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NINTH YEAR. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

RYKERT ON RECIPROCITY.

RESUMPTION OF THE DEBATE ON SIR RICHARD'S MOTION.

The Member for Lincoln and Niagara Points Out What the N.P. Has Done for Canada—Letters of Denial From Alleged Commercial Unionists.

OTTAWA, March 26.—In the House to-day Mr. Rykert resumed the debate on Unrestricted Reciprocity. He did not see why the House should be called on to reverse the policy endorsed by the people in the general elections about a year ago. He referred to past utterances of hon. gentleman opposite in favor of the National Policy, and also read from the utterance of a committee which reported on a trade question in 1874, predicting the building up of manufactures as a result of the imposition of a protective fiscal policy. He quoted from speeches of Mr. Paterson (Brant), in which that gentleman had advanced arguments in favor of the adoption of the National Policy.

He went on to point out what the National Policy had done for Canada. Our manufactures had increased, a large amount of money had been expended and home markets had been opened up for farmers. The latter had especially benefited and the production of farms had very largely increased.

Mr. Rykert read telegrams and a letter from Mr. Speight of Markham and one from Mr. Rosamond of Almonte, emphatically contradicting the statements made by Mr. Paterson in his speech on Friday night.

A Point of Order.

Mr. Paterson rose to a point of order and claimed that Mr. Rykert, in sending for these telegrams, had misquoted his speech. He asserted the position of Mr. Rykert in this matter was not that of an honorable man.

Mr. Rykert maintained that he had quite correctly quoted Mr. Paterson.

The incident created quite a flurry of excitement, when the speaker requested the hon. gentleman to desist from using language so likely to excite ill feeling, and in making explanations to confine themselves to a simple statement.

Mr. Rykert resumed his speech and read letters from Messrs. Gurney of Hamilton and J. Kerr Osborne, denying that they were in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity, as had been stated by Mr. Paterson.

Strangers or Insincerity.

He alluded to the numerous changes of attitude by the Liberals on the question, and claimed they were insincere in their utterances and changed them from time to time in hopes of catching votes. He read from The London Advertiser, The Brantford Expositor and The Woodstock Sentinel-Review and other prominent Reform papers, taking exception to the stand taken by The Globe on Free Trade. His own view on the question was the same as that expressed in 1875, that this country could go on and prosper without Reciprocity, yet he was willing to agree to negotiations with a view of increased commercial facilities of a kind as we did not place ourselves as suppliants to the States.

He urged the adoption of a more Canadian-like tone by hon. gentleman opposite. They should not be continually decrying our country in order to manufacture arguments for their Commercial Union fad.

Canada's Prosperity.

He proceeded to show that to-day Canada was more prosperous than ever she was. He quoted figures showing the growth and expansion of Ontario since 1874, and claimed that no state of America could make such a record. He quoted from a report of Mr. Blue of the Ontario Government staff showing that in the growing of wheat Ontario was ahead of the states of the Union. It was true the debt of the Dominion had been increased, but this had been done largely in the erection of public works, by which the revenue of Canada was increased.

After recess Mr. Rykert continued, entering into an exhaustive argument to prove that Unrestricted Reciprocity would necessarily involve direct taxation and would be a disadvantage to the country.

Another N.P. Speech.

Mr. Taylor (Leeds) following, spoke in favor of the National Policy. Speaking upon the prices of barley he said if we had Unrestricted Reciprocity the farmers of Canada would not get one cent more for their barley than they do now under the N.P.

The Member for North Wellington.

Mr. McMullen thought it would be an advantage if the Government granted a sum in the supplementary estimates for the purchase of scrap books and committed them to the flames—alluding to Mr. Rykert's frequent reading from them. He said that they had had a perfect inundation of quotations. He contended that Unrestricted Reciprocity would increase the value of land per acre as the result of increased prices and higher profits. He said it was owing to the enormous production of wheat and the competition from India, the price of wheat had been low, and would become still lower. In view of this barley would become our most important product, and if the duty on this grain were removed it would stimulate the exports to American markets.

He stated that lands in Ontario were lower now than in 1882, and being asked the question by Mr. Beaubien if that decrease was throughout Ontario, he replied only in certain sections of that province.

He said: "If you don't give us Unrestricted Reciprocity the people will leave and become Americans." After speaking for over two hours, in which he made no new points that had not been fully discussed by previous speakers, the debate was adjourned.

Mr. Ferguson will be the next speaker.

The Manitoba Matter.

OTTAWA, March 26.—Messrs. Greenway and Martin returned from Montreal this evening. While there they had an interview with the members of the Montreal Board of Trade. Sir Geo. Stephen and Mr. VanHorne arrived here this morning and consulted Sir John and the Cabinet in regard to this matter. They had a conference with Premier Greenway this evening.

In the Red Chamber.

