The Toronto World.

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GREAT CLEARING SALE.

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IN THE PRICES OF

Men's Fine Dress Suits,
Men's Fine Worsted Suits,
Men's Fine Tweed Suits,
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A NEW TREATMENT WHEREBY A PERMAnent cure is effected in from one to three treatments. Particulars and treatise free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON, 307 King street west, Toronto. 1y

SEE TO IT.—Chronic headache, sick headache, costiveness, wind on the stomach, pain in the head or back, distress after eating—all forms of indigestion and liver troubles permanently cured with Zopesa from Brazil. Try a sample.

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—Now that winter has well commenced we would advise our readers against using pills containing calomel and other injurious substances, as there is great danger of catching colds after their use. An excellent substitute for pills is a vegeable preparation known as Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters, a family medicine that, from all accounts, will soon take the place of every other purgative and blood

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

NO SETTLEMNET YET OF THE TORONTO TROUBLES.

The Coopers, the Carpenters and the Crispin Meetings Yesterday—News from Other Labor Centres—Information for Workingmen.

No settlement of the labor difficulties in this city has yet been reached. The men are holding their own. Below is a report of the meetings and incidents of yesterday:

THE CRISPINS.

The boot and shoe makers met yesterday afternoon in the hall, corner of Bond and Shuter streets, for the purpose of taking some action with regard to the trouble at present existing between the employers and their female operatives. Mr. M. Derham occupied the chair, and from his precise and business-like manner it was evident he was no stranger to such a position. As there were men present from different shops quite a discussion as to the atate of affairs in the trade generally took place, and the tenor of which was that every effort should be made to ensure success to the efforts of the young women, both with regard to gaining the tariff asked for and perpetuating the women's union. All held that their success or failure would have a bearing more or less on the prospects of the Crispins' association, and it was moved and seconded

"That the men working in the shops remain out until the troubles between the female employes and the employers are adjusted."

Mr. Cooper, of the firm of Cooper & Smith, having arrived, in answer to an invitation to be present, and being acquainted with the action taken by the meeting, adjourned to an adjoining room where he met a large deputation of the young women's association.

Mr. Giblin, who has been indefatigable in the interests of the girls, introduced Mr. Cooper. In doing so he took occasion to make a clear and succinct statement of the girls' demands and the steps taken by them to draw the employers into an acknowledgment of the justice of their demands as well as of their organization.

Mr. Cooper, after stating his entire ignorance of what they had done, deprecated strikes and their haste. He was paying more than the others employers, the number of working hours being taken into consideration. No matter what the other employers may succeed in doing towards a reduction of the tariff asked by the young women, he would still continue his present rates. he thought girls ought to be paid a sufficient wage to enable them to live at least comfortably. He thought something ought to be done towards arbitration so that an end might be put to the present difficulty, after contrasting the effect of the tariff as asked, in his business, with a like result in other houses under their system, he said the effect would be out of all proportion. He concluded by again reiterating that he thought the girls acted rather hastily.

Mr. Giblin responded by saying that they had acted fairly throughout, but what other course was left to but strike when they were not accorded even the courtesy of a reply in any shape. The girls' society had submitted a tariff and if, on arbitration, any item was found too high the matter could be remedied. They (the girls) were ready to hold out the olive branch, not through any feeling of failure of success on their part, but rather to show that their demands could stand an impartial criticism.

After some further statements made by some of the girls themselves as to the wages they were earning, and also a statement that Mr. Hamilton held that $4 or $4 50 was wages good enough for any operator, no matter how hard her work, it was moved and seconded that Mr. Cooper be empowered, without detriment to his position, to interview the other employers with the object of having arbitrators appointed by the contending parties for the settlement of the existing differences. The resolution was carried.

On returning to the Crispin's meeting Mr. Cooper was called upon for a speech, and was received with rounds of applause. He said, "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have just been appointed to perform another duty, and will only say that finding myself among so many fellow-craftsmen brings vividly to my mind reminiscences of some thirty or thirty-five years ago," and then amid renewed applause left the hall in furtherance of his mission.

