T. S. L. TORONTO STEAM LAUNDRY
SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS A SPECIALTY
100 YORK-ST., NEAR KING
GEO. P. SHARPE.

The Toronto World.

C. S. GZOWSKI, JR.
Late Gzowski & Buchan, Stock and Exchange Broker and General Agent, changes all kinds of money, buys and sells drafts on New York and London; also agent Dominion Royal Mail Line of Steamships for Europe

TENTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1889. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ANSWER.

THE WORLD, THE LICENSE COMMISSIONERS AND THE CHARGES.

Adam Armstrong Takes Out a Criminal Information Against W. F. Maclean—But the Proceedings Will Not Seal the Lips of This Paper—More Press Comments.

It looks as if the license ring had resolved to make pretence of taking a stand and with this end in view a summons for criminal libel was yesterday sworn out by Adam Armstrong chairman of the license board, against W. F. Maclean of The World. This action, it is understood, was taken after due consultation. Under its wing the commissioners can say: See, we are vindicating our character; the Government gets an excuse to reappoint them to office; and the Reformers throughout the country will be expected to believe that there is nothing in the charges made by The World because the chairman of the board has sworn out an information on one point against Mr. Maclean. It's a small hole to try and crawl out by, but any port in a storm.

The friends of the license commissioners evidently think by hustling the proprietor of The World into court on a criminal charge they will seal the lips of this paper. They can disabuse their minds of any such notion. We are loaded with facts, and will print them. The Globe won't defend the actions of the commissioners and they go to court.

How it Was Worked in Belleville.

From The Daily Intelligencer.

Last year the commissioners granted one license more than the law allowed, and it was done in this wise: There was an election at hand, and the French vote must be corralled, so although the number allowed by law were granted, there was a Frenchman living near the wharf who wanted a license, so he was granted a "watering place license" for six months. His proximity to the wharf, we suppose, suggested a watering place license. At the end of the six months he was allowed three months to sell out, and then of course ran business, as was expected by the commissioners, until the end of the year—or at least he was not reported as violating the law by the Inspector, who is supposed to look after the interests of licensees who vote right.

The ladies have made up their minds that this state of affairs must be remedied, but it does seem that they are not striking at the root of the evil. Why not petition the Government, who have power to make saloons and hotels close at a certain hour? Then why not hold the Government to strict account for the number of licenses granted?

An Investigation is Badly Needed.

From The Wiarton Echo.

For some little time past The Toronto World has been making serious charges against the License Commissioners of the Queen City. That journal asserts that the commissioners, or some one or two of them, have joined a ring, the object of which is to terrorize the hotelkeepers, order them how to vote, and compel them to buy their beer from certain brewers, their whisky from certain distillers, and their cigars from certain manufacturers. These are but a few of the charges, and it is said othe s are to follow, and it is no wonder they have created a live excitement in Toronto.

It is added that in many counties the ring has managed to get control of the boards and through them compelled the licensed hotelkeepers to buy their beer, cigars and liquors from these put Toronto houses, and it is said if a dealer in any one of these articles only wants the trade for one year to make a fortune. Now, of course we cannot say whether these charges are true or not, but if they are the individuals guilty of such acts should be punished to the utmost limit of the law, and if not The World should be severely censured for publishing them.

We think, however, that there may be some ground for them, as The Hamilton Spectator has several times made almost similar charges against the commissioners of that place. Whether true or not, one thing is certain, that Mr. Mowat in his own interest, and in that of his party, will now be compelled to order a searching investigation into the matter. Public opinion, and the views of the most respectable Reformers in Toronto who are ashamed of the doings of the ring, will no doubt induce him to act and possibly to make some changes in more than one board. The only objection that we have ever heard against the North Bruce Board is that it is composed altogether of men of one political party, to the total exclusion of a Conservative. This is decidedly unjust, and it was not so intended when the Crooks Act was passed, as Mr. Mowat stated in the House that the Government intended to place one Conservative on every Board of Commissioners. This policy was carried out in this riding, as the late Mr. Bull was appointed a member of the first board on the recommendation of Mr. Sinclair, who then represented North Bruce. Mr. Bull only served a year and then dropped out to make room for a third Liberal, and the board has been composed of three Reformers from that day to this. It is evident, however, that, excellent as act as the Crooks law undoubtedly is, it is not worked out in the manner intended, and that in certain localities, notably the large cities, it is being manipulated by the officials in their own interests, and in those of certain business firms. This should be put an end to at once, and Mr. Mowat should see that the boards for 1889 are composed of honorable men, and that one Conservative be appointed a commissioner.

Everything is Fair in—Politics.

From The St. Thomas Times.