OTTAWA, March 26.—In the Senate to-day Hon. Mr. O'Donohue gave notice that he would ask if there was any foundation for the reports in the public press that Senator Smith had resigned his position on the Privy Council owing to his having not been consulted in the appointment to a judicial position in his own province.

The only discussion which took place was the question of granting better accommodation in the Senate Chamber to the gentlemen of the press. The matter was finally referred to a committee.

CRISP CAPITAL CHAT.

The Newfoundland Deputation Not Yet Appointed—Probabilities About Prorogation.

OTTAWA, March 26.—The members who are to be chosen from the Newfoundland Government to form a deputation to wait upon the Government here relative to the terms by which the colony will be admitted into Confederation have not as yet been selected. A difference of opinion exists as to whether the deputation will leave Newfoundland before or after their session there is concluded. No doubt exists that a satisfactory agreement can be concluded with the Government here for the admittance of Newfoundland into the Dominion.

A meeting of the Joint Committee on Parliamentary Library took place in the Speaker's chamber of the Senate this morning. The report of the Joint Committee of the Commons and the Senate was read and approved. The committee was appointed a sub-committee to consider and report upon the advisability of recommending to the favorable consideration of Parliament a work which Mr. Bourinot has in preparation, viz., a compilation of constitutional documents concerning the several provinces of the Dominion.

A petition was presented by Mr. Wilson (Elgin) to-day, signed by a number of ministers and church dignitaries, asking the Government to pass a measure for the better observance of the Sabbath, especially in regard to the railway and steamboat traffic on that day.

A petition has been presented by McInnes against Mr. Brown's petition praying for an act to amend the act relative to cruelty to animals, making its provisions more stringent. The petitioners say that gun clubs and sportsmen take pains to avoid the practice of any cruelty in regard to birds used in trap shooting, and that if pigeons are not used they will quickly increase and cause great loss and injury to farmers.

In reply to Mr. Laurier, Sir John Macdonald said: This afternoon that he thought there would not be much possibility of coming to a division on the Reciprocity question to-morrow night, and if it is not finished when the House adjourned for vacation on Wednesday, then he would ask that it be adjourned until after the House reassembled. From this it will be seen that the debate has taken up more time than was anticipated. It is now generally thought that as all little business has so far been transacted since the House opened the probability is that Parliament will not be ready to prorogue until the end of May, at the earliest.

Mr. Lynch's work on dairy farming has been so far published in English and French, and has had in these languages an immense circulation throughout every continent. Money in the Dominion. On Wednesday next Dr. Landerkin will make enquiry if it is the intention of the Government to publish the same in the German language.

Every session inquiries are made concerning the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on Wednesday Sir Richard Cartwright will inquire of the Ministry whether the Government have obtained from the company a statement of the lands sold by them to private individuals or corporations, and whether, if they have not obtained such statements, they intend to take any steps to secure them.

WOMEN AT WASHINGTON.

The International Council Formally Opened—Elizabeth Cady Stanton's Address.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The International Council of Women was formally opened to-day in Albaugh's Opera House. It was assembled by the National Woman Suffrage Association of the United States to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the first woman's rights' convention. At 10.30 Susan B. Anthony, Vice-President, called the council to order. Upon the stage were seated 100 or more delegates from National Women's Rights Associations of kindred societies in this and other countries. About thirty nationalities of this character are represented in the council, which is probably the largest gathering of noble women in the history of this country.

Among the ladies seated upon the stage were Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Bessie Starr Keefer, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Mary Wright Sewell, Carrie B. Colby, Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, John Wand Howe, Clara Bewick Colby, Frances E. Willard and many others who were pioneers in the cause of woman suffrage.

After the hymn, "The Promised Land," had been read by its author, Mrs. Harbert—and sung by a church choir, prayer was offered by Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton delivered the address of welcome and reviewed the history of the suffrage movement. Mrs. Stanton said:

In welcoming representatives from other lands here to-day we do not feel that you are strangers and foreigners, for the women of all nations in the artificial distinctions of sex have a universal sense of injustice that forms a common bond of union between them. It is with great satisfaction we also welcome here to-day representatives of our own country, women from thirty different associations of moral and philanthropic reforms.

I think most of us have come to feel that a voice in the law is indispensable to achieve success, that those great moral struggles for higher education, temperance, peace, the rights of labor, religious freedom and international arbitration are all questions to be finally adjusted by the action of Government, and without a direct voice in legislation woman's influence will be eventually lost.

In calling this Council we anticipated many desirable results. We hoped to see a thoroughly national and international organization in all those reforms in which we are mutually interested.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Stanton's address, which was often interrupted by applause, Miss Anthony introduced to the audience in the order named, delegates from Norway, Finland, France, India, Ireland, England and Canada. Each one was greeted with hearty applause of welcome, to which brief responses were made. A committee on permanent organization was appointed, which will report later in the week.