The chairman then called on Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue to say a few words, and that gentleman on coming forward was warmly received. He said he was glad to find that the boot and shoe makers were taking an active and honorable stand in behalf of the young women's organization. The success of the young women operatives in their demand for justice was sincerely wished for by all trade-unionists, and by none more so than by the members of the typographical union, of which he was proud to be a member. He dilated at length on the advantages of organization for the attainment of justice for the laboring masses, and trusted that the result of the mission of Mr. Cooper—whom he had heard on more than one occasion to be an honest and upright man—would lead to a satisfactory termination. He was glad to see that the "hand-sewed" branch of the trade were equal to the emergency and promptly came to the rescue with financial assistance. He had no doubt the other organized trades would be heard from in a like manner in due season. As sometimes points that trade-unionists were anxious to reach the public did not find their way into the newspapers, he would take this opportunity and every other such offering to bring under their notice the fact that they were patronizing an evening paper called the Telegram, which was litterly hostile to members of the typographical union. He thought the man who spoke of union men as "cattle" could hardly be rated as friendly, and such has been the language of the proprietor of that journal he had reason to believe. If the cents of the laboring masses were expended in purchasing The World or any of the other papers, the dollars of the mercantile community would soon follow, so as to enable the merchants to reach the consumers. The withdrawal of the support of the laboring classes would soon relegate that delectable sheet to well-merited oblivion.

A voice—"Boycott the Telegram."

He (Mr. O'D.) would leave that to be decided by his hearers, and he thought a hint on the subject would be sufficient. He urged the men to stand firmly by the young woman's organization under all circumstances.

On Mr. O'Donoghue resuming his seat it was moved and seconded

That the boot and shoemakers of this city will not buy or read the Telegram or patronize those who advertise in that journal. Carried by a standing vote.

The lady president, secretary, and treasurer were then introduced and took seats on the platform, and immediately after the delegates from the hand-sewing men presented the young women's treasurer with the sum of $50. The lady in acknowledgment said it was to her a pleasant duty to have to return their sincere thanks to the meeting for the kindly feeling and substantial encouragement accorded them in this their struggle for justice, and to the hand-sewing men for the handsome gift of $50. Although only girls they would stand firm until a recognition of their tariff and organization was reached. This resolve was greeted with cheers by the men.

After the transaction of some routine business and a motion passed authorizing the renting of a hall for meeting purposes during the struggle the meeting adjourned.

THE CARPENTERS.

The carpenters met yesterday morning as usual at Temperance hall, a good attendance being present. The officers were present and the secretary said there were some interesting reports to make.

A member in the hall said one of the characteristics of the employers was that they did not tell the truth. He had gone to see about a small job that had been advertised and had been told by the boss that he would pay him $1 50 per day. The member said he wouldn't work for less than 2 50 per day. The boss said he could not afford to pay that rate as he had made the contract in January. The member knew this to be false.

The secretary said a report was going the rounds that a letter had been sent to the workmen at Coleman's, on Hayter street, threatening that if they did not quit work they would get their heads smashed. The chairman said the truth—if any—of this statement could be easily verified by the alleged letter being produced and proving it to be genuine.

It was reported that at one place on Ontario street the employer locked the shop doors when he saw the pickets coming.

The president, Mr. Moore, said that if the men would wait after the formal meeting was over, he thought arrangements could be made for watching every shop and job in the town, and he thought that by this means every man could be got out by Wednesday, and this was all that was wanted to finish the strike. He read a paragraph in the Globe which said that twenty-five carpenters and twenty-five stone masons had arrived yesterday. This was not true for the pickets who knew about the matter could tell them that there were only three of each of these trades. A gentleman had spoken to him and said he was surprised at the orderly conduct of the men. He certainly thought they were deserving of credit. He was of the opinion that Withrow & Hillock's shop would be closed if they succeeded in getting the men out. One of the employers named Honeycomb had been distinguishing himself by using abusive language towards the men. The men should not take up such insults too quickly, as they, the same as other citizens, would have the protection of the law.

