr. Harvey was not particular whether the trial went on or not, as he was not guilty of any embezzlement. On the question being asked if the prisoner was ready to go on with the trial it was answered by Mr. McLean that if the Crown so desired he would be shortly, but thought that the case should stand over.

The Police Magistrate said he would not give an order to have the prisoner brought before him and on the suggestion of Mr. Guthrie as to taking the evidence in the presence of the prisoner at the jail, His Worship would not do that, but said that after he had examined the books he was satisfied that Mr. Lyon had a prima facie case for laying the charge and that it was wrong for the people to impute anything to the contrary.

Mr. Guthrie then said in accordance with the views of His Worship he would not press the case unless the prisoner desired it, and the case was adjourned sine die.

A DAY OF DISASTERS.

Chicago's Centennial Celebration Crowded with Calamities.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Lehman's Windsor theatre was burnt last night, only the walls being left standing. The loss is $40,000, fully insured. Three firemen were injured, but not dangerously. The fire was caused by sparks shot into the flies from rockets fired on the stage during the evening performance.

One hundred thousand people assembled in the park on the lake front last night to witness a display of fireworks. Two huge serpentine pieces shot into the crowd burning everybody in their course. Women fainted everywhere, and were trampled on by the surging multitude.

After the fireworks were over, the people starting homeward came in collision with multitudes who had been unable to see the display. The crush was fearful. Fifty persons in all are said to have been seriously hurt, a number perhaps fatally.

Another panic, attended with disastrous results, happened almost at the same time in the north division of the city. When the fireworks had ceased in Lincoln Park, the thousands of people rushed out pell-mell in a mad race for seats on the street cars. A wooden sidewalk about 500 feet long gave way, and several hundred people fell five or six feet. In the scramble to get out the women and children were trampled upon, and many were painfully, but it is reported none fatally, injured.

RUINED TO HELP HIS EMPLOYER.

Treasurer Mackenzie of the Central Fair Writes a Letter to Guelph's Mayor.

GUELPH, May 1.—A peculiar feature developed to-day in connection with the flight of Secretary-Treasurer Mackenzie and the shortage in the funds of the Agricultural Society. Mayor Gowdy received a letter from Mackenzie to the effect that he drew the $1000 to tide Morton over his financial difficulties and after the assignment he could not see his way clear out of the difficulty and came to the conclusion to skip out. It is reported that an effort will be made to settle the matter and bring Mackenzie back to take charge of the books of the society again, as the confidence in his integrity is not shaken in the least.

Murton's liabilities will amount to between $18,000 and $19,000, assets $8000, which will pay between 20 and 30 cents on the dollar.

THE P. M. AND THE M. P.

Judge Dugas Brings a $25,000 Libel Suit Against Mr. Vanasse and His Paper.

MONTREAL, May 1.—Judge Dugas has instituted an action for $25,000 damages against Le Monde and its editor, Mr. F. Vanasse, M.P., for alleged libel. Judge Dugas complains that Le Monde, by a series of insidious and malicious articles, attempted to throw ridicule on his actions while he was out in Compton County fulfilling a public mission concerning the arrest of Donald Morrison. He also complains that Le Monde insinuated that he had failed in his military duties while an officer of the 65th Battalion during the Northwest rebellion.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Maloney and Phillips Liberated on Giving $4000 Bonds Each.

MONTREAL, May 1.—The writ of habeas corpus in the Maloney-Phillips case was returned this afternoon. Judge Davidson, after argument, held that the offence was a bailable one and fixed the amount at $4000 each, $2000 by each of the accused and $1000 by two bondsmen for each. James Baxter and J. C. Laird signed Harry Phillips' bond and J. C. Laird and George Keester signed Andy Maloney's. The accused were then liberated.

Ambitious City Notes.

HAMILTON, May 1.—The license commissioners have completed their labors. They granted ninety-one saloon and tavern licenses and struck off nineteen of those who had licenses last year, giving them three months to dispose of their stock.

The receipts of the Inland Revenue office during April were $35,202, a decrease of $1950 as compared with April, 1888. The exports to the United States from the consular district of Hamilton last month aggregated $23,664.

Dr. Fairchild of Hamilton asylum, has been transferred to the London asylum, to succeed Dr. Robertson, who has been appointed successor to Dr. Millman of the Kingston asylum. Dr. Millman has resigned.

The Deadly Razzer.

KANSAS CITY, May 1.—During a drunken fight between negroes which became general in a low quarter of the city last night, Annie Edwards was cut in the throat, James Sevell was dangerously cut near the heart and several others received wounds. The woman died this morning.