The Liberal party, or the party that assumes the title of liberal, has for a long time been in power. They must imagine they have a perpetual lease of office, and that any means which they or their superiors use to retain power, are right and proper. But they never made a greater mistake in these days of progressive intelligence. The understrappers whom they engage for their ability to do dirty work are too fresh and unscrupulous to conceal their record. Their sins are too glaring to remain concealed. They rise up to confound the very men who are bold enough to commit them with impunity. A great Frenchman has truly observed that the product of continued injustice is independence and freedom. The people of the Province naturally look to Toronto as the centre of political intelligence and freedom, and it is difficult to imagine that a state of things exists there such as The World makes manifest without the Government whose headquarters are in Toronto being aware of the facts. The country cannot impute ignorance to the Government at the point where sources of information converge. The servants of the Government in Toronto have been extreme in their operations, not so much from love for the Government as from love for themselves. They have exceeded the bounds of modesty and their satisfied ambition has overleaped itself and brought them flat amidst a storm of public indignation.

Their Trust Not for Any Such Purpose.

From The Chatham Planet.

The Toronto World has been exposing one of the methods used by the "party of purity" to wring monetary support from licensed liquor vendors in Toronto. The evidence given appears on the face of it, to be irrefutable, and it is to be feared there is more truth than poetry in The World's allegations. If, as The World alleges, as the price of their privileges Toronto hotelkeepers are enforced contributors to the Grit election fund, and also made to understand that it is to their interest as license holders to patronize Robert Jaffray, one of the elect, when they purchase their liquors, it is about time a stop was put to it. But there is very little reason to believe that Toronto is alone in this experience, although the personal influence of Mr. W. T. R. Preston, the Reform organizer, is more directly felt there. Because any party is in power that does not justify them in limiting freedom of action. The Government of Ontario should be taught that they were not trusted with power for any such purpose. The allegations made, supported by seemingly positive proofs, demand that a thorough investigation be at once made. If such a state of rottenness exists in Toronto and elsewhere the sooner it is uprooted the better.

THE HARDWARE CROOKEDNESS.

The Charges Against a Toronto Wholesale Firm—A Montreal Opinion.

That there is serious trouble between the wholesale hardware trade of Toronto and the Customs Department there does not seem to be longer any doubt, but the special officers of the department who are conducting the present proceedings act with so much secrecy that the reporters have been unable to get at the true inwardness of the trouble. The Montreal papers, however, are devoting a great deal of space to the Toronto troubles, and they claim that a city firm, by a series of manipulations of their American invoices, have succeeded in defrauding the customs out of thousands of dollars of revenue and are thus enabled to undersell the honest importer who pays the legitimate duty on everything he imports. Mr. J. F. Wolfe of Montreal is the special officer or "detective" of the department who is overhauling the Toronto house in question. The Montreal Herald of yesterday says:

It was briefly noted in the newspapers some time ago that a prominent hardware firm in Toronto had been interviewed by customs detectives from Montreal and a seizure made Beyond this very little has been heard of the case. The Herald has, however, been recently put in possession of some facts in connection therewith, publication of which will doubtless interest the public and particularly hardware importers.

How the attention of the customs department was drawn to the alleged operations of the firm in question is not definitely known, but probably the fact that they were in some lines of hardware able to undersell Montreal importers, and that yearly were said to have offered to sell goods in Montreal ten per cent. below the prices of Montreal firms, had something to do with prompting the official interview referred to.

The customs detectives sent from Montreal, it appears, were in Toronto some time investigating. It is understood that they examined all the invoices of the firm in the Customs Department for the year 1888 only. Among the revelations made as to the methods of operation, it was stated that the firm had in their possession blank invoice forms of a number of American firms, which it was possible to fill up as required for presentation at the Custom House. And it is further stated that in cases where American houses declined to be parties to such transactions and refused to furnish them with blank invoices, there would be no difficulty in making up the invoice for the occasion on another firm's heading. When confronted with these and other facts that had been elicited by investigation, the Toronto firm settled with the Customs detectives by paying over some $3000 and the matter is apparently hushed up so far as the Customs Department is concerned.

In connection with this case there are several points which naturally possess some interest for the public and especially for hardware importers who have suffered from the unfair competition of the Toronto firm in question. It is supposed that these transactions have been going on for some years, to the detriment of the customs revenue, and to the injury of houses in the trade doing business legitimately. Why is it that the customs detectives did not carry their investigations into the years immediately preceding 1888? Were they limited in the scope of their enquiry by superior authority? Or did somebody intervene and secure a compromise the why and wherefore of which may not be known for some time to come? This is a point on which the hardware importers of Montreal, Toronto and elsewhere, who conducted their business legitimately, should insist on more light being thrown.

The Herald is in error in stating that only the year 1888 is to be investigated. The World understands that the invoices of the firm for a number of years have been carefully gone over and sent to Ottawa. The whole matter is now before the Minister of Customs.

