THE WORLD
IS THE
BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISERS.
It circulates among those who have money to spend.

The Toronto World.

Quinn The Shirtmaker
115 Kings t west.

SIXTH YEAR — FRIDAY MORNING JANUARY 15 1886. — PRICE ONE CENT

THE TEMPERANCE COLONY

ANOTHER INTERESTING CHAPTER IN ITS HISTORY.

The World Thanked For the Exposure—The Quarrels Among the Directors—Livingston's Dismissal as Manager—The "Temperance" Clause—The Defence of the Scripholders.

The World's article on the Temperance Colonization society was the talk of the town yesterday and created a good deal of excitement among those interested. To-day we give our readers a further insight into the company.

In spite of the occasional circulars issued by the society informing its scripholders, in general terms, that the undertaking was progressing most favorably and successfully, it is asserted by those who know that there are only about a dozen or twenty genuine settlers in the colony, and that the main thoroughfares of Saskatoon "City" are quite wide enough to accommodate the traffic, and this after a lapse of four years. At this rate the colony will be settled about the time the millenium is announced.

All the exposure has arisen through the disputes and quarrels of the former directors. At first all went well, and harmony prevailed around the board table, but when the division of the spoils was inaugurated, trouble began. Serious charges were also brought against Manager J. Alpheus Livingston by some of his fellow directors of immorality and business crookedness. Star chamber meetings were held and the matter investigated. A majority of the directors had the audacity to say that "Alpheus must go," and he went. Manager Alpheus was manager no more, Pemberton Page succeeding him. It was at this juncture, when the directorate were divided, that some new directors squeezed themselves in. Being troubled with suspicions, these new comers asked impertinent questions and quizzed the old directors about the details of the books. The answers were very mystifying and indefinite. They soon found, however, that the original directors, as one stated yesterday, were drawing premiums on unpaid stock. These premiums were then stopped; J. Alpheus' 10 per cent. commission failed to materialize; the books were corrected, and the "land credit men" debited with the proportion of stock paid by the genuine stockholders. It is to have the books re-corrected and put back in their original shape that Messrs. Page, Ross and Lake are about suing the company, while Alpheus, it is said, is going to try to have his 10 per cent. machinery set in motion again. The present directors claim that their predecessors are really large creditors, whereas the latter assert that they are being unlawfully despoiled of their stock.

The early board meetings must have been interesting occasions. Manager Alpheus generally managed to have a nice little report prepared and read to his assembled company. On one occasion, when the board had passed his report after a stormy debate, Livingston stepped out of the room quickly and remarked to Mr. Dixon, an employe:

"Dixon, by gad, they've swallowed it like a weasel!"

But the time came when the weasel choked.

Great stress was laid by the promoters upon the "temperance" part of the scheme, but in reality it was but a catch penny title. The Northwest prohibitory law already covered the territory, and no power was given the company in its charter to legislate further, in fact, it would be ultra vires for a company to control such a matter. The whole temperance claim was a presumptuous piece of business, and it is only to be wondered at that any level-headed men were taken in by the idea.

Another interesting point is that not a single deed of land has been given. This leads to the question of government restrictions. Manager Powell in a recent letter calls upon the defiant scripholders to join hands amicably with the company, and (with a cool presumption that is refreshing this warm weather), to pay up their delinquencies like men, when they (the society) will endeavor to get the government to raise some of their restrictions. There is every reason to believe, however, that the government will not do anything of the kind, and that no concessions will be made.

The threatened suits against the delinquent scripholders is the latest phase of the matter. The society shrewdly endeavored to lock up the best legal talent by giving a few suits to each. A barrister told The World yesterday that S H. Blake and Z. Lash, since hearing of this attempt at bribery, have thrown up their cases, and is is not improbable that the former may yet be found on the defence. The scripholders who are threatened with suits are large in number. They organized themselves into a defence committee at the Rossin house a few weeks ago, and several hundred have enrolled themselves as members. Whatever the action of these scripholders may be, they will fight the matter to the bitter end, as one of them said yesterday.

Most of these scripholders paid up two yearly instalments, and are in arrears for two payments. A specimen of one of the claims for, non-payment made by the society is as follows:

320 acres—$640. Subscribed for by———. One payment of $64 made. Principal due, $192; interest (compound) $103!?!

By that mode of compounding interest the scripholder would soon be asked to pay $1000.

In the above case, as in hundreds of others, the land has not yet been allotted and therefore no part of the money has been paid into the dominion treasury. Again we ask, where has the money gone?

Will some of the original directors please rise and explain?

Socialist Meeting in Dublin.

DUBLIN, Jan. 14.—The first meeting of the Dublin socialist league was to have been held in Oddfellows' hall this evening. The trustees were refused admission and the meeting adjourned to a house on Wellington quay. Schumann, a Dane, was made chairman. A Russian nihilist named Lipman, who opened the debate, advocated the use of the dagger in furthering the objects of the people in case of the failure of other means. The meeting was orderly.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

The Newark, N.J., boys who were treated by M. Pasteur have arrived home.