Advances made on merchandise warehoused with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street east.

You Would Not Think.

You would not think that days so cold
As this could come in balmy May;
You would not think a six-months-old
Infant could squall both night and day,
But it can.

You would not think that girls so sweet
Could be so false and yet so fair;
To see them walking down the street
You would not think their golden hair
Was but goldine.

You would not think your dollar bill
Could fly so fast when once it's changed;
You would not think a man named Phil,
I used to know, is now deranged,
But he is.

You would not think, in these smart times,
Girls still would scream on seeing rats:
You would not think these pretty rhymes
Are but an ad. for Dineen's hats,
But they are.

W. & D. DINEEN,
Corner King and Yonge-streets.

The Sheffield Horse Importing Company (Registered),
65 Yonge-street (below Elm). Agents for the Patent-Lever Open and Closed Fire Grates of the best English manufacturer. C. E. Robinson, Manager.

A BROKEN ENGINE WHEEL.

That May Have Been the Cause of the Junction Cut Disaster—Mr. Hickson Talks.

HAMILTON, May 1.—This morning there was considerable agitation apparent among the railway authorities here. General Manager Hickson had arrived to ascertain why so many people had been killed on the southern division lately. He came in on the 9.20 train from Toronto, and the fine large engine Princess was attached to his car to take it out to the scene of the accident. Mr. Armstrong appeared with an immense armful of maps and plans, and the general manager, accompanied by Chief Engineer Joseph Hobson, W. W. Pope of the Solicitor's office, Chief Clerk Joseph Wallace and Samuel Barker (superintendent of the Northern and Northwestern division), started for the scene of the wreck and spent an hour there looking over the ground. Then they returned and examined the debris which is piled on cars in the yard.

Mr. Hickson was seen by a reporter after his examination was concluded and asked if he had decided what caused the accident. "I have seen all that is to be seen in connection with the accident," he said, "but I really can't undertake to express any opinions while the matter is in the hands of the coroner. I would be glad to afford The World any information, but it would not be right for me to express an opinion until the jury has given its verdict. I may say that when the inquest is over a rigid investigation will be made independent of that by me in the interests of the company."

"I understand you are also going out to St. George this afternoon," said the reporter. "Will the investigation which you propose to make cover both disasters?"

"I think I will go out to St. George before I return, but that has already been investigated."

Is the Curve Dangerous?

"As a result of this disaster at the cut will any change be made in the road at that point with a view to taking off part of that sharp curve at the foot of the grade?"

"No, I don't see that there is any necessity for that. The fact that there was an accident there does not prove that the spot is dangerous. The track has been the same there ever since it was built, and no accident ever happened at that particular spot before."

"Is has generally been considered dangerous, though. I understand Senator Sanford wrote to you some years ago pointing out the fact and suggesting it be altered to lessen the curve?"

Mr. Hickson smiled: "You know how that sort of thing is. If you were to see the number of letters I get in a year offering gratuitous advice you would appreciate the fact that running a railroad is something like running a newspaper."

"It is said, Mr. Hickson, that the locomotives used on the Grand Trunk fast trains are not of a sufficiently good class for the purpose, and that to this fact the recent accidents are attributable?"

"All nonsense. The engines we use on our fast trains are as good as any on the continent. In fact they are the best that can be got. The engine on the limited express was built in Kingston on the best model, and had only been in use six years."

Mr. Hall, locomotive superintendent, has discovered that in addition to one axle of the engine truck being broken, the outside, or north wheel in front, had five pieces broken off it, and the fragments were found and brought in from the wreck this afternoon. The pin of the engine was buried seven feet down in the sand. It is now thought that the accident was caused by the front outside wheel breaking and taking the guide rail instead of the proper one.

The Baggage and the Trinkets.

One by one it is being discovered, though not to a certainty, who were the victims of the disaster. The remains cannot be identified, but from the personal effects found and from the fact that their owners have not been found nor can they be heard of, it is surmised that their remains help to make up the contents of the cases at the undertaker's.

The railway authorities have been having the contents of the unclaimed baggage saved from the wreck investigated, with a view to ascertaining who the dead folk are. This morning they obtained the following list: H. Levy, Chicago; Mrs. Smith (no address); Capt. Butler, Cook County Insane Asylum, near Chicago; F. Randall Orr, Omaha, Neb. Also another piece of baggage belonging to a lady, in which the owner's name does not appear.

