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NINTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

"UNDER THE GASLIGHT."

THE ASSEMBLY BREAKS INTO ORATORY AND HAS A NIGHT SESSION.

Hon. Treasurer Ross Makes His Annual Financial Statement—Followed by H. E. Clarke, Q. C., R. Smith, Mr. Craig and Mr. Phelps—The Debate Finished.

THE LEGISLATURE WILL HAVE been in session three weeks to-day, and for the first time since the opening the gas was lighted yesterday.

The Budget speech was made. And there was a debate afterwards.

Gas and dollars were the features of the afternoon and evening.

Less than half a dozen members were out of their places.

Mayor Clarke was one of them. His Worship was busy with city affairs and presiding over the annual meeting of the Boys' Home and attending the Royal Templars of Temperance gathering.

Farmer John Leys is at London on professional business.

Mr. Robillard is at home for a day or two. The Commissioner of Public Works was also absent.

Major Bigger has not yet sufficiently recovered to take his seat. It is said he will not do so this session. The balance of the House were on deck.

Mr. O'Connor of Bruce took more delight in looking at a recent photograph of his 4-year-old hopeful, taken with pa's hat and vest on, than he did in the Budget.

Budget debates are generally dry affairs. Yesterday's talks were no exception to the rule. Some 20 or 30 ladies found enough of interest in them to sit it out.

There was quite a gathering of prominent people on the floor of the House. Rufus Stephenson, the "war horse of Kent," was among them. So was Mr. Ferris, the ex-M.P.P. for East Northumberland. Capt. Douglass, R.N., and Mrs. Kennedy Douglass of London, Eng., were present at the evening session. There was also a large gathering of visitors from different parts of the Province.

Mr. Ross held the floor for 1½ hours, and went thoroughly into the Province's financial standing. The two chief speakers that followed him were Mr. H. E. Clarke, the eminent Toronto trunkmaker, and Mr. G. B. Smith, our esteemed townsman and whole-saler, who sits for rural East York. Mr. Creighton, for some reason or other, has not selected this year to be the first crack at the Treasurer's speech. Mr. Creighton is a bit absent-minded these days, and it was thought that he might get a little mixed on his figures. The cares of The Empire and its rat-hole concept like that upon him. Mr. Creighton was so engrossed with the affairs of his office on Monday that he had reached the Wellington-street gate before he discovered that he was going home bareheaded.

It was 8.15 when the House rose. Mr. Ross, Mr. H. E. Clarke, Mr. Smith, Mr. Craig and Mr. Phelps having exhausted the debate. Had not the Attorney-General at this moment moved the adjournment, Brother Tooley of East Hastings was prepared to begin the gas bill by attacking the financial statement for a couple of hours. Mr. Tooley spent the afternoon in preparing this attack, which, had it been made, would have proven lively.

Treasurer Ross' Financial Statement.

Hon. A. M. Ross, Provincial Treasurer, on rising to make his financial statement, reviewed first of all the receipts of the year, which he enumerated under the following heads:

	1887.	1888.
Subsidy and grant from Dominion...	$1,198,872	$1,196,872
Interest on capital and debts due by Municipalities	279,111	319,111
Crown lands	74,600	74,600
Crown Lands Department	7,000	7,000
Clergy lands	16,000	16,000
Common school lands	2,000	2,000
Grammar school lands	1,200,000	1,200,000
Woods and forests	1,399,000	788,000
Public institutions	123,800	98,200
Educational department	25,000	24,900
Casual revenue	35,000	37,262
Licenses	195,000	202,455
Law stamps	68,000	68,439
Algoma taxes	15,000	15,247
Drainage assessment	24,000	23,749
Municipal loan fund	4,850	25,000
Insurance companies assessment	3,000	2,966
Assessment counties, removing lunatics	6,000	4,360
	$3,123,211	$3,403,223
Total estimated ordinary receipts		$3,403,242
Total estimated, ordinary		2,988,724
Surplus		414,518
Capital expenditure		300,182
Leaving net surplus		114,336

In reference to railway annuities, he said it would be remembered that the Government had power, if we ever have an increase in subsidy or other revenue, to pay the certificates off in cash, but at the same time they would have the authority to replace these certificates as they fell due by new ones at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent., and we calculate on 4½ and perhaps 5 per cent. Sometimes the unexpected happened, and now they were going to use this power. The expenditure on the Parliament Buildings would be met by $395,007 out of the money voted. He trusted by close economy to again keep within the estimates at the end of the year.

