THE ONLY One Cent Morning Paper IN CANADA 18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

The Toronto World.

SUBSCRIPION THREE DOLLARS A YEAR TWENTY-FVIE CTS. A MONTH DELIVERED IN CITY AND SUBURBS 18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

FOURTH YEAR. MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1883. PRICE ONE CENT.

CAREY THE CONSPIRATOR.

HE TURNS INFORMER AND GIVES STARTLING EVIDENCE.

Sensations in Court—Kavanagh's Testimony Corroborated—Exclusion of the Public from the Examination.

DUBLIN, Feb. 17.—The hearing of the prisoners charged with conspiracy to murder officials was resumed to-day. James Carey, member of the corporation, and one of the prisoners, deposed that he was introduced at the Angel hotel to P. J. Sheridan, who was disguised as a priest, under the name of Father Murphy. Sheridan says he was watching Forster, then chief secretary for Ireland, and extending the society of Invincibles throughout the country. He promised to send witness weapons from London. Carey further deposed that James Mullett, chairman of the Dublin branch, who established a society for the extirpation of tyrants, stated that Earl Cowper, then lord lieutenant, and Forster were doomed.

All the prisoners were in the dock except Patrick Delaney. Carey's appearance at the witness table created a profound sensation and the other prisoners hissed him. The sensation was hardly subsided before Carey stepped into the witness box. The surprise amongst the prisoners was unbounded. Counsel for the prisoners objected to a question of the crown counsel and alluded to Carey as an infamous witness. Great excitement followed the remark and drew a sharp retort from the magistrate. Carey deposed that he joined the fenian brotherhood in 1862. He mentioned as members of the fenian directory Thomas Brennan, late secretary of the land league, and James O'Connor. Carey spoke so low that the prisoners in the dock cried "Speak up." He deposed that he was always treasurer of the fenian brotherhood. The funds, Carey said, were always in a bad state (one of the prisoners in the dock remarked, "Because you pocketed them"). Witness continued that, during his connection with the society, several persons were tried by a court martial of the organization, and up to 1879 informers only were tried. Edward McCaffrey was, prior to November, 1881, a member of the organization. In that month he brought Walsh to Carey's house. Walsh, who was from the north of England, told Carey that his mission in Dublin was to make a history. Carey's testimony shows that the assassination gang was organized in consequence of orders brought from London by Walsh, the Clerkenwell fenian.

No incident of the trial caused as great a sensation as Carey turning informer. Holding an official position he was regarded by the secret societies as a safe man, and trusted in all plans of the league. He is making a clean breast about the Phœnix park murderers, and promises to tell the court all he knows. The exclusion of the public from the examination excited a great deal of comment. Only police detectives and newspaper men were allowed in the court. Outside the jail there were great crowds. It is said that Carey's story will complete the evidence for the crown.

Carey said that Mrs. Byrne brought from London knives, revolvers and Winchester rifles. It was arranged during March, 1881, to "remove" Forster at a point opposite St. Mark's church on Brunswick street. All the prisoners met around the Royal Oak tavern on May 6th, except James Mullet, who was imprisoned. Carey swore that he and other members of the assassination society believed the funds for the murder came from the land league. He related the persistent dogging of Forster for days, with a view to his murder. He swore that the murderers were posted concerning Forster's movements by telegrams from London, ostensibly about racing. He said he drove with his children in a cab to the first rendezvous of the murderers, and that after he alighted Fitzharris was to drive them home. It was Brady who took a share as principal stabber and who afterwards cut Burke's throat. Carey deposed that all the prisoners, except one were members of the organization, as was also Frank Byrne, of London, whose wife bought the arms. He swore that Stephens and Leonard are now in America, and that Patrick Whelan was not a member of the invincibles. Clifford Lloyd's name was mentioned. Sheridan, after he left the "Angel," was going to the west of Ireland to spread the society. McCaffrey's successor was only known to the conspirators as "Figure I." The two previous chairmen of the organization, Carey, said were promoted. They were Thos. Bankony and O'Connor. He did not know who constituted the supreme council, or from whom they had directions. Burke once escaped them by going through the vice regal grounds instead of by the main road. Carey corroborated Kavanagh's testimony in every detail. He admitted making the handkerchief signal

The enquiry was adjourned until Monday on the application of counsel for the prisoners.

During the examination to-day Carey stated the names of four persons, including himself, were submitted to the organization in London as capable of leading the organization in Dublin. Walsh swore him in, each holding a knife. The oath bound Carey to obey the order of the Irish Invincibles under a penalty of death. Afterwards Walsh, McCaffrey and James Mullet told him they were to form a board of directors for a new organization in Dublin of Invincibles, not to exceed 250 members, for the whole kingdom. They were to be selected from picked fenians. (General laughter here by the prisoners.)