SUBURBAN ACCIDENTS.

A Hamiltonian Loses His Arm in a Planer—Attempted Suicide.

HAMILTON, March 26.—George Potter, who has been for the past twelve years in the employ of M. Brennen & Sons, met with a terrible accident this afternoon in a planing and matching machine, at which he has worked ever since he entered the factory, when in some unaccountable way his left hand came in contact with the machinery and was completely cut and torn from his arm.

As Farmer Robert Johnston was driving to church at Burlington yesterday his horse shied just as he had crossed the bridge on the lake road. There is no railing on the approaches, and the horse and buggy went over the embankment. Mr. Johnston jumped, and in the fall fractured his leg. The injury is all the more serious as the same limb was badly broken some years ago in a similar accident at Lowville, after which the unfortunate man was laid up for four years.

There is considerable excitement in Innerkip over the attempted suicide of Mr. James Isbister. The man is a wealthy farmer, lives in a magnificent stone house and has every comfort that the heart can wish for. A few days ago he attended a meeting of the Concert Institute, and left before it was over. According to his own story he came to Hamilton to visit some friends, and while in bed he jumped out of a window in the dead of night and started on foot for home. He walked to Lyndon, took the train from there to Princeton and then entered Church's woods, where he made the attempt on his life with a knife. He severed the windpipe completely, but failed to cut the jugular vein, and was living this morning. It is said that Mr. Isbister's mind was unhinged over religious matters.

At the Assizes to-day the case of Routh v. Leslie, for alleged malpractice, was commenced. It will be remembered that the case was tried at last Assizes and resulted in the jury disagreeing.

Frederick's Doctors.

BERLIN, March 26.—Dr. Bergmann visits the Emperor ever Sunday in order to reassure Germans who are opposed to Dr. Mackenzie. Dr. Mackenzie hopes to be able to pay a short visit to his London patients in a week or two.

The Emperor has countermanded the order for the spring review of the guards.

Found Dead in Bed.

ST. CATHARINES, March 24.—Mr. Dennis Reddy, an old man well known about town, who lived on the Thorold road, was found dead in bed at noon to-day. He had evidently been drinking, as a whisky bottle nearly empty was in the bed.

A Woman's Presence of Mind.

OTTAWA, March 26.—Further particulars of the horrible viaduct tragedy on the northern end of the Pacific Junction Railway show that the parties killed were Mrs. David Hartigan and her 8-year-old daughter. The presence of mind of her companion, Mrs. Green, who had with her on the trestle her two children, was extraordinary. Seeing the train coming she with difficulty got outside the guard rail, between which and the edge of the trestle work there was a width of one foot only. Here she clung with her little girl and while the train rushed past, killing Mrs. Hartigan and her daughter, Mrs. Green, with one arm, held her baby out in mid-air, suspended 35 feet from the bottom of the gully, and saved herself and children from a horrible death.

Blunt and Balfour.

LONDON, March 23.—Wilfrid Blunt has written another letter in reference to his conversation with Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland. In this he shows that while he was in prison in Ireland heavy obstacles were placed in the way of his giving a correct version of his conversation with the Chief Secretary, and he supposes they were placed there at the instigation of the latter.

French Evacuate the New Hebrides.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 26.—The French have completed the evacuation of the New Hebrides Islands.

CANADIAN NOTES.

Col. Wylie, formerly editor of The Brockville Recorder, and one of the oldest living journalists of Canada, has just celebrated his 77th birthday.

No clue has been found of the whereabouts of William Sharp, the baker who left Hamilton on the morning of March 19 and has not been seen since.

Mr. C. Prouty was appointed clerk of Stephen Township on Jan. 18, 1859, and has acted as clerk at 427 different meetings, having missed only one.

The foes of the James-street market, Hamilton, were sold yesterday to J. G. Davis, jr., for $7,250, an excess over last year of $2,030.

HOT TALK ON A WET NIGHT

THE HOSE CONTRACT DISCUSSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

No More Business Shall be Done With Either the Toronto Rubber Company or the Gutta Percha People—Three Divisions Taken—Other Civic Affairs.

The City Council met last night at 7.30 and adjourned at 12.20 this morning, after one of the most stormy meetings on record, and a regular battle royal over the hose contract.

It was 10.15 when Fire Chairman Shaw revivified the lagging powers of the Council by moving that the contract made with the Gutta Percha and Rubber Company of New York for the supply of 2000 feet of hose be rescinded. He made a long speech and a very bitter one. He said the night the contract was given the Council was demoralized, and did not know what it was doing.

Ald. Maughan answered sharply for the company, and was attacked in turn by Ald. Frankland.