It is estimated that half a million boxes of oranges worth a million dollars were destroyed by the recent freeze. The weather is moderating.

Three men were killed by a cave-in at H. K. Hartell's ore mine, near Alburtis, Pa., yesterday, namely, James Shiffert, Frank Eck and Geo. L. Miller.

Sydney Rosenfeld, the dramatic author, was arrested at Philadelphia yesterday, charged with conspiracy to defraud and annoy John A. McCaul, the theatrical manager.

Secretary Lamar has sent to the attorney-general a communication expressing his opinion that a suit should be brought in the name of the United States to test the validity of Bell's original telephone patent of the 7th of March, 1876.

A FEMALE VITRIOL THROWER.

A Diabolical Outrage in the East End—A Blacksmith's Two Sweethearts.

Ellen McInnerney, who is also known as Ellen O'Neill, a tailoress, aged 23, and who lives with her uncle at 295 Queen street east, and Mrs. Emma Jackson, a middle-aged widow living in a tenement in Patterson place, off Sydenham street, have been rivals for the affections of George Bennett a west end blacksmith. The rivalry between the two women has been very great, and it is said by some of Mrs. Jackson's neighbors that Miss O'Neill has been heard to make dire threats against her. Last night she carried out her threat in a diabolical manner. If the theory of the police at the Wilton avenue station is correct. Between 7 and 8 o'clock the girl O'Neill went into the hallway of the tenement house occupied by Mrs. Jackson. The latter occupies a room which opens into the hall. Miss O'Neill sent a little girl into Mrs. Jackson's room with the request that she come out into the hall. The passage was in total darkness. Mrs. Jackson was saluted with the remark, "Bennett don't want to see you to-night." The little girl was requested to retire, and as soon as she had done so, Mrs. Jackson's visitor threw a large quantity of vitrol in her face. Mrs. Jackson saw the woman make a movement as if to strike her, and she threw up her hands to defend herself. She was burned in a shocking manner about the hands, arms, face and neck. Her sufferings were terrible, and she shrieked loudly with pain. Thos. Graham heard her cries and ran to her assistance. By this time the vitriol-thrower had disappeared. An hour afterwards Miss O'Neill was arrested by Policeman Kettyle as she was entering a Queen street store. At the Wilton avenue station she dented all knowledge of the outrage. Mrs. Jackson and the little girl, especially the latter, positively identify her as the guilty party. Two physicians were summoned to attend Mrs. Jackson, and they pronounced her injuries of a serious nature. No trace of the bottle which contained the vitriol could be obtained by the police. The outrage created intense excitement in the east end last night.

Still Another Remand.

R. A. Andrews was arraigned in the police court yesterday on a charge of having committed an abortion on the girl Roberts, an inmate of his house. The case was dismissed, there being no evidence. He was then charged with a similar offence, Maggie Scott being the victim. The crown had no evidence to offer and asked for a remand.

Mr. Reeve, counsel for Andrews, made a strong defence against such a course, but the magistrate granted the remand until Tuesday next, when, if the crown does not have its evidence ready, the case will be dropped.

Hugh McMahon, Q.C., on behalf of the crown, asked Chief Justice Cameron to increase the bail of Andrews in the original charge against him, that of committing abortion on the girl from Whitby, Jennie Leslie. The chief justice refused the application, saying that he would not interfere with the amount of bail fixed by Mr. Justice O'Connor.

The Ivy Leaf.

One of the best Irish dramas ever presented in the Grand opera house was on the boards last night. The piece was handled by an excellent company, too, and the scenic effects were very fine. The Ivy Leaf is new to Toronto, and it caught the audience right from the start. Mr. J. P. Sullivan as Murty Kerrigan proved himself a lively rival of such contemporaries as Joe Murphy. His songs, The Ivy Leaf and Tell Me and I'll Go Away, were received with loud applause. Darby Flynn's (Dan McCarthy) and Mattie McIntyre's (Kitty Coleman) jigs to the music of Teddy the Piper (B. Delaney) were much admired, as was also the scenery all through the piece. The support is excellent. There will be a matinee to-morrow afternoon.

The Delayed Election in Parkdale.

The election of councillors for St. Albans' ward, Parkdale, and of school trustees for St. Vincent's ward, which were delayed through a miscarriage of the ballot papers, came off yesterday. The vote polled was: W. B. Atkinson 93, A. C. Stephens 82, Sergeant Stewart 77, Joseph Norwich 71, J. Beatty 41, C. W. Willoughby 39, S. H. Gooch 38. The first three gentlemen were elected. In St. Vincent's ward the vote for school trustees resulted in the election of G. Edwards (78) and John Wanless, jr., (69). A. E. Black received 50 votes.