The Opposition's Finance Minister's Reply

Mr. H. E. Clarke of Toronto was the man who stood up for the Opposition to criticise the minister's budget speech. He commenced by telling the hon. gentleman what an able man he (the Treasurer) was, how clear his statements generally were, and how interesting they were at times. But nothing could drive enthusiasm into subsidies, licenses, law stamps or Algoma taxes. [Laughter]. He therefore pardoned the hon. gentleman for the little excursions made during the speech. The speech varied some from other years in some respects. They had got almost used to hearing comparisons between the finances of Quebec and Ontario, always to the disparagement of Quebec, always to the glorification of Ontario. This was not done this year, but the customary hits at the Dominion Government were made. In his introductory remarks the hon. gentleman had chosen to ask contemptuously, "What has posterity done for us?" Well, he could say that if a man received a fortune and spent it like a spendthrift he knew what the present generation would say, and that in unmeasured terms. [Opposition applause].

They had been made aware of the sale of Dominion bonds to the extent of $300,000, ostensibly for the purpose of providing funds to erect parliament buildings. All they wanted was $100,000 and they sold $122,000 worth of land. All they required was $38,000, and yet $300,000 of bonds must be sold to meet it. [Opposition applause.] What for? They were told that it was in the bank and would not be used for parliament buildings. Simply for having it invested at 4 per cent. Instead of 6 per cent., a clear loss of $6180 a year to the province.

In regard to the items in receipts and expenditures he had not much to say, as when they went through in due form they could be criticised. But he had prepared a statement showing the increase of the expenditure and receipts since 1871, which would be of some value. From 1871 to 1881 the cost of civil government increased 56 per cent.; to 1886, 64 per cent.; and to 1888, 70 per cent. The expenditure on legislation account increased from 1871 to 1880, 55 per cent.; and to 1888, 63 per cent.

The cost of administration of justice rose from 1871 to 1881, 57 per cent.; to 1886, 99 per cent., and to 1887, 99 per cent. In public institutions expense there was a phenomenal increase. From 1871 to 1881 it was 220 per cent.; to 1886, 255 per cent., and to this year 310 per cent. The cost of maintaining the educational system rose from 1871 to 1881, 43 per cent.; to 1886, 61 per cent., and to-day 63 per cent. The agriculture and arts account was greater in 1881 than 1871 by 40 per cent., in 1886 by 61 per cent., and now by 77 per cent. Hospitals and charities account rose in 1881 by 94 per cent., in 1885 by 107 per cent., and in 1888 by 151 per cent. The colonization road expenditure was somewhat flighty. It was like a kite without a tail. In election times it went to the clouds and when elections were over it fell to the ground. [Laughter.] In all departments the increase from 1871 to 1881 was 83 per cent.; 1886, 106 per cent., and to the present estimates, 118 per cent. The receipts had increased since 1872, the date of the first supply bill, only 2½ per cent. When the increase in the expenditure was so rapid and the receipts showed scarcely any, he asked any person what possible conclusion was to be drawn. It was only a question of time for the end to come. [Applause.] He next attacked the minister for classing the receipts for timber sales in ordinary revenue, and shook the Government up for reckless chopping down of the forests. He gave them credit for showing backbone at the last timber sale. Introducing statistics, he argued that at the present rate of cutting down the forests, the supply would soon be depleted. He also hinted that silent schemes were being planned by the Yankees to possess themselves of Ontario's timber, now that their own was gone, or next to gone. Ten millions worth of timber was exported from Canada last year. This was enormous.