"I believe," said Ald. Frankland, "that had the question been the annexation of China to Canada, instead of the giving of a hose contract, the Council that night would have voted for it. I have made up my mind that both companies deserve punishment, and I will not vote for either of them for the next three years. I am going home," and go home the portly alderman did.

Ald. Dodds made a fierce speech against the contract, in the course of which Ald. Galbraith thought he had cast some reflections on Mr. W. A. Foster. Ald. Galbraith felt called upon to defend the bar, and for a little while things were quite lively. Ald. Baxter said he would not vote for either McIlroy or the Gutta Percha Company getting the contract.

At one time four aldermen were talking at each other and it took all the Mayor's most skilful engineering to preserve the peace.

Ald. Dodds moved in amendment that the matter be referred to the City Solicitor to see whether the city was legally bound to accept the tender of the Gutta Percha Company. Ald. Shaw struggled to obtain another hearing amid cries of "Vote, vote." The amendment was put and lost:

YEAS: Ald. Bell, Denison, Dodds, Gibbs, Polls, Piper, Ritchie, Shaw, Swait—8.

NAYS: Ald. Barton, Boustead, Carlyle (St. Andrew's), Carlyle (St. Thomas), Fleming, Galbraith, Gibbs, Gilbert, Harvie, Hewitt, Hill, Johnston, Macdonald, Maughan, McMillan, Roaf, Verral—13.

Then Ald. Roaf, seconded by Ald. Maughan, moved to the effect that in the matter of the contract granted by last year's Council for 200 feet of hose to the Gutta Percha Rubber Manufacturing Co. of Toronto, the Mayor and Chairman of the Fire and Gas Committee be requested not to sign the contract.

This goaded Ald. Shaw to fever heat. He got up from his seat and walked out of the Chamber, but returned in a few minutes, looking red and angry.

"I look upon this motion as an absolute insult to Ald. Shaw. Ald. Roaf ought to withdraw it," cried Ald. Dodds.

"Oh yes, this kind of thing is brutal. It is going too far," exclaimed Ald. Fleming.

"The motion is necessary," shouted Ald. Maughan. "Ald. Shaw has persistently refused to sign this contract and we will have it fixed."

"Yes, you are right, Ald. Maughan," called out Ald. McMillan.

"I was not authorized so sign it until to-night," Ald. Shaw expostulated. "Why, you do not even give me a chance to refuse, but assume everything."

The motion was carried notwithstanding and this time no party cared to propose to withdraw triumphantly when Ald. Dodds moved that it be the instruction of the Council to the Chairman of the Fire and Gas Committee to decline to accept tenders from either the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company or the Toronto Rubber Company for the Fire Department. Ald. Maughan sprang to his feet in angry protest, but the tide of battle had turned, and amid cries of "Vote! vote!" the Mayor read the motion. It was carried on the following division:

YEAS—Ald. Barton, Bell, Boustead, Denison, Dodds, Gibbs, Harvie, Johnston, McMillan, Polls, Piper, Ritchie, Shaw—12.

NAYS—Ald. Carlyle (St. Andrew's), Carlyle (St. Thomas), Fleming, Gillespie, Hewitt, Maughan, Macdougall, Roaf, Verral—9.

Then the members went home.

Other Council Business.

The Council transacted a lot of other business. It will ask the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities to establish a station on its road where the Queen's Hotel now stands for the convenience of Seaton Villagers. The Council endorsed the prayer of the petitioners for the deepening of the Eastern Gap, and will urge on the Dominion Government the necessity of the immediate prosecution of the work.

Ald. McMillan intimated that the estimates will be introduced and considered by the Executive Committee on April 21. They will be further considered and revised in committee on April 25, and His Worship will call a special meeting of the Council for Monday, April 30, for the purpose of finally passing them.

DR. FULTON ON "NUNNERIES."

The Brooklyn Preacher Denounces These B.C. Institutions.

Dr. Fulton lectured in the Bloor-street Baptist Church last night. The church was densely packed and the vestibule was crowded. His subject was "Nunneries." He described the convent system in connection with the Roman Catholic Church as a baneful thing, and quoted largely from the rules governing priests and nuns as adopted at the Council of Trent.

He claimed that nuns did not enjoy that freedom which they should in a free country like this. If they found their life irksome and desired to leave convent life they could not do so, and if they escaped Roman Catholics were in duty bound not to shield them, but to give them up to the convent authorities.

Girls caught with the clamor of the convent often thought that life nothing less than heaven on earth. They would enter the convent, but after coming to a knowledge of the stern realities they found when too late that they could not free themselves from the persecutions. The freedom of the novice was gradually curtailed. The privileges to go around the building were lessened till the lovely girl was the sole tenant of a room and she was not allowed to see the face of a human being. Her diet was coarse and scant, and her food was given to her by a cylinder so that she could not see the face of the giver.

