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FIFTEENTH YEAR — THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 15 1894 — ONE CENT.

MACWHERRELL WEAKENS

The Strain Beginning to Tell Upon Him.

SOME STARTLING NEW EVIDENCE

Seen With the Rig on Thursday Night in Toronto.

Positively Identified By Half a Dozen Witnesses as Having Made the Journey Along the Lake Shore and Middle-Roads to the Williams Farm and With the Rig a Few Hours Afterwards—The Defence Partially Shows Its Hand—Mr. Osler Points Out the Resemblance MacWherrell Bears to Birchall.

BRAMPTON, March 14. — At long last Walter MacWherrell, jointly charged with John Walker with the murder of James Williams, is beginning to realize that he is under the shadow of the gallows. His swagger is gone, his air of unconcern has disappeared, and yesterday he watched with keen interest the testimony adduced by the Crown, taking copious notes. It was the crucial day for the accused, and he seemed to realize it. His bearing on entering the dock was one of confidence and assurance. Before the court adjourned, however, he had apparently awakened to the gravamen of his situation. "I never saw such an alteration in a man," said Dr. John A. Ferguson, one of the witnesses summoned by the defence. "I could almost see the change come over him." The natural sallowness of MacWherrell's complexion had given place to a paleness unrelieved by a tinge of color, and when he was led out of the dock he could hardly stand erect."

And there was good reason for the alteration in the man's appearance. The prosecution, step by step, traced his journey from Toronto to within a quarter of a mile of the Williams' farm on Thursday, Dec. 14, the night the murder is believed to have been committed. Six witnesses swore positively they saw him between noon and 5 p.m. of that day en route along the

MACWHERRELL'S FAVORITE ATTITUDE.

lake shore, Lake and Middle-roads, enquiring for the Williams house. Between 7.30 and 8 o'clock another witness saw two men driving from the direction of the scene of the tragedy along the Middle-road, three-eighths of a mile from the scene of the murder, in a horse and cutter believed to be the stolen from the barn. Less than two and a half hours subsequently Police Constable Cross saw a horse and rig, which he swears was "Coltie" and the democrat in which were seated MacWherrell and Walker, in College-street, Toronto. At noon next day Walker and a man, whom two witnesses stated they believed to be MacWherrell, were seen with the rig in the Danforth-road, six miles east of Toronto.

The defence made every effort to shake the positive declaration of these witnesses, but without effect, and at this writing the case looks very dark against MacWherrell.

The Defence.

Of course the defence has not as yet shown its hand, but Mr. Robinette's cross-examination of the witnesses was of such a nature that it showed that two of the arguments will be that the condition of the bodies was such as to preclude the possibility of the murder having been committed earlier than Friday night, and of the absence of blood stains on MacWherrell's clothing being prima facie evidence that he could not have been the murderer in view of the blood-bespattered condition of all the surroundings.

Walker Brought Into the Case.

For the first time since the trial opened the prisoner Walker was directly connected with the commission of the crime by the testimony of Police Constable Cross. Unlike his fellow-prisoner, Walker did not seem to realize that he was being encircled by the meshes of the legal web and, while the most damaging evidence was being given against him, laughed immoderately and called one of the reporters over to him and made him agree that if he (Walker) did not get out of the scrape he would send his picture over to England and have it published. To-morrow the crown expects to prove that Walker sold the day following the murder a purse and pistol which were known to belong to Williams and his wife.

The horse and democrat cutter stolen from the Williams' farm have begun to play a leading part in the tragedy.

The Crown To Conclude To-Day.

The crown expects to conclude its case before the court rises to-morrow. There are still 25 witnesses to examine, however. Although 10 are merely formal, it is doubtful if the defence will be reached before Friday noon. Half a day may be sufficient for Mr. Robinette's witnesses, and Saturday will probably see the end of the case, the intention being to finish it this week, even if the court has to sit until midnight the last day.

Resembles Birchall.

"The prisoner very much resembles Birchall in temperament," said Mr. Osler yesterday. "He is of the same nervous disposition, and many of his actions are of the same nature."

John Cory, the hired man, who was for 24 hours after the discovery of the murder suspected of being concerned in it, was the first witness called. John comes out this spring in fairly good condition, having wintered well at the crown's expense. Cory detailed the fact of his leaving the employment of Williams on Wednesday, Dec. 13, and going to Toronto, where he met MacWherrell in Fitzgerald's hotel, York-street, and told him that Williams might wish to hire a man. John also described the stolen horse, "whose right name was Bill, but who was called Coltie." Mr. Robinette cross-examined the witness at length, with a view of securing an admission from the witness that he had Wednesday night told people other than MacWherrell of the fact that he had left Williams' employ.