It was high time that the Government of Ontario should prepare a statement of the exact amount of timber land they had left. He had something else to say in reference to receipts *sic* people who were inmates of these institutions was sufficient for some years to come, but they found it a necessity from year to year to provide more. The increase was on account of expenditures on institutions in Hamilton and Orillia. All that was asked for immigration purposes was $7700, a decrease of $9200 from last year. It was proposed to confine immigration enterprises to Liverpool and the circulation of literature. The amount asked for agriculture was $136,131, against $159,880 last year. The reduction was due to the withdrawal of the grant to aid the Provincial Exhibition, the Government being undecided as to the wisdom of continuing the support of that Exhibition.

Mr. Meredith—Is it the policy of the Government to reduce the grant $4000?

Hon. Mr. Ross replied that the usual grant in aid of holding the exhibition had not been put in the estimates. The Government would ask the opinion of the House as to the wisdom of continuing to aid the Provincial Exhibition.

Hospitals and charities called for $113,277 against $106,121 last year, and repairs, etc., $62,976 against $55,585 last year. This year $251,412 was asked for the public buildings account, nearly $32,000 less than that of last year. The estimate for public works was $50,196, nearly $11,000 less than that of last year. The estimated expenditure on colonization roads was $15,950 less than that of last year. The charges on crown lands were to be $101,804, an increase of $5000 over last year, the increase being caused by precautionary measures to prevent forest fires. Refunds would be $27,954, an increase of $2956 over those of last year. The estimate for statute consolidation was $21,500, against $33,650 of last year. It might be of interest to state that the cost of consolidation so far was $47,765, which with this year's $21,500 made a total of $69,265. The 1877 statute consolidation cost $73,787. The miscellaneous account was $68,100 against $137,095, the decrease being due to there being no election accounts to pay as there were last year. There were two items requiring explanation. The amount asked for the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act was $25,000. In 1887 they asked for $11,400 but they spent $24,936. Sometimes they heard their temperance friends find fault that the Government was not in earnest in the enforcement of the act. The expenditure set down for 1888 for this item ought to satisfy them on that point. He might say that the enforcement of the act was much more onerous on the Government than on the municipalities, who were responsible for the passing of the act. While the Government had to pay out money to enforce the act, the municipalities, under an order-in-council passed by the Dominion Government, actually made money out of it. In the Scott Act account the Government lost a revenue of $124,000 and paid out $24,936 for enforcement, a total loss of $148,936. He contended that the Dominion Government should revoke this order-in-council, under the provisions of which the money was applied for the purposes of enforcement, and that a measure should be brought in to set apart the fines for that purpose. The other item was that of insurance on government buildings. Upon the policy of insuring the public buildings in private companies there had been a difference of opinion. The fire occurring in the kitchen of the main part of the London Asylum resulted in a loss of $17,000. The insurance was carried by forty-thirty companies, and all but two, the Queen City and the Hand-in-Hand, refused to pay damages on the ground that the kitchen had not been insured. They had paid their premiums on the understanding that it was insured. Altogether from 1867 the Government had paid premiums to the amount of $133,594 and had received for losses $88,669. On a consideration of the whole matter they had concluded not to place any amount in future estimates for outside insurance. They will do their own insurance. Altogether they asked for $2,988,724 for ordinary expenditure, and $3,398,906 for ordinary and extraordinary.

The estimated receipts were as follows:

	1888.	1887.
Dominion subsidy	$1,196,872	$1,196,872
Interest on capital, etc.	279,111	
Interest on investments	40,000	
Crown lands	74,600	
Clergy lands	7,000	
Common school lands	16,000	
Grammar school lands	2,000	
Woods and forests	1,200,000	
Public institutions	123,800	98,200
Educational department	25,000	24,900
Casual revenue	35,000	37,262
Licenses	195,000	202,455
Law stamps	68,000	68,439
Algoma taxes	15,000	15,247
Drainage assessment	24,000	23,749
Municipal loan fund	4,850	25,000
Insurance companies assessment	3,000	2,966
Assessment counties, removing lunatics	6,000	4,360
Total estimated ordinary receipts	$3,123,211	$3,403,223
Total estimated, ordinary		$3,403,242
Surplus		2,988,724
Capital expenditure		414,518
Leaving net surplus		300,182
		114,336

Hon. A. M. Ross, Provincial Treasurer, on rising to make his financial statement, reviewed first of all the receipts of the year, which he enumerated under the following heads:

Subsidy and grant from Dominion	$1,196,872
Interest on capital and debts due by Municipalities	279,111
Interest on investments	40,000
Crown Lands Department	1,113,149
Algoma taxes	45,247
Law stamps	68,439
Licenses	202,455
Education Department	24,807
Public institutions	94,004
Casual revenue	37,262
Insurance companies' assessment	2,966
Hospitals of patients	4,360
Drainage works assessments	23,794
Municipal Loan Fund	25,000
	$3,112,211

These were the ordinary receipts, to which are to be added the extraordinary receipts, as follows:

Ordinary receipts	$3,123,211
Drainage debentures	33,270
Tile drainage debentures	4,980
Mimico lots—re mortgage	300
Assiniboia debentures	242,623
New Parliament buildings fund—sale of land	122,211
Sale of bonds	221,422
Total receipts	$3,846,924

Referring to the receipts from crown lands the speaker said the minister of the department was to be congratulated on the splendid returns realized from the recent timber sales. From these sales $399,363 was realized. The hon. gentleman anticipated the objection that would probably be raised in this connection—that the province was living on its capital. He thought the resources of the province should be used for the benefit of the present generation. To quote the well known words: "What has posterity done for us?" The receipts from licenses show an increase of $10,000 over the previous year. The item $25,000, under Municipal Loan Fund, was received from Cobourg in liquidation of its municipal debt, and the Treasurer also announced the Government had agreed to accept debentures to the amount of $1820 in lieu of the St. Catharines debt of $7000. These two matters finally close the Government's connection with the Municipal Loan Fund.

The New Parliament Buildings Fund was made up of receipts from the sale of part of the asylum property. This property covered 30 acres, of which 50 were sold at an average price of $3377 an acre. The balance of the land will not be put in the market for some time, as it is required for brickmaking in connection with the Central Prison. The expenditure for the year on the new Parliament Buildings was $161,678. The sale of the $300,000 worth of bonds which realized 109½ was necessary on account of this expense on the new buildings, but no sale would have been necessary had the Government been able to anticipate such splendid results from the sale of the timber limits. The estimate of that sale was not one-third of what had actually been realized, and the cash payment made at the time of the sale was much larger proportionately than at any other sale.

The speaker then reviewed the expenditure of the year in detail, the totals showing the ordinary expenditure to be $2,864,713 and the extraordinary expenditure $389,559. Among the items he referred to was that of immigration. The amount expended on this account was becoming smaller from year to year. In 1884 it was $43,369, while last year it was only $11,796, and it would be still further reduced from year to year. On the item of expenditure for agriculture the hon. gentlemen referred to the creamery department in connection with the colleges. Last year it was self-sustaining and afforded a profit of $404 to be distributed among the patrons. The prices realized by the farmers at their doors for sufficient cream to make one pound of butter was in May 14 cents; June, 16 cents; July, 16 cents; August, September, October, 17 cents.

The total ordinary receipts of the year exceeded the total ordinary expenditure by $238,497. [Hear, hear.] The province expended during the year $221,058 less than it was estimated would be expended. So that reckoning the excessive receipts and decreased expenditure the province was really $556,143 better off than he anticipated it would be when he made his statement a year ago. [Applause.]

He was sorry to report that little progress had been made in settling the disputed accounts between the province and Dominion. Something, however, had been accomplished looking towards a settlement, and that was the appointment of an arbitration of judges to settle the Upper Canada improvement fund question and the common school fund. In regard to the first of these questions, the province would probably not receive any benefit from the arbitration, and in order that municipalities which were interested in that fund should have no ground of complaint, he asked them to employ special counsel to work with the counsel employed by the province when this question came before the arbitration. These are the only important questions at issue between Ontario and Quebec.

