

Doesn't Go!

Labouchere's Amendment to the Address Rescinded.

The Incident in the Commons Finds the Liberals United.

Mr. Gladstone Explains the Necessity for His Retirement.

Steady and Improving Condition of Trade in Great Britain.

Queen Victoria Secures Her Favorite Villa Near Florence.

Good-Bye.

LONDON, March 14.—The Queen left London this morning on her way to Florence.

Humbert's Birthday.

ROME, March 14.—The 50th birthday of King Humbert was celebrated by the King and his family to-day in great state and unprecedented splendor. The King attended a grand review of troops this afternoon.

Steady Improvement in Trade.

LONDON, March 14.—The President of the Board of Trade, the Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, said that there was a steady and improving trade, but while England's customers abroad seemed monetary troubles and were groaning under heavy taxation there was little prospect of a large increase of trade.

Letter From Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, March 4.—Evan Jones, Liberal M. P. for a Welsh constituency, has received from Mr. Gladstone a letter in which the ex-Premier says: "Apart from every political question and looking to my sight and hearing, the only choice before me was between resignation and the close of the session and a short continuance of the struggle against difficulties best known to myself. With certainty this struggle must in any case have terminated in the midst of the business session, with much greater inconvenience to everybody interested."

No Split.

LONDON, March 15.—The Daily News (Liberal) says, in approval of the Cabinet's address: "This solution of the difficulty is not only the best that could be found, but is also convincing proof that the defeat of the Government implies no split in the Liberal party."

Michael Davitt (Anti-Parnellite) has a letter in the Daily Chronicle, in which he declares that it is a ridiculous and unwarrantable assumption that the Irish supported Mr. Labouchere's amendment to the address owing to Lord Rosebery's badly expressed views on home rule. The Irish never doubted the Premier's sincerity, and they were prompted when they voted with Mr. Labouchere merely by the passionate conviction that the House of Lords must be abolished. The crisis has done more good than harm all round, and clears the air of many unworthy rumors.

The Queen's Italian Residence.

LONDON, March 14.—During her first visit to Florence in 1888 the Queen took a great fancy to the Villa Fabbricotti, which she has obtained this year. Her Majesty tried to obtain it last year, but Count Fabbricotti-Towner, after whom the villa is called, could not be induced to let it, as he wished to live there himself during the spring. It faces the south and is well sheltered from cold winds. It is nearer to Florence than the Villa Palmieri, previously rented by her Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Henry of Battenberg and his wife, Princess Beatrice, left Windsor at 8:20 this morning for Sheerness, where they embarked on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert for Flushing, Holland, en route for Florence. The British warship Alexandria conveyed the royal yacht.

The Queen has arranged to sojourn until April 19 in Florence, where she will be visited by her daughter Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Princess of Wales and her daughters, ex-Emperors Frederick of Germany and King Humbert and Queen Margherita of Italy.

Her Majesty will be received in Florence by King Humbert's nephew, the Duke of Aosta, who will act as the representative of the King. The royal party will proceed to Coburg after April 19, to attend the marriage of Princess Victoria of Sax-Coburg and Grand Duke Ernest Louis of Hesse, grandchild of the Queen.

British Parliament.

LONDON, March 14.—The House of Commons was crowded with members and visitors to-day.

Sir William Harcourt announced that the Government had taken advice from a reliable source and had decided to make the declaration that the judgment given last evening in amending the address did not show a mature and well-considered decision of the House of Commons. This was a grave question, he said, and the Government would not present the address as amended to the Queen, consequently the Government proposed to bring up a new address, amounting merely to an acknowledgment of the speech from the throne.

A. J. Balfour, Conservative leader, said the Conservatives would not object to the Government eating its own address. The Opposition had no desire to take advantage of the Government's difficulty, but were prepared to assist in extricating them from their unpleasant position.

Mr. Labouchere, amid cheers and laughter, defended his amendment, the success of which was abundantly justified. It was not intended to hinder the Ministers in regard to these purely formal documents, the Queen's speech and the address in reply thereto.

Joseph Chamberlain said the vote of the last evening must either be rescinded or remain in the shape of a vote of want of confidence. The Government ought to dissolve Parliament, and seek a fresh mandate from the country.

Sir William Harcourt's motion to rescind the address as amended, and substitute one merely acknowledging the Queen's speech, was agreed to without a division.

last night by John J. Clancey (Parnellite) impugning the Government for virtually continuing in Ireland the policy of the late Government was put to a division and rejected, 351 to 15.