DEATH OF A. P. MACDONALD.

The Well-Known Contractor Passes Away in His 76th Year.

Mr. Angus Peter Macdonald, who has been before the people of Canada and a portion of the United States for a long series of years as a contractor on an extensive scale, died at 7 o'clock last evening at his home, No. 1 Rusholme-road, in his 76th year. The immediate cause of death was paralysis of the brain, and the deceased gentleman had only been confined to his house for about a week. Before his last illness the deceased gentleman was almost a daily visitor down-town, and although his friends noticed that he was failing fast yet they thought he, coming of hardy stock, was good for a few years more.

For 40 years Mr. Macdonald had been connected with public works and was widely known and respected not only throughout the Dominion but in the United States. His contracts were on a large scale. He built part of the Intercolonial Railway and the Lachine Canal. His last works were the construction of the Trent Valley Canal and Perth. During the progress of the latter work, about three years ago, Mr. Macdonald was thrown from a buggy, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. Since that time he has not undertaken any other work.

For a number of years, away back in the sixties, Mr. Macdonald, who was a staunch Conservative and a supporter of the National Policy, represented West Middlesex in the Dominion Parliament. At that time Mr. Macdonald's homestead was in Glencoe, in which district he has many friends.

The deceased leaves a wife, two sons and a married daughter. Mr. Randolph Macdonald, one of his sons, is the contractor for the Don improvement works.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2.30 p.m. from his late residence to St. James' Cemetery.

The Hudson Bay Railway.

Mr. Hugh Sutherland, President of the Hudson Bay Railway, arrived in town from New York yesterday morning and leaves for Winnipeg to-day. Mr. Sutherland has been spending some time in New York and Washington in connection with the Hudson Bay enterprise. He says the company have all the money they require to construct and maintain the road—$15,000,000—and that it is owing to the opposition of the Manitoba Government that its construction and efficient communication has been impeded. Mr. Sutherland has great confidence that the H. B. R. will yet prove a success.

The Prompt Settlement by the North American Life.

ORILLIA, Jan. 22.—The widow of the late A. D. Kean, barrister, was called upon to-day by Thos. Hunter, Inspector of the North American Life Insurance Co., with a check in full payment of the policy held by her husband. This was one of the last policies taken out by Mr. Kean, and as usual with this reliable company, was the first paid.

Ceylon.

Some people want the earth and about ten feet of the surrounding atmosphere; but a person who cannot be satisfied with a selection from about six thousand yards of Ceylon flannel that Levlan & Co. of 92 Yonge-street are showing at fifty cents per yard is indeed hard to please.

An Ex-Warden Before the Squire.

Mr. James Robinson, one of York County's ex-wardens, was before Squire Wingfield yesterday charged with having threatened P. P. Crosby, a tax collector, who had called upon him to collect taxes. The case was adjourned for a week.

A Cold Wave Coming.

Prepare for it. Great clearing for 30 days. Overcoats and suits to order and ready-made at ruinous prices. $5-pants for $3.50. Heavy underwear equally low. The British Arms Clothing Store, 221 Yonge-street, corner Shuter-street. R. Baker & Company.

Piccadilly Turkish Cross Cut Cigarettes.

THE TEMPERANCE HOSTS.

OPENING OF THE CONVENTION OF THE ONTARIO BRANCH, D. A.

President W. H. Howland Welcomes the Delegates—How the Work is Progressing in Ontario and Quebec—In and Out of the Scott Act Counties.

The annual meeting of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance opened yesterday at Temperance Hall with Mr. W. H. Howland in the chair. At the morning session the hall was only about half filled. The principal business done was the reading of the report of the Executive Committee by Mr. John McMillan. President Howland appointed this business committee: Rev. W. Frizzell, James Hughes, Rev. C. R. Morrow, C. W. Chadwick, Mrs. McDonnell, F. S. Spence. There was a much larger attendance of delegates at the afternoon and evening sessions.

The Executive Committee's Report.

Reference was made to the repeal of the Scott Act in seven counties. This result was attributed to laxity of enforcement, indifference of friends, the more thorough organization and energetic work of the liquor party and partly to disappointment in some localities at the results of the act. In places where repeal came into operation there had been a great increase in drunkenness.

There were still sixteen cities and counties in the Province where the act was in force.

Reference was made to the victory won on Nov. 29 last, in the county of Richmond, Que., in which the Dunkin Act, which is much on the same lines as the Canada Temperance Act, after many years' trial, was sustained by a large majority of the electors.