The Military Ball.

The military ball at the Pavilion to-night promises to be the social event of the season. The arrangements are of the most perfect description, and a large number of tickets have been disposed of. The public will be admitted to the galleries for fifty cents, and as the object of the ball is a worthy one, it is hoped they will be crowded.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of General Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

Ex-Mayor McNeil of Napanee died on Wednesday night.

Four deaths from smallpox were reported in Montreal on Wednesday.

Malignant diphtheria has broken out in Waterdown, near Hamilton.

The annual meeting of the Western Dairymen's association is in progress at Woodstock.

John McLaren of St. John has been appointed customs inspector for the province of New Brunswick.

The annual show of the Ontario Poultry association was opened in Guelph on Tuesday last. It was most successful.

Montreal agents of the insurance companies have had a meeting to consider the question of the offolency of the fire appliances.

At Cane & Sons' factory, Newmarket, Ont., yesterday Frank Lundy was pulled against a saw and his head severed from the body. He was unmarried.

The Indians in Caughnawaga have been all vaccinated with the exception of seven or eight, who are defiant and who are to be proceeded against by the authorities.

At the Wentworth assizes yesterday Thos. Henry, aged 60, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for forging a mortgage to the Canada Life Assurance company.

At Hamilton yesterday two girls under 20 were committed to the Mercer reformatory for twelve months each for being inmates or frequenters of a house of ill-repute kept by one Mabel Scott.

It is reported that the Dominion government will at the coming session of parliament introduce a bill creating a new electoral division out of the territory north and east of Lake Nipissing along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

It is stated that the insurance companies mean to raise the rates in Montreal owing to the great loss of property in Wednesday morning's fire. The object of this move is to force the fire department to equip the brigade better, and lay larger mains in some of the commercial streets.

Adjutant-General Powell is at present in Lower California. Before returning to Ottawa he will visit British Columbia in connection with the establishment of a military school and the proposed improvement of the coast defences of that province.

At a meeting of the civic finance committee of Montreal yesterday afternoon a statement was submitted showing that the total disbursements of the health department for special smallpox work to the end of 1885 were $137,770.69.

The annual statement of the money order savings bank and money order exchange department of the Montreal postoffice shows that the business of the department included money orders issued, commissions on orders, money orders paid, savings bank deposits and withdrawals to be $2,010,025 against $1,865,705 in 1884.

MR. BLAKE AT LONDON.

LAST NIGHT'S BANQUET A MAGNIFICENT OVATION.

Great Speech by the Leader of the Opposition—Canada Must Make Her Own Treaties—An Elective Senate—The Execution of Riel.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 14.—The banquet to Mr. Blake here to-night was a splendid ovation. It was given in that part of Ontario where the reformers are strongest and where they have been most successful in business; in the best agricultural centre of the west. Most of all it was in Middlesex that Mr. Blake was born and where many of his warmest associations are located. The reformers therefore made a special effort to give Middlesex's favorite son a genuine demonstration. Moreover it was Mr. Blake's first appearance since his return from Europe and, as Sir Richard Cartwright said, they had all gathered together to hear their honored leader, the peer of any European statesman, explain the present intricate and complicated political situation in Canada.

Mr. Blake spoke from copious notes carefully prepared. He was in good form and had no difficulty in making himself heard all over the rink. The main thing in his speech was his dealing with the Northwest rebellion. The corner stone utterance was that the execution of Riel was not to be made a party issue. However he insisted on a full discussion in parliament and the production of all the facts, without which it was now impossible to reach a just decision. In justice to Mr. Blake, it ought to be said that his position is decided and unequivocal. The speech, especially that part of it dealing with the rebellion, was the most eloquent the leader of the opposition has ever delivered, and was pervaded by a lofty moral tone. He repudiated the idea that he was seeking office over a scaffold, or that he had made or been a party to any alliance to that end. He would, as he said, refuse to open the portals of the future with the blood-rusted key of the past.

The Banquet.

The banquet took place in the Princess rink, Queen's avenue. Over nine hundred persons sat down to the dinner. The immense building was packed from one end to the other, so that at least four thousand persons must have been within its walls. Ladies were very numerous.

G. C. Gibbons, a well-known barrister of the city and president of the Reform association, occupied the chair, and at the main table were Messrs. Blake, Mowat, Pardee, A. M. Ross, Sir Richard Cartwright, David Mills, Rev. Dr. Ryckman, John Charlton and others.

A telegram from the Brandon, Man., reformers was received. It endorsed Mr. Blake's record. There was also one from the young liberals of Halifax, hoping that Mr. Blake would soon rescue the country from the clutch of corruption that now ruled. Hon. Alex. Mackenzie regretted that he could not come. So did Hon. C. F. Fraser, who spoke of Mr. Blake's superb ability.