He then came to the proposed expenditure for 1888. The estimates asked for $195,195 for civil government, just over the amount asked was $191,765. For legislation $122,050 was asked, against $124,000 last year. The demand for the administration of justice was $364,236, against $372,905 last year. For education $589,082 was asked, against $575,238 last year. Public institutions maintenance demanded $773,624, an increase of $12,500 over last year's grant. For several years they had expressed the hope that the present accommodation for the unfortunate people who were inmates of these institutions was sufficient for some years to come, but they found it a necessity from year to year to provide more. The increase was on account of expenditures on institutions in Hamilton and Orillia. All that was asked for immigration purposes was $7700, a decrease of $9200 from last year. It was proposed to confine immigration enterprises to Liverpool and the circulation of literature. The amount asked for agriculture was $136,131, against $159,880 last year. The reduction was due to the withdrawal of the grant to aid the Provincial Exhibition, the Government being undecided as to the wisdom of continuing the support of that Exhibition.

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		114,336

THE TWO CONDEMNED MEN

EFFORTS BEING MADE TO SAVE THEIR LIVES.

A Big Petition Being Prepared in John Gamble's Favor—Robert Neil's Lawyer Will ask for a Respite to Enable Him to Show There is Insanity in The Case.

Toronto Jail contains to-day two men condemned to death—Robert Neil, alias Thompson, sentenced to die on Feb. 28 for the murder of Guard John Rutledge at the Central Prison on Jan. 13; and John Gamble, sentenced to hang on March 6 for the death by criminal operation of the young woman Lizzie Bray. Both men are under the strictest surveillance that Governor Green can place over them. Neil, who understood from a conversation with Mr. W. H. Howland on Saturday that the Executive would not extend its clemency, is naturally depressed. As for Gamble it may be said that there has been so much sympathy expressed for him that he is confident of having his severe sentence commuted.

A Reprieve for Neil.

Mr. N. G. Bigelow, counsel for Robert Neil who is sentenced to die by the rope on Feb. 28 for the murder of Guard John Rutledge at the Central Prison, was seen by The World last night. Mr. Bigelow has just returned to town from a business trip eastwards. He said that application would at once be made to the Government, through the Secretary of State, for a respite in order to give Neil another chance. An effort will be made to show that Neil is eccentric—and perhaps insane—and also that similar characteristics have existed in the family. A number of letters have been received from Neil's family in the north of Ireland, and it is intended that every effort will be made to obtain for him a respite, and perhaps a commutation.

A Petition in Favor of Gamble.

Mr. W. G. Murdoch, the counsel for John Gamble, sentenced to be hanged on March 6 for the murder, by abortion, of Lizzie Bray, is active in an effort to have the unfortunate man's sentence commuted. A petition for clemency was circulated yesterday, and already it has over 2000 names. Another petition is being circulated by Rowsman Hall, the former home of Gamble and the town where his relatives now live.

Gamble, although under sentence of death, bears up well, and he feels assured that the sentence will not be carried out.

Mr. Murdoch will leave for Ottawa to-morrow night to be present at the Government the petitions for commutation.

BRITAIN'S LAWMAKERS.

The Debate on the Address Continued in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, explained in the House of Commons to-day that in stating recently that the British Government was not pledged to support any one side in any European power, he implied naval action also. Beyond the treaties known to the country none existed. He declined to produce the correspondence with European governments.

Sir Lyon Playfair said he had no engagement other than a treaty had been made.

Sir James Ferguson replied that he was not in a position to give a further answer.

Sir O. O. Trevelyan then resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He contended that the coercion Act had done little to conciliate Ireland, but a great deal to alienate and shock public opinion. The conviction of twelve members of the House of Commons would hardly be more than any thing else to bring about a settlement of the Irish question.

Major Saunderson taunted Sir George with shirking an explanation of his change of opinion.

Newspaper Prosecutions to Cease.

London, Feb. 14.—A Cabinet Council held to-day it was decided to instruct the Irish Executive to cease prosecuting newspapers for publishing reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the league.

Amendments have been made for a division on the Parnell amendment on Thursday. The Conservative whips are confident that they will have a majority of 60 on the division.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain says that he hopes to resume his place in the House of Commons by the 2nd of March. His friends state that the fisheries negotiations are certain of a successful result.