The original address was then withdrawn, and Sir William Harcourt formally moved, and John Morley seconded, the new and shorter address acknowledging the Queen's speech. The new address was adopted without division.

Mr. Labouchere, in the course of his remarks defending his amendment to the address which was passed by a vote of 147 to 145, said it was not intended as a vote of want of confidence in the Government, but was merely intended to hasten their action. A majority of the Government's supporters in the country had demanded the abolition of the veto power of the House of Lords, and the Government should take some action in the matter. The Radicals would not oppose a substitute for the address as amended, but would rest satisfied with having done their best, as attested by the majority given his amendment last evening. Continuing, Mr. Labouchere said: "You may withdraw this address and bring in another, but the first one remains the decision of the House of Commons. We are the representatives of the people and the Government are our representatives. I do not recognize that the Government are my masters. I always regarded them as the servants of the majority of the House. Whether you take the majority of the members on this side of the House or the majority of the Liberals outside the House they are with me in this matter and demand prompt, speedy and drastic action. (Radical cheers.) Outside the House they do not care whether you abolish or destroy the House of Lords." Mr. Labouchere was frequently interrupted by cheers and laughter.

Parnellite Manifesto.

LONDON, March 15.—The Parnellites have sent out another manifesto. They point out that their previous warnings as regards the slighting of Irish rights under the new Government have been verified much sooner than they expected. No crisis to grave as the present one, they say, has arisen since the death of Parnell. They close their manifesto with a call for a national congress in Dublin on April 3.

DIAMOND FIELD GOSSIP.

Where Some of the Old Tecumseh Players Are—Donovan an American Citizen—Mike Kelly to Star in a Play—Other Sporting News.

The report sent out from Buffalo that Inspector Debarry may deport Canadian players signed for the Buffalo Club, among them Abbie Johnston, of London, has circulated thoroughly among the baseball circles. Why Patsy Donovan's name is mentioned is hard to understand. The Buffalo authorities should know that the latter is an American citizen and lives at Lawrence, Mass., where he was born. Donovan, who is now at Mount Clemens, Mich., will enjoy reading that he may be "debarred" from playing in the States, and that he is a Canadian.

Manager Chapman is a believer in Anson's theory of signing ball players. The latter always had great faith in placing "youngsters" on his team. He has steadily year after year been on the lookout for promising players in the amateur ranks. Chapman follows "Anson's" management, as he never lets a chance go by of giving an amateur with a record a trial. His Louisville experience gave him unbounded faith in doing this. He brought out these young Jennings, who developed into a fast player in one season.

Mike Kelly, who is with "O'Dowd's" Neighbors Company, says he will star next year in his own play called "The Irish Adonis." What a failure it will be if it has the poor success he has had on the diamond the past two seasons.

New York papers are already claiming the championship—the same as last year. Without doubt they have strengthened their team by signing such players as Farrell, Meekin and Van Haltern. New York loses courage when games are being marked on the wrong side of the column.

New York will give Stafford a trial at shortstop. His position last year was in center field.

Bob Embley will again officiate as a league umpire this season. He is certainly the premier umpire on Nick Young's staff.

Walter Prince, who covered first base for the Tecumsehs in 1889, is now the manager of a large machine shop in one of the New England cities.

Pettee is living in Buffalo and has a suite in the railway office there.

Shiebeck, the ex-Tecumseh, has signed with Pittsburgh for this season as a substitute. Erie secured \$500 for his release.

Many cranks are now wondering how the Alerts will make up their team. It has not been definitely decided as yet.

DOWN ON CHICAGO

Is Stead, the English Editor—A Conservative Country.

LONDON, March 15.—The Daily News publishes to-day an interview with William T. Stead, who recently completed his studies of Chicago life. Mr. Stead made a violent and general onslaught on the law courts and other organs of authority. He said that Americans generally had more to learn from the old world than the old world had to learn from them. "In Russia one is likelier to be converted to Republicanism," he said "than in the United States. Nothing in America strikes an Englishman more forcibly than the radical distrust of the sovereign people. One simply stands aghast upon coming to the country from England. I have never been in a more conservative country since I left Russia."

Married the Property Man.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 15.—Miss Phyllis Rankin, sister of Mrs. Sydney Drew, and a member of the Drew Theatrical Company, has brought sorrow to her friends by marrying the property man of the company, whose name is Gibbs. The pair have left the company and gone to New York.