Col. Ross, provincial treasurer, in replying for the volunteers, said it was the grandest demonstration ever held in Canada. The remark of Col. Ross that the halfbreeds were defending their rights, though misguided, elicited loud applause. He asked what were the causes of that rebellion? If it were caused by neglect of the government and maladministration of its affairs, it was the people's duty to dismiss the unjust steward and to give place to Mr. Blake, and the people would do it. Every commander in the late rebellion was a supporter of the government, and every officer appointed to the expedition was a conservative. The government was breaking away from the intention of Mr. Mackenzie in establishing the Military college. They were not giving offices to the graduates, as he intended. His (Col. Ross') own son had been refused employment; now he was in the United States in the service of its government. Mr. Ross stopped when the audience got restless and began to call "time."

Senator Leonard wanted to see his body made more responsible to the people.

Sir Richard Cartwright was received with deafening cheers. He spoke well and pointedly. The house of commons, he said, did not truly represent the people of Canada. Though only polling 2000 votes less than the conservatives in all Ontario, the reformers had but 37 members to the other's 55. This was due to a deliberate and disgraceful fraud. Our representative system was not good. The present government had reduced corruption to a science and Sir John Macdonald was the father of corruption, if not of confederation. If confederation cannot be kept together without a venal cabinet, a venal majority and a venal press, then it had become a moral nuisance. He did not believe that hope had gone. Corruption would at last run its course and fall to pieces. That time was about arriving.

Mr. Blake's Address.

Mr. Blake said the demonstration was far beyond his expression of thanks, and in harmony with many other declarations of confidence in himself. Reformers were now showing great activity. He never desired the leadership. He wished more and more to get back into the ranks. Many important issues were up. The government tried by their promises and their acts did not show well. They complained of Mr. Mackenzie's taxes; they increased them 50 per cent. They complained of deficits, but piled up magnificent ones themselves. When they had surpluses they refused to reduce them. Their reckless course had ended in vast taxation, vast obligations and an empty exchequer. Their protection to manufacturers had ended in enhanced and immense profits taken from the people and an unhealthy stimulus. They had ruined the milling interest. They had not helped the farmer. Their promises to the operative and the laborer had not been realized.

The government were anxious now that we import more largely, so that they might get in more taxes. Instead of helping they had hurt the prosperity of the people. A contrast of predictions and promises with their deeds and with events showed this to be the case. Relaxations wisely developed would yet do good, but much harm had been done. Their course had made the link of union less strong between us and the maritimes than it was ten years ago. They had not realized the reciprocity that they had promised. He (Mr. Blake) hoped the new deal with the United States would be more prosperous. They had not done away with the exodus, notwithstanding the money they had spent on immigration.

Canada must make her own treaties if she is to succeed. We should have an agent at Washington.

Reformers did not believe that the executive should have the power of nominating men to the senate for life. They should be elected by, and be responsible to, the people. The senate's constitution was vicious.

The government had shamefully gerrymandered Ontario. The gerrymander and the franchise act must never be forgotten till their perpetrators are punished. (Cheers).

Mr. Blake next took up the Pacific railway. The government have given the company in the first place sixty millions of dollars, thirty-five millions of acres, large exemptions and monopolies. The company since then have received thirty millions of loans, fourteen millions more, and still another eleven millions. In all, in gifts and loans, they had received over $104,000,000. Twenty millions of this was raised by taxation, and the rest by borrowing. The government had extended the privileges of the company and the scope of the work in the contract. The road was completed before there was local traffic for it. They had disallowed local railways in the Northwest to aid the C. P. R.

The government had used the Northwest as a happy hunting ground for their supporters from Governor Dewdney down to expectant Registrar Wilkinson. They swarmed there as ranche owners, speculators, contractors, until it was a public scandal. Members got advantages for themselves and their friends. One member stipulated for a percentage on a bonus, another for half of a grant. Members made profits out of their votes. Patronage was abused. A gigantic system of corrupt influence maintained the government. Our task, said Mr. Blake, is to break that system down.

Sir John was anti-provincial and desirous of legislative union. The speaker then took up Sir John's various attacks on the provinces and ridiculed the premier as a constitutional lawyer. The government had been so busy in attacking the provinces that it had neglected its own duties. Its first lease of power was marked by the first rebellion; the close of its second was marked by a second Northwest disturbance. Their government was scandalous and bristling with mismanagement. They neglected the claims of the Indians, the halfbreeds, and settlers. Their acts were marked with incapacity, neglect and procrastination. They neglected Riel's case till it was too late. They chose a military post at Carlton when it was not tenable. The outbreak resulted in the loss of lives, wounds, devastation loss, injury to settlers, restlessness in the Indians. What should be done with the government? In former days they would have been impeached. Now they could only be displaced, and he trusted the country would yet do that. [Cheers.]

