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THIRTEENTH YEAR. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31 1893. ONE CENT

FIRST DIVISION.

A Government Majority of Fifty.

COMFORTABLE TO WORK UPON

Debate on the Speech from the Throne.

Laurier Said That the New Offices Created By Sir John Macdonald and Filled By Sir John Thompson Enabled the Government To Mingle the Orange and Green Harmoniously Together — Fun Over the Head Basket Industry Among the Caughnawaga Squaws—Cartwright Still Preaching Blue Ruin—Sir John Thompson and Hon. Mr. Foster Make Brilliant Replies.

OTTAWA, Jan. 30.—The newly-elected member for Kent, N.B., moved the adoption of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, and for the next half-hour he took up the speech, paragraph by paragraph, in excellent style, dealing with the different subjects in a manner which showed that he had made a careful study of them.

Mr. McInerney is a pleasing and agreeable speaker, who makes his points well and who gives promise of proving a decided acquisition to the debating power of the House. In his opening remarks he referred to the fact that on six occasions he had endeavored to represent his constituency, but only succeeded on the seventh trial, and regretted that he had not got into the House earlier so that he might have had the pleasure of meeting that great leader, Sir John Macdonald, to whose memory he paid a touching tribute.

He also referred to the absence of Hon. Mr. Blake and expressed the hope that in his new sphere of usefulness he might assist in solving the great problem of Home Rule. He expressed the highest confidence in Sir John Thompson, the present leader of the Conservative party, and said that the leader's great ability and good qualities needed no words of commendation from him.

Neatly and briefly he referred to the progress of the country, as shown by the trade returns and statement of revenue and expenditure, and was greeted with hearty applause when he said he was informed that the exports of dairy produce from Canada with its 5,000,000 of population were a million and a quarter more than the exports of dairy produce from the United States with their 65,000,000 of population. After touching lightly on each subject in the debate, he wound up an excellent half-hour speech with a brilliant peroration on the inculcation of a national spirit in Canada.

Mr. Leclaire, Hon. Mr. Chapleau's successor in Terrebonne, seconded the resolution in French, and when he had straightened himself up and towred above his fellow members to the extent of six feet four inches he was greeted with considerable applause. He speaks well, has a good voice and kept the House interested for 15 minutes.

He paid a high tribute to his predecessor, Mr. Chapleau, and thoroughly and heartily endorsed the policy of the Government as outlined in the speech.

Laurier's Speech.

Hon. Mr. Laurier, who was not looking thoroughly recovered from his recent indisposition, was greeted with applause as he rose to continue the debate. He appeared a little weak at first, but warmed up as he went on and managed to crowd a very good speech into ten minutes' time. He commenced by referring to the change of administration since last session and in doing so paid a high compliment to Sir John Abbott, of whom he spoke in the highest terms as one of the ablest men in public life, and expressing regret that ill-health should have caused his retirement. He congratulated Sir John Thompson on his succession to the Premiership, referred to his rapid advance since his entering Parliament, and pleasantly welcomed his promotion. He then proceeded to twit Sir John on his speech at the Young Conservative meeting in Toronto, and charged him with indulging in flights of imagination in claiming that the National Policy had anything to do with the acquisition and development of the Northwest Territories. With regard to the statement that the present Government was a strong one, he indulged in a little good-natured chaff about the increase in the number of ministers, and caused a laugh by saying that there were 15 ministerial advisers of the crown and three advisers of the advisers.

The Orange and Green.

He thought that there was no necessity for bringing into force the acts relating to the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Solicitor-General, and believed that the real reason of these acts which had lain on the statute book for six years being called into existence was "in order to balance colors and shades and to enable the orange and green to mingle harmoniously together."

Of course he denied that the country was prosperous, referred to the lower rate of increase in population shown by the census of 1891 as compared with that of 1881, and read an extract from Sir John Macdonald's famous resolution of 1878, in which it was stated, amongst other things, that the National Policy would provide work for the unemployed and stop the exodus, claiming that it had manifestly failed in this respect, as the exodus was greater than ever.

He rather sneered at the development of manufacture shown by the census, and humorously alluded to the increase of manufacturing establishments in the Indian village of Caughnawaga from 8 in 1881 to 42 in 1891, which he said probably meant that so many more bead baskets and other Indian curios were now made there, which was probably caused by the fact that these articles were not protected and there was free trade in them.

Canal Tolls Question.

With regard to reciprocity in wrecking he thought that the Americans ought to be allowed to do wrecking in Canadian canals, as the intention of Parliament was to give the freest possible use of our waters. He blamed the Government for its course with respect to canal tolls, and thought the present difficulty might have been avoided if a more generous policy had been pursued. He claimed that the Canadian Government had never been generous in its treatment of the American Government, and thought that a broad and generous course should be taken, and whenever there was a favor to be done it should be done with a good grace.