Mr. Labouchere said that Major Saunderson was the mouthpiece of a Conservative cave which had been formed to compel a reluctant Government to protect the interests of Irish landlords. His speech was evidence of the failure of coercion, because he demanded more coercion. [Cheers.] Naturally the Government, in order to retain the country's support, said that continued coercion would lead the Irish to abandon their demands and the statesman to an honest uncle and his nephew. [Laughter.] The Government's platitudes were worthy of Caiaphas and Pontius Pilate. Indeed the Government had been press in service the organs of the Pharisees and Sadducees would doubtless have said the best thing of them. The Government were on the side of Pilate and only the scum on the other side. He concluded with a severe attack upon the Government's reference to the Mitchelstown affair, which he said demanded a strict inquiry.

Thos. W. Russell (Liberal Unionist), member for Tyrone, said he was disappointed with the Parnellites. To be sure they remembered Mitchelstown, but they appeared to have forgotten the outrages which they made such a fuss during the recess.

Mr. Clancy replied on behalf of the Parnellites.

Sir Hugh Wm. Hoyles' Will.

Sir Hugh William Hoyles, knight, of Halifax, N.S., died testate on Feb. 1, having made his will Jan. 31, 1887, with a codicil made three months later. The will was admitted to probate on the 7th inst., the personality being sworn under $125,000. The estate consists of the following:

Real estate	$126,914
Jean Hoyles, and son, N. W. Hoyles of this city, are named as the executors, but the wife died Jan. 19, 1886, and the son now applies for probate of his father's will. It provides that the estate is to be equally divided among the children, while the daughter's share is to be in enjoyment of her husband, and after her death it is to be given to her children, or, if there are none, one half to her husband and the other half to her next of kin. Similar provision is made for the other grandchildren. The amounts advanced to the sons are to be deducted from their shares. The codicil directs the executors to dispose of the estate as they deem fit.	
Mortgage	10,000
Bank shares	8,000
Stock in trade	6,000
Total	$150,914

The Provincial Secretary yesterday presented to the House his report on the working of the arson and shop license acts for 1887. He also presented a return of Scott Act fines and convictions.

Among the notices of motion sent up was this one: Mr. Clancy—Enquiry of Ministry—Whether copies of certain resolutions passed by the Home April 22, 1887, were sent to the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., and Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P., or either of them, as directed by this House. Whether any acknowledgment has been made of the receipt of said copies, by the gentlemen to whom they were directed to be sent, or either of them, and if so what are the contents of such reply or replies.

A German singing class has been formed among the members. Mr. Master of Waterloo is instructor, Mr. Freeman convener and Mr. O'Connor patron. The first seance was held last night.

Mr. Drury received a deputation of his constituents in the reception room after the adjournment last night.

Funeral of Dr. A. G. Jackes.

The funeral of Dr. A. G. Jackes, late of Winnipeg, took place yesterday afternoon from his brother's residence, Sherbourne-street. Rev. J. P. Lewis, of Grace Church, conducted the funeral services. There were five brothers of the deceased present. Another brother lives in Queen-land, Australia. The family also contains three sisters still living. Originally there were thirteen in the family, of whom two brothers and one sister have died. The oldest brother is William Jackes, who lives at Kellington, and is well known as the treasurer of York township. The late doctor went to the Northwest with Hon. Wm. Macdougall to act as physician to the party who went up to take possession of the then newly acquired territories. He has made the Northwest his home since then. [illegible]

A Reception to Young Men.

Last night at Association Hall about 800 of Toronto's young men who are employed in commercial establishments attended the reception tendered them by the Y.M.C.A. Mr. Elias Rogers presided and made a nice little speech welcoming the young men, after which Secretary McCullough, Miss Brown, Miss Nicholls and Mr. P. H. Burton contributed numbers, which went to make up an interesting program. The association intends giving a series of receptions to the young men engaged in business in the city.

Another Big Fire at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 14.—A disastrous fire broke out shortly before midnight in the large five-story building on St. Paul-street, occupied by Gustave R. Favre, wholesale hardware merchant. The building was completely gutted. The loss will be about $30,000 on building and over $100,000 on stock.

—One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle, and see if it does not please you. x

EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICERS.

Dr. J. Coventry of Windsor Opens Their Second Annual Meeting.