Witness continued: Dublin branch was to consist of fifty, and the object was to remove all tyrants. Mullet was to be chairman. Mr. Forster and Earl Cowper were among those to be removed. Walsh gave witness fifty pounds. Mr. Burke's name was subsequently mentioned among themselves. Arrangements were made for taking a house close to Dublin castle, from which Earl Cowper was to be shot. Four principals in December selected men for the work in Dublin. Witness selected Binkle, who selected Leonard and Stephens, the last being an American. McCaffrey selected Doyle. The greater number of men were selected by Curley and Mullet. The latter's principal selection was Brady. By July, 1882, the invincibles in Dublin numbered thirty. (The prisoners listened to the above testimony with breathless attention, hardly exchanging a word.)

Witness continued: After Walsh left Dublin, Capt. McCafferty paid witness forty pounds. Witness did not know McCafferty, but understood he was once a tried member of the Dublin society and watched days and nights to murder Mr. Forster. Once he escaped by waiting aboard the steamer Kingstown. The plan to murder Mr. Forster failed another time through the negligence of the watcher. On three other occasions the murder of Mr. Forster was prevented by the accidental passing of mounted police. Witness suggested the use of knives. McCafferty directed them to wind cords around the handles to strengthen the grip. Frank Byrne was a member of the land confederation. His wife brought a rifle slung round her neck under her cloak. The rifle was intended to shoot Earl Cowper. McCafferty was succeeded in Dublin by a person apparently of authority, of whose name witness was ignorant. Curley became chairman after Mullet's arrest. Brady succeeding Carley in the council. The council thus organized, arranged that Mr. Forster should be shot with the other occupants of his carriage, and anyone interfering was to be disabled. (Here the prisoners laughed). The night Mr. Forster left Ireland fifteen Invincibles followed him to the station. Curley looked into the cars, but only saw Mr. Forster's wife and daughter. The Invincibles were commanded by Curley, who was obeying the orders of the mysterious number one. As Mr. Forster definitely left Ireland, they were told to concentrate attention upon Mr. Burke. Carey said number one was evidently a military man. He always gave money. He said there was no limit. He could have a thousand pounds if he wished. (Here witness retired suddenly from the chair amid the hisses of the prisoners, some of whom shouted "perjured scoundrel" and one "town scoundrel," alluding to witness' councillorship.) After lunch, which the prisoners seemed to enjoy, Carey resumed. He said that besides the prisoners two others named Denger met at the Royal Oak tavern on the 6th of May. One of these had gone to America. Witness created a painful sensation by saying he had two of his little children with him in the cab early on the morning of the 6th of May when he was going in the cab to the park. Witness minutely detailed the movements of the conspirators the morning of the murder. A pin could have been heard to drop when Carey detailed how he saw the seven men meet the two gentlemen. Witness said: "I saw Brady raising his left hand and striking a man dressed in a gray suit. That was all I saw." (Here there was a sensation and loud cries of "Hush.")

Witness stated that Joe Smith, a person acquainted with Mr. Burke's appearances, accompanied him to the park to point out Mr. Burke. The witness said Smith did not know what he wanted. After Smith identified Mr. Burke he was sent away. Curley directed the arrangements at the scene of the murder. Just before the murder Carey, by Curley's order, went two hundred yards away. Curley waited until the murderers were on the car, then got into a cab and came to Dublin. He put cards into the boxes of the newspapers, stating what was done. The cards read: "Executed by order of the Irish Invincibles." Brady told witness that he stabbed Mr. Burke in the left shoulder. The other gentleman came up and called him a ruffian. He ran after him into the road and settled him. He then went back and cut Mr. Burke's throat.

Before the court adjourned Carey formally identified all the prisoners. Several of the latter when put forward for identification called Carey a "perjured liar." Patrick Delaney, who looked very ill, said solemnly, "That is the man I may thank for all my misfortunes from childhood."

Smith, reported arrested yesterday in connection with the murder conspiracy, is not a prisoner but is in communication with the police.

A DESCRIPTION OF NO. 1.

An Irish American with Unlimited Means—Scare Among Members of Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The evidence on Saturday in the Dublin trials caused intense excitement in London. It is reported an Irish member of parliament has been arrested. It is asserted the police have warrants for the arrest of certain gentlemen now in England. Messrs. T. P. O'Connor and Sexton stayed for Dublin on Saturday. There is much conjecture as to the object of their visit.