Tracing MacWherrell's Movements.

Having established the fact by Cory's evidence that MacWherrell knew of the Williams' premises, the crown proceeded to trace the journey of MacWherrell along the Lake Shore and Middle-roads on the day of the murder. H. C. Houghton, hotelkeeper at Mimico, saw MacWherrell about noon. He was particularly attracted to the stranger because he wore yellow gloves, a curly cap, and a blue pea-jacket, and looked generally like a man who might "spend a shilling in the house." With a view to discredit the witness' identification of the prisoner, MacWherrell, still wearing the pea-jacket, was told to stand up and witness was invited to go close to the dock and obtain a better view. Houghton did so and reported that he was "still stuck on the pea-jacket," and that if the prisoner wasn't the man who passed his place it must have been his twin brother.

Houghton was for years a railroad conductor, and his positive identification was recognized by the defence as most important. Mr. Robinette again endeavored to shake the identification, but witness was positive, humanly speaking, that MacWherrell was the man.

Q. May he not have a double?—A. Well, I wouldn't like to draw to it.

The laughter that followed showed that even Brampton people sometimes play poker.

Following MacWherrell's Movements.

Three hours after he passed Houghton's hotel MacWherrell was observed by Patrick Doherty, Arch Primrose and J. D. Hickey en route to Port Credit. Doherty and Primrose were repairing a ditch on the Lake Shore-road, four or five miles west of Mimico. Here, according to Doherty and Primrose, MacWherrell enquired for the Williams residence and said he was a relative and intended to stay there a few days and then go on to the States. They positively identified MacWherrell, as did also Hickey. The latter likewise told of meeting two men driving along the Middle-road three-eighths of a mile from the Williams place at 7.30 the same night. The horse was a "tallish" one and was hitched to a democrat cutter. One of the men wore an overcoat with a peak cap, but the other man, who was driving, had not overcoat. The rig resembled the Williams one, but he could not identify the occupants with the prisoners.

The tracks in the lane at the Williams house, which is the defence's main card, also incidentally came up during the testimony of this witness. Mr. Hickey said from his examination of the tracks he could not tell whether they were made on Thursday or Friday night.

Next, MacWherrell was shown to have been on the lake road, five miles nearer the scene of the murder than when he met the last witnesses. About 4.30 he called at George Heath's and asked for directions to Williams' house. Death positively identified the prisoner and also testified as to his wearing a pea-jacket and imitation Persian lamb cap.

Within a Few Rods of the Scene of the Murder.

Then Mrs. Eliza McKay was put in the box. She lives in the Middle-road, two and a half miles from Heath's and within one-quarter of a mile from the Williams place. There are no houses between her place and the Williams residence. She told of the visit of MacWherrell to her house at 5 o'clock, half an hour after he left Heath's, of his asking if that was not Williams' and her reply that he lived in the next house on the other side of the road. Mrs. McKay testified that MacWherrell carried a cane or stick, apparently about two feet long.

The much-maligned William Moody, brother-in-law of the murdered man, was then called. There was little new in his testimony. As executor of the Williams estate he had found that the place was clear, but no trace of any money or other property could be found other than that in the house. There was a note of $100 outstanding against William, otherwise there were no debts. Moody testified that deceased's best clothes, an old brownish-black overcoat and fur cap with a peak, were missing from the house and an old corduroy cap left behind. A revolver which Williams possessed was also gone. Moody testified the last time he saw the missing best clothes, overcoat and fur cap was on July 12 last at Streetsville, where the old man appeared, rigged in the whole outfit.

When Was the Deed Done?

After recess the crown started in to prove the probable time at which the murder was committed, and the medical testimony was introduced with that object in view. Again portions of the skull were brought forth from the basket which served as the receptacle for all the ghastly relics of the tragedy, and Dr. Sutton of Cooksville pointed out the wounds found on the heads of the murdered couple. The cleft in the skull, witness believed, might have been made with the riding "crop" known to have been owned by MacWherrell, but the other wound could not have been made with this, but might have been made with the potato-masher. He thought from the condition of the partly digested food found in the stomachs of deceased that death had occurred within three-quarters of an hour after partaking of a meal.