There were entirely under the Scott Act for the year ending Sept. 30, 1887, eighteen counties which had been entirely under license in 1884. The years named are selected because the latter was the last license year for the said counties and the former the last Scott Act year. These are the only counties which were changed all through from license to prohibition. Then the commitments to jail for drunkenness were:

In 1884, under license	692
In 1887, under Scott Act	186

Regarding the enforcement record in the sixteen counties and cities of this Province, in which the Scott Act is still in operation, there were, during the quarter ending Oct. 31 last, 568 informations laid and 350 convictions secured, as against 451 informations and 293 convictions for the preceding quarter of the same year, in the same counties and cities.

The resolutions of the National Prohibition Convention at Montreal were submitted to the conference.

It was regretted that the Crooks Act was not up to the standard of the prohibitive character of similar laws in other provinces of the Dominion. It was suggested that the Legislature be asked to amend a certain clause, so as to require that the number of licenses issued in any municipality shall not be in excess of two for the first one thousand of the population and one for each full one thousand over one thousand of the population.

One of the most serious difficulties in the way of law enforcement was the fact that there were in our province, in both town and out of Scott Act counties, many so-called public houses, where persons congregate for different purposes, where meals and lodgings are furnished to transient guests, and yet these places are, as far as the law is concerned, private houses, and subject to no supervision. It was urged that legislation be asked for, providing for the licensing and inspection of all hotels whether they are licensed to sell or not.

The fact was deplored that there had been, during the sessions of our Local Legislature, in the Legislative Assembly building, an unlicensed liquor traffic carried on by an officer of the Government and patronized daily by members of the Legislature.

The Work in Quebec.

Mr. James Baylis, Montreal, in the interval elapsing between the executive and business reports told the members something about the progress made by the Quebec branch. In the city and throughout the Province there had been active work; such importance indeed had the movement gained that the Government were beginning to feel that it was a power, and that the temperance sentiment was one they would have to respect.

The Anglo-Saxon element was but a small minority in Quebec Province, but though the French-Canadian element was not yet thoroughly imbued with temperance principles, they were being educated up to them. The great drawback was that they had not the independent action possessed by the English speaking population.

The report of the Executive Committee was referred to three committees on law enforcement, legislation and political action.

Naming the Committees.

Mr. F. S. Spence's report from the business committee named these committees:

Legislation—W. H. Orr, H. O'Hara, James McMillan, Rev. B. B. Keefer, Rev. C. D. McDonald, Johnston Harrison, Thomas Caswell, J. Baylis, Mrs. Archabold.

Law Enforcement—W. H. Young, J. Berry, Rev. T. McKee, Rev. Dr. Aylesworth, A. C. Steele, Jas. Hughes, H. Bronson.

Political Action—J. J. Maclaren, G. W. Smith, M. W. Buchanan, Jas. Dobson, Mrs. Macdonald, Robt. McLean, D. V. Lucas, J. S. Robertson, J. N. McCormick.

Resolutions—Rev. W. Frizzell, Rev. J. Raley, J. Foster.

Finance—Rev. W. S. Scott, W. H. Orr, Jas. Dobson, C. E. Smith.

Scott Act Work—Rev. Thomas Cosford, Rev. W. M. Phillips, Thomas Webster, Rev. C. R. Morrow, D. M. Lee, Rev. D. C. Sanderson, Rev. Henry Graney.

Law Enforcement Committee.

The committee on law enforcement reported as follows: One difficulty is that too often the officials whose duty it is to enforce the law are not in sympathy with its provisions. The criminal and wilful neglect of duty on the part of too many officials and of ordinary citizens was another impediment; the want of strict enforcement of provisions of the law as in the case of the Scott Act, the persistent refusal in many cases to prosecute for third offences.

It was recommended that the appointment of constables be simplified so that police magistrates and J. P.'s should be empowered to appoint the necessary officials to enforce the law, also that magistrates be empowered to punish by reasonable fines or dismissal, constables refusing, neglecting or failing without sufficient reason to do their duty.

It was further recommended that the Government be requested to exercise a more rigid supervision over their appointees, and that the Dominion Alliance urge on the Dominion Government the amendment of the Scott Act, to protect individuals bringing prosecutions against offenders by giving them some portion of the fine, and in cases where there was reason for the private individuals undertaking the enforcement of the Act, provision be made to meet necessary expenses when they fail to secure convictions.

That all legitimate influence be exerted to place temperance men in Municipal, Provincial and Dominion offices.

That police magistrates be urged to enforce the letter of the law in cases of third offences.

The Legislation Committee.

Mr. W. H. Orr presented this report: That while we are a unit in condemning the licensing evil, and would be glad to see the licensing portion of the Crooks Act immediately abolished, yet it must be conceded that there are a good many prohibition features in it and that there should be no difficulty in obtaining many more from so intelligent a body of men as will shortly assemble in this city to legislate for the well-being of our people.