The individual alluded to in Carey's testimony as "No 1" is an Irish-American, but resided some time in France and Germany. He appeared to have the disposal of an unlimited supply of money. A large banking firm in Paris, given by him as a reference, replied: "the gentleman in question has seemingly unlimited means, derived from large drafts from America." "No 1" is about five feet ten inches high, well preserved, has a full face, long hair and moustache, is slightly lame in the right leg from a wound received during the Franco-German war. The police believe that he has gone to America.

Mrs. Byrne, mentioned in Carey's evidence as the wife of the secretary of the land labor league of Great Britain, was arrested here to-day on a charge of conspiring to murder government officials.

Several persons have been arrested upon their arrival at Liverpool from Ireland in the past few days. They will be taken to Dublin, and probably be able to give valuable evidence in the state trials.

The Times says it is stated P.J. Sheridan and Thos. Brennan alluded to in Carey's testimony as being concerned in the conspiracy against officials, are in America, and that Great Britain has requested their extradition.

Wagner's Obsequies.

BAYREUTH, Feb. 18—The funeral services over Wagner commenced at the depot. The remains were placed on the station platform, the funeral march from Siegfried being played. After addresses the body was removed to Wahnfried villa and laid in the tomb with a simple religious blessing. The hearse was preceded by two carriages loaded with wreaths sent from all parts of Europe. Following the hearse came the clergy, a representative of the king, numerous deputations, artists and military and civil officers, and a large crowd. The town was draped in mourning.

Freshets in Canada.

PORT RYERSE, Ont., Feb. 17.—About fifty feet of the mill dam at this place was carried away by the freshet last night. The property is owned by Edward Harris, of London, and John E. Potts, of Detroit.

JARVIS, Feb. 17.—The Cheapside and Nanticoke stage has not been able to reach this place to-day on account of high water in Sandusk and other small creeks. The bridge over the Sandusk at Hobb's Mills, Walpole, was carried away by the flood last night.

THE DIAMOND DISASTER.

Seventy Lives Lost by the Braidwood Mine Crave.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., Feb. 17—Many victims of the Diamond coal mine disaster left families. The number lost is now stated at 70. The shaft in which the accident occurred had been working eight years. It is situated at Diamond, a little village two miles northwest of Braidwood. The country thereabout is as level as a floor, with perhaps a slight inclination toward the mines. The sudden thaw and heavy rain transformed the prairie into a lake, and for miles about Diamond the water stands six inches to three feet deep. With scarcely any warning there suddenly appeared an opening from the surface into the mine. The water quickly permeated the entire mine, drowning all unable to get out before the water caught them. From the main galleries narrow spurs or gangways are dug out in various directions. These spurs rise and fall with the ledge of coal, sometimes rising within twelve or fifteen feet of the surface. At the point where the break occurred the galleries are low and narrow, and only by painfully slow crawling could the miners escape. The water rose noiselessly, and the first warning to many must have been the chilling sensation of water trickling along the pathway in which they lay on their backs at work. The break occurred once before at about the same place. There is not the remotest possibility of reaching any of the imprisoned men alive.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 17—Gloom and despair have settled over the miners of the Diamond mine. The number drowned is definitely fixed at 74. The greater portion of the families who suffer are of foreign birth and have been in this country only a short time.

A STORY FOR THE STAGE.

Dramatic Denouement in a Divorce Case.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—In 1845 Paulina Hewlet married Chas. Gavin at Detroit. Gavin was afterward sentenced to Auburn (N. Y.) penitentiary for three years for grand larceny. It is said that during his imprisonment his wife acquired low associations. Gavin subsequently served a term in the Ohio pententiary for counterfeiting. In 1853 he disappeared. Some time later Mrs. Gavin married Wm. Waddingham, supposing that her first husband was dead. Waddingham soon left her, alleging that her reputation was unsatisfactory. Mrs. Waddingham went to Poultney, Vt., and for over twenty years received $100 per month from her second husband, who is worth $400,000. Recently he discovered that his wife's first husband was still living, and he procured depositions from Poultney damaging to her. Waddingham then instituted a suit for divorce. Mrs. Waddingham denied all the allegations, and asserted that it was her cousin, not herself, who married Gavin. On Monday she went with her attorney to an office here, and was confronted with Gavin. The woman became pale and threw up her hands, crying, "Charles! Charles!! Charles!!" and fainted. Gavin said, "That's her." When the woman recovered she whispered, "I thought he was dead." The woman then departed and left the city last night. Gavin came to St. Louis from Shreveport, La., where he said Waddingham's advertisement for him met his eye. Waddingham's lawyer afterwards took Gavin to Detroit to be identified by the latter's mother, aged 85 years. The aged woman recognized her long-missing son, screamed his name, and dropped dead.

The Dead Engineer's Funeral.