Some of the passengers who were uninjured themselves lost some of their effects. Mr. M. Crum of Alverton, O., told a reporter that he had lost his watch and all his baggage. Mr. D. Forbes of Grand Rapids said he missed his watch when he got to Hamilton, though he was scarcely scratched himself. The watch, he thinks, was jerked out of his pocket. The finding of more watches than bodies is also accounted for by the fact that some of the pieces of baggage is said to have contained several samples of watches and cases.

The Quick and the Dead.

A. Colvin, 550 Warren-avenue, Chicago, arrived here this morning in search of the body of Morgan B. Scullin of 781 West Lake-street, Chicago. Mr. Colvin examined the burnt remains and identified a body as that of Mr. Scullin by a fragment of the coat and waistcoat. The body was the one thought to be that of Mr. Curnick yesterday. Mr. Colvin left for Chicago with the remains this afternoon.

This morning Chief McKinnon received a letter from William Long of New York inquiring about Henry Pringle, a young man from Chicago, who is supposed to have been killed. He had about $180 in gold in his possession.

Mr. Doherty, the traveler for J. M. Williams & Co., has been heard from. His wife received a telegram from Wiarton saying he is all right.

Mrs. McLeod, a Toronto lady, came to this city from Stratford yesterday and examined the remains of the charred bodies. Her brother-in-law, Mr. H. H. Stone, and his wife, of Marquette, Mich., left Detroit on Saturday, intending to go on to New York to the Centennial celebration. They have not since been heard from. Mrs. McLeod could find no traces of her relatives among the remains of the dead. This morning she examined the watches and jewelry in the superintendent's office, but nothing there bore any resemblance to any of the jewelry worn by Mr. Stone or his wife. It is believed that they were not on the train. Probably they went through by an earlier train.

Eugene P. Newhall, formerly of The Spectator staff, and now of Omaha, arrived in the city this morning in search of his brother-in-law, C. J. Fraser of Toronto. Mr. Newhall traced the missing man as far as Detroit, and when he arrived here he found that Fraser's watch had been found in the debris and identified by a Toronto relative, so that there is no doubt whatever that Fraser was one of the victims.

David Booth of Toronto, who was supposed to have been one of the victims, has been heard from. He is safe in Chicago, not having started for home.

THE INQUEST.

Captain Hall and David Walker Give Details of the Accident.

HAMILTON, May 1.—At the coroner's inquest to-night Mr. Joseph Hickson asked permission to speak and is being granted he said it was a matter of the deepest regret on the part of the company that the accident had happened and he hoped no efforts would be spared to get to the very bottom of it.

Captain Hall and Mr. David Walker of Toronto were sworn. Their evidence was largely of the nature of detailed of the accident. Both said that the train was not making more than 25 miles an hour at the very outside before the accident. They also said that the groaning and cries for help had ceased before the cars took fire. The inquest will be continued on Friday.

High Grade Watch Repairing.
Plain and complicated watches carefully repaired, cleaned and adjusted, see top left hand corner of this page, E. Beeton, High Grade Watch Special ist, opp. Post Office.

The Finest—Adams' Tutti Frutti

DISPENSE WITH THE DOWER

THE GREATEST NUISANCE IN FREE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.

How Obstinate Wives Block the Sale of Their Husbands' Property—Why Should a Woman Have the Right to Stop Her Husband When He Has No Right in Her Property?

We have as Premier of Ontario one of the most thorough lawyers and most progressive law reformers in the world. Mr. Mowat during his premiership has done more toward simplifying the laws of Ontario in consonance with the modern spirit than any politician.

Nevertheless there is one serious defect in our property laws which causes endless expense and worry, in respect of which Ontario is more than 50 years behind England.

It is the matter of dower.

It was proper enough in the days when a wife could not hold property in her own right that she should have a one-third interest in the original estate of her husband. But in these days women can hold property absolutely and the husband has no control over it whatever. Over the husband's property, on the contrary, the wife has such control that she can in certain circumstances make her influence felt to a damaging extent. In no place is her power of balking transfers felt more than in Toronto, where many transfers of real estate are made every day and where certain classes of property rank higher in value at the time than at some months previous to that time or some months after that time. Perhaps the husband has completed negotiations involving a great deal of hard work and necessitating absolute secrecy. Yet after completing his bargain, he comes to find that he is blessed with a cranky or quarrelsome wife and also finds himself confronted with practically a demand for blackmail. The wife, counselled perhaps by evil-minded friends or animated by inmate obstinacy, refuses to sign the deed. There is then no recourse open to the husband but to drop the negotiations or resort to expensive legal proceedings. He then may get an order from the court to sell the property subject to the investment of one-third the proceedings on behalf of his wife.