That while every effort should be made to resist all attempts to repeal the Scott Act—the best prohibition enactment we have ever had—yet we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that it has been repealed in seven counties and that the Crooks Act is the only measure in force in more than ⅞ of our Province, and that our Ontario Legislature can therefore, if so disposed, enact nearly complete prohibition in most of our cities, towns and other municipalities.

That if there were as nearly complete prohibition on our statute books as the Legislature has the constitutional power to put there, the liquor sellers would not have so strong an inducement to attempt the repeal of the Scott Act in the counties where it is now in force. For instance, prohibit all but one person in 1000 from selling and compel him to annually procure the assent of 16 out of the nearest 20 ratepayers, and give the ratepayers of each municipality a vote on the liquor question at each election of municipal councillors, and the interests of the liquor sellers in the overthrow of the Scott Act will be nearly destroyed. That therefore we hail with pleasure the recommendations made in the report of our Executive Committee under the heading of Provincial Prohibition, and advise their adoption by this convention, and that a strong deputation be sent to the Ontario Government at the earliest moment for the purpose of urging their crystallization into law during the coming session.

That we recommend that our newly elected Executive be requested to have the proposed amendments printed and copies mailed to the members of the Legislature respectfully asking a reply from each as to his willingness to support a measure embodying those features should it be introduced during the present session.

Only the first clause in the report was considered in the afternoon, but it raised a long and animated discussion.

In answer to Mr. Rose, who advocated straight prohibition in preference to the license system, Mr. Wm. Munns of Parkdale considered that such advocacy on the part of Mr. Rose was inconsistent. He (Mr. Rose) had been one of a deputation who waited on the Ontario Government to ask that the same commissioners be re-appointed to grant licenses in Toronto, yet he professed not to believe in the license system.

The President's Address.

In the afternoon the delegates listened to the President's address. Speaking of the repeal of the Scott Act in certain counties and the impression it might have made on temperance workers he said:

"I have never looked at these movements in the light of successes. Ours is a backward and forward movement but all the time gaining strength towards the final success which I believe must meet our efforts in the end. With regard to these defeats I think we should have a little more energy and a little more fight. My own judgment is that there is in the swim of this movement a sufficient body of men who will carry us through to the complete victory we have been looking for." [Applause.]

Mr. Howland then gave some reasons why temperance men should feel sanguine as to the result. In the first place a good license law had been secured. After that came the Dunkin Act.

Concerning the apparent change that had taken place regarding prohibition in the Territories it was to be ascribed to the manner in which it had been carried out by the Government. He believed the law should be made to work up as well as down to catch people at the top who were breaking the law. "I hope," he said, "some of the rulers who break the laws will be strung up—that there will be a time when it won't be the privilege of rulers to break the laws the people demand." [Applause.]

An evidence of the success of the Scott Act was seen in the results following its repeal. There were also the returns from Ottawa showing that there had been a decrease in the consumption of spirits and an increase in the consumption of beer while the act was in force, which was directly opposed to the statement of its opponents. The next point was the universal testimony of the immediate increase of drunkenness in every place where the Act had been repealed. Reference was made in this connection to a Church of England minister at Oakville, who admitted the above statement.

"There is a great necessity," the President continued, "for immediate action. The real danger we have to fear is the increase in the power and wealth of the men engaged in the traffic. Unless we cripple and destroy the manufacture and break up the liquor traffic now it is going to increase and we are going to have a worse battle than that of 1884. Nine-tenths of the people of this country believe in prohibition to-day."

Mr. Howland then gave some figures showing that drinking in the various Canadian provinces was much less than in the United States.

Goldwin Smith's Prophecy.

The President gave the conference something he had kept back as a bon vouche. It was what he termed Goldwin Smith's prophecy and was to the effect that the ultimate success of the struggle was certain.

The chairman then spoke of the necessity of separating the time for voting on this question, and voting in ordinary elections. "We have," he said, "got to dissever the voting time on this question from the time of the ordinary elections. There are men who, when it comes to voting against their party they can't do it, and when we can dissever the politician from the other man, we have got a tremendous influence for good in the voting power of this country. I believe in the principle that we should keep our edge on in every election. But we have got to give ourselves a more direct object. We have got to get the politicians to fall in with the pressure and help us and send down to Ottawa a demand that they shall carry a prohibition act in Parliament at once, and that it shall go into operation at a special election of the vote of the people of Canada. Seventy men in the House of Commons to-day are pledged to vote for a prohibitory act." [Applause.]

The next item on the program of business was receiving a report from the Scott Act Committee. It recommended that statements be received from delegates from the various districts where the Scott Act has been repealed and also where it is being contended.

Mr. Johnston Harrison, Rev. C. R. Morrow and Mr. Young of Halton proved to the satisfaction of the conference that since the repeal of the Act in their county drunkenness had increased. Rev. Thos. Cosford replied concerning Middlesex. Several other delegates were also heard.