Da Gama Gone.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 15.—Floriano Peixoto is triumphant. The insurgent vessels surrendered without having answered a single shot, the cannonade from the Government's hill top batteries. The report that Admiral Da Gama had fled was confirmed this morning. He has sought safety on the French cruiser Magon.

The Japanese Naval Department will ask 120,000,000 yen for an increase of the naval

Dominion Parliament

Opening of the Session This Afternoon.

Measures Foreshadowed in the Speech.

Circumscribed Tariff Legislation and a Bankruptcy Law Promised.

OTTAWA, March 15.—This day at 3 o'clock the Governor-General proceeded in state to the chamber of the Senate in the Parliament buildings and took his seat upon the throne. The members of the Senate being assembled, and the members of the House of Commons summoned to the chamber of the Senate, his Excellency was pleased to open the fourth session of the seventh Parliament of Canada with the following speech:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons: In the Queen's name I greet you for the first time since assuming the high function entrusted to me by her Majesty, and it is with feelings of liveliest satisfaction that I thus meet you assembled for the labors of another session of Parliament. This feeling of satisfaction is enhanced by the opportunities which I have already enjoyed of visiting, and in my official capacity receiving, acquaintances with several of the chief centers of the enterprise and activity of this Dominion. Nor need I refrain from assuring you that I have been deeply impressed by the heartiness of the reception accorded to me as her Majesty's viceroy and representative, a reception which has once more manifested the loyalty, the cordiality and the public spirit of the Canadian people.

My predecessor was able to express gratification to you last year on an increase in trade and on the continued progress in the Dominion. It is gratifying to me to observe that the expectation which was then formed—that the volume of trade during the then current year would exceed that of any year in the history of the Dominion—has been fully realized, and that Canada's progress continues with every mark of stability and permanence. It may be observed with satisfaction that a large proportion of this increase is shown to have been due to an extension of our commerce with Great Britain. It is a cause of thankfulness that our people have been spared in a very great degree from the sufferings which have visited the populations of some other countries during many of our past years, and that while the commercial depression prevailing abroad could not but affect the activity of business in the Dominion, we have been free from any extensive financial disaster or widespread distress. The revenues of the year have been ample for the services which you provided for, and have met the expectations on which the appropriations of last year were based.

The peaceful conclusion, by the award of the arbitrators at Paris, of the controversy which had prevailed so long, with respect to the seal fisheries in the Pacific Ocean and the rights of British subjects in the Bering Sea, has removed the only source of contention which existed between Great Britain and the United States with regard to Canada. There is every reason to believe that her Majesty's Government will obtain redress for those Canadian subjects of her Majesty who were deprived of their property and liberty without just cause while the controversy was in progress.

At an early date a measure will be laid before you, having for its object a revision of the duties of customs with a view to meet the changes which time has effected in business operations of all kinds throughout the Dominion. While my Ministers do not propose to change the principles on which the existing enactments on this subject are based, the amendments which will be offered for your consideration are designed to simplify the operation of the tariff, and to lessen, as far as can be done consistently with those principles and with the requirements of the treasury, the imposts which are now in force.

There will also be laid before you a measure on the subject of bankruptcy and insolvency, which will, it is hoped, make more adequate provision than now exists on that subject for the increasing trade and commerce of the country, and for the greatly expanded trade between the several provinces of Canada.

Measures will also be submitted to you making more effective provisions for our lines of steam communication on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; for improving the law with regard to Dominion lands and with regard to the management of Indian affairs; also a bill respecting joint stock companies, another less important measure which experience has suggested with regard to various matters under your control.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The public accounts will be submitted to you at an early date, and also the estimates of the expenditure which has been considered necessary for the ensuing year. Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

While it is hoped that the public measures which will demand your attention will not be very numerous, some of them will be of great weight and importance, and it is my earnest hope and prayer that the care and zeal which you will apply to the deliberations of the session may be aided by the abundant blessing of the Almighty.

SELECT KNIGHTS OF ONTARIO

Change the Legion's Name and Admit Women to Limited Membership—The New Officers.

TORONTO, March 14.—The annual session of the Grand Legion of Ontario of the Select Knights of Canada was held in the city to-day. About 150 delegates were present. The name of the Legion was changed to the Supreme Legion of Canada. The proposal to admit women to a limited membership was after considerable discussion adopted, the immediate relations of comrades only being eligible, and the insurance limited to \$1,000.

It was decided to hold biennial sessions in future, Toronto being chosen as the place of next session.