A little interest was infused into the case by the nature of the cross-examination of this witness by Mr. Robinette as to how he concluded that the blows found on the bodies of the accused were inflicted before death. The doctor said he was satisfied the wounds were ante-mortem from the free bleeding, the gaping nature of the wounds, the clotting of escaped blood in the wounds and the diffusion of blood in the tissues just around the cuts.

Then the defence showed that it intended to prove, if possible, that the murder was committed on Friday night and not on Thursday. For half an hour there was a discussion as to the average length of duration of muscular irritation (the stage immediately preceding death) and the length of time of postmortem stiffening. The doctor said he believed that in the case of old man Williams the duration of the first would not exceed 5 or 6 hours and that of the latter 16 to 24, although the averages were 6 to 8 and 24 to 36 respectively. This was explainable by the fact that the old man was probably tired when he returned home, and in the case of a person wearied out before death muscular irritation would leave quicker.

Dr. Sutton stated that he could not tell within a margin of two or three days when death had occurred, and to Mr. Osler admitted that the stiffness discovered at the postmortem may not have been rigor mortis at all but a circumstance arising from the coldness of the bodies. The bodies were not frozen, but might have been. Dr. D. L. Heggie agreed that the victims might have been killed even Tuesday or Wednesday for all the indications there were to the contrary.

The Blood Stains.

For the next half hour the defence questioned the witness with reference to the amount of blood with which the old man's surroundings were bespattered with a view of showing that the clothing of the murderer must have been bespattered with the arterial fluid. No blood stains were found by the crown on MacWherrell's pea-jacket, and the defence will hang a peg on this fact. Dr. Sutton, however, explained that inasmuch as the whole of the six blows which Williams received were inflicted with a blunt instrument, the spattering of blood would not be anything like it would have been had the wounds been made with a sharp weapon. There were no blood stains on the old man's clothing. To McKay witness said the condition in which the murdered people were found was not inconsistent with the theory that one man killed both. He thought the old man was killed while seated in his armchair at the table, and that the woman was first struck down behind the kitchen door.

Further Evidence That It Was Thursday.

When the murder was discovered the basket usually used by the old couple in taking butter to market was found alongside the stove with the towels, etc., in it as if it had been placed there to dry when the couple returned home from Toronto. Mrs. Mary Sheenan and Miss Annie Sheehan of Mimico testified that Mrs. Williams called at their place on Thursday and sold them a quantity of butter.

The Missing Link.

The most startling evidence of the day was given by Police Constable Cross of Toronto, a member of the force since 1875. He testified that he was going east on a College-street car, Toronto, between 10 and 10.15 p.m. on Thursday, December 14. At Sully-street the car overtook a horse and rig in which were seated two men. Cross was standing on the rear platform, and when the men caught sight of him, the smaller one, who was on the south seat, nudged his companion, who was driving, and said something. The suspicions of Cross were aroused partly by the nudge and partly by the fact that the horse was sweating greatly and looked as if it had been driven a long way.

COLTIE AND THE CUTTER.

When the car reached Clinton-street he alighted and took another good look at the rig and its occupants, watching the vehicle till it was out of sight. He had since been shown the Williams horse and cutter and he believed they were identical, and to the best of his belief the two prisoners in the dock were the men he saw in the rig. MacWherrell was on the nigh side of the rig. The pea-jacket and imitation Persian lamb cap also cropped up again, witness swearing that one of the men in the rig wore such a coat and cap. Cross produced the "occurrence" paper received at the police station on Dec. 18, containing a description of the Williams horse and rig. As soon as the "occurrence" was read witness recognized the description and informed the sergeant of what he had observed in College-street. Without reading a description of the cutter, Cross on Dec. 20 made a sketch of the cutter he had seen any with a description, forwarded it to Acting Detective Verney.

IS THAT THE MAN?

Couldn't Shake His Testimony.

Mr. Robinette cross-examined this witness at considerable length and went over every point with minuteness, but failed to shake his testimony in the slightest degree. Witness admitted that although he had been suspicious when he saw the rig on Dec. 14 he did not report it to the sergeant until Dec. 18—"the day the fact of the murder was published in the papers," added Mr. Robinette. Cross explained that the delay in reporting what he had seen was due to the circumstance that the "occurrence paper" referring to the missing horse and rig did not reach the police station until the evening of the 18th.

"Are you prepared to swear positively that this man MacWherrell in the dock was one of the men you saw in the cutter?" asked Mr. Robinette.

Witness: To the best of my belief those two are the same men.

Prisoners Had the Rig Friday.