During the afternoon a deputation from the W. C. T. U. waited on the conference to ask their consideration of the woman suffrage question. Mrs. Jacob Spence and Mrs. Dr. Stowe addressed the delegates.

The Evening Banquet.

In the evening the delegates and friends partook of a choice cold collation given by the ladies of the Y. W. C. T. U., and served in the parlor of Shaftesbury Hall. After the banquet Mr. J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., took the chair.

The report of the Legislation Committee was considered clause by clause and finally passed in toto.

Adams' Tutti Frutti—Pleasant and healthful.

THE SCHOOL BOARD WINS.

Little Miss Coghill's Broken Leg—The Suit of Rev. C. O. Johnston.

Much of the time of Mr. Justice Rose in the Civil Assizes yesterday was occupied with the hearing of the case of Coghill vs. the Public School Board. The action was brought by Alexander Coghill and his wife to recover $2000 damages for injuries received by their daughter Margaret, who on Feb. 6, 1888, fell in the yard of the St. David's-street school and broke her leg. They claimed that the walk along which she was going was covered with snow and ice and that the school corporation was responsible. The jury found that the corporation had not been negligent and that the accident would not have occurred had the child taken proper care.

Chief Justice Sir Thomas Galt postponed until next court the case of Armstrong v. Toronto, the sum of $13 to be paid into court within two weeks, otherwise the action to be dismissed.

The novel case of Rev. C. O. Johnston, the colored minister of Hamilton, against McGaw & Winnett of the Queen's Hotel to recover damages for having been refused accommodation at that hostlery was also postponed till next court; if all costs are not paid into court within one month the action will be dismissed.

The case of Toronto v. Trebilcock, an action on a covenant in a lease, was dismissed with costs so far as the defendants Beatty & Robson are concerned, but judgment was given against Trebilcock for $1000 with costs.

The list for to-day is: Paisley v. Lemon, Central Bank v. Phillips, Kanady v. Niagara, Ammonia Co. v. Inglis, Melbourne v. Toronto, Aikens v. Kennedy and Montgomery.

"The Elite" scroll Cut Cigarettes.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTIONS.

Will President W. D. Matthews Run or Not?—Councillors' Records.

Considerable speculation is being indulged in just now among those concerned as to who will be the candidates for honors in the Board of Trade contest. President Matthews, as stated in The World of yesterday, really doesn't know whether he will run or not. He will probably make up his mind about this about noon to-day. Even at the dinner which Mr. Matthews gave to the council at his Elm-street residence last evening all efforts to "draw" him out were of no avail.

If Mr. Matthews does not stand, then Mr. D. R. Wilkie, the popular vice-president, will doubtless step up unopposed, and in regular succession the second vice-president, Mr. John I. Davidson, will step up one too. For Mr. Davidson's place, Mr. Hugh N. Baird may consent to stand, and his friends are urging him strongly to do so. Mr. Baird could fill the position with honor to the board and credit to himself.

All the old councillors are eligible for re-election, but there are one or two who have expressed their determination of withdrawing, and then there are one or two more who will have to fight to hold their positions. And fight hard too, for the new blood which rumor saith will be introduced is of good stock and popular. Secretary Wills bulletined yesterday the names of the way members turned out to attend the board meetings. Out of 21 meetings, Mr. Hugh Blain attended 20, and is credited with being a most careful and painstaking councillor, more especially as the nature of his business is such as must necessarily demand a great deal of time. Next to Mr. Blain stands Mr. W. B. Hamilton, who attended 18 meetings. The following is then the order: W. Ince 17, H. N. Baird 14, S. F. McKinnon 14, A. M. Smith 14, R. W. Elliot 13, Elias Rogers 13, W. R. Brock 12, Wm. Christie 8, Robt. Jaffray 8, Hon. John Macdonald 7, Edward Gurney 6.

The Arbitrators Meet.

The arbitrators of the Board of Trade met yesterday afternoon to consider the matter of Chapman v. Citizens Milling Company. A verdict was arrived at but not announced.

Judge Seukler of St. Catharines, H. W. Darling and Robert Jaffray, the arbitrators in the case of the C. P. R. v. Gooderham & Worts, met yesterday morning and after hearing some evidence adjourned till next Monday.

The woman's friend. Petroleum Soap.

THE NIAGARA ASSEMBLY.

What Was Done at the Adjourned Annual Meeting—A Encouraging Statement.