An animated discussion took place on the question of changing the mode of assessment, and it was finally decided to adopt a graded assessment varying from 45 cents per \$1,000 to 80 cents, and the assessments to apply to old and new members, the rate to be based on their age at the time of their

joining the society. The election of officers resulted as follows: Grand Commander—T. L. Lewis (re-elected by acclamation).

Past Grand Commander—W. R. Fenton, Bolton. Grand Recorder—J. B. Loundsdorf, St. Catharines. Grand Treasurer—John McL. Stevenson, Barrie.

Grand Aide—J. R. Bain, Montreal. Grand Inside Sentinel—J. Massey, Kingston.

Grand Outside Sentinel—Robinson.

Grand Medical Examiner—John S. King, Toronto.

The report of the grand recorder showed an increase of 141 per cent. in gross membership. In the endowment department there was an increase of 39 per cent. in membership, and of 58 per cent. in amount of reserve fund.

John McLaughlin, of Owen Sound, was elected grand trustee for two years. It was decided to hold the next annual session in Toronto.

CHOSEN FRIENDS.

The Grand Council of Canada in Session—A Free Press Year—The Next Annual Session To Be Held in London.

TORONTO, March 14.—The Grand Council of the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends met in annual session in Temperance Hall yesterday. There were over 200 delegates present, representing local councils in all parts of Canada.

The grand councillor reported that a large number of new councils had been instituted, and that the membership had increased by 2,500, and that the surplus in the relief fund department at the close of the year was \$22,715.

The grand recorder submitted a statement showing the position of the relief fund to be this: Balance on hand at close of 1892, \$21,133 77; received during the year 1893, \$85,786 60; interest added on bank balances, \$1,527 30; total, \$88,447 67. The expenditures were: Warrents drawn, aggregating, \$35,734 27; leaving the handsome balance on hand of \$52,713 40. In the sick benefit department 173 claims were paid, aggregating \$3,861. The balance on hand is \$343. The general funds receipts were \$10,742, and the expenditure \$11,244. The indemnity fund balance amounted to \$49, the receipts under this head being \$725. The total cash on hand is \$53,106. The amount collected through the dues during the year was \$79,615, being \$22,788 more than in 1892.

The total membership at the close of the year 1892 was 5,932 in good standing, and 157 members temporarily suspended (most of whom were reinstated), or in all 6,089, and at the end of the year 1893 the council had 7,807 in good standing and 99 temporarily suspended, a total of 7,906, making the net gain 1,817.

The other reports submitted were of an equally satisfactory character. The following officers were elected for the coming year to-day: Jas. Dixon, Hamilton, P. G. C. A. E. Lion, Guelph, G. C. W. P. Bell, Kingston, G. V. C. W. P. Montague, Hamilton, G. R. S. Braddon, Guelph, G. T. A. Wolverson, Hamilton, G. M. E. N. W. H. Allen, Napanee, G. M. E. Chas. Kister, Chippawa, G. P. J. A. Matthews, London, G. W. Thos. Wilson, Kingston, G. G. J. P. Ross, Exeter, G. S.

R. Butler, London, representative on executive committee. J. G. Cummings, St. Catharines, grand trustee for three years. The next annual meeting of the society will be held in London.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

Bomb Explosion in Paris in a Church—One Person Killed.

PARIS, March 15.—At 12 o'clock this morning a bomb was exploded in the church of the Madeleine. One person, supposed to be the author of the explosion, was killed and several others were injured. The police made one arrest.

THE TURF.

In the Wiltshire and Gloucestershire Standard of Feb. 17 there appears an interesting account of a great meet of the hounds at the residence of Mr. C. Barton, Wyfield, in whose breakfast room were assembled three masters of hounds—Lord Bathurst, Mr. Butt and Mr. Capt. Forester. Besides these there were present Lord Chalmersley, Captains Butler, Tossell, Joicey and Wyldes Mrs. Wyldes and Miss Porter, Mr. Fox, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Elwes, Mr. Adami-waite and numerous others. Mr. Charles Barton, by the way, is a cousin of Mr. F. W. Coles, Globe Casket Company, city. A magnificent chase after reynard followed the meet, in which one of the hounds so far forgot himself as to go upstairs and pay a visit to a young lady's bedroom. From the open window he took a survey of the country around and then went quietly on to business again.

ATHLETICS.