The Perniciky Lawyer Gets in His Work.

But the nuisance caused by existing dowers is nothing as compared with that caused by the necessity of tracing up old dowers. There is scarcely a title in Toronto, except those under the Torrens system, in dealing with which a perniciky lawyer may not put sellers and purchasers to great trouble and expense by the discovery that 20 years ago, perhaps, a certain John Smith dealt with this property and there appears in the deeds no evidence whether he was married or not. His being married, of course, would at once raise the question of dower, and instances of dowers being claimed years and years after the transfer of the property by the husband of the wife whose heirs make the claim, even after the property is transferred a dozen times, have come to notice.

This is a wholly unnecessary nuisance, and the more so because the husband has no power of reciprocating by having control over his wife's property.

Dower Out of Date in England.

It is about 50 years since the question of dower was dealt with in England. After many years' agitation, in which the fossils among the lawyers alleged that the subject was so complicated that no human intellect could grapple with it, the matter was at last settled. It was settled by Act of Parliament, consisting of seven lines. It provided that this declaration should be inserted in the deed:

I, William Blank, declare that my present or any future wife shall not be entitled to dower in the premises hereby conveyed.

This provision could be incorporated in the Ontario property laws without any trouble. Mr. Mowat should see to it that this amendment be made before he drops the reins of government.

Mr. J. Herbert Mason's Views.

Mr. J. Herbert Mason, managing director of the Canada Permanent Loan Company, was interviewed by The World respecting the dower nuisance. Mr. Mason spoke as follows: "As far as blocking sales of property are concerned I do not think dower is at all serious. Not one woman in a hundred will object to signing the deed. But where the system is very objectionable is the tracing up of old claims. For instance, how can it be proved that a former owner of property, say the eighth or ninth owner back from the present one, was married or not married? No one likes to swear that such an owner was not married. And if he was married the question of dower immediately crops up. It is sometimes very difficult, nearly impossible, to get evidence of the titles being sound. The present system leads to endless trouble. The general adoption of the Torrens system would do away with some of the worst features of dowers, and it would relieve landholders of an enormous tax they have to submit to every time they sell or mortgage their property. I speak in the interest of property holders, the most staple part of our population, not in the interest of loan companies, for the onus of proving the title is always thrown on the landholder. We simply await the production of a good title. I am surprised that the press has never advocated the Torrens system as a great economic reform. In England the simplifying of land transfer laws is one of the most important planks in the reform platform. We find the present system very harassing to do business under. In one instance after we had made a loan on a certain property an old claim for dower was put in that we knew nothing of, and it had to be paid.

It is Cumbrous and Expensive.

Mr. Avern Pardoe, late managing editor of The Globe, now deals extensively in real estate. He gave The World his opinion on the dower question. He said: "In my early days I was engaged in law in England and have had opportunities of seeing the simplicity with which the dower question is dealt with there as compared with the cumbrous and expensive methods which are in vogue here. The dower nuisance was abolished there years ago, and I think Mr. Mowat might have taken up his property law reform at this end with advantage. Of course, the adoption of the Torrens system does away with a good deal of the dower nuisance, but the Torrens system is in vogue in Toronto, York County and Algoma only permissively. If the Torrens system were obligatory the dower nuisance would not be so severely felt. Our Government should adopt the English law in the treatment of dowers if they wish to simplify the transfer of property."

A Nuisance Both Ways.

Hon. S. C. Wood, manager of the Freehold Loan and Savings Company, said that the matter of dower was an obstacle to the free dealing in real estate from two points of view. First, when the husband concluded an agreement the wife was often determined that the sale should not take place. Then the negotiations fell through. Second, when a man concluded an agreement to sell property, he was sometimes offered an advance on the selling price by an outside party. Then he would suddenly discover that his wife was unyieldingly opposed to the sale—that she was deaf to all his entreaties to sign the deed. In such cases the negotiations fell through and the other fellow got the property shortly after. On the other hand the dower system often prevented men from going to wreck—from selling their property at a sacrifice when they got in a fit to sell. It was also a great security to women. As an offset to the latter, however, there was the provision that gave women the right to hold property in their own name. He learned that this provision was being taken advantage of more and more as time went on.

MR. PARNELL UNDER FIRE.

Including all Irishmen Without Inquiring Too Closely Into Their Antecedents.

LONDON, May 1.—The direct examination of Mr. Parnell was concluded at to-day's session of the Parnell Commission. Mr. Parnell declared he had conducted the Irish agitation constitutionally. His cross-examination was begun.