There were just twenty-five members of the Ontario Association of Executive Health Officers present at the opening session of that most important body's second annual meeting in the Normal School Theatre yesterday afternoon. The theatre seemed for once dark and gloomy, and the twenty-five health men were almost lost. But they huddled together and sat on the front benches. They were:

Dr. Canniff	Toronto
Dr. Elliott	"
Dr. Oldright	"
Dr. Cassidy	"
Dr. Bryce	"
Ald. Drayton	"
Dr. Pasmore	Conestogo
Dr. Lundy	Preston
Dr. S. G. Dobson	St. Catharines
Dr. G. N. H. Ross	Embro
Dr. Irving	Kirkton
Dr. Tracy	Belleville
Dr. McLellan	Trenton
Dr. Fee	Kingston
Dr. Coventry	Windsor
Dr. Stewart	Wallaceburg
Dr. Burrows	Lindsay
Dr. Robillard	Ottawa
Dr. Sweetland	"
Dr. Robinson	Markham
Dr. Griffin	Brantford
Dr. Toolie	Sunridge
H. J. Lamber	Harriston
N. Burrage	St. Thomas
Mr. Hunter	Hintenberg

These gentlemen sent letters of regret: Dr. Younians, Mount Forest; Dr. Montizambert, quarantine officer at Grosse Isle; Dr. Macdonald, Hamilton, and Dr. Coverston, Toronto.

The President, Dr. J. Coventry of Windsor, occupied the chair while the Secretary, Dr. P. H. Bryce, was in his place. After routine business, Dr. C. S. Elliott, chairman of the Committee on House and Land Drainage and Disposal of Sewage, presented a report dealing fully with the nature and effects of sewage gas. It was called an arch enemy of the human race. Dependence was not to be placed entirely in architects, contractors and plumbers, but the people should be taught what proper drainage is.

Ald. Drayton, chairman of the Toronto Board of Health, read an interesting paper on "City Sewage." He recommended the building of house sewage pipes so that they could be easily got at.

"This was followed up by an exhaustive discussion. Other sanitary papers were read by members taking part, telling what their experience had been and suggesting remedies.

The chairman announced that the Association of Houses, Schools and Public Halls was not present to make a report, but Dr. Cassidy, a member of the committee, was called on and gave an impromptu, but interesting address. He spoke especially of the bad ventilation of schools. A long discussion followed.

The afternoon session was concluded by the reading and discussion of papers on "Adulteration and Unwholesome Supply of Food," presented by Mr. Jenkins; "Sources and Contamination of Milk Supply, Dr. Lundy; and "Recent Methods in Milk Analysis," Dr. Cassidy.

In the evening an address of welcome was given by Ald. Drayton, chairman of the Toronto Local Board of Health. Dr. Coventry of Windsor delivered an able address reviewing the year's progress and emphasizing the objects of the association. An address on "The Duty of the State in Investigating the Causes of Disease," by Professor Ramsay Wright of University College, followed a paper on "Methods of Biological Analysis of Drinking Water," Dr. Burrows moved and Dr. Lundy seconded and it was unanimously carried.

That in view of the commercial interests involved in both the maintenance of the public health and of the economic loss which follows the production of disease, and the desirability of taking every effective measure to lessen such prevalence; that while at present the Government has established a Board of Health and armed local boards with powers to carry on sanitary work, yet in many cases there is need of constantly demanding solution by local boards, and which, owing to the lack of experience and facilities, are referred to the Provincial Board of Health, which, owing to the officers, whose time is only partially given to public health, are not prepared in most instances to give to local boards that assistance to be desired only by local investigation and personal experience; be it resolved, that this association appoint a committee to bring these views before the Attorney-General and the Minister of Agriculture and Arts, with a view to placing provincial boards in a position to give practical support to the efforts of local boards to improve public health.

The chairman nominated the following committee: Drs Oldright, Sweetland, Burrows, Griffin, Lundy, Mackelcan, Bryce and Coventry.

On the motion of Dr. Bryce a vote of thanks was given to the readers of the papers.

Dr. McMillan, M.P., of Stormont, to introduce the deputation to the Minister to-day.

A cool smoking mixture, don't bite tongue, especially made up. Try it once. 75c. quarter pound. Alive Bollard, 199 Yonge-street. 136

Hamilton and the G.T.R.