Death was a welcome messenger. She was without hope, without society and without soul communion, the only persons allowed to see her were the priests and the Lady Superior. The hapless girl found that she was at the mercy of brutal and passionate men and hard hearted women.

The lecturer claimed that the morality of the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church was not up to the standard of other churches. If there was a time that the ministers of the gospel were prohibited from marriage the time had now arrived when that rite should be restored.

The citizens of a free country should rise and demand that inspectors be appointed to inspect the convents. They should demand that places where it was possible to practice wrong doing should be laid open to the public gaze. The lecturer related several incidents in connection with convents and convent life. He was repeatedly and warmly applauded.

Arrested for Horsestealing.

David Sunshine of 69 Arthur-street was arrested last night by Detective Slemin for horsestealing. Sunshine is the man, so it is claimed, who stole two horses from L. M. Brooks, the Oshawa livery keeper, on March 7.

Thomas McLean of 52 York-street started several bonfires on St. Lawrence-street last night and whilst enjoying the fun was taken into custody by a policeman.

Daniel Wilson, laborer, 348 Front-street east, stole Michael Farrell's watch whilst drinking with him in Laycock's Hotel. Wilson tried to sell it on King-street, but Precinct Detective Alf Cuddy was on his track and ran him into the Wilton-avenue station.

Mantels and Overmantels.

Before deciding, be sure and visit the extensive showrooms of W. Millichamp, Sons & Co., 31 Adelaide-st. E., city. The leading house in the Province. Choice of hundreds of designs, ancient and modern, plain and ornamental. Workmanship first-class. Lowest prices. 246

FOUND GUILTY.

The Verdict in Detective Fahey's Case—The Last Seen of Hayner.

MONTREAL, March 26.—In the Fahey case this morning Judge Baby charged the jury strongly against the prisoner. There was intense excitement, the court room being packed, and Fahey shed copious tears during the judge's delivery. At 1.15 the jury retired, and in an hour and a half returned with a verdict of guilty.

Inspector Stark on the Case.

Inspector Stark returned from Montreal on Saturday. His evidence in the Fahey case was with reference to Fahey's penmanship, an important point for the prosecution to establish. "I hardly expected a verdict of guilty," said the inspector yesterday. "The evidence, though circumstantial, was, however, strong. Fahey will have to stand his trial now on the charge of conspiring to commit a felony. Hayner alias Wilson failed to appear at the trial. Detective Flynn vainly endeavored to get his telegram before the court. Hayner telegraphed him from Boston in effect that he would not come on for the trial, that there was too much money for him on the other side of the Atlantic. The last seen of Hayner was when he went aboard an ocean steamship in the company of Harry Phillips, Sullivan's manager."

A Wellington Farmer Burned Out.

ELMIRA, Ont., March 26.—About 5.15 this morning a little girl of Mr. James White's, lot 16, concession 5, Peel Township, Wellington County, discovered what she supposed to be her father going to the stable with a lantern. The light remaining in the same place, and hearing a crackling noise, she ran down stairs to find the cause of it. Upon opening the hall door leading to the kitchen she was met by smoke and flames. She at once ran to her parents' room and gave the alarm. The fire had made so much headway that it was useless to try to save anything. The building and contents were wholly destroyed, and with it about $125 in cash. The family escaped with nothing but their nightclothes. The fire started in the kitchen, but the origin is unknown. The loss is fully, with some insurance on the house and effects.

The Vistula Floods.

BERLIN, March 26.—Further particulars have been received of the damage done by floods in the Vistula River and its branches. The dyke at Hurst on the Nogat has overflowed and the inhabitants of the place have fled to the church tower. The suburbs of the latter place, which is on the River Elbing, are flooded. The population of Marienburg on the Nogat has escaped from the town with difficulty. The prisoners in the jail were rescued by the garrison. The town is inundated. Eight villages at the mouth of the Vistula are submerged. Houses are falling and cattle are being drowned.

The Case Will Probably Be Settled.

ST. THOMAS, March 26.—John Rice, a 21-year-old farmer of Yarmouth, was arraigned before Police Magistrate White this morning, charged with the seduction of Louisa Clark, a domestic under 18 years of age. He was remanded till Thursday, when it is expected that the case will be settled by marriage.

David Brodie, formerly a Michigan Central Railway brakeman, now employed by the Wisconsin Central Railway at Lacrosse, Wis., met with an accident Thursday last. His right arm was taken off above the elbow and his right leg mangled, requiring amputation as the socket. His recovery is doubtful.

A Well-Armed Tramp.

OSHAWA, March 26.—Four tramps were brought before Police Magistrate Grierson this morning on the charge of fighting and creating a disturbance near the G.T.R. station here Sunday night. Two of the four had piled on one individual and badly used him up a little, and the fourth was a lad who had no hand in the fight. The one who did the hard fighting carried a jackknife, a razor or two and a revolver and was given two months in jail, while his accomplices in the fight were fined $18 or twenty days.