Mr. Parnell on cross-examination denied that The Irish World ever collected monies for the Parliamentary party. The Irish World had been hostile to himself and to the Parliamentary party since 1882.

Attorney-General Webster produced extracts from The Irish World praising Mr. Parnell's action in Parliament after 1882.

Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the Parnellites, put in extracts adverse to Mr. Parnell. The cross-examination was then continued. Mr. Parnell admitted knowing Mooney, otherwise known as "Transatlantic." He did not know whether Mooney contributed to the Parliamentary fund. Mooney wrote violent articles. Still witness would not object to receiving Mooney's tribute to assist the party if he did not publish articles advocating murder. Witness had held no communication with Patrick Ford since 1881. Mr. Parnell emphatically denied that his Irish schemes ever included a coalition with the Fenians in order to expel landlords from Ireland. He certainly aimed to destroy landlordism but not to drive individuals from the country, and never had any idea of resorting to illegal means. He did not recollect meeting Mr. Davitt and John O'Leary in 1878 and discussing with them a possible alliance between the Nationalists and the Fenians. He had no notion that the national fund in America and the skirmishing fund were identical.

Attorney-General Webster read a violent manifesto signed by John Devoy and others and issued at Dublin.

Mr. Parnell declared he had never heard of it before. He had met Devoy, Breslin, Finnerty and Alexander Sullivan and a number of other Irish men. He said he would frankly avow that he felt it was no part of his duty to exclude anybody from the League on account of their antecedents. He wanted to include in it all Irishmen, trusting that every section would accept the new constitutional form of agitation. He had aimed at asking the physical force men to abandon their movement and to accept his. To shut the constitutional door in their faces because they did not immediately agree would have been very foolish. He did not recollect making a speech at Lynn, Mass., in which it was alleged he had said that when England was beaten to her knees the time would have come to realize the idea of the Nationalists. He admitted that if he had used these words he must have been thinking of methods of warfare in the event of constitutional agitation failing. As Tory somebody offered him $5 for bread and $20 for lead. He did not object to the offer because he thought the offerer only meant $5 for charitable work and $20 for League work. This statement caused laughter.

The commission at this point adjourned.

A Lease Purchase Bill Rejected.

LONDON, May 1.—The House of Commons to-day rejected the bill introduced by Sir Wilfred Lawson proposing to give urban leaseholders power to purchase their leases. The vote stood 186 against the measure to 157 in its favor.

SHE WAS GOING TO SHOOT.

Red-haired Mrs. Matches and Sergeant Detective Reburn.

When the woman who claims to be Mrs. Mollie Matches heard that Mollie had been captured in Toronto she left Cleveland post-haste for Canada. She was in court yesterday morning when Mollie and Joe Dubuque came up on remand, and expressed the greatest possible joy when the Police Magistrate ordered their discharge. Sergeant Detective Reburn thought he would give Mollie a piece of wholesome advice as to his stay in the city, and collaring him after he left the dock marched him out to the corridor. Mrs. Mollie rushed between them, and shaking her fist in Reburn's face exclaimed: "By—, I will put a hole through you as sure as I look at you."

"Now, old girl," replied the officer, "just keep quiet, you cannot bluff me worth anything, and if you open your mouth to me again I will put you where I have put Mollie."

This quieted her down and she began to make apologies, when she was ordered out of the building. Mollie and Joe left for Detroit last night. Mrs. Mollie is a fine looking woman, 30 years of age, fine eyes, which blaze up when she is mad, and wears red hair.

Mollie and His Mate Get Off.

John Larney, alias Molly Matches, and Joseph Dubuque, alias Barrett, were charged at the Police Court yesterday with picking pockets. Miss Lillie Powers gave evidence that she was entering a car at Union Station when she was jostled against by the prisoner Matches, and when she took her seat in the car she found that her pocketbook containing $2 and 10 cents had been taken. She complained first to the conductor after the train started and on her return to Toronto she complained to the police. She positively identified Mollie as the man who jostled up against her. Mrs. Amy R. Owen, a sister of the previous witness, gave corroborative evidence. The Magistrate did not think the evidence strong enough to convict and discharged both prisoners. They were then charged with picking the pocket of E. M. Bell and taking $160. There was no evidence against them and they were discharged on that count also.

Merchants can warehouse goods in bond or free with Mitchell, Miller & Co. Negotiable warehouse receipts issued; rate of insurance low.

THE GRENS. AND THE 24TH.

A Shortage in Rolling Stock Which May Forbid the Berlin Trip.

Two weeks ago