How as to Riel? He could not approve of all that had been done in Quebec, but in Ontario the case had been misrepresented just as much, in order to raise false issues and create a war of races and creeds. He held that the execution of Riel was a proper thing for discussion in parliament. Certain former supporters of the government had declared that they had been misled and their charges must be investigated. Both parties were blameable, the government for mismanagement, and the rebels for rebellion and incitement of the Indians. A wicked attempt had been made to raise prejudice against the French Canadians for showing warm feelings in this matter. No special favors should be demanded on account of race or creed. Moderation should prevail. When he raised the question of Scott's murder he did not do it on grounds of race or creed. He had warned the French before of attempting to make themselves a solid body in the interest of the tories. It was dangerous to the French. They should divide like the rest of us. We should unite or divide on argument and opinion, not on race or creed. On what lines were they to discuss this question in parliament? Race and creed must be eliminated. It must not be a party question. He would not seek to influence the opinions of his friends. He did not propose to construct a party platform out of the Regina scaffold or to cement party ties with the blood of the condemned. [Cheers.]

The information for a just verdict was not yet forthcoming. The full report of the trial was wanted, as well as the papers taken at Batoche's. An explanation was necessary why Riel was not tried for murder instead of for treason. Gen. Middleton's letter to Riel must also be explained. The court which tried Riel was composed of a judge who was more under the influence of the government than the other judges. But he did not object to the way in which Riel was tried. Judge Richardson was a law officer of the government as well as judge. He did not question the justice of the trial or the government's treatment of the condemned's witnesses. All the suppressed documents in regard to the causes of the rebellion should be forthcoming, not that they justified rebellion, but that they showed misgovernment. They should have the evidence on which the government blamed the whites or Prince Albert. Breeds and Indians should not be punished and whites go free. Then as to Riel's venality more light was wanted.

He attached greater importance than the public appeared to do to the question of Riel's insanity, and he wanted to see the special report furnished the government but not yet published. The government had given no reasons for refusing mercy. These ought to be forthcoming. The last respite ought to be explained. More light was wanted.

He knew of no compacts or alliances in this matter. He knew of none. No offers had been received. He did not desire office. It was the other way. It was in the interest of the liberal party that the tories should remain in a little longer. The government will be weakened but not defeated in the coming session. The tory policy was being recognized in Quebec and elsewhere as worthless and the government would be weak this session and weaker next and defeated at the polls. He closed with a glowing peroration based on the justness of his party's cause.

CABLE NOTES.

A society has been formed at Paris to poison unmuzzled dogs.

Greece and Servia propose to form an alliance against Bulgaria.

No British or American cardinals are to be created at the coming papal consistory.

King Milan has amnestied all political prisoners connected with the rising of 1883.

Following Prussia's footsteps, Russia is endeavoring to form closer relations with the vatican.

Ponsford, Southall & Co., woollen warehouse men of London, Eng., have failed with liabilities of $300,000.

President Grevy has signed a decree granting amnesty to persons convicted of political offences since 1870.

Henry M. Stanley is to go to the Congo to direct the preliminary arrangements for the building of railways.

The British parliament will adjourn to-day until Wednesday next, when the Queen's speech will be delivered.

A train conveying a military company was completely wrecked last night at Valdivia, Chili. Thirty soldiers, including officers, were killed.

Sir H. E. Maxwell, tory M.P. for Wigtownshire, intends to introduce a bill into parliament providing for the flogging of dynamiters.

Princes Altieri, Salviati and Partizi are to go to Berlin to invest Prince Bismarck with the order of Christ, recently conferred on him by the Pope.

The King of Bavaria having forbidden any interference with his exchequer, his cabinet will resign in a body. The debts of the King amount to about $30,000,000.

The German ambassador had an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury concerning the reported seizure of Samoa by Germany. The ambassador said he had been instructed by Prince Bismarck to assure Lord Salisbury that Germany would neither annex Samoa nor permanently interfere with the government of the islands.

SOCIALISM IN CHICAGO.

THREATENED ATTACK ON THE CITY WITH DYNAMITE.

Anarchists Drilling and Generally Preparing for the Great Revolution—The Alleged Results of an Investigation.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Investigations made by the city police, private detectives and other persons commissioned to work have disclosed that anarchists of this city have been engaged assiduously in manufacturing dynamite bombs, and in experimenting with other infernal machines for the purpose, as they declare, of destroying the militia and blowing up large public buildings when the "great revolution" begins. At the time an infernal machine was found on Judge Tree's premises about three weeks ago, there was an immediate suggestion that it had been placed there by socialists and might be the opening move of a dynamite warfare on wealthy property-owners. When publicity was given to the fact that a somewhat similar explosive had been left in the building occupied by the Chicago Burlington & Quincy general offices some people asserted it to be the second gun of dynamite attack. An investigation was instituted into the character of the two suspicious machines and as to the present doings of Chicago socialists. It was claimed that socialists and trades unions had joined hands to carry by force the strike for eight hours as a day's work on May 1.