HAMILTON, Feb. 14.—The agreement between the city and the Grand Trunk Railway was endorsed by the City Council last night. It provides that Hamilton shall not be discriminated against in the matter of freight rates and that the station shall be on an equal footing with Toronto. The whole, a favorable arrangement to the city.

In the Clara Louise arson case this morning, Mrs. Stafford was discharged and committed for trial. The others were remanded.

The magistrate this morning fined Lewis G. Johnston $40 or six months in the Central Prison for indecent exposure.

Political Gossip From Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 14.—The indications are that while Martin will have a close run in Portage, Prendergast will be beaten in La Verandrye. Nothing will be done regarding Jones' seat till after Thursday's election. If Martin is defeated a general election follows.

Greenway and Jones left for Portage La Prairie this afternoon to address a meeting on behalf of Martin to-night.

The Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The House Committee on Commerce to-day decided to report favorably the bill to charter the Nicaragua Canal Company. The committee inserted amendments requiring a majority of the directors to be American citizens, and providing that the president of the company shall be a citizen and resident of the United States.

Terrible Accident in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 14.—A steam engine used in hoisting girders on the elevated railroad now being built, fell on top of a Reid-avenue horse-car this morning, killing four persons and injuring fifteen others. The killed are Chas. Kearney, Michael McCauley, workmen on the elevated; Patrick Clark, citizen; Thos. Thompson, car driver.

A Parkhill Man's Vile Crime.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A Parkhill man named Allan Patton has been committed by Police Magistrate Mills of that place on a charge of criminal assault. The complainant is a girl of 15 or 16. She alleges that the offence was committed while she was outter riding with Patton.

Fire at Oshawa.

OSHAWA, Feb. 14.—Fire caused by a curtain igniting from a coal stove did considerable damage in the fancy goods and jewelry store of Mrs. Anderson this afternoon. Insured for $800.

A Bulletin From San Remo.

SAN REMO, Feb. 14.—A bulletin says the Crown Prince, besides taking liquid food, was able to eat a sandwich to-day. He has also spoken, although the doctors forbade him.

This evening the Crown Prince partook of solid food and appeared to enjoy it.

A Blaze at Millbrook.

MILLBROOK, Feb. 14.—At 8.25 this evening a heavy fire broke out here in the premises occupied by Archibald Armstrong as a dry goods store, in Coomb's block. Lang's grocery also caught fire.

Sale of Trotting Stock at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 14.—The great sale of trotting stock by W. R. Brassfield & Co. commenced this morning. Sixty-seven head brought $38,385, an average of $573.

An Illinois Lynching.

PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., Feb. 14.—Alonzo Holly, colored, who ravished a white woman at St. John's two months ago, was taken from jail by a mob last night and lynched.

The Tail Twister's Bouquet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senator Riddleberger's desk was adorned to-day with a handsome national flag of flowers sent by the Clan-Na-Gael of New York.

Proposed Railway Extension.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The Rock Island proposes to extend its lines 1200 miles, running extensions to Denver and the Gulf of Mexico.

Evictions in Gotham.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Jacoby and Bookman, cigar manufacturers, to-day evicted the families of twenty-seven of their striking employes.

CHAT ACROSS THE CABLE.

Owing to the condition of the Crown Prince the Emperor's ball and the guards' fete have been abandoned.

It is understood that Sir Michael Hicks Beach has accepted the Presidency of the Board of Trade.

Letter Books, Letter Books, Letter Books, Letter Books. Get our quotations. Grand & Toy, Stationers, Leader-lane. 631

CHILDREN IN FACTORIES.

YESTERDAY'S EVIDENCE BEFORE THE LABOR COMMISSION.

Boys and Girls of Tender Age Working Over Fourteen Hours a Day in Montreal Establishments and Earning so Little They Cannot Buy Shoes.

MONTREAL, Feb. 14.—Before the Labor Commission to-night Joseph Galarneau, 13, Adolphe Dion, 13, and a boy of 14, apprentice cigarmakers, testified that they had worked at the trade 18 months, 25 months, and 15 months respectively.

The next witness, a Hochelaga factory operative, said a number of children worked there. There were some there now of 10, who had been in the factory two years. He had known the factory to work thirteen hours a day. There were children working there now barefoot. Children are s