A member arose and said that he was the man reported as having said that he could thump any six men. He had said this in the way of a joke, and outside of this he was here this morning at any rate. This was received with cheers.

The chairman, in resuming, said that the men had done well; it required more courage to come out and join the strikers than to thump half a dozen men and smash over so many heads. He believed there had been considerable telephoning yesterday between employers, and he was of the opinion that this was caused by anxiety to bring the strike to an end. He wanted none of the men to take jobs before communicating with the committee on the matter. It was true that the employers had said that it migh be well for a delegation of the men to meet them and talk over the difficulty. He said there was no use in doing this, and besides the time had gone past when the men would wait on the employers; they should send a deputation to wait on the men. The men could not expect the employers to respect them if they did not show that they had respect for themselves.

Mr. Rose read an extract from an address by Prof. Beasley to the workingmen of England, maintaining the rights of labor and advising the men of the necessity of combination and mutual confidence in one another.

The chairman believed some of the bosses were in the hall, if so and they wanted to speak, he would promise them a fair hearing.

Pickets were then appointed and detailed to their separate duties, after which the meeting adjourned till 10 a.m. to-day.

THE COOPERS.

The members of this union, which has recently reorganized, held a mass meeting in their hall, corner of Queen and Parliament streets, last evening. There was a good attendance, and a number who were not members before came to the front and joined the organization. The business of the meeting was opened by the president, Mr. Egan, in a brief but pointed manner. After referring to the advantages of organization generally and in the cooperage trade particularly, he introduced to the meeting Mr. John Armstrong of the typographical union, who in a lengthy and able manner dwelt on the relations of capital and labor to one another, and cited many instances of the unreasoning manner in which capitalists dealt with unorganized labor when endeavoring to enrich themselves at the expense of the latter. The only antidote to this he argued was organization and the inculcation of union principles. He concluded by hoping for the prosperity of the re-organized coopers' union, and drawing the attention of the meeting to the hostility of the proprietor of the Telegram to union men and union principles. On resuming his seat he was warmly applauded.

Mr. Hambly, foreman on the Mail, was next called, and in a pithy manner pointed out the advantages of unionism, and urged upon the members the advisability of using every effort to gather within the folds of the union any who are not at present of the organization. He trusted the Coopers would be successful in their effort to put themselves. (Applause).

Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue responded to a call and said it was hardly necessary for him to say how pleased he was at all times and under any circumstances to lend a hand in any capacity to the furtherance of union principles. He was glad to see among those present to encourage the coopers some who in days gone by did noble work in the cause of organizing labor, and whom he was glad to find had not yet tired in their labor of love. He ventured advice, based on the practical experience, as to the best means of organization, deprecated strikes until all reasonable efforts to obtain justice had been made, but when once determined, to be fought to the end or until the end sought was reached, and concluded by a hope that the reorganization of the cooper's union would lead to the individual as well as collective advantage of its members.

Mr. John Hewitt, a cooper by trade, but for some time retired from the business, was glad to see the cooper awakening from their lethergy and again taking a place among the unions of the city and gave some wholesome advice gleaned from his experience of the past. He pointed out that one of the great troubles in the trade was the working of long hours, and urged the making of ten hours a day's work on the part of those working by the piece. Independent of his really good advice, as an old and honored member of the union Mr. Hewitt was respectfully heard and warmly applauded.

The president of the iron-moulders union, Mr. J. Hunt, was then introduced and said that it was hardly necessary for him to say that he was a strong union man. There were about 250 moulders in the city, and out of these there were some dozen "scabs," all employed by the Massey manufacturing company. He spoke at length of the merits of unionism and its advantages to all labor, whether mechanical or manual. He wished to contradict a statement which appeared in that non-union sheet the Telegram, to the effect that the moulders of London had dipped a "scab" into a barrel of tar in that city. The report was untrue, and was of a piece with others set afloat by enemies of union men. He urged unity among coopers and good results would follow. (Applause.)