As to the legislative forecast of the speech, he was pleased to see that the Franchise Act was to be amended and thought that the best thing that could be done with it would be to amend it off the statute book altogether. For 21 years the provincial lists had been used and had been found to work well, but since 1887 there had been great complaints as to the unjust working of the act, and as an instance he referred to the case of Mr. Tarte, who had been elected for L'Islet, but was prevented from taking his seat by the working of the act.

The speech was more remarkable for what was not in it than for what was. There was no allusion to the prohibition commission, there was no allusion to the Caron commission, and there was no reference to the Manitoba School question. As to the latter question he held that the report of the sub-committee of council should have been presented to the House before it was published, and ridiculed the idea that council could turn itself into a court of justice and hear the case in any other than a political capacity.

The greatest omission from the speech, however, he claimed, was the absence of any reference to tariff changes. Sadness, he said, was over the land, and the Minister had been running about from place to place holding out hopes that some of the "mouldering branches" of the National Policy would be lopped off, but there was no reference in the speech to any proposed change. The country expected legislation on this subject and he would, therefore, conclude by moving the following amendment to the motion for the adoption of the address:

An Amendment.

That the following words be added to the address: "We feel bound to represent to Your Excellency that in the present condition of the people of Canada, substantial reductions should be made in the taxation which presses so heavily upon the great bulk of the community, and we regret that in the speech, graciously delivered from the Throne, Your Excellency was not advised to hold out promises of reductions to the oppressive duties now imposed."

The Premier's Reply.

Sir John Thompson, on rising to reply, was greeted with long and vigorous applause from the Ministerial side of the House, and a sweet smile of gratified contentment stole over his face as he listened to the vociferous plaudits of his numerous followers. Sir John was in excellent form, clear, concise and incisive, and as he took up and answered, one by one, the objections raised by Mr. Laurier, he was frequently interrupted by outbursts of approval and applause.

He commenced by complimenting the mover and seconder of the address, whom, he said, had not only done credit to themselves, but had added to the dignity of the House. He returned thanks to Mr. Laurier for his kindly remarks about Sir John Abbott, who had the most profound respect of the whole party, and whose loss would be deeply felt. [Applause.]

He was also grateful to the leader of the Opposition for his graceful but somewhat sarcastic remarks about himself. Referring to the charge that the Ministers had gone about preaching that the country was prosperous, he said that they were always able to support their statements by extracts from the public records, while the hon. gentleman did not consult the published records at all, but contented himself with saying it was all trash when the increase of trade, the development of railways, etc., were hurled as evidences of prosperity, but the hon. gentleman never contradicted the figures.

With regard to the census he said it was unfair to compare the results of the census of 1891 with that of ten years before, because they were not taken under the same conditions.

Bead Basket Industry.

With reference to his Toronto speech he said that what he meant was that the whole policy of the Liberal-Conservative party had been national in the sense that it was intended to build up the country. He twitted the leader of the Opposition on abandoning his old friend, unrestricted reciprocity, and said the only allusion to it was found in the reference to the baskets of the Indian women of Caughnawaga being sold all over the continent.

With regard to the exodus, he claimed that the National Policy had found work for thousands who would otherwise have been forced to go out of the country. The leader of the Opposition had taken what figures he pleased from the census when he was talking about the exodus, but when the development of trade was referred to he professed to ignore the census figures.

Dealing with the question of wrecking, he said the Canadian Government was quite willing to allow American vessels all the facilities with regard to wrecking which were enjoyed by Canadian vessels, but no vessels could be allowed to block the canals for the purpose of undergoing repairs.

As to the rebate on canal tolls, they had existed for years and there had been no remonstrance until last year, when it was made in the middle of the season after all shipping engagements had been made, and it was possible to abolish the rebate then. When the correspondence was brought down it would not be found that the action of Canada had been harsh and unkind towards the United States.

The canal question was not a new one. The Opposition had to complain that the Americans got the use of the Canadian canals, while Canadians were refused the use of the American canals; but now the Opposition seems anxious that the Americans should do as they pleased with their canals.

With regard to the so-called omissions from the speech, he could not believe that the honorable gentleman came through Montreal and saw the prohibition commissions at work there and still expected to find some allusion to its report in the speech.

As to the Caron Commission the report was made and would be laid on the table.

As to the Manitoba school question he declined to follow the leader of the Opposition with respect to it, but would reserve any decision until after the papers were brought down. There was no discourtesy whatever shown to the House by the publication of the report of the sub-committee before it was presented to the House.

As to the omission of any mention of tariff changes in the speech, Sir John pointed out that with the exception of 1879, when the National Policy was introduced, it was not usual to make any reference in the speech to the tariff changes which would not be made for months afterwards.