FITZSIMMONS' CHALLENGE. ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Armory Hall was crowded last night to see Bob Fitzsimmons spar with Jack Seiner, a local heavy-weight. Over \$8,000 was taken in at the door. Fitzsimmons had things all his own way for the four rounds. After the bout Fitzsimmons announced he would meet any man in the world barring Peter Jackson. An attachment of \$8,500 was served on behalf of a lithograph company of New York against Fitzsimmons, but nothing could be found to levy on.

ALL MEN

Young, old or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of sleep, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with leaden circles, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address and 10c in stamps for book on diseases peculiar to man, sent sealed. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonnell avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Please mention this paper.

THE SINGLE TAX

Discussed by the Workmen in Labor Hall.

Messrs. Ashplant, Marks, Hargreaves and Barter Opposed to Henry George's Theory—Mr. Johnston for It—The Opinions Expressed.

The single tax theory as set forth by Henry George was debated in the United Labor Hall on Dufferin avenue, last evening. The large audience which listened with interest to the discussion was composed mainly of workmen, representing every union in the city.

Mr. John Stirling was chosen to act as chairman.

MR. H. B. ASHPLEANT opened the debate. Mr. Ashplant attacked the single tax theory. In a nutshell it meant a tax on land values only. At the present time the Government had placed taxes on many articles. Liquor was taxed, buildings were taxed, and in the city dogs, too, were taxed. Henry George says: "We already take some rent in taxation. We have only to make some changes in our mode of taxation to take it all. What I therefore propose is the simple yet sovereign remedy which will raise wages, increase the earnings of capital, abolish poverty, lessen crime, elevate morals and intelligence, purify government, and carry civilization to yet nobler heights; and to do all this I propose to appropriate rent for taxation. Taxes may be imposed upon the value of land until all rent is taken by the State without reducing the wages one iota or without increasing the price of a single commodity."

Mr. Ashplant said he could not believe it would bring the benefits claimed. It was in his opinion a huge scheme of spoliation and misappropriation. Henry George had proposed to rob Peter to pay Paul. If a man bought and paid for a lot in London and the single tax came in force shortly after the owner could not realize the price paid. The single tax would create an excitement in the land values for a time. But a temporary excitement caused by a change in the tariff would not be permanent. In New Zealand and other places it was said to have had a good effect. One should wait for the final result. The temporary excitement was not yet over. Take for granted that single tax obtained in Toronto. Some ten or twenty years ago there was a great boom in land values here, but to-day the manufacturing and trading classes were reaping the wealth, while the land owners had houses that they could not rent for a good return. He thought the Patrons of Industry would soon drop the idea of single tax if they looked further into it. The great trouble of society was under-consumption—starvation on one hand and glutting on the other. The manufacturers did not over-produce, but the cause of the trouble was the turning of the men out of work, the only true remedy for which should bring equal consumption with production. Single tax could not bring about this remedy; it would increase production, while it would not show how one is to consume what he produces. What was really needed was legislation that would benefit the brotherhood of man. (Applause.)

MR. JOHN JOHNSTON briefly stated himself to be in favor of single tax, but wanted the discussion to spread over two or three evenings in order that the subject could be given justice.

MR. JOHN HARGREAVES, the name single tax, which was tax on land and land only. He held that it was not right in its basis. According to Henry George, the community has a right to all land. But supposing a government adopted that system, they should be allowed only to expropriate the land to the best interests of the community. Mr. Hargreaves further claimed that when the tax was shifted upon the land only, the taxes had to be paid by the land industry only. Why should the farmer in a new country be taxed for his labors, while the mechanic in the city was not taxed for his labor? The idea of Henry George had been said to abolish monopolies. It might abolish a few but more would crop up—and the greatest evils in society to-day were "monopolies." Mr. Hargreaves strongly expressed himself in favor of the Government taking over all street railways, railroads, lighting of streets and coal mines.

MR. JOSEPH T. MARKS, in speaking to the question, quoted from the platform of the Industrial Brotherhood, in which they asked that land, including all the natural sources of wealth, should not be subject to the legislative traffic. The taxes upon land should be levied to its full value, exclusive of improvements. It was wrong to say that single tax or any other tax was going to remedy the great social problem. The evil does not exist from taxes; it is created by the great system of spoliation. Mr. Marks, in speaking of money making, said that if he wanted to make money he would like to go to Ottawa and be a Cabinet Minister at \$8,000 a year. (Hear, hear.) Then he could put his relations into good situations at good salaries and even send one to the old country. (Hear, hear.) He could not agree with the single tax movement.