The adjourned annual general meeting was held in Richmond Hall on Monday afternoon. The managing director reported that the shareholders had readily agreed to make such advances upon their uncalled stock as will enable the company to extinguish the heavy floating liabilities incurred in the equipment of the Assembly, instead of consolidating them into a permanent debt. Nearly $5000 has been paid off since the new year commenced. The developments of the Assembly has been unprecedentedly rapid, more than $70,000 having been already invested in the property, and the prospects are bright. Extensive arrangements were reported for the program of the ensuing season, which will be much longer than heretofore. Business returns continue to be the framework of this daughter of Chautauqua and some important announcements are promised at an early date. The Provincial Teachers' Association will hold its annual convention upon the grounds in August. Visitors to the Assembly next season will see a goodly number of handsome new cottages, in addition to those erected last year. The completion of the railway spur to the grounds will furnish prompt and easy communication with Buffalo and points west and south, while special attention is to be given to perfecting the communication with Toronto and the towns of Niagara. The report of last year's operations shows a substantial surplus of income over expenditure.

The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: Rev. Dr. Withrow, J. N. Lake, Robt. Warren, L. C. Peake, E. Gurney, W. H. Howland, Rev. Dr. Potts, C. D. Warren, Wm. Houston, Jas. L. Hughes, Richard Brown, John Dough, A. R. Williams, Rev. H. Johnston and Hon. N. D. Haskell, Youngstown, N. Y.

You can now see the "Battle of Sedan" for 25 cents. Don't miss this wonderful sight.

GENTLEMEN'S

Fur Gloves.

Drawers full of those useful and comfortable articles for this cold weather are now offered in Dineen's Fur Store at cost price, they are composed of rich sealskin gloves and mits for ladies and gentlemen—Beaver, Otter, Persian and Astrachan and Nutria. Collars and cuffs and caps for gentlemen to match gloves if required. Dineen is just about taking stock and wants to clear out all stock.

"Get Up! How?"

This was the title of Rev. T. W. Jeffery's lecture last night before a large audience in Elm-street Methodist Church. Amidst much that was puerile there were gems of advice. Said the lecturer: "In order to rise find what you are fit for. In every human being there are possibilities greater than an archangel's. Success is due to indomitable energy rather than talent." Many historical examples of this were given, and how advantage had been taken of "the tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." He bid his hearers shun a vacillating spirit, aim high, have worthy motives, be brave, courageous, courteous, prudent, "tell the truth and shame the devil." This sentiment was greatly cheered: "We hear a good deal about aspiration, but if you put a little perspiration into the aspiration it will be all the better." "A man's character," said he, "is of more value than gold, but many a reputation has been taken away by social gossip and slander." [Applause.] Avoid these and be men—real men, real women." Humor and anecdotes caused roars of laughter and the audience were delighted with Mr. Jeffery's medley. Pastor D. G. Sutherland presided. The lecture was in aid of the trust fund.

"The Elite" scroll Cut Cigarettes.

Around Osgoode Hall.

Mr. Justice Ferguson heard an application yesterday on behalf of the Law Society to commit for contempt G. M. Gardner, an assignee of this city, for unlawfully practising law. Mr. Gardner has drawn and filed affidavits for use in the Master's office, but did not seem to have appeared as a solicitor, and the application was made on these grounds. The judge ruled that the Law Society was not infringed on in any way and dismissed their application with costs. Mr. W. Read appeared for the Law Society and Mr. S. H. Blake for Gardner.

The only business in connection with Central Bank matters heard yesterday by Mr. Hodgins was an investigation into the account of the Burland Lithographing Co. of Montreal for $1070 for printing the bank bills. The matter was partly discussed and adjourned until to-day.

Petroleum Soap washes without labor. Everybody uses it.

The Poor of a Great City.

City Relief Officer Taylor has furnished the Mayor with the following report of relief afforded during the year 1888:

Number of applicants for relief	2174
Protestants	1337
Roman Catholics	566
Jews	13
Not known	258
Time in Canada of applicants:	
Under one year	432
Over one and under two	343
Over two and under three	321
Over three years	820
Not known	258

During December, 1886, there were sheltered in the House of Industry 2568 tramps; in December, 1887, 2583; and in December, 1888, after the introduction of the labor test, 982.

To Rent—The warehouse lately occupied by Alexander & Co., 110 Bay-street, immediately in rear of Mail Building; splendid light; good hoist. Rent moderate. Apply 110 Bay-street.

GRINDING VERY SLOWLY.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMISSION AIMED AT PARNELL.

Berlin Students' Annual Anti-Semitic Fete—Eleven Native Policemen Headed by a British Officer Kill 131 of the Enemy in a West African Battle.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—When the Parnell Commission assembled to-day Sir Charles Russell said that owing to the publication of a later paragraph in The Sheffield Telegraph and to save time he would not press his application for a writ against that paper. Justice Hannen expressed gratification at the action of counsel, and hoped no fresh application of a similar nature would be made, as he had thoroughly defined the principles which should govern newspapers in commenting upon the case.