Sir Richard Cartwright followed, speaking up to recess.

Dealt With the Exodus.

After recess Sir Richard continued for an hour, dealing mostly with the exodus, as shown by the census returns, and deploring generally the unprosperous condition of the country, which he charged wholly to the National Policy.

The Hon. Mr. Foster said the hon. gentleman had not gone beyond blaming the Government for the exodus, but he had not pointed out a single cause for the effect.

The coincidence that people left the country during the regime of the Liberal-Conservative Government proved nothing. We must go deeper than that, as the figures show that while the exodus has been going on under both Governments it was going on in decreasing volume. [Applause.]

The only census Sir Richard quoted showed that in 10 years the rural population of the northern States had remained stationary, the population moving west. The two causes of the depletion of rural districts were well known and were at work here as elsewhere. Until a few years ago we had no great west to attract our people, otherwise we should have no exodus. The Opposition did not in their time attempt to open up the Northwest or encourage our manufactories, and by their policy never took a step towards providing a remedy, and yet these are the men who now talk of a failure of policy. [Cheers.]

In spite of them we opened up the Northwest, for they fought, opposed and ridiculed every movement in that direction. [Applause.] Now they say that continental free trade is the only way to prosperity for Canada. That is their policy. Sir Richard had declared that only war or pestilence could excuse the exodus. But we have had war, a war carried on by him and his friends on every hustings in Canada and in many places in the United States against Canada's interests as we have had the pestilential utterances of the Opposition and the pestilential writings of Sir Richard himself in the heart of the British Empire. [Cheers and groans.] The depreciation of farm lands was not here more apparent than in free trade England, and was general throughout the world.

The hon. gentleman did not say anything about the increase in the deposits in the savings banks. He was oblivious to the increase in trade. He had a great deal to say about taxing the people, but he said nothing about the taxation when he was Minister of Finance. Then tea was taxed six cents a pound, and at that rate the tax on tea this year would have been a million and a quarter. The Conservative Government had put tea on the free list. Sir Richard had taxed coffee and sugar. Now they were both free. The tax on sugar under the Mackenzie regime was about two cents and a half a pound, and at that rate on last year's importation the duty would have been about $4,500,000. He compared the per capita tax under the two administrations and pointed out that the increase had been very slight, while the average duty collected was only about 17½ per cent. on the whole importation. The hon. gentleman finished an excellent speech amid great applause.

After some remarks by Mr. Mills the members were called in and the House divided on Mr. Laurier's amendment, which was lost. Yeas 53; nays 103.

The usual formal motions were then made and carried with regard to presenting the address to His Excellency.

The Estimates.

Hon. Mr. Foster presented the estimates for 1893-94. The total amount to be voted is $23,701,345. As the total amount required, including amounts fixed by statute, is $42,919,614 there is a decrease of $557,225 from last year. But it must be remembered this does not include supplementary estimates yet to be brought down.

House adjourned at 11.25.

FRANCE'S WORRY.

She Is Fuming Over Egyptian, Austrian and Home Affairs.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—This has been a very exciting week, says Jacques St. Cere in The New York Herald. M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been passing through panics of which the public has had no idea.

Besides the Panama Canal scandal the Ministers have been busy with foreign affairs. We have had two things weighing heavily on us—the first was the affair with England, the second the affair with Austria.

Nothing, and you know, has taken a position in Egypt directly contrary to treaties made with Europe, and in which France is a co-signatory. It is quite evident that in the discussion with Prince Abbas, the Khedive, the question is not as to mere Ministerial changes, but as to whose hand shall finally grasp Egypt. It is no longer a question of a protectorate, but of annexation pure and simple. Besides, we want to know whether France can tolerate such an illegal proceeding.

England speaks of the "interests of civilization." The question is are the "interests of civilization" really in the game? It is clear that the English occupation of Egypt is absolutely contrary to the desires and wishes of the Egyptian population, as has been proved by the demonstration at Cairo. Are not all the treaties regulating the Egyptian question and making her forever the vassal of Turkey in force? England cannot by herself tear up all these treaties.

There is now an interchange of notes between the two countries, and they have taken on a sharp character. France, who has right on her side, is now beginning to understand that she made an error in not entering Egypt in 1881. England, who is strong in the right of possession, will not even think of evacuation. Because Lord Rosebery, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, has strong German sympathies it is possible that the hand of Germany may be seen in this aggressive political move of England.

The same reflection may be made as regards the quarrels sought by Austria this week. Count Hoyos, the Austrian Ambassador here, has reproached France with the articles appearing in the Paris newspapers, alleging that they were injurious to Austria. Count Hoyos, who has now been eight years in France, knows that the Government can do nothing in this matter. There are no press coercion laws in France.