MR. THOMAS BARTER could get along with Henry George and his theory until he came to the last conclusion of the author. That was in regard to the nationalization of land, and the Government had never given up its right to take any land back. The theory was, in his opinion, simply another little flag for the boys to float.

When Mr. Barter concluded it was nearly 11 o'clock, and several started for home among them Mr. Cummings, who had made a statement contradictory to Mr. Ashplant. Mr. Ashplant challenged him to meet him on any platform and discuss the question. Mr. Keene said that because a person came to make a few remarks it was no reason he should be challenged. Mr. Cummings—I did not come to debate the question. I simply came to listen.

Mr. Johnston—If Mr. Ashplant wants to debate the question on a public platform I am willing to meet him.

The meeting then adjourned.

David Powell, governor of the Bank of England, announces that \$250,000 has been set apart to meet the losses occasioned by ex-Cashier May.

The Parkhurst Municipal League, moral reformers, will put a full ticket in the field at St. Paul, Minn.

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—AND—

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A Reliable and Exquisite Toilet Lotion For Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, or any irritation of the Skin, Sunburn, Wounds, Chafing, etc., prevents itching, keeps the face smooth, and preserves the complexion. Gentlemen after shaving will find it a superior lotion to allay irritation and soreness. PRICE 25 CENTS.

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LONDON WEST ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Before the Legislature—The Bill Adopted—London's Debt Consolidated.

(Special to the ADVERTISER.)

TORONTO, March 15.—A number of Londoners and London Westers appeared before the private bills committee this morning. They were interested in the London Street Railway Bill to confirm the agreement with London West. Messrs. Bartgam, Searrow and Jones opposed the bill on behalf of the Ratepayers' Association of London West, while Reeve Macdonald and Councillors Moore and Hammond supported the bill in the interests of the street railway.

Mayor Essery, on behalf of the city, also opposed the bill from the standpoint of London city, in view of future amalgamation.

Mr. Bartram contended that a clause should be inserted in the bill providing that in the event of any different or better terms being given in the future to the city by the company, London West should be extended the same advantages in accordance with the original agreement as shown by the draft bylaw and letter of Mr. Hellmuth, produced.

Mr. Meredith concurred in this view. The vote of the committee on the adoption of the bill stood 9 to 8 in its favor. Mr. Tooley voted for the street railway, and Mr. Waters declined to indicate his position.

Those present from London besides the ones already mentioned were: Ald. Wm. Jones, Ald. J. W. Jones, Ald. Garrett, Ald. Judd, Manager Break, I. F. Hellmuth, R. F. Lacey, R. S. Rockett and R. A. Jones.

The bill to consolidate the debt of London was passed without opposition. The city bill for the right to issue debentures passed without amendment.

SKULLS IN COURT.

The Williams Murder Trial at Simcoe—A Host of Witnesses.

BRAMPTON, Ont., March 15.—The second day's trial of the Williams murder case has not elicited anything of importance that has not already been published. MacWhirell appears more anxious as the trial progresses, and listens to the evidence with the closest attention, but Walker is as careless and unconcerned as ever.

The skulls of the two murdered victims were produced in court and caused a shudder to pass over the spectators.

Thus far about 25 witnesses have been examined for the crown leaving 35 still to be called. The defense will have 30 witnesses, so that if a verdict is reached by Saturday night some fast work will have to be done or night sessions held. As the prisoners were being taken back to jail to-night they were met by a heavy of young ladies, to whom MacWhirell bowed and raised his hat. At this the crowd jeered and groaned.

BRAMPTON, March 15.—(Special).—The evidence to-day in the MacWhirell and Walker trial traces the movements of the prisoners after their return to Toronto and the efforts to dispose of the horse and cutter.

A city newsboy identified a pocketbook which was first proven to have been the property of old man Williams. He had bought the purse from Walker, who cautioned him not to let anyone see it. The purse was identified by the threads of silk used in mending.

Detective Slevin, who captured Walker after he had taken flight to Havelock station, C. P. R., on his way to Montreal, produced an important statement by Walker, in which he claimed to have been acting for MacWhirell in assisting him to sell the horse and cutter, and that MacWhirell tried to get away without paying him for his work. It was this statement that led to the arrest of MacWhirell on the description furnished, and gave the clue for the recovery of the horse and cutter.

Miss Lofteigh—There are some social chasms that cannot be bridged with gold. Mrs. Dowditt—Yes, but if you have enough of it you can fill them in.

Babies caught quick as a flash. Mr. MACKLE's success with babies' photos is remarkable. Corner Dundas and Richmond streets. ywt

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