Where the horse and rig were stabled on Thursday night the Crown has failed to discover. From the hour that P. C. Cross swears he saw the rig at 10.15 Thursday night in College-street until between 1 and 3 p.m. on Friday afternoon no trace of the horse and vehicle has been found. Between the hours mentioned, however, the prisoner Walker and a companion drove up to the house of Michael Doherty in the Danforth-road, six miles from the St. Lawrence Market, with a horse and rig. Walker was known to Michael Donohue, having previously worked for him. Walker's companion, Mr. Donohue described as resembling MacWherrell, but he would not swear positively that prisoner was the man. Donohue's son Joseph corroborated his father's testimony as to the visit of the two men. It was about noon they came, but young Donohue was not so positive as the old gentleman that the day was Friday—it might have been Satur day. Walker, with whom he was acquainted, was one of the men and MacWherrell he believed was the other man, but he would not swear he was. The man wore a pea-jacket and long rubber boots. The Williams horse and democrat resembled very much the rig the two men had with them.

I. O. F. ENTERTAINMENT.

From an Elocutionary and Musical standpoint the talent is of the highest order that is engaged for the concert for the unemployed to be given in the Pavilion to-night. All the proceeds go to this praiseworthy object. The I.O.F. pay expenses. Plan at Nordheimers'.

A Flourishing Company.

Of all the assurance companies carrying on business in Canada at the present time none, perhaps, can boast of greater success than that which attends the North American Life Assurance Company of Toronto. The annual meeting of the thriving concern was held in Toronto on Jan. 25, and the report presented showed a large increase over the business of any former year. Any person intending to take out insurance would do well to consider the merits of the North American Life.—London Advertiser, Feb. 20, 1894. 246

Nerve Life is health, do you need it?

Important Notice.

Blight Bros., stationers, have removed from The Globe Building, corner Yonge and Melinda-streets, to 65 Yonge-st. 246

NO INDEMNITY FOR MEMBERS

AND BIENNIAL SESSIONS ADVOCATED BY MR. MEREDITH.

In a Strong Speech He Shows How Canada Is Overburdened With the Cost of Too Many Legislators and Urges Economy—Sir Oliver Mowat as Strongly Opposes.

The evening session of the Legislature was opened by Mr. Meredith, who moved that the holding of alternate, or biennial, instead of annual sessions of the Legislature would sufficiently meet the requirements of the public service and at the same time effect a large reduction in the expenditure of the province for legislation, and in the opinion of this House the time has arrived when that change should be made, subject, however, to the prerogative of the crown as to the summoning of the Legislature.

A Reform in the Constitution.

He said this resolution, in his judgment, embodied a reform in the constitution of this province, and he presented it in this shape because he desired that the question should be approached unembarrassed by any considerations that would justify hon. gentlemen in saying that the proposition involved any want of confidence in the administration of the day or that would enable any hon. gentleman to shelter himself behind any excuse for refusing to ex ress the opinion he entertained regarding it. He hoped that it would be met by hon. gentlemen opposite squarely on its merits. This was a plain and simple proposition. It was either in the public interest that it should be affirmed or be negatived and he sincerely trusted that whatever views the House entertained they would have a direct and square vote on it.

Proposing a change in the constitution, it was his duty to adduce to the House and the country reasons which would justify a departure from the system which prevailed. He was sometimes surprised at the arguments of hon. gentlemen opposite regarding propositions to reform the administration or any part of the public service coming from the Opposition. [Hear, hear.] They were gravely told that a system or an institution had existed for so many years, and forsooth those who laid hands on such an institution were treated as iconoclasts and to other harsh terms.

Reforms When Change Is Necessary.

If they were not there to reform and change, when change was necessary, what was the purpose of this legislature? What the purpose of the Liberal or Reform party? When the public interest demanded it changes were to be made even in so important and so sacred a thing as the constitution. Were this not so they would remain and would have remained in a condition from which, thanks to the reforming influence which had prevailed, they had long since passed. The onus rested on him to justify the change. If there was one thing more than another towards which public attention was now directed it was to the large expenditure by the comparatively small population of the Dominion of Canada on its legislative and government machinery. He was not a pessimist. He believed in this province, in this Dominion, and in the great future before us, and that, notwithstanding any temporary depression in the Dominion, this country with its immense resources would be a most happy and prosperous land.

But this fact was no reason why the money and the property of the people should be unnecessarily expended, whether it was at Government House, or whether it was in some other branch of the public service.