It was thought at first that the complaints were not serious, but Count Hoyos has returned twice to the charge, demanding the second time that apologies be made, when he knew the prudent character of Austrian diplomacy.

No one can believe that such a move was inspired by Austria. There must be other influences at work, and it is thought that they are German. This is the belief in France, where public opinion is always inclined to decide an accusation against the neighboring empire. But what we must emphasize, and which we beg the citizens of the great American Republic to believe, is that no provocation has come from France, which is desirous of peace.

From the very beginning of that sad Panama affair France has been showered with insults from the press of every land which does not discriminate between the guilty few and the great mass of honest Frenchmen. Is it necessary to protest against such injustice?

France wants peace. France is in a bad condition interiorly, and yet from all sides comes a bitter attack upon her.

A Splendid Opportunity.

While you are striving to meet the necessities of your wife and family, you should not overlook the important matter of making provision for them in case of your untimely death, by securing a life insurance policy in a first-class company (such as the North American Life Assurance Company, Toronto), you can make the necessary provision. 246

Toothache—When suffering from toothache try Gibbons' Toothache Gum.

Searching For a Name!

Work is going ahead rapidly on the new large vessel being put together at Hamilton for the Niagara Navigation Company, and it is expected she will be ready to launch as soon as the ice goes. Her owners are beginning to search for a name for the new ship which shall agree with the nomenclature of the Cibola and Chicora and at the same time be somewhat in keeping with the great boat's size.

The voice is strengthened, the breath purified and the teeth kept clean by using Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. See that Tutti Frutti is on each package.

Telephone 2398 for choice butter in crocks, pails and rolls at rock bottom prices. Fresh arrivals daily; largest butter dealers in the city. Skeins Dairy Company, 291 and 293 King-street west. 246

WHAT WILL THE C.P.R. ASK

IN RETURN FOR A FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE?

Probably a Liberal Subsidy—Maritime Members Object to the Intercolonial Railway Passing Into Van Horne's Control—Conservatives to a Man Will Stand By the National Policy.

OTTAWA, Jan. 30.—The article in to-day's World in regard to the railway situation and the likelihood of the C.P.R. asking for the control of the Intercolonial is borne out by the interview of Mr. Shaughnessy in Quebec, who is reported to have said that the establishment of the fast Atlantic service is dependent on two things, namely: a liberal subsidy from the Dominion Government and the acquisition of and complete control over the Intercolonial by the C.P.R.

If that is really the program of the C.P.R. it will meet with a great opposition from the Maritime members, and it is not at all likely that it could be carried even were the Government disposed to entertain it.

A gentlemen well-known to be an old friend of the C.P.R. says the most they will ask for is a liberal subsidy for a steamship line and more running power over the Inter-colonial, and that if they ask for anything more, neither Sir John Thompson nor Mr. Haggart, Minister of Railways, will consent to it, as it would put Sir John Thompson in a weak position with his Maritime friends, and it would mean that Mr. Haggart's department, which is now coming to be one of the most efficient in the Dominion service, would have to go out of existence, and the canal branch be transferred to the Public Works Department.

Several Maritime members said that to allow the Intercolonial to pass completely into the hands of the C.P.R. at the same time that the coal fields of Nova Scotia are passing into the control of a great American monopoly, would be to make the people of the Maritime Provinces serfs to these two immense concerns.

Depends on a Caucus.

The debate on the address chiefly concerned the exodus. Very little was said in regard to tariff changes. Whether there will be any change or not depends a great deal on a caucus of the Conservative members to be held at an early day, when the proposals of some Conservatives to abolish or reduce the duties will come under the review of their fellow-members.

The World ventures to predict that when the time comes very few mouldering branches will be lopped away; that the Conservatives will line up almost to a man and stand by the National Policy in its entirety.

D'Alton McCarthy is the uncertain quantity in regard to the tariff debate, and he has not yet appeared at Ottawa. Mr. Laurier carefully avoided any reference to D'Alton McCarthy's position, and Sir John Thompson, following in his footsteps in his reply, made no reference to the Stayner speech.

Peace For Children.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A remarkable row is being made over the harmless attempt by the London School Board to develop and encourage patriotic feeling in children's breasts by ornamenting every elementary school with the national flag and by talking to the youngsters occasionally about the great deeds of their fighting ancestors.

The International Peace and Arbitration Society first took alarm and protested vehemently against the proposal as an insidious attempt to gloss over the horrors of war and discredit peaceful methods of settling disputes. They actually organized public meetings of protest and, stranger still, obtained large audiences and induced them to pass resolutions denouncing the wicked school board.

The Cholera Scare.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The cholera scare is now arousing genuine alarm throughout Europe. It is past midwinter, and the dread disease seems to have entrenched itself beyond the possibility of dislodgement.