Both Fined.

PARIS, March 24.—Cross actions for libel were brought by Deputies Laur and Cassagnac growing out of a statement made by Laur that ninety-four general officers of the French army had proffered their services to General Boulanger. In the trial which followed Cassagnac was fined 10 francs and the costs and Laur was fined £40. It was also ordered that the judgment against Laur should be published in five newspapers. Laur didn't even attempt to prove that his statement had any foundation.

Cora Fellows' Indian Spouse.

FORT TULLY, Dak., March 26.—A courier from Fort Bennett says Cora Belle Fellows is doubtless now the wife of Chaska, the Sioux Indian. Chaska, he says, is not the uncouth savage he has been painted, but is a remarkably bright and industrious Indian.

Terrible Crush.

—Everybody crying for a bottle of French Coffoid at 25 cents. Ask your grocer for it. 246

DISCUSSING THE FISHERIES.

Sir George Baden-Powell's Dinner Party—A Letter From Secretary Bayard.

LONDON, March 26.—Sir George Baden-Powell, Conservative M.P., gave a dinner to-day to Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Stanley of Preston, and Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty. The object was to discuss the fishery question.

Riddleberger's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Mr. Riddleberger's resolution to suspend the rules for executive session in respect to the Fisheries Treaty was taken up in the Senate to-day and Mr. Riddleberger expressed the hope that the Senate would agree to it.

Mr. Sherman said the treaty was now under consideration of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that committee might probably report in favor of a public consideration of the subject in the Senate, but for the present he thought it better that the resolution should lie over unacted upon. The Senator from Virginia would undoubtedly have ample notice, so that he could ask a vote on his resolution before the treaty would be considered.

Mr. Gray thought the suggestion of the Senator from Ohio a proper one. He (Gray) was not opposed to the resolution, but expected to vote for it. So far as he understood the sentiments of Senators on his side of the Chamber, they were in favor of the consideration of the Fisheries Treaty in open session.

Mr. Bayard's Letter.

BOSTON, March 26.—Secretary of State Bayard was invited by many of the leading citizens of this city on March 8 to visit Boston and deliver an address on the Fisheries Treaty. The Secretary declined in a letter in which he says:

The settlement upon just and equitable terms of the questions in dispute between Great Britain and the United States concerning the rights of American fishermen in British North American waters and ports, is a subject upon which I have bestowed assiduous care ever since I assumed the duties of my present office, and the result of the efforts to promote such a settlement is embodied in the treaty now before the Senate. But the treaty has been preceded by a voluminous correspondence, and the time for complete publication has properly arrived, and I have printing now ordered by the Senate. The whole matter will thus be laid before the American people, and I trust will be fully and publicly debated by the Senate.

I am convinced that the welfare and true interests of our country, and a just and fair treatment of the British American population on our northern frontier, alike counsel the adoption of the treaty in its present form. In conclusion, I can truly say, for my associates and myself, no views but those of single-minded patriotism have been allowed place or expression in our deliberations, and no form of partisanship be justly alleged.

The sole but difficult question to which the treaty relates, the fate of the fishing vessels in the jurisdictional waters of another," began with the first dawn of our recognised independence, and continued down to the time when it conspicuously presented itself at intervals, exciting bitter controversy, and never has been satisfactorily or permanently adjusted, while the surrounding circumstances have importantly changed and advanced with rapid, vast growth. The Treaty of 1818 is unaltered, and remains unaffected in its terms by thirty years of such material progress and development on this continent as we of to-day are the witnesses. Of the conventions of 1818 some are wholly abrogated, and recurrence necessarily had to the dangerous status that John Quincy Adams and his associates put into operation in the Earl of Bathurst in 1815, and which had resisted all efforts of the negotiators at Ghent in twenty-five years, to substitute for it a more equitable construction in consonance with their existing relations and mutual needs must be agreed upon, between Great Britain and the United States, and this I affirm is done by the present treaty.

There is not a recorded cause of just and reasonable complaint by an American fisherman against the Canadian administration since 1866 for which this treaty does not provide a remedy and provide a remedy of a kind. Many Canadian contentions heretofore put forth with more or less insistance are withdrawn. Imaginary grievances have been laid from one distant headland to another, neither being visible to the other, can no longer cause doubt and anxiety to the fisherman, the demarcation of his fishing limits is made by objects plainly in view, and if he encroaches upon the waters renounced in 1818 he will do so wilfully, and forfeit, if he be taken in fault, and there seems can be profitably used are our fishermen excluded. By the present treaty ports principally frequented by fish, water—reserved to him under the Treaty of 1818, and which in the past have been so hampered and restricted as to be practically closed to him, hereafter be freely enjoyed without cost or molestation. Hospitality and comity, as defined by civilized usage, are secured, and facilities for convenient and needful supplies in all occasions, and relief against casualty and in cases of distress are all amply provided for.