The following resolution was then put from the chair and carried by an unanimous vote.

Resolved—That we the coopers of Toronto, in mass meeting assembled, wish to affirm our attachment, to the principles of union and harmony of action among the workmen, and more especially among those of a common craft.

We are persuaded that it is the divine intent that all who labor, should within reasonable hours earn for themselves and those dependent upon them a sufficiency to place them in such a position of independence as to be in keeping with the proper status of a free citizen of a free state.

We wish to record our entire disapproval of the practice so prevalent in our trade of working overtime, which we believe to be the main cause of keeping wages at their present low ebb, as well as being injurious to the moral, intellectual and physical being of all coopers, collectively and individually.

We desire to pledge ourselves that for the future our hours of labor shall not exceed ten hours each day, and that we will use every reasonable and honorable effort to fix the tariff so as to make the average rate of wages for an honest day's work not less than $2 per day of ten hours. We have pleasure in assuring our fellow-workman of other callings of our entire sympathy with them in their struggle for a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and hope that time as it flies by will be fruitful in knitting all who labor to live more closely together in the common cause of brotherhood and humanity.

After a number had enrolled their names and became members of the society, it was moved, seconded and carried unanimously:

That this meeting of coopers record their disapproval of the biased action of the Telegram towards trades-unionists as being unworthy of a public print, and pledge themselves not to take it or patronize any of those who advertise in it.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the gentlemen who addressed the meeting an adjournment took place until next Friday evening at the same place and time.

LOCAL NOTES.

A cooper at the meeting last evening estimated the capital invested in the cooperage business in Toronto at $100,000.

The shoemakers meet at 9 o'clock this morning at the hall at the corner of Shuter and Victoria streets. The girls meet at the same place at 2.30 p.m.

The striking carpenters have been voted £2000 by the Amalgamated carpenters' union of Great Britain. This will keep them from starving for some time.

About 200 union carpenters visited Withrow & Hillock's shop at 6 o'clock, and tried to get the few men working there out. The doors were locked, however, and the men would not come out. A detachment of police was sent around, but, as usual, were not required, the men being quiet and orderly.

A number of carpenters went to Hastings & Peterkin's establishment on Bay street at noon yesterday, to try and communicate with the men working there. A detachment of police was sent there, but no disturbance occurred. The men should be careful and not come into collision with the police, as they are acting under orders from the authorities.

At a meeting of the plasterers' union held on Monday evening, at McMillan's hall, a sum of money was voted to the sustenance of the young women, crispins, and plasterers' laborers on strike, with a promise of more if required. Some complaints having been made by the laborers, it was resolved that for the future no plasterer carry any plastering materials for himself or others, except on very small jobs. A resolution condemnatory of the Telegram was also carried.

STRIKES ELSEWHERE.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 11.—A convention of the Mahoning Valley coal miners yesterday, after a stormy debate, decided to accept the operators' proposition to reduce the price of mining from 75 to 65 cents per ton. Two thousand five hundred miners suffer by the reduction.

TROY, N. Y., April 11.—400 operatives at Harmony Mills, Cohoes, have given notice that they would leave since the reduction in wages. A number have reconsidered. It is reported that others will follow the example and accept the reduction with the understanding that the wages will be raised when the market value of the goods warrants. Some deny that the concession will be made.

CHICAGO, April 11.—A thousand quarrymen at Lamont have struck for a raise of wages.

CAMBRIDGE, Ohio, April 11.—Several hundred miners in the principal mines struck against a reduction to sixty-two and a half cents a ton.

HAMILTON, April 11.—The harness makers held a meeting here this evening and formed a union.

HAMILTON, April 11.—The mayor has intimated that the commissioners will not accede to the request of the policemen for an advance of pay.

A meeting of the lathers' union of this city was held last night. There was a full attendance. The secretary reported that he had sent the following letter to the masters lathers in the city:

The lathers union of Hamilton respectfully submit for your consideration the following extracts from their by-laws: 1. That 2½ cents per yard be the price for lathing for the ensuing year. 2. That a lather be entitled to all openings not exceeding 100 feet. 3. That a lather be entitled to all chimney breasts not exceeding three feet. 4. That 90 per cent be paid on all lathing done not later than the first Saturday after the first coat is on.