The week before last the metal workers voted funds to arm themselves, and a week ago Tuesday the cabinet-makers set aside one-half of their entire surplus for the purchase of Winchester rifles. The socialists boast that they have over 9000 bombs loaded, and distributed in hands of trusty persons. The investigator was only able to catch sight, however, of a few of these.

The socialistic brotherhood has the advantage of possessing an organ printed in the German language which week after week disseminates incendiary ideas, while from its job press issue circulars, maps, etc., describing the streets, sewers and tunnels of the city, and giving instructions in street warfare and the practical use of explosives.

The socialist leaders claim that they have established depots for the storing of various bombs, and that they have lists of prominent persons to be disposed of by dynamite. They further claim that every Sunday morning for a year bands of socialists have been going to the country to practice the throwing of bombs, and that tests of their effectiveness and the manner of explosion have been frequently made.

One thing the investigation went far to prove was the improbability that the socialists had anything to do with placing the infernal machines at Judge Trees' house or in the offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company. The dissimilarity of these from each other, as well as from the dynamite bombs manufactured for the socialists, is very marked.

The package left at Judge Trees' house was in the shape of a laborer's coffee flask, and was lined with lead. The diameter was about two inches, and the height three and a half inches. From the top, closed by a thumb screw, protruded a home-made fuse which smelled strongly of nitric acid. It was of good workmanship and more of the appearance of a commercial article, being highly polished like a pocket flask and carefully finished. The package at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy general offices showed no appearance of cap or fuse, only a protruding insulated wire. It was 5½ inches long and 1½ inches in diameter, and had the same screw top as the one found at Judge Trees'. It was left wrapped in a dirty piece of cloth for the night operater, and no attention was paid to it until the Trees sensation came out. Then it was stealthily sunk into the Chicago river without an intimation as to its probably character.

RECONCILED TO HIS COLLEAGUES

Mr. Gladstone and His Lieutenants Agree on a Policy.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It is stated on good authority that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have become reconciled, that Earls Spencer and Granville, the Marquis of Hartington and Sir William Vernon Harcourt have all given their assent to a course of tactics suggested by Mr. Gladstone, and that the ex-premier will take the first chance to overthrow the conservative government.

IN NEED OF FOOD.

Threatening Attitude of Starving Laborers in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Jan. 14.—The board of guardians of the Lismore, county of Waterford, poor law union was holding its weekly meeting to-day when a crowd of laborers burst into the room and in menacing language demanded assistance for themselves and families. The threatened that unless help was soon forthcoming they would plunder the neighboring farms in order to obtain means of subsistence.

M. P.'s With Two Seats.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—No application for new writs where the same member has been returned by two places, will be made by the Parnellites till Mr. Parnell returns from Ireland early next week. Of the four members thus doubly elected, Mr. Gray will sit for Dublin and resign Carlow, T. P. O'Connor will sit for Liverpool and resign Galway, Healey will sit for Derry and resign Monaghan, and Arthur O'Connor will probably sit for Queen's county and resign Donegal. The formal meeting of the Parnellite party is again postponed until Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

Leading Irishmen in London and Dublin have started a movement to raise a fund to present a testimonial to T. P. O'Connor, M.P., in recognition of his distinguished services to the Irish cause in parliament, in so successfully organizing the Irish vote in England; also his services to the cause in America.

THE PERILS OF THE SEA.

Loss of a Fishing Vessel with Sixteen Souls, Including Nine Canadians.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 14.—The schooner Mabel Dillaway, one of the missing fishing vessels, has been given up as lost. She sailed December 20 on a haddock fishing trip, was spoken Christmas day, and has not been seen or heard from since. She carried sixteen men, as follows: John Longan, master, of this city, married; Joseph Martin, cook, a resident of Cotasset, and married; James and Arthur Campbell, brothers, native of St. Peters, C.B.; Angus Chisholm of Port Hood, N.S.; Angus McGuinness of Antigonish; Edward Butler of this city, whose wife died yesterday, leaving four small children; Wm. C. Ruth of this city; Jno. Young of Salem; Patrick Downes of Ireland; Wm. O'Connor of Demerara, his mother living in Nova Scotia; Edgar Thorborne of Shelburne, N.S.; Michael McDonald of Grand River, P.E.I., Lewis B. Babine of Pubnibico, N.S.; Samuel White of Arichat, C.B.

London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co., Mail Building, Toronto. W. A. Sims, manager. Telephone No. 600. 25

THE GLOBE'S GHOST.

An Enterprising Proofreader Discovers a Haunted House in Gerrard Street.