HAMILTON, Feb. 1.—The funeral of Edward Mason, who was killed at the Copetown grade collision on Wednesday evening, took place from his late residence on Locke street, this 3 p. m. It was in charge of Strict Observance lodge, C. O. O. F., of which deceased was a member. Gore lodge No. 88, ancient order of workmen, and Maple Leaf council No. 2, order of chosen friends attended the funeral, which was very large.

A Barber Butchers Himself.

PEEKSVILLE, Feb. 17—A. Kalman, barber, while shaving a customer this evening suddenly left the room taking the razor. His prolonged absence caused a search. Kalman was found in the closet with his throat cut. His head was nearly severed from the body. There was a gash in his arm, cutting the arteries and muscles.

Matters Before the Executive Committee.

The executive committee of the city council met on Saturday morning, Ald. Clarke in the chair. After reading and referring a number of petitions, the proposition to appoint a medical health officer was discussed at length. The appointment would be made under the dominion act for the collection of mortuary statistics. The markets and health committee had recommended the appointment of Dr. Riddell at $700 per annum. The department of agriculture supplements this salary by contributing one cent per head per annum of the city's population. The executive decided to pass the appointment for consideration in the council this afternoon. The clause in the markets and health committee's report, providing for the repair by tender of the street watering plant, was sent back to that committee, as it was alleged that the proposals were not properly advertised. Treasurer Harmon notified them of an application from Messrs. Beattie & Co. of Montreal, for payment of two coupons of $20 each, which had been lost by them. He was authorized to pay the amount on the understanding that he received a bond from the applicants indemnifying the city against loss, and proper precautions taken to prevent payment of the coupons should they be presented by any one of the banks.

Leavitt's Minstrels.

M. B. Leavitt's minstrels will appear at the Grand to-night and to-morrow night. Mr. Leavitt began years ago at the lower round of the profession and is now, by perseverance and steady hard work, mounted upon the topmost round of the ladder of success as a manager. Mr. Leavitt has seven companies on the road which require a large staff of assistants. Of the company about to visit us we clip the following from the Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal: "The performance given at the Opera house last evening by Leavitt's gigantean minstrels was one of the best of its kind ever witnessed in this city. Every piece came in for an encore, and the laughter and applause were unbounded. The audience was large and highly respectable."

THE BOND ST. PREACHER

GIVES HIS VIEWS ON MAN'S STATE AFTER DEATH.

And Affirms That he Exists in Spirit Form—Man's Immortality Proved by the Bible—The Postoffice Department—A Growing Institution.

The worthy prophet of Bond street will soon require the services of a special government letter-carrier, if his list of correspondents increases. Last evening, after the immense congregation had sung the opening hymn, the doctor commenced answering the numerous questions that were put to him. One by one the letters were taken from the receepticle beneath the desk until a small pyramid of envelopes and sheets lay upon the bible. This idea of having an "answer to correspondents" department in connection with the evening service would appear to be very popular, judging from the number of replies that are regularly given. In fact the doctor is a counterpart, on a theological line, of the learned editor who manages the encyclopædia column of the daily paper.

An inquisitive "Iago" is one of the most frequent questioners of the doctor—one who seems to delight in attempting to trip him up on knotty theological points. Now he wants to know the pedigree of some ancient race that have long since vanished; then he asks to be pointed out the exact spot where the Israelites crossed the Red sea. The next Sunday he will return to the charge by cross-examining the answers of the previous week. Next comes "A Friend," who periodically crops up with a difficult biblical passage he desires explained, while an assortment of "A B C's;" "X Y Z's" and "K O N's" tenderly inquire after the particulars of the domestic life of Adam and Eve; the length and nature of the millenium, or deal with some abstruse conundrum in science or astronomy.

THE SERMON

was delivered in a more than deliberate and careful style, owing probably to the fact that the doctor had been warned during the week that his remarks would be mercilessely criticized by a disbeliever in man's immortality. The text was chosen from the 12th verse of the fifth chapter of the first epistle of John:

He that hath the Son hath life; and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life.

The manners and customs of the time of Moses have undergone remarkable changes. What was believed by them has been misunderstood and disbelieved in after ages. The Hebrews never doubted the idea of a God, although they sometimes believed in additional gods. They took the existence of God for granted. Just so with respect to

MAN'S IMMORTALITY.

The Hebrews never doubted that, nor did they doubt that the spirit of man ascended and the brute descended after death. They did not believe in an unconscious sleep. The fact is, the spirit implies life and consciousness, and any person was challenged to prove that such a thing as an unconscious spirit exists.