Conciliation and mutual neighborly concession have together done their honorable and blessed work in the treaty, and the total cash consequence was fined 10 francs and the costs and Laur was fined £40. It was also ordered that the judgment against Laur should be published in five newspapers. Laur didn't even attempt to prove that his statement had any foundation.

Ingersoll Mayoralty Nominations.

INGERSOLL, March 26.—At the town meeting held to-day for nominations for the office of Mayor, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mayor Buchanan, the following gentlemen were nominated: Thos. Seldon, M. Buchanan, Wm. Watterworth and Joseph Gibson. Mr. Watterworth declined the nomination on the ground that the election was being held illegaly. Mr. Gibson will also probably hand in his resignation, thus leaving the contest between Buchanan and Seldon.

South Ontario Pacific Railway.

BRANTFORD, March 26.—A meeting of the stockholders of the South Ontario Pacific Railway was held to-day, at which the following directors were elected: T. H. McPherson, Alex. McKay, M.P., E. Martin, Q.C., of Hamilton; J. Sutherland, M.P., of Woodstock; R. Henry, Sheriff Scarfe, Thos. Elliott of Brantford. At the meeting of the board which followed T. H. McPherson was elected President, Robt. Henry, Vice-President, and Thos. Elliott, Secretary.

M. Wilson's Conviction Quashed.

PARIS, March 26.—The Court of Appeal has rendered a decision in the case of M. Wilson, reversing the decision of the lower court and acquitting M. Wilson of the charges against him. The other persons tried with M. Wilson on similar charges were also acquitted. The judgment severely condemned the acts imputed to Wilson and the others, but declares that the existing laws do not apply to the offence charged against them.

Gen. Boulanger's Trial.

PARIS, March 26.—The hearing before the Court of Inquiry into the case of Gen. Boulanger was held to-day. The court gave its judgment, but the nature of the decision will not be divulged until after it has been submitted to President Carnot. It is reported that the court decided against Gen. Boulanger. The Cabinet will discuss the decision to-morrow. A crowd cheered Boulanger when he departed from the court.

A Famous Victory.

DUBLIN, March 25.—Mr. O'Brien, addressing a meeting in the rear of Father Killer's residence yesterday, said they had won as great a victory for the cause of Irish freedom as had ever been inscribed upon their banners. Mr. Balfour's agents, he said, feared to arrest him because they knew that they were in the wrong, and that he was in the right.

Not Easy to Replace Him.

LONDON, March 26.—The Times thinks that President Cleveland will not easily find a successor to Chief Justice Waite who shall be equally entitled to respect. "Justice Waite's judgments were always marked by good sense, and he worthily succeeded a line of judges of whom America may well be proud."

Cora Fellows' Indian Spouse.

FORT TULLY, Dak., March 26.—A courier from Fort Bennett says Cora Belle Fellows is doubtless now the wife of Chaska, the Sioux Indian. Chaska, he says, is not the uncouth savage he has been painted, but is a remarkably bright and industrious Indian.

Terrible Crush.

—Everybody crying for a bottle of French Coffoid at 25 cents. Ask your grocer for it. 246

NEW BAPTIST UNIVERSITY.

WILL IT BE ERECTED AT TORONTO OR AT WOODSTOCK?

That is the Question to be Settled by the Special Conference Which Opens at Guelph To-day—Six Hundred Delegates—Prospects of a Lively Time.

Six hundred delegates from Ontario and Quebec will attend the Baptist Convention that opens to-day in Guelph. The Convention is called for the specific purpose of deciding where the new Baptist University is to be located. During the session previous to the one just finished the Baptists got a bill through the Local House granting a charter for the erection of a university with degree-conferring powers. The question as to its establishment came up at the annual conference last October, but as it would involve a great deal of discussion it was thought advisable to hold a special conference for this particular purpose alone.

It will be remembered that Hon. William McMaster bequeathed $856,000 to endow McMaster Hall and to establish a university. Having so large a sum at their disposal the Baptists are anxious to proceed at once to the establishment of their university. They are all agreed as to the desirability of establishing such an institution. But there will be a great fight as to its location. The choice lies between Woodstock and Toronto. In the former place the Baptists have a Literary College. In Toronto they have their handsome Theological College, McMaster Hall.

If the University should be located at Woodstock then the Baptists would have their Theological College in one city and their University in another. This would involve a great loss in buildings, in executive management, in inconvenience to students and many other disadvantages that are readily apparent. Were the University located in Toronto both the theological and arts departments would be together. One executive, one library, and one building would answer for the both departments.