Were they merely to be treated in reply with arguments that had been heard, if not in this chamber but elsewhere—that they were bound to maintain these ancient institutions. When he heard such arguments, he thought that they had changed places, that the Reformers sat on the Opposition benches, and that the old fossil Tories sat on the other side of the House. He would ask hon. gentlemen to consider the cost of civil government and of legislation in the Dominion and in the provinces of which it was composed, bearing in mind that the population scattered over so great a territory was somewhere in the neighborhood of 5,000,000.

At Confederation the whole cost of civil government and of legislation was $922,722.31. It was quite true that then the Maritime provinces, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia were not included. But what did they now spend upon these two branches in the Dominion and in its several provinces? The figures were alarming. We are now expending in the neighborhood of $3,800,000 for these same purposes.

He had been forced to estimate the expenditure in certain small provinces, but the figures given were substantially correct. In the Dominion we had in all the provinces nine Governors, 67 members of Government, several without portfolios, 130 Senators, and 584 members of the popular Assembly. In this population of about 5,000,000 they had legislative bodies of some 767 members, and 9 Governors.

It did seem to him that this imposed altogether too great a strain upon the resources of such a small people as was found in this Dominion. It was all very well to say that this sum of money did not come directly out of the taxes of the people. Nevertheless, it had to be paid in one way or another, and all that stood between the people and direct taxation in this province was the difference between its revenues and possessions.

He submitted to the Government and to the thinking people of Ontario whether above all party questions this was not something demanding the careful attention of every man who considered the well-being and the future of the country and whether they ought not to agree that something ought now to be done by each Legislature within its jurisdiction to lessen the enormous burden that rested on the people of Canada. It was the duty of this the Premier Province to set the other provinces an example and to lead and not follow in inaugurating reforms in the interest of all. Hon. gentlemen opposite seemed afraid to face the electors, and they now endeavored to raise old exploded false and misleading cries in order to draw the consideration of the people from the questions upon which they were to pass judgment—the control and management of the affairs of Ontario by the hon. gentlemen opposite.

Did Not Take the Opposition's Advice.

He had heard an hon. gentleman rise in his place and say that the Conservative party in this House had used their endeavors to prevent this Province from obtaining territory to which it was entitled. Whoever made that statement made it without a shadow of foundation; the Opposition here had voted against their party in the Dominion House, and had asserted the claims of Ontario. But the hon. gentlemen were forced to descend to these unfair means in the hope of thus retaining hold of office. Had they gone to the Privy Council, when the Opposition so advised, to secure a settlement, thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars spent in connection with that affair would have been saved, and this province would have come into possession quietly and without any reduction of that region.

An honorable gentleman had talked about the assaults of the Opposition upon the legislative powers of the province, but they had been just as faithful defenders of this right, and he challenged them to point to the record and to a single vote, or a single resolution, not in the direction of maintaining the territorial, legislative and other rights of this province. [Cheers.] The people should approach this question with the view of seeing whether something ought not to be done to save expenditure. And they ought to take stock of their re-

(Continued on Third Page.)

See Sir James Rolfe's Nerve Life.

Tobacco chewers will find Beaver plug just the thing for spring use. Try it.

Try Watson's Cough Drops.

LABBY'S AMENDMENT RESCINDED,

A New Address Presented and Passed—Chamberlain Thinks the House Should Dissolve—Balfour Offers Assistance.

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 all available sources, 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, was greeted with prolonged cheering as he arose to reply to the Government's announcement. The Conservatives, Balfour said, would not object to the Government eating its own hitches. 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.

Dissolution Demanded.

Joseph Chamberlain said the vote of last evening must either be rescinded or remain in the shape of a vote of want of confidence. [Cheers.] It was obvious that the Government ought to dissolve Parliament and seek a fresh mandate from the country. [Loud and continuous Unionist cheers.]

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.

Mr. T. W. Russell, Irish Unionist, continued the debate on the address.

Not a Want of Confidence Motion.

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 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 to 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. We are the representatives of the people and the Governors are our representatives. I do not recognize that the Governors 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 views of the majority of Liberals outside the House, they are with us 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.

A Few Spring Don'ts.

Don't slip your heavy underwear too soon.

Don't imagine you are centre rush on a football team when you board a street car.

Don't fail to see the new English collars Lucania and Campania.

Don't be misled into buying your Easter neckwear or spring shirts until you have been quinn's up-to-date shapes and patterns.