It is now almost universally admitted by competent authorities that the danger for the coming summer is far greater than it was last year. Preparations are being made to fight the monster, but there is reason to fear that the measures adopted are altogether inadequate.

The Latest Statistics—Some Valuable Information—Americans, Canadians and Englishmen Interested.

In looking over the books in the principal bookstore in the city the other day we were surprised to find a great stock of Whitaker Almanacs, paper and cloth editions; Hazel Annual, The New York Tribune and World Almanacs, The Clipper Annual and the Canadian Almanac. These books are unquestionably a great boon to professional and business men who want a ready reference book in their office. John P. McKenna, 80 Yonge-street, near corner King, newsdealer and stationer, informs us that the sale this year is greater than ever and that the supply of Whitaker Almanacs (the only great English Almanac) is being rapidly exhausted.

Mr. Blaine's Will.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A special from Washington says: Mr. Blaine left a will bestowing all his property upon Mrs Blaine and making her sole executrix without bonds. The total value of the estate is estimated at $800,000.

Thirty Wagon Loads of Gold.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—Thirteen wagons of gold are on the way from Siberia across the Ural Mountains to this city. The wagons are accompanied by an imposing military escort.

A Big Haul.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The losses of the Marquis de Panisse-Passis, whose rooms were plundered on Friday by men pretending to be police officials, amount to more than 300,000 francs.

Oysters a specialty at the Hub Cafe. Our shell oysters cannot be surpassed.

Will Be Paid in Cash in Future.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Public School Board yesterday afternoon the salary bill was gone through and confirmed. It was decided that teachers in future be paid in cash instead of by check as in the past, and it was decided to follow the same mode as in the past of fixing teacher's salary by length of service.

Dick & Wickson, architects, 170 Yonge-street. 246

A Chapter on Socks.

No part of the person experiences such severe use as the feet. Their bony structure is complex and delicate and they bear up and carry the whole person. Their clothing should be most carefully attended to. All men should have plenty of sox of a durable character (such as quinn's three for a dollar seamless black cassimere). Warmth and dryness are the chief essentials in these goods.

See Sam Staneland after the theatre. Grilled steaks fit for an emperor.

SCARCELY POSSIBLE.

Cleveland Said to Look Favorably Upon Hawaiian Annexation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—The Examiner prints the following interview: "I received to-day," said Commissioner Castle, "a despatch that satisfies us that President-elect Cleveland looks favorably upon our proposal. Naturally that has given great encouragement to us."

"If you are unable to come to an understanding with the Government at Washington, will you go to England with your proposals?"

"Our Commissioner gives us no authority to go beyond the United States," replied Mr. Castle, "if we cannot arrange terms with the United States Government we will return home. Then if the island has to turn to England a commission will be sent, but we hope that will never be necessary."

A Serious Affair.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A San Francisco special to The Herald says Hawaii's revolution may prove a more serious affair to the United States than was expected. Lillinokalani insists that she yielded not to the revolutionists in Honolulu but to the superior force of the United States, and she charges in a proclamation issued after her abdication that the American Minister, John L. Stevens, "caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu, and declared he would support the said Government."

THE BRITISH PRESS.

Comments On the Proposed Annexation of Hawaii.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Daily News says: "The overthrow of the Hawaiian Queen appears to be an American coup. Hawaii being the key to the whole group, the Americans, once they possess it, would not find any difficulty in making themselves masters of the others. Europe, however, has necessities in the same quarter, Honolulu being the only coaling station on the mail route between San Francisco and Auckland.

The Daily Telegraph says the affair wears the aspect of a successful attempt by American citizens to subvert the existing order of things in favor, first, of themselves and next, of what is impossible, annexation. We could not allow the United States to annex the islands, even if the established policy at Washington permitted the idea to be entertained. This policy, however, will not permit it. Obviously the native government ought to be restored, for the revolution is the work of discontented, selfish foreigners, chiefly Yankees.

The Chronicle says: Europe has not any great concern with Hawaii, nevertheless the Queen has rights which seem to have received scant respect from the leaders of the movement. Events had not given to a section of the foreign population the right to oust the lawful sovereign. Anxiety for the welfare of the native population seems to be less of a motive with the American party than a desire to further their own interests.

The Standard says: It is not likely that the good sense of the American people will permit them to assume this responsibility, which would be found onerous and unprofitable, or to claim an extension of influence which would be opposed and resented by other powers having interests at stake. It is thought the United States could not allow any other power to annex the island, but none has such an ambition. Justice requires that the constitution be restored with such reforms as are necessary.

The Times says: It is difficult to see how compliance with Mr. Dole's reques can be reconciled with existing American engagements and institutions. It seems plain, however, that the state of things that has existed lately cannot continue any longer. Something must be done. The question is: What, and by whom? The Samoan precedent is not altogether encouraging, nevertheless it seems possible that some such scheme may be executed ultimately.