The arguments are all in a nutshell. Woodstock has had the college for upwards of thirty years; the memories of Drs. Fyfe, Torrance and Cornish, now gone to their rest, are sacred; the country is better than the city for student life; subscriptions were obtained from Woodstock people, and, perhaps, strongest of all, it was Mr. McMaster's intention to do so. Against these Toronto, the other hand, holds that city life and its literary facilities and surroundings, more especially the opportunity of taking special courses in the Provincial, are an important factor; further, that the theological department is already here and will remain, and, further still, that Mr. McMaster never intended it should be anywhere else.

Another question that will be considered is that of federation with the Provincial University. Little doubt is felt that the independence will carry by a large majority, as it is considered by many who favor federation the time has not yet come for its discussion. The views of the Baptist body on the question of federation have undoubtedly undergone a surprising change during the past two years. At the annual meeting of the Baptist Union in 1884 the following resolution (among others) was carried after a spirited discussion "with the greatest enthusiasm," as the official report runs:

That such a Literary College as we need should be situated on the University grounds in Toronto and be confederated with all other denominational colleges which may be hereafter be established in Toronto, and with the Provincial University, provided such federation can be secured on such terms as shall adequately recognize the paramount importance of the Christian element in education and satisfactorily secure to the religious denomination of its fishing limits is made by objects plainly in view, and if he encroaches upon the waters renounced in 1818 he will do so wilfully, and forfeit, if he be taken in fault, and there seems can be profitably used are our fishermen excluded. By the present treaty ports principally frequented by fish, water—reserved to him under the Treaty of 1818, and which in the past have been so hampered and restricted as to be practically closed to him, hereafter be freely enjoyed without cost or molestation. Hospitality and comity, as defined by civilized usage, are secured, and facilities for convenient and needful supplies in all occasions, and relief against casualty and in cases of distress are all amply provided for.

Conciliation and mutual neighborly concession have together done their honorable and blessed work in the treaty, and the total cash consequence was fined 10 francs and the costs and Laur was fined £40. It was also ordered that the judgment against Laur should be published in five newspapers. Laur didn't even attempt to prove that his statement had any foundation.

THOSE DRUNKEN SPARROWS.

Staff Inspector Archabold Will Make an Investigation Into Their Treatment.

Staff Inspector Archabold's attention was yesterday called to the exhibition of drunken sparrows in Shaftesbury Hall last week, and he was asked if such a proceeding was an offence against the act governing cruelty to animals.

"I did not know anything about this matter," he said. "If I had seen this thing before I would certainly have investigated it carefully. If I find an offence has been committed against the law I shall have Dr. McCully up. It makes no difference whether he is the biggest temperance man in Canada, he will find that the law will take its course just the same. Of course I am in entire ignorance of the matter so far, but you can assure the readers of The World that we will make a thorough investigation."

Dr. McCully and the Sparrows.

Editor World: I am very glad your correspondent so thoroughly understands and appreciates cruelty to sparrows in making them drunk. I pay a tribute here to the keenness of his perception and the dignity of the moral position he takes in regard to the protection the law should afford the lower order of animal life. If his argument is true in regard to animal life in its lower orders, surely it must be of momentous force when applied to the human family. If it be cruel to take a sparrow without a soul to be damned, and make it drunk, then how much more cruel to take a man, rob him of his manhood, rob his family of their protector and their home, rob him of his mind, his honor, his body, and lastly his soul, that other men may gain a living thereby and the country a revenue. "Anti-Cruelty" shouts out at the painless death of a sparrow by intoxication, but has he ever opened his peeper against the misery, evil, destruction and death of the trade whose only reward is in this world crime, want, and destruction, and damnation in the world to come: When "Anti-Cruelty" has learned the notes on these higher keys he will find soul-stirring harmony in combining the scales. Come now, little man, make your first plunge into the new elements before you, and let The World see if your kick and splash will be as vigorous in the future as in the past. The harvest is ripe but the laborers are few.

DR. MCCULLY.

Kill Off the Sparrows.

Editor World: The "Anti-Cruelty" should crawl through a knot hole and pull the hole in after him, after writing such a letter as appeared in your columns on Saturday. If Dr. McCully had the means by which he could not only intoxicate, but finish outright, every sparrow in the city limits, it would be the greatest blessing this fair city ever had conferred upon it.

ONE WHO APPLAUDED.

BUCKET SHOPS AND COSHENS.

The Board of Trade Council Discuss Two Vexatious Questions.

The Council of the Board of Trade held a session lasting three hours yesterday afternoon, the main subject discussed being bucket shops. The Secretary presented in tabulated form the replies to the circular sent out to the members of the Board of Trade, asking for their opinion on the utility of the bucket shop. These were read, and copies were ordered to be sent to Senator Abbott, who is preparing a bill with a view to the suppression of bucket shops. The Secretary was instructed to give the press an opportunity of perusing the same.

President Matthews called attention to the recent press reports relative to coshens and the Board of