If man enters into an unconscious sleep after death, what is the advantage of dying earlier or later in life? The 73d Psalm expresses a belief in a conscious state after death; Paul clearly believes in the same. If there is a sleep, there is life in it. One might as well talk about a stone sleeping as to aver that man loses his own consciousness and identity during sleep. A number of scripptural verses were quoted to prove that there is no such an unconscious state between death and the judgment day.

His hearers were reminded that very often a word had several meanings, which should be understood by the context. Death in sin and death to the body are certainly different, while life in Christ on the part of a christian is different from eternal life hereafter. Then transfer the saint and sinner beyond time. The saint will continue to live and the saint will continue in death. Eternity is added to the life and death of this world.

The sinner is eternally dead, while the christian is eternally alive. Immortality is a quality added to existence; indeed, it pre-supposes existence.

A number of Bible passages describe man after death from the world side. We see no sun or moon at times, but we know they are shining elsewhere. We see the dark side of death, but the spirit is going on in the light of heaven. The soul, body and spirit of man each have a separate identity, Stephen, when stoned to death, committed his spirit to God. Christ did the same before his crucifixion, and so our spirit will be separated from our earthly body and pass into a conscious state through eternity.

This world can never give the bliss for which we sigh,
It is not the whole of life to live, nor yet of death to die.

NOTES.

A finance committee of nine members is a recent organization in connection with the church. They have adopted a strict rule that only ticket-holders can have admittance to the church on Sabbath evenings up to 7.50, after which the general public are admitted. Coupons are also issued which will admit for the one evening. On the matter of collections, the doctor gave an analysis of a Sunday evening's receipts. A total of some $90 was composed of nearly a hundred coppers; more than a thousand five cent pieces; two hundred dimes; twenty-seven quarters, and a lonesome list of bank bills. He wanted the audience educated up to the point of giving five cents per head, when $200 or more would be received. In addition to the above money deposits, a choice assortment of tobacco tin stamps, pensioned buttons and empty envelopes are placed on the plates by the witty members of the audience.

"Man's immortality proved outside of the bible" will be the subject for next Sunday evening.

University College Notes.

Dr. Wilson entertained the men of the third year at his residence Saturday night.

The conversazione committee have a surplus to their credit.

Prof. Pike has been suffering from such a severe cold as to have been unable to lecture for the past few days, and Prof. Ramsay Wright is confined to his room with a sprained ankle.

Professor Young's senior class have photographed as the immortals of '83.

The Varsity is a splendid college paper and full of good matter. In the last number is a readable sketch of German student life.

TURNING IRON INTO STEEL.

Tests Made at Niagara in the Presence of Several Experts.

NIAGARA, Feb. 16.—For some time past the citizens of Niagara, Ont., have been watching the operations at the old Niagara car works, used for many years by the Canaday Southern railway, and lately purchased by the Marskell steel company. For the past eighteen months George Marskell, the discoverer of a new process of converting iron into steel, has been busily engaged in making extensive experiments with his discovery. The result of the experiments was brought to the attention of a number of Canadian capitalists who subscribed money to purchase the car works and continue the experiments, and a stock company was formed under the title of Marskell steel company with the following temporary board of of officers:

President, William Bell, Guelph, Ont.
Vice-president — W. R. Carmichael, Belleville, Ont.
Secretary—A. W. Wright, Niagara, Ont.
Treasurer—W. J. Bell, Guelph, Ont.
Manager—George Marskell, Niagara, Ont.

To-day at the invitation of the company a number of experts from Guelph, Buffalo, Belleville, Hamilton and Toronto visited Niagara to witness a test of the new process. The apparatus is like that generally used in the conversion of iron into steel, consisting of a muffle or retort about twenty feet in length and three feet in width, having a capacity of three tons, with openings at both ends and enclosed in brick, the heat necessary being given by a furnace placed underneath and fed with coke at both ends. These furnaces are connected with two chimneys which are regulated by a number of openings made in the brick work of the furnace, and which are stopped up by a block of fire brick. On one side and a little over the opening of the retort is placed a tube in which certain chemicals are placed which are continually blown into the retort by a rotary blower, operated automatically by a wire wound around a drum, and to which a heavy weight is attached, this keeping up a steady gentle current through the chamber. Outside of the building is a tower in which a lighter chemical is prepared and ran through the door of the retort by inch pipes, being fed from each end alternately, and thus, besides giving the gases an equilibrium, and an equal amount of heat in all parts of the chamber, by uniting with the other gases a combustion takes place, which in a short time extracts the carbon, silicon and other substances so detrimental to steel.