The Globe of yesterday contained a blood-curdling story about the cottage in Gerrard street, just west of Yonge, occupied by Mr. James Farrall, being haunted; of mysterious sounds at night, and of a roll of wall-paper suddenly releasing itself from where it had hung for months and doubling itself up on the floor. The article further stated that Mr. Farrall and his wife were scared out of their wits and had determined to leave the house at once. Also that a couple of lady lodgers had left in mortal fear after spending one night in the place. To a World reporter last night Mr. Farrall said there was not one word of truth in the story and he made a written statement to that effect. The Globe has in its employ an enterprising proof-reader named Copeland, who is paying attention to Miss Bourdon, a French Canadian young lady who lives with her mother opposite Mr. Farrall's. It appears that the Bourdons are superstitious, and they got it into their heads that Mr. Farrall's house was haunted. Miss Bourdon communicated her suspicions to her lover from the Globe office, and he at once saw a big item in it. Flying down to the office he informed the Deacon about the matter, and he was told to make a column out of it—and a dollar-and-a-half if he did it well. There is considerable indignation in the neighborhood over the article.

THE TOTTENHAM ELOPEMENT.

McKeenan Says His Wife May Go Where She Pleases.

HAMILTON, Jan. 14.—Alex. J. Cook and Mrs. Maria McKeenan, who were arrested here on Wednesday on suspicion of having stolen a box of silverware which was found in their possession, occupied seats in the police court dock this morning. Cook hung his head like one ashamed to be seen, but Mrs. McKeenan calmly viewed the crowd that filled almost every spot in the court room. Mr. McKeenan, husband of Maria, who is a woman perhaps 45 years old and has been twice married, said that about six weeks ago Cook came to Tottenham and became acquainted with his wife. Cook represented himself as being a clothes cleaner and a Pinkerton detective. His wife was a music teacher and a good player, and she entertained Cook well, he supposed, though he never cared whether she did or not, and on Monday she disappeared. The silverware McKeenan said belonged to his wife, she having come into possession of it by a former husband. All his shirts, except the one he wore, and a pair of gloves had been stolen. McKeenan said he didn't care about his wife; she could go where she pleased and with whom she pleased; but he was after the two children who were in the dock with their mother. Upon the magistrate remarking that he did not think that he, the father, was capable of taking care of the children, McKeenan said he could give $20,000 security that they would be properly cared for. Mrs. McKeenan was dismissed from custody, Cook being held until enquiries had been made about the articles which McKeenan had said were stolen.

Christian Work Among Railway Men.

The Railway Men's Christian association, which has its quarters at 1004 Queen street, is doing a good work among the railway men of the west end. The amount of railroad traffic going on at Parkdale is very large, and the Y. M. C. A. first opened a mission there, which has since developed into a distinct railroad association. At the rooms every person is welcome, and the membership fee is only $1.50. There are at present 186 members. Among the privileges of the association are a reading room, library, bath room, recreation room and parlor. Gospel and song services are held during the week. There is also issued monthly a paper called the Railway Signal, which is much appreciated in railroad circles.

Last night was the annual business meeting. Encouraging reports were read from the different committees. These officers were elected:

President—Wm. Whyte, superintendent Ontario division.
First vice-president—S. J. Moore; second vice, S. Hyndman.
Treasurer—R. E. Suckling.
Recording secretary—Wm. Elkins.
Financial secretary—A. Witmer.
General secretary—W. E. Burford.
Directors (for three years)—J. Wanless, D. Weeks, C. Clark, Dr. Burk, A. G. Hewitt, and E. V. Bristone. For one year—J. Webster, A. Leadley and H. Hawker.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Go to Pape's for your flowers for the military ball to-night.

Dr. Potts speaks at the cottage meeting in Temperance hall to-night.

Canada Council No. 612, Royal Arcanum, held a pleasant social entertainment in Temperance hall last night. There was a good attendance.

—The William Paterson who was fined in the police court yesterday for selling liquor without a license is not Wm. Paterson of Tecumseh and Albert streets. X.

Lucy Loads, aged 17, was committed for trial yesterday morning by Messrs. Wingfield and Ustley, J.P.'s, for stealing $70 belonging to Henry Scories, a farmer of York township.

Police court yesterday: Annie Plummer for vagrancy was sent to jail for 10 days. James Murphy got 60 days for stealing a carriage robe from John Elliott. Grace Phillips, drunk, $10 and costs or 3 months.

Augustin Daly's grand military comedy, The Passing Regiment, will be presented for the first time in Toronto next Monday evening. It will be produced by a company of comedians chosen by Mr. Daly with the greatest care, and a first-class performance is therefore guaranteed. Of the comedy itself our exchanges speak in the most glowing terms, and wherever it has been presented it has filled the theatres to overflowing. No doubt it will be patronized here by all who have worn her majesty's uniform, as well as by the general public. The Passing Regiment will be a success in Toronto.

A number of liquor cases were before the magistrate yesterday. As usual there was some very tall swearing done. Wm. Paterson pleaded guilty to selling without a license and was fined $20 and costs. The case against Tom Jones, who runs a dive on York street, was not proven. The case against J. F. Gray of 145½ King street west, was adjourned till to-day. James A. Sloan of 172 Queen street west, was fined $40 and costs, as there was a previous conviction against him. The case against John McGurn of Jarvis and Richmond streets, fell through. Several other cases were remanded.