I. O. F. CONCERT.

Mrs. M. Custer-Calhoun, Elocutionist of New York, sister of late General Custer; Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. J. D'E. Smith, Miss Irene Gurney, Mr. A. M. Gorrie, Mr. D. E. Cameron, Mr. Harry W. Rich, Mr. K. W. Barton and Mr. W. H. Hewlett take part in the concert for the unemployed, under the patronage of Lieut.-Gov. and Lady Kirkpatrick, to-night in the Pavilion. Plan at Nordheimers'.

A Live Question.

Do you care to save from 25 to 40 per cent. on your contemplated purchase of clothing this season? If you do, you'll find the place to do it is at the ARMY AND NAVY STORES, for they have the largest variety, the best qualities and the *lowest prices* of any establishment of the kind in the Dominion. In spring overcoats we can safely say we find they are supreme as compared with competitors. Give them a look in.

PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

Show your sympathy with the distressed unemployed by attending the Charity Concert to-night at the Pavilion. The I.O.F. meet all expenses and give the gross receipts in aid of this praiseworthy object. Plan at Nordheimers'.

It's what tailors charge you $15 for to make to order, the double twilled worsted spring Overcoats you buy at the Army and Navy stores for $8.50.

What the Hotelkeepers Say.

Some of the hotelkeepers informed us today that they do not push mineral waters bottled in Toronto; that they always give "Sprudel" when their patrons pay for it, but when they want spirits and mineral water for a pastry 5 cents they are compelled to give them the cheap ones that are bottled in Toronto. "Sprudel" is the only mineral water sold here that we can guarantee is bottled at the spring, and is always sold at 5 cents per glass and 10 cents with native wine or spirits.

A GENEROUS ORDER.

Do good and get good by attending the Concert for the unemployed to-night at the Pavilion. Everyone takes tickets without any deductions whatever goes to the unemployed. The I.O.F. pay the expenses. Plan at Nordheimers'.

Elocutionists use Adams' Horehound Tutti Frutti to strengthen and improve the voice. Sold by druggists and confectioners, 5 cents.

Mrs. Miller Delighted.

Mrs. Miller, wife of the Hon. Warner Miller, says that when, after landing in New York, she took the New York Central's great fast train for Albany the journey seemed to her like "gliding through fairyland." Nowhere abroad had she found "such ease of motion, such luxury of surroundings, such panoramic beauty of landscape," as in that ride on the Empire State Express.—Richfield News.

THE HIGHEST ORDER.

The talent engaged for to-night concert for the unemployed is of the highest order and embraces the best artists from abroad and in the city. Plan at Nordheimers'.

Combined Recital Pavilion Good Friday. Mr. Charles Roberts and Miss Jessie Alexander.

The New Fish Market.

Much needed in the city, is now established at 77 and 81 Queen-street West. We find prices marked: White fish and salmon 7c, cod and haddock 5c, smoked haddie 7c, oysters 30c per quart. Tel. 2894. 246

Why suffer from toothache when Gibbons' Toothache Gum will give instant relief? 246

"We make over eighty per cent. of the high-class Smoking Tobaccos packed in fancy tins. Have you tried the Athlete, St. Leger, or our Perique Smoking Mixture? If, Ritchie & Co., Montreal, Canada, and London, Eng." 246

I. O. F.

You may accomplish practical good by attending the concert for the unemployed to-night at the Pavilion. Every dollar taken goes to this object. The I.O.F. pay the expenses. Plan at Nordheimers'.

When you ask for a high-grade chewing, be sure you get the genuine Beaver Plug.

Try Watson's Cough Drops.

HOPPING 'ROUND THE CIRCLE.

Another sessional Spring is just opening and it finds the Opposition frog croaking and ready for another jump.

GOOD NEWS FOR "THE FINEST"

POLICE COMMISSIONERS WILL NOT REDUCE SALARIES.

The Force Will Cost $223,000 This Year, a Reduction of $4600—Needed Alterations Made in the Cab Bylaw—Inspector Archabold Must Pay His Own Lawyer for His Defence in the Suit Brought by Barrister Murdoch.

Mr. W. G. Murdoch waited on the Police Commissioners yesterday after noon to prefer his charge against Inspector Archabold. As a writ has been served on Mr. Archibald in the suit brought against him by Mr. Murdoch, the commissioners decided that they would take no action in the matter until the suit is decided. The request made to the City Solicitor that he defend Archabold in this suit will be withdrawn, and the Morality Inspector will have to furnish his own lawyer.

A letter was received from the City Clerk asking on behalf of the City Council that no additions be made to the Police force during the ensuing year, and that no vacancies be filled. It also requested that the mounted police be abolished.