In the operation, wrought or malleable iron is thrown into the retort together with a quantity of charcoal and the openings then sealed up. The metal to be operated on is left in the retort for a period sufficient to reduce the iron to steel, the length of time varying according to the size of the metal to be operated on and the amount of steel required on the article. At the test pieces of hoop-iron eighteen inches in thickness were inserted in the retort through the opening made in the door for the pipe and in five minutes were taken out and found to be entirely reduced. The pieces were laid aside for the night and in the morning were ground and one of them made into an excellent razor which was tested by the party and found to be all that was claimed for it. A number of pieces which were to be reduced for different manufacturers who sent samples of their goods, and several tools which were marked by those present, were put in shortly before midnight and left till this morning. The samples which were put in the night before were then drawn from the retort and prepared for the test. After identifying the marked articles they were taken to the finishing-room. The hatchets were ground and tempered by an improved process, and after being shown to the party were used in cutting some heavy apple tree knots, all sorts of blows being struck, none of which injured the hatchets in the least. A lather's hatchet was tried with the same success, after which the heads were tested, it having been said that that portion would not stand the test. After being successfully tested a common steel hammer and one made under the new process were compared and afterwards tested. The first named was struck on an anvil. It broke at the first blow. The second was struck five times before it was broken. A section of rail which had been subjected to about ten hours' treatment was operated on. One end of it was tempered and tested with a file and cold chisel. The file made but little impression, barely scraping the steel, while the sharp edge of the chisel was turned without leaving any impression on the rail. Several files which were made by the company were tried, showing the best of results.

The experts in attendance were well pleased with the success of the tests, and seemed satisfied that the process will commend itself to those interested in such matters. The present retort is too short to accommodate the length of rail used on the different railroads, and it is Mr. Marskell's intention to construct another, the furnace to be fed from six different points. The ball of the rail can be coated with a shell of steel of any thickness without injuring the rail in any manner, by coating the web of the rail with a preparation of asbestos and actinolite, a substance which is impervious to hydro-carbon. Over £40,000 sterling has already been expended in England in an effort to coat rails in this manner, but without success. The cost of converting by this process will be less than one-half that of crucible steel, while it is said to be a much better class of steel and takes a much shorter time to treat it. Mr. Marskell has also discovered a preparation for tempering tools by which, he says, he can temper 10,000 tools in a day without having any one of them sustain a fracture in the operation.

WEST TORONTO.

The stalwart grits in the western division have decided not to accept the decision of the convention on Friday night, viz., not to run a man, but to support Mr. Carter, the workingmen's candidate, and they will accordingly put up an out-and-out supporter of Mr. Mowat at the nomination tomorrow. They say there was too much of the machine in the convention on Friday night, that Mr. Edgar and Mr. Jaffray, two Globe directors, controlled it, and that these gentlemen imagine that they can fill George Brown's role as king-maker. But "what we put up with from the senator we will not stand from Jim Edgar." Who the stalwarts' man is, is not yet known; but, said one of the unknown's supporters last night, he is a dark horse and a good one.

"Ann Eliza, Ann Eliza,
Once I loved, but now despise her,
And as I no longer prize her
I will go and advertise her,
For although I'm not a miser
I won't pay for what she buys her."

CONUNDRUMS FOR FREE TRADERS.

(To the Editor of the World.)

SIR: In your issue of Wednesday last you propounded a conundrum for free traders which was solved next day by your correspondent "A. B." The conundrum, however, did not require any solution, as you gave a sufficient explanation when you informed us that freight on Scotch pig iron was lower to New York than to Montreal, and that at present a "corner" was in existence in pig iron in the latter place. You might further have added that the amount of pig iron used in New York is so much greater than that used in Montreal that the latter place is in the position of a retail compared with a wholesale dealer.

Now, might I be allowed to propound a conundrum for the consideration of protectionists? If it be a fact that a high tariff makes imported goods cheaper, how does it come to pass that the dominion government permits the Canadian Pacific rail way company to import the material for the construction of their roads duty free? Surely Sir John Macdonald does not wish to enrich English and American producers at the expense of Canadians. If so, he certainly deserves to be the leader of those whom John Bright has well named "the stupid party." Then again, if it be a fact that the producer pays the duty, why not increase the duty on American coal? for instance Why not make it one dollar, or three dollars, or five dollars per ton? In this way money enough might be levied off Americans and others to defray the expense of the dominion government and leave a handsome surplus besides.

If you or some of your numerous protectionist readers will answer these questions they will greatly oblige AN ENQUIRER.

Toronto, Feb. 17.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

If any more of us turn informers there'll be none of us to try—The Dublin Assassins.

Every man for himself and God for us all—Dutch proverb quoted by Rev. John Pearson.

I'll make the public library go if it costs me fifty thousand dollars—Plucky John Hallam.

It is about time I was made a knight—Hon. D. L. Macpherson.