Action in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—In the Senate a resolution was offered by Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire requesting the President to enter into negotiations with the provisional government of Hawaii for the admission of the islands as a territory, and to lay the convention before Congress for ratification by legislation.

Objection was made by Mr. White, Democratic member of Louisiana, to its immediate consideration, and it went over till to-morrow.

FROM ENGLAND.

The British Lion Sends a Warning Growl to Uncle Sam—Much Fooling at Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The British Government has instructed Sir Julean Pauncefote, its minister here, to protest against the action of the U.S. officials and forces in Hawaii.

JOY TO THE WEST ENDERS.

Electric Cars to Run on Queen-Street West This Week—Free Tickets Without Your Asking for Them.

Reader, you will receive during the month of February two street car tickets upon purchasing a pair of boots, no matter what class, for your children or yourself, and will be placed in your parcel without your asking, at Howell's shoe parlor, 542 Queen-street west. He is determined to clear out balance of winter goods. Prices are down, down, down! N.B.—Tickets good for any hour or car.

The Wound Proved Fatal.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Jan. 30.—John Walker, who was accidentally shot by James Stevens, at a social at the residence of John Long, at Drow Falls, on Thursday evening last, died at 6 o'clock last night. An inquest was held this afternoon and a verdict of accidental shooting found.

The Strike Over.

DUNKIRK, N.Y., Jan. 30.—At noon today it was generally acknowledged that the strike had been broken and that all trouble was ended.

Convincing.

Persons desiring to procure a photograph of themselves superior to any they may have had, can do so by complying with our price. We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded. Herbert E. Simpson, 143 College-street. 136

Symmetrical Perfection.

For the most symmetrical conception of your face and figure patronize Herbert E. Simpson, 143 College-street. 136

What this warm weather suggests is something that will boil the kettle, cook an egg, or fry a beefsteak in a hurry. Harvie's kindling wood is just the thing. Try 6 crates for a dollar delivered c.o.d. Harvie & Co., 20 Sheppard-street. Tel. 1570. 136

The most wonderful water in the world for all kidney, stomach or rheumatic troubles is Sprudel, the celebrated water from the Mt. Clemens Springs.

Heating Stoves specially suited for Workshops and Warehouses. Wheeler & Bain, King-street east.

Personal.

W. P. Dale, from Kansas City, paid a flying visit to Toronto the latter part of last week, and made the Palmer House his headquarters. He leaves town well pleased with his Queen City experiences.

MAY ABANDON THE CONDUIT

AND PUMP THE WATER SUPPLY FROM NEAR SCARBORO HEIGHTS.

Engineer Keating Endorses The World's Scheme for a Water Supply—The New Board of Health — Prose and Poetry Keep the Council in Session Until After Midnight.

At a meeting of the City Council last evening the Mayor stated that Engineer Keating had expressed himself as entertaining grave doubts of the advisability of spending further sums in the repair of the conduit across the bay, preferring to have the water taken from the lake at a point in the vicinity of Scarboro Heights.

The committee amalgamation bylaw providing for the amalgamation of the Waterworks with the Board of Works was adopted. The Engineer was empowered to secure assistants and make a full and complete report at the earliest possible date as to the expenditure and repairs necessary and also as to the condition of the department.

These were among the communications read: A suggestion from Mr. J. P. Jackson that a prize be offered for the best essay on Toronto as a residential and business centre, the idea being to publish this essay in pamphlet form to be distributed at the World's Fair for the purpose of advertising the city.

George C Morgan of Chicago wrote that he had observed an article in The World suggesting the employment of a hydraulic engineer by the city to assist it out of the present waterworks difficulty and offering his services.

The free use of St. Lawrence Hall was granted the Patrons of Industry from Feb. 27 to March 4 for their annual convention.

Notices of Motion.

Ald. Bell gave notice of motion for the reduction of the price paid for fire hydrants from $20 per year to $17.50, as many of them were seldom used.

Ald. McMurrich: That the Board of Works undertake the forwarding of some scheme for the carrying off of the gases generated in the sewers.

Ald. Jolliffe: For leave to bring in a bill providing for the consolidation of the various city inspection departments under one head.

Ald. Shaw: That the City Engineer be requested to report whether the conduit can be repaired so as to afford the citizens a reasonable hope of a good supply of water.

Ald. Stewart: That mechanics and laborers residing in the city have preference over all others in all corporation work.

Ald. Bell: That a special committee be appointed to consider the advisability of offering inducements to manufacturers, etc., to establish factories in Toronto and to consider and report upon the best manner in which the council can co-operate with the Toronto Industrial Association for the promotion of the interests of the city.

Ald. Bailey: That the Executive Committee consider the advisability of applying to the Legislature of Ontario for the abolition of all exemptions from taxation.