The commissioners agreed to the first two requests, but decided not to abolish the mounted squad, as they had received a large petition from the residents of the outskirts of the city pointing out that the mounted police are the only protection the suburbs have.

The estimates for the ensuing year were passed amounting to $223,000, a saving of $4600 over last year. No reduction was made in the salaries.

A. DuVernet, on behalf of the Teamsters Union, asked that some slight change be made in their tariff. The request was acceded to.

The livery law was altered so as to make the keepers of livery stables furnish the police with the names of all their drivers hereafter. This was done instead of licensing them as was formerly done.

The cab bylaw was amended so as to allow any person hiring a cab to stop en route to their destination as long as it does not take the cabman out of his way. Heretofore the cabmen have made extra money by charging extra for a stoppage en route, but hereafter one fare will have to satisfy them.

RICH DEPOSITS OF ASBESTOS.

Interesting Statistics in The Canadian Engineer for March.

The month's number of the journal is one of the best yet issued by the publishers of that progressive engineering paper. The exhaustive article by George C. Drummond on Canadian Iron Industry is continued, and among other articles relating to mining is an account of the remarkable asbestos fields recently discovered in Newfoundland. Several illustrations of machinery and engineering works are given, along with a vast number of items concerning what is going on in the engineering, electrical, mechanical, mining and railway departments. To-day at McKenna's, 80 Yonge-street, Bookseller and Newsdealer.

I. O. F.

Express your desire to help the unemployed of our city by attending the Charity Concert in the Pavilion to-night. Plan at Nordheimers'.

Citizens May Do Good To-night.

An opportunity will be given the citizens to-night to express their practical sympathy with the distressed of our city by attending the charity concert in the Pavilion. Every cent of the proceeds is to be given the Mayor to be distributed among the unemployed. All the expenses of this concert are met by the Independent Order of Foresters, so that no deductions whatever will be made from the receipts, and every citizen should purchase a ticket, whether he goes or not, knowing that the whole amount goes to so praiseworthy an object. The concert is under the patronage of the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Kirkpatrick and the bishops of Toronto. The artists who will take part are: Mrs. M. Custer-Calhoun, elocutionist of New York, sister of late General Custer; Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. J. D'E. Smith, Miss Irene Gurney, Mr. A. M. Gorrie, Mr. D. E. Cameron, Mr. Harry W. Rich, Mr. K. W. Barton and Mr. W. H. Hewlett. Plan is now open at Nordheimers'. The Mayor will preside.

I. O. F.

Mrs. M. Custer-Calhoun, Elocutionist of New York, sister of the late General Custer, will recite at the Concert for the unemployed to-night in the Pavilion. The gross receipts go to relieve the distress of the unemployed of our city. The I.O.F. pay all expenses. Plan at Nordheimers'.

Lightweight Spring Overcoats in Oxford and Cambridge Greys, Fawns and Browns for $2.90 at the Army and Navy stores.

Oak Mantels

In Colonial and other latest designs. Tilings and Brass Goods. W. Millichamp, Son & Co., 234 Yonge-street. e

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts, Bank Commerce Building, Toronto.

IT'S WORTH WHILE

To Buy New Style Furs in the Spring—At Dineens' Present Prices.

For several weeks W. & D. Dineen have been receiving new skins, comprising all the furs which will be in vogue next season. As fast as received these are being made up into garments for next winter's trade. This may seem an unprofitable proceeding, but the firm has found by long experience that it is the best plan to buy skins when they are to be purchased to the best advantage and to manufacture them during the dull season. As they are completed these handsome garments are placed in stock, and anyone who is foresighted enough to see the advantage of buying their furs in the spring can save from 20 to 50 per cent. on the price of any garment in Dineens' new stock at the prices now asked. There are seal and Persian lamb jackets, all fashionable sizes, seal, Persian lamb, gray lamb, Greenland seal, beaver and otter capes, in long and short designs and at uniformly low prices. The only way to judge is to see the goods and prices. They make it worth while to buy now.

At Dineens' there is the only really complete stock of furs in the city. Every new English and American shape.

SYMPATHY.

Reverend Sympathizer: "Never mind, Mr. Tait, if we did not deprive the young men of their votes we have prevented them from using them till 1896."

Mr. Tait: "I ha' a premonition they'll be used on myse' before that, Preeacipal."

Fine black Venetian coat and vest, with black or fancy colored pants, for $12, equal to ordered work, at the Army and Navy stores.

Academy of Music.