And me an A. D. C. to the queen—The colonel.

I'll have to stump for my son Frank — William Macdougall.

My candidature in West Wellington has already cost me a $500 retainer—Nicholas Murphy.

The duties of senator are very onerous—John O'Donohoe.

Especially in trying to work the catholic vote—Peter Ryan.

The first fine day I'll see my sixty-five dollar spring overcoat—Mr. Mellhose.

The city council is going to the Don—Uncle Josh.

I never break the law; it was my bar-keeper did it and against my instructions—The Summoned Hotelman.

I told you they all did it—John O'Grady.

Many of the leading papers are very outspoken in condemnation of lotteries, and we copy the following excellent article from the Toronto World—Ontario Gleaner.

NOTES BY OUR HABIT EDITOR.

THE MORTAR BOARD AND THE BOBCAYGEONITE.

Our habit editor was abroad on Saturday morning and noticed many university students down town arrayed in full academicals, that is battered caps and disrupted gowns. Others carried them rolled in a bundle and looked like shoemakers taking home custom work under their arms.

Where were they going?

To the photographers to have a class picture taken.

Was the group a good one?

Oh yes, it was a very pretty one, for the men out on Saturday were of the fourth year in Greek and Latin, and much conversation with these languages had given them quite a classical cut. One looked like Apollo; another was beauteous to behold, for to the eyes of Socrates nothing was more beautiful than a youth with his first beard; a third like Cæsar and Alexander, clean shaven and of a profile distingue; a fourth might have been mistaken for Tully in his togs, so graceful were its folds and so posey his attitude.

But who was the most beautiful of them all!

Oh, a chap from Bobcaygeon way, who had a gown flying over an eight dollar ulster, had his mortar board on his head rigged up with ear laps made of buckskin leather and tied under his chin with moccasin thongs! He was a dandy and looked like an advanced type of Hellenic æstheticism.

Arrived at the corner of King and Yonge streets he enquired of a policeman where "that durned tintype man's car is," and getting an answer he rushed along like a man who was possessed of an idea. The classical professor happened that way and he was so shocked at his appearance that he invited him into a coal cellar, where he proposed murdering him, but the Bobcaygeonist was too wary for his wiles.

THOSE PELISSES.

What struck the coat editor as he took a back seat in Holy Trinity last night and watched the ladies coming in, was the number of pelisses that were worn by the younger ones.

What's a pelisse? you say.

According to Webster pelisse is from the Latin *pellices*, made of skins; hence a robe for ladies made of pelts and wadded; still more hence, those soft fur shoulder-capes worn by ladies and coachmen indiscriminately, and which Du Maurier puts on all his outdoor women, in Punch. Especially are they affected by ladies of the anglican church, or whose tendencies run to early English.

The man who wears a Piccadilly frock and a Newmarket overcoat in the hope that he may be mistaken for an English duke, has a match in the lady who wears a pelisse in the expectation that she'll be taken for an English duchess or a coachman.

The really correct thing is to have a turban, short cut hair, a pelisse, and a closed-umbrellary appearance below.

But they're so comfortable.

That's all very nice, but the coachmen and footmen object, for one of these latter called into The World on Saturday, and said he didn't mind the ladies imitating their dress to a certain extent, but when it came to bank clerks coming up to him in the twilight and hugging him for Anglinar he did most "emphatically and tetotatiously object." We noted his objection.

"Good-Bye."

This common phase word, idly lisped
By school girls as they part,
For aged matrons has a sound
That echoes to the heart.
Yet, when our friends go far away
To England's white-cliffed shore,
Dame Fashion flirts her finger-tips
And murmurs, "Au revoir!"

Ah, ceaseless, cruel, social slang,
Why cast a blasting spell?
No lexicon will e'er admit
Your idiom for "Farewell;"
We hear it in the grand m'oose,
From maiden and man a,
A silly modern synonym—
"Ta-ta! my dear, Ta-ta!"

—*Erratic Enrique.*

The first bird of spring
Sat him down to sing,
But ere he had uttered a note
He fell from the limb.
A dead bird was him;
The music had friz in his throat."

A VICEROYAL RECEPTION.

SIR JOHN AND LADY MACDONALD CONSPICUOUSLY ABSENT.

The County Judgeship—Meeting of the Press Gallery—Miss Stewart's Narrow Escape from the Bogus Lord.