Dineen's Clearing Sale.

—W. & D. Dineen are holding their January clearing off sale of furs. A walk through the establishment impresses the visitor with astonishment at the immense profusion of goods displayed. Seal skins made up in all shapes like the walls. Dolmanettes with ball trimmings, the newest thing, magnificent dolmans. Newmarkets and plain sacques from $125 to $270, with caps, cuffs and gloves to match, are shown in great quantity. A large stock of gentlemen's Persian lamb coats from $75 to $150 is kept constantly on hand. Fur-lined circulars are a specialty. Made up in silk, satin, brocade and cashmere, and lined with all kinds of fur, they are one of the most elegant and winter garments in the market. Ladies' Astrachan dog skin mantles are also a specialty. Piles of black fur shoulder capes for ladies and of gloves and gauntlets for men are to be seen. In the fur storing room robes and skins of every kind not yet made up are piled to the ceiling. Another fact that is impressed forcibly on the visitor, is the remarkably low prices at which the goods are marked. Everything is going off at or near cost price. X

Steamship Arrivals.

At Hamburg: Moravia from New York.

The Germanic Afloat.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.—The steamer Germanic, which stranded in this harbor last evening during a gale, has been floated.

A RISING DEAD CERTAIN.

ALARMIST REPORTS CONCERNING INDIAN INTENTIONS.

A Council of Bloods, Piegans and Blackfeet Said to Have Determined Upon Going on the Warpath.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 14.—Reports of the priests and officers of the mounted police all tend to indicate an Indian uprising in the Northwest and it is doubtful if anything the government will be able to do will arrest it. The southern Indian reserves, which lie between the Canadian Pacific railway and the international boundary line, in the neighborhood of Gleichen, contain about 10,000 natives, consisting of Bloods, Blackfeet and Piegans. Further to the north are the Crees and Stonies, who were with Poundmaker and Big Bear. They number in all about 15,000 and have 2000 fighting men. Crowfoot recently summoned a council of his head men, representing the Bloods, Piegans and Blackfeet, and the result is positively asserted to be a determination to go on the warpath.

MR. LAFLAMME'S LIBEL SUIT.

Evidence for the Plaintiff Against the Toronto Mail Heard Yesterday.

MONTREAL, Jan. 14.—The hearing of the case of the Hon. R. Laflamme, Q.C., ex-minister of justice, against the Toronto Mail for $10,000 damages for an alleged libellous article published in the Mail in December, 1884, charging Mr. Laflamme with having tampered with a ballot box, and of $5000 for further libel contained in the plea, commenced to-day. The case is exciting considerable interest in political circles. W. H. Kerr, Q.C., C. A. Geoffrion, Q.C., and Lafleur appeared for the plaintiff, and D. Macmaster, Q.C., M.P., D. Girouard, Q.C., M.P., and H. D. McGibbon for the defendants. The witnesses examined to-day were Angus McKim, Montreal agent, and George Wallace, Montreal correspondent of the Mail, C. W. Bunting, managing director of the Mail, Senator Lacoste, Vice-Consul of France Persault, Alfred Perry, Richard White, managing director of the Gazette Printing company, and C. H. McIntosh, M.P. This closed the case for the prosecution. The evidence in defence will be heard to-morrow.

It Was He.

MONTREAL, Jan. 14.—Marlow and the two Leclaires were before the police magistrate to-day, charged with biting one Lousin's ear off during a fight. Marlow was discharged, when the magistrate said, "Now, Marlow, you must know who did this; will you not tell us?" To every one's astonishment Marlow at once said it was he. He was again taken in charge.

The Chicago Type-Setting Tournament.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Up to to-night the result of the type-setting tournament is: Barnes 19,731½ ems, McCann 19,150, Hudson 16,877, Monheimer 16,852½, Levy 16,690, Dejarnatt 15,717.

PERSONAL.

Prof. Goldwin Smith has entirely recovered from his recent illness.

Very Rev. James Hughes, V.G., of Hartford, Conn., is at present on a visit to Mr. Patrick Hughes of this city.

Mr. John M. McFarlane has returned from the sunny south, looking and feeling first rate after his protracted illness.

The Tobogganers.

The town was full of strange figures in grey and white last night. Hugh Blain and W. George Mutton, the Inseparable, doffed their furs and donned their grey blanket suits, bordered with cardinal and blue. Their eyes looked out from beneath a blue toque with a cardinal tassel dropping from the summit like a wilted flower, while high cardinal stockings traveled up to the knee caps and met the knickerbockers. Barlow Cumberland was transformed by his new attire into a sixteenth-century gallant. Tug Wilson was hunting for more pockets in which to stow away his badges and tickets. They all belong to the new Park Toboggan club, which opened its slide in Queen's