"My Colleen," Herne's great Irish success, every evening, with matinee to-day and Saturday, at the Academy. Tony Farrell, Erin's sweetest singer, at each performance. All Irishmen that love the land that bore them should go this week, as the prices are only 15, 25, 35 and 50 cents.

To strengthen the throat and lungs use Adams' Tutti Frutti, sold by druggists and confectioners, 5c.

Arlington Hotel.

For comfortable bright rooms and combined with reasonable rates and excellent cuisine the Arlington Hotel has not its equal in Toronto and those who desire permanent winter quarters should hasten to make their arrangements before the best rooms are taken. ed

1000 pairs men's extra heavy Twilled Serge working pants at 99c. Army and Navy stores.

Monumental.

D. McIntosh & Sons, the leading sculptors, have best designs and most complete facilities for turning out best work in monuments, etc., in the Dominion. Showroom, 254 Yonge-street; works, Yonge-street, Deer Park. 146

PROGRAM FOR THE SESSION.

FORECAST OF THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE TO-DAY.

Among the Measures Promised Are Tariff Reform, an Insolvency Law, Amendments to the Lands and Fisheries Acts—The Speech Will Not Be Long, But Meaty.

OTTAWA, March 14.—For the first time since April 1 last, when Parliament was prorogued, the front of the Commons and Senate Chambers was a blaze of light this evening, and for a short time the lobbies and corridors were fairly well filled, but the members did not remain about the House long and by 9.30 the building was deserted. Scarcely as many members have as yet arrived as had on the night before the opening last year, but a good many are expected by the morning trains, and the attendance to-morrow is expected to be somewhat larger than usual, although quite a number of members, it is said, especially from Quebec, will not come to Ottawa at all until after the Easter holidays.

Naturally some curiosity is felt as to what sort of program will be foreshadowed in the Speech from the Throne, which will be delivered by His Excellency to-morrow afternoon, and The World will venture to offer the following as a fairly accurate forecast of what will be announced:

In the first place there is no reason to suppose that the rule which has obtained for some years past of referring in the speech to only the principal measures which it is proposed to introduce and leaving minor matters to develop as the session progresses will be departed from. It is not likely, therefore, that the speech will be long. His Excellency will no doubt devote a paragraph to an expression of his pleasure at meeting Parliament for the first time and refer to the visits he has made to some of the chief cities in the Dominion and to the kindly welcomes which he has met, about which His Excellency will probably have a few gracious and graceful words to say. In the Speech from the Throne last year on Jan 26 Lord Derby expressed his pleasure at the growth of the trade of the Dominion, and the indications that the then current fiscal year would show the largest trade ever known in the history of the Dominion. As this anticipation has been fully realized, as shown by the recently published trade and navigation returns, it may be expected that His Excellency will refer to the matter in his speech to-morrow and congratulate the country on the realization of his predecessor's forecast, and at the same time to express pleasure that a large proportion of this increased trade is due to an extension of our commerce with Great Britain. The sufferings which have visited the populations of other countries owing to the general commercial depression will doubtless be noticed, and thankfulness expressed that, while the activity of business has been slightly checked by this depression, the Dominion has been free from any extensive financial disaster or widespread distress. So important an event as the peaceful conclusion of the controversy with respect to the seal fishery in the Pacific Ocean, and the rights of British subjects in Behring Sea by the award of the Behring Sea arbitrators at Paris, is certain to occupy a paragraph in the speech, and pleasure will no doubt be expressed at the removal of the only source of contention which existed between Great Britain and the United States with respect to Canada, while it may be stated that there is reason to believe that Her Majesty's Government will obtain redress for those Canadians who were deprived of their liberty or their property while engaged in sealing.

Allusion to the proposed tariff changes will no doubt be the piece de resistance of the speech. After the labors of the subcommittee on the tariff and the recent utterances of Sir John Thompson and other ministers, it may safely be predicted that this allusion will take the form of an announcement that a measure will be laid before Parliament at an early date for the revision of the customs duties with a view to meet the changes which have taken place in business operations since the tariff was framed 16 years ago. These changes, it will be safe to say, will not be in the direction of altering the principles on which the present tariff is based, but will rather be on the line of simplification of the tariff and a reduction of duties so far as the exigencies of the public service will permit. There need be no fear that the speech will indicate any changes in the direction of free trade. The principle of protection will be adhered to, and while some alterations in duties will no doubt be indicated those alterations will not be of a nature to lessen the measure of protection now accorded to Canadian industries and Canadian labor.

As the question of an insolvency law has been very freely discussed and the boards of trade consulted in the matter it may be fairly ass