Special Despatch to The World.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—The governor-general's drawing-room in the senate chamber to-night was not up to former affairs of the same nature. His excellency was brilliantly dressed and decorated, and surrounded by a numerous staff, and received in most gracious manner upwards of five hundred ladies and gentlemen, but there was not that array of distinguished personages, richness of costume, and galaxy of beauty present which characterized the first receptions given by the marquis and his royal consort. There was some comment on the absence of the Premier and Lady Macdonald. The affair lasted one hour, during which the Governor General's Foot Guards band discoursed excellent music in the vestibule. The scene was very suggestive of dance, but, of course, any devotion to terpsichore would be extremely in fra dig on such a state occasion, although doubtless it would have been hailed with delight by the younger people present.

Mr. Small has received a petition signed by a number of Toronto lawyers in favor of the appointment of Mr. R. G. Dalton, Q. C., as senior judge of York county. Mr. D'Arcy Boulton is here looking for it, and Mr. J. E. Rose, Q.C., and Mr. W. G. Falconbridge are credited with having put in their claims.

The parliamentary press gallery held its annual meeting to-day, thirty members being present. Mr. George Johnson, Toronto Mail, was elected president, R. S. White, Montreal Gazette, vice president, secretary, J. A. Phillips, who has proved himself to be the right man in the right place. Committee: Messrs. A. F. Wallis, Toronto Mail; T. P. Gorman, Toronto Globe; Arch. McKee, Winnipeg Free Press; J. E. B. McCready, Moncton Transcript, and James Johnson, Ottawa Citizen. Dinner and picture committees were appointed.

The young lady of Perth who came so near marrying a bogus lord is Miss Fraser, daughter of a deceased lumberman. Judge Sinclair, of Lanark county, is her guardian, and her fortune is placed at $200,000. Miss Fraser met the adventurer on an Atlantic steamship, and the acquaintance was renewed at the Montreal carnival, after which the artful gentleman was a guest at Judge Sinclair's, where he gave his name as Lord Cantyre, and said he wrote novels under the nom de plume of James Payn. He made desperate love to Miss Fraser, who only withheld her heart and hand for her guardian's consent, but the pseudo peer overdid his part and aroused the suspicions of Judge Sinclair, who subsequently learned from Rideau hall and other sources that Cantyre was a fraud of the first water. The "noble lord" took a hasty departure from Perth, and is believed to have passed through Ottawa for a new scene of operations.

A deputation of Manitoba members have presented a petition to the minister of public works for improvements in the navigation of the Red river.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The Expulsion Bill in the Senate—Resignation of Ministers Accepted.

PARIS, Feb. 17—In the senate to-day MM. Leon Say and Waddington, republicans, opposed M. Barbey's bill for the reason that they did not desire that the republic should adopt an arbitrary course like the empire. The senate amid much excitement decided by 160 to 139 to discuss the clauses of the bill separately.

There is no change in the ministerial crisis. The vote of the senate on M. Barbey's bill is severely commented upon. Several deputies declare their intention to introduce a motion calling upon the president to expel all pretenders by virtue of the right vested in him of exercising the high police power of the state.

President Grevy to-day accepted the resignation of ministers. It is stated Jules Ferry will be summoned to form a ministry.

Mill Failures in the United States.

GREENBAY, Wis., Feb. 17—The Fox River iron company has assigned; capital 200,000; assets, $90,000; liabilities, over $65,000.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17—The Laclede rolling mills closed to-day. Six hundred men are out of employment; cause, dullness of trade.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17—The iron firm of John V. Ayers' Sons has failed; liabilities, $2,000,000 odd.

NEWBURG, Feb. 17—John Walsh, paper manufacturer, has assigned; liabilities, $200,000. The failure is due to a large expenditure for improvement, and the tariff agitation keeping people from buying more than they actually needed.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 18—The announcement of the failure of Ayer's Sons at Chicago has caused consternation here. Herbert C. Ayer is a majority stockholder of Brown, Bonnel & Co., manufacturers of merchant iron, pig iron and operators of coal. The company operates the largest rolling mills in the Mahoning valley and have here the largest sheet mine in the United States. The capital of Brown, Bonnel & Co. is a million and a half, Herbert Ayer owning nine hundred thousand. Ayer is president of the corporation. They employ three thousand men and also operate Struther's furnace at Struther's Station, Leadville, a coal bank near the city and the Mahoning coal bank, Trumbville county.

THE WEATHER BULLETIN.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, February 19, 1 a.m.

Probabilities—Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence—Fresh to strong southeasterly to westerly winds, cloudy to fair weather, with light snow in some localities, not much change in temperature, followed by clearing weather.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

Date.	Steamship.	Reported at	From
Feb. 17	Pavonia	New York	Liverpool
Feb. 17	Cressida	New York	Glasgow
Feb. 18	Silesia	New York	Hamburg
Feb. 18	Britannia	Queenstown	New York
Feb. 18	Catalonia	Queenstown	New York