A man named Farragher deposed that Archbishop Walsh, in Mr. Davitt's presence, had advised him not to pay his rent, and that he (Farragher) was evicted. He was afterwards employed in the offices of the Dublin branch of the League. Witness also testified that he had carried letters, some of which contained checks, from Mr. Patrick Egan to Mullet, the Invincible.

Farragher testified that Arthur O'Connor, M P. for East Donegal, held an important post in the League. Messrs. Davitt, Sexton and Harrington were members of the executive. Witness lodged with Weldon, who had been tried for the murder of young Castlereagh. Weldon afterward went to Manchester, having a check for his expenses drawn on the Hibernian Bank. Nally used to visit the League rooms.

Sir Charles Russell protested against this evidence. He stated that Nally was undergoing a sentence, and he objected to any inquiry being made into the circumstances of Nally's crime in order to damage members of Parliament who it was alleged associated with him.

The court decided that the evidence concerning Nally was admissable.

Sir Cha les said that the Nally under discussion was not "Scrab" Nally, but another Nally whom Mr. Parnell had thanked for his services to the League.

Farragher further stated that he had seen Messrs. Parnell and Sexton attend meetings of the League as members of the executive.

Sir Henry James, for contesters of The Times, produced a report of a speech made by Mr. Parnell at the League convention at Castlebar, in which Mr. Parnell strongly commended Nally for rendering important service to the League.

Criticising the Ford Bill.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The proposal on the part of the United States to strengthen their immigration laws by drastic enactments has stirred up a good deal of feeling on the subject here, involving criticism by no means gentle or fair. Not only is the matter watched with keen interest in England, but the question is exciting a similar degree of concern on the Continent. Not, perhaps, as a measure of retaliation, but as a measure of purifying the moral atmosphere, it is suggested that the colonies, Canada in particular, have recourse to similar legislation and thus close the gates against the only classes who are likely to leave the United States and who do leave that country both for the country's good and in order to keep out of jail. The Globe admits that the Ford bill is a natural one and perhaps inevitable, but thinks it will prove to be exceedingly serious business for Europe and will also increase the probability that the Chinese question will be forced into unexpected developments, rendering the greatest of all social problems still more difficult of solution.

Routed With Great Slaughter.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Advices from West Africa say that eleven native policemen headed by a British officer in a conflict with a party of Warboys at Sulymah killed 131 of the enemy with a Maxim gun. The rest of the party fled.

7 Killed by a Fall of Rock.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Seven persons were killed to-day by a fall of rock in a tunnel of the Rhondda Railway at Aberguynfi, Wales.

Threatening News From Samoa.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—It is stated that the British Government has decided to uphold the treaty precluding European powers attempting to obtain dominance in Samoa. The Government shares the United States Government's views on the subject. It is agreed that the action of the German agents in Samoa is opposed to the letter and spirit of the treaty, and dispatches to this effect have been sent to Berlin. Lord Salisbury's latest news from Apia is of a threatening nature. The British fleet in the Pacific will be increased immediately by at least two powerful vessels. Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, had an interview with Lord Salisbury yesterday.

The Trouble is Still On.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—There is no truth in the report that Germany has come to an agreement with the United States regarding the difficulties in Samoa.

Mrs. Phelps Presented with a Bracelet.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Lady Salisbury and Lady Rosebery called at the residence of Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister, this afternoon and presented Mrs. Phelps with a superb bracelet. The bracelet is inscribed, "Presented to Mrs. Phelps on her leaving England, as a token of affectionate regard from some of her English friends, Jan. 22, 1889."

The German Jew-haters.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The annual fete of the students of the anti-Semitic Association was honored with the presence of Count von Moltke, Prof. Bergmann and a number of members of the court circle. Dr. Stocker in a violent discourse declared that the time had come to break the chains of slavery which the Jews imposed upon Christians, and which were sometimes heavier than the chains of slaves in Africa. Count Preactor Rogge delivered a similar address.

The Freisinnige Zeitung laments the presence of aristocrats as a saddening indication of a Jew-hating tendency in the highest quarter.

King John Will Fight, Shea.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—King John of Abyssinia is making preparations for war with the King of Shoa.

The Anarchist is Down.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 22.—An anarchist named Gillet has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 300 francs for crying "Down with the Austrian" when the Queen was passing the palace where a socialist meeting was being held.

The East Africa Bill Approved.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The Bundesrath to-day approved the East Africa bill.

Bursting of a 6-ton Flywheel.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The flywheel, 14 feet in diameter and weighing six tons, in the engine house of the Northwestern Parlor Suite Company in the outskirts of the city, burst with a terrific crash this morning, wrecking the engine house. Some pieces landed six blocks away. Engineer Wm. Kobow was badly hurt. The 150 employes in the building made a wild rush for the street. None were seriously hur