Ald. Crawford's motion that the Pritlie property be used for park purposes was lost.

The following were appointed members of the Technical School Board: Mayor Fleming, Ald. Leslie, Saunders, Orr and Bailey, representing the corporation; F. C. Cribben, Daniel J. O'Donoghue, T. W. Banton, Robert Glockling, John Armstrong, representing the Trades and Labor Council; Albert W. Wickens, John A. Wills, representing the Association of Stationary Engineers; Edmund Burke, W. R. Strickland, representing the Toronto Architectural Guild; Professor John Galbraith, Dr. William Hodgens Ellis, educationists, and John Inglis, manufacturer.

Executive Committee's Report.

Ald. Bailey objected to the appointment of M. Defoe as city valuator, as recommended by the Executive Committee, claiming that City Surveyor Sankey should act in that capacity. His motion to this effect was defeated, however.

Three tenders for the 36-inch iron piping for the extension from the pumping main at the new engine house to the pumping main on Front-street were received. Mr. Alexander Garthwaite of Hamilton offered to supply the material at 25 cents per ton lower than the St. Lawrence Foundry of Toronto, and the committee recommended that the former tender be accepted.

Ald. Hewitt raised an objection to this. He thought home manufacturers should be encouraged, even at an increased expenditure to the city.

Ald. McMurrich did not look at it in this light at all and spoke strongly in support of the committee's report, as did Ald. Carlyle, who scouted the idea that it was disloyalty to the city when Toronto was not the lowest bidder to distinguish in favor of her citizens.

Ald. J. E. Verral thought, as it was only a matter of $30, that the local man should have the preference.

Ald. Hallam said it was a shame to advertise for tenders and then not accept the lowest because an outside firm made the bid.

Ald. Hewitt's amendment carried after a long discussion.

No Steam Fire Engine.

The report of the Committee on Fire and Light was passed with the exception of the clause recommending the purchase of a new steam fire engine and a hook and ladder truck, which clause, by the advice of the Executive Committee, was referred back.

A Question of Privilege.

The Hallam-Burns affair was again brought up, and Ald. Burns denied positively ever having promised Ald. Hallam his vote for the committee chairmanship, and in consequence he wished the latter to retract the charge to the effect that he had gone back on his promise.

Ald. Hallam stated that if he had not been sure of Ald. Burns' vote he would never have allowed him to get on the committees he now served on, and concluded with a verse of poetry.

The Mayor induced the two gentlemen to abandon the argument for the present at all events.

Cheaper Gas.

City Auditor W. R. Hughes reported on the accounts of the Consumers' Gas Co. and condemned the system of account keeping adopted by the company.

Mr. Hughes contends that the company is using revenue as a kind of supplementary capital, and that the reserve and repairs funds are kept purposely low so that the company may not be compelled to reduce the price of gas. The auditor asserts that $35,000 of the company's funds should now be used for the purpose of giving cheaper gas to the citizens.

The Council Drops Into Poetry.

Mr. Auguste Bolte, the French vice consul, introduced Captain Andrews to the council and the Mayor presented the captain with a diploma and medal awarded him for his bravery in saving lives by the Life Saving Knights of the Maritime Alps. Captain Andrews replied by reciting a poem of his own composition, descriptive of his life and the accident which deprived him of his sight. He also requested the council to petition Sir Adolphe Caron to restore him to his position on the civil service list.

Taking Over The Lake Shore-Road.

The agreement concerning the taking over of the Lake Shore-road from the county was then brought forward for discussion. Each clause in the document seemed to have a champion and also a detractor present, and it was only after considerable time had elapsed that the numerous amendments were put to the vote. The report was finally adopted intact, as presented by the committee.

When the Executive report, as amended, was brought before the council for final settlement Ald. McMurrich moved that the name of Alex Gartshore of Hamilton be not struck out and that of the St. Lawrence Foundry substituted. Yeas—Ald. Carlyle, Hallam, Hill, Jolliffe, Leslie, Lynd, McMurrich, Orr, Saunders. Nays—Bailey, Bell, Burns, Crawford, Davies, Hewitt, Lamb, Murray, Shaw, Small, Stewart, G. Verral, J. E. Verral. As it required a two-thirds vote to carry it the report was lost, but the "nays" passed a resolution referring this clause to the City Engineer to ascertain if this particular piece of pipe was a necessity.

On motion of Ald. Bailey, the name of City Surveyor Sankey was substituted for that of D. M. Defoe to deal with claims against the city for damages by parties whose property was injured by the erection of the Dundas-street bridges.

The report as a whole was then adopted.

The New Board of Health.

The following aldermen were named in the bylaw introduced by Ald. Hallam regarding the personnel of the Local Board of Health: Messrs. Carlyle, Hallam, Murray, Franklin, Maloney, Bailey, Crawford and Small.

Ald. Leslie asked to be placed on the board in place of Ald. Frankland, and insinuated that the reason why he was left off was to ensure Ald. Carlyle the chairmanship.

Dr. Orr also wished his name in lieu of Ald. Maloney's.

Ald. Leslie's request was voted down, as was Ald. Orr's.

Ald. Hill's name, on motion of Ald. James E. Verral, was substituted for that of Ald. Frankland, when the report passed the committee of the whole as amended. It also passed the council and was read a third time and finally passed by that body.

THE SALE CONTINUES.

The Fur Season Not Over Yet, But Goods Going Fast.

The temperature has again gone down, and all day yesterday there was a great crush at King and Yonge-streets. Dineens' showrooms, which are situated on that prominent corner, were thronged with eager shoppers taking advantage of the low prices to which furs have been temporarily reduced. Messrs. Dineen have just re-assorted their handsome stock of jackets and wraps, and have reduced the prices to the lowest possible figure, in some cases going below cost. The new prices of cloth jackets, fur trimmed, run from $10 to $20, while under the new arrangement the firm's beautiful sealette jackets have been reduced to prices ranging from $15 to $25, which are below cost of importation. These sealette jackets have been imported by W. & D. Dineen, and there is a great variety of design, scarcely two of the garments being alike. They are to be had with loose front or back, in reefers and tight-fitting patterns. Sizes run from 30 to 42. Nearly all have quilted satin lining, and are finished in the best possible style. These garments being special designs are marvelous bargains at the prices now asked for them. Cloth jackets are of all fashionable materials and are handsomely trimmed with fur, having also fur collars and cuffs. They are all imported designs and run from 32 to 36 bust measurement. These have also been placed away below the cost of importation, and are the cheapest line of high-class jackets ever offered in Toronto. Dineen has still a number of beautiful squirrel-lined Russian circulars in figured wool brocade goods, with extra handsome fur collars and trimmings. These are being sold at cost prices, and there is an increasing demand for them. There are some lovely designs in opera cloaks, with white fur trimmings and elegant fur linings. These are special and exclusive styles, which cannot be duplicated, and are offered at prices that will assure a speedy sale. Dineens' clearing sale will last until the end of the week, but it is most advisable that purchasers should make their selections at once, as the stock cannot last until then.

Rescued from Starvation.

CAMBRIDGE, Md., Jan. 30.—After a seven hours' battle with floating ice the steamer Gudgeon finally reached Chincoteague Island yesterday afternoon with a supply of food for the 3000 islanders who have been cut off from all communication with the mainland for two weeks. The steamer was badly damaged by the ice. Had communication with the island been cut off for a day or two longer the consequences would have been disastrous. As it was, many persons had suffered for the want of food, fuel, and milch cows had been killed to meet the pressing necessity. Some persons had not eaten a mouthful for two days and a number of others had existed for several days on bread alone.

The Wanderers' Ball at the Pavilion.

All those who were present at that select ball will not forget the delicious claret cup—they say the bouquet was excellent. But no matter how good the claret may be, credit must also be given to the maker of the cup. For, "like the cook, he can spoil the broth."

It is, however, essential to have the right kind of claret (for all clarets are not suitable).

Messrs. Gianelli & Co. have imported the proper claret for this purpose, and it has received universal patronage from all parts of the province.

Good sound digestion, breath as sweet as a nut, and the vigor of health is obtained by using Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. See that Tutti Frutti is on each package.

Drink Pure Water.

The mineral water from Mt. Clemens, Mich., is bottled just as it flows from the earth. Every bottle is put up at the spring, therefore our customers can be assured that what they receive is the pure mineral spring water. It is the most healthful and palatable of all carbonated waters. Price $2 per doz. quarts, $7.50 per case of 53 bottles; 30 cents per dozen allowed if bottles are returned. William Mara, sole agent, 79 Yonge-street, third door north of King-street. Telephone 1708.

Another Half Million.

"Board-of-Trade" Envelopes, and they are better than the last, 55 cents per thousand. H. M. Blight, 51 Yonge-street. 246

DEATHS.

EVANS—At Springfield on the Credit, on Jan. 29, 1893, Robert G. De V. Evans, aged 56 years. Funeral on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 2 p.m.

LENDON—On Monday, Jan. 30, at 67 Portland-street, Frederick Eastman, infant son of W. H. and M. A. Lendon, aged 7 months. Funeral from above address on Wednesday, at 3 p.m., to St. James' Cemetery.

"GO AWAY; DON'T BOTHER ME"

DID THOMAS ARCH TAKE A DOSE OF POISON?

**Found Dying in a Closet in Rear of His Boarding House in Front-Street at a Late Hour Last Night—Suspicious Circumstances