It was reported that several of the bosses had objected to some of the clauses, but it was thought that all would come to time

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE

THE BANQUET OF THE CLUB NATIONAL AT MONTREAL.

Sir John Macdonald Answered—Speeches of Mr. Scallon and Hon. Mr. Mercier—An Enthusiastic Gathering.

(Special Despatch to The World.)

MONTREAL, April 12.

The first annual banquet of the Club National at the Windsor to-night was a most enthusiastic and successful affair. About 150 French Canadians citizens were present, including a number of prominent members of the legal profession.

MR. WM. SCALLON,

president of the club, occupied the chair. In his opening speech he said that Hon. Edward Blake, at a banquet given him here sometime ago, opened the question of Canadian independence by showing the present anomalous position of Canadians as subjects of the Queen, subjects that is of the imperial parliament. The Club National had sprung up as the answer of hope and patriotism to the anti-patriotic sentiments expressed by Sir John Macdonald last winter in Toronto favoring annexation rather than independence. He said we want a country free and independent of the United States, and we aspire to higher destinies than forming part of the American republic, desiring to see founded a Canadian republic and Canadian nation. These sentiments were received with very enthusiastic applause by the entire company, and

HON MR. MERCIER

who occupied the seat of honor at table being called upon to respond to the toast "Canada our Country" was treated to an ovation. Mr. Mercier proceeded to deliver a very able and carefully prepared speech enunciating the principles of the new movement. He said the young men of the Club National were but continuing the mission of the Papineaus, Baldwins and Lafontaines. After thoroughly examining the question he was not only prepared to adopt the policy of independence, but he believed it ought to be the object of the Canadian people. He preceeded to discuss the subject from two standpoints, of duty and right, afterwards showing by comparison of Canada's status as regards population, commerce and natural resource with smaller nations in Europe and South America long independent, that this country is already in a position to take a stand for independence. Having that in view as our destiny our duties were, 1st to maintain the English form of responsible constitutional government for he said the French race in Canada owed its existence today to the privilege enjoyed under the English government since the conquest of Canada. 2nd. Expansion of public instruction. 3rd. The development of our vast resources. 4th. The creation of national sentiment broad enough to maintain our rights. Among other speakers was

G. W. STEPHENS, M. P. P.

Montreal Centre who said Canadian independence must come, and he did not see any crime in preparing for it. The great desideratum now was the education of the people up to the required point. Banquet was not over till 2 o'clock.

GUITEAU'S LATEST.

Mrs. Scoville's Motion to be Conservator and Charles Tules Answer Thereto.

CHICAGO, April 11.—It is not known whether, on account of Mrs. Scoville's petition asking to appoint her conservator of Guiteau's estate and person, the assassin will be brought here or not. The case requires a trial by jury, and the question will again come up as to whether Guiteau was insane or not at the time of the shooting of Garfield. It is stated that newly discovered evidence will be introduced at the trial case here. Many witnesses not present at the Washington trial will be in attendance here. The case will come up regularly at the next term of the County court in May.

The petition of Mrs. Scoville was filed this afternoon in the county court. Judge Loomis says he cannot issue an order for any one not a resident of the state, and considers Guiteau not a resident of Illinois, so he will not issue the order or warrant. If they want Guiteau tried for insanity they must bring him here. The case will be further considered on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Guiteau makes the following statement:—Mrs. Frances Scoville, according to newspaper report, has impudently filed a petition in Chicago for conservator of my estate. The only estate I have is the copyright of my books "The Truth" and "The Removal" now in press. The absurdity of her pretension is apparent from the fact that I do not live in Illinois and have not for nearly three years. Besides I am not a lunatic. This was officially decided on at my trial. I have lived in Washington over a year and this is my legal residence. The court had better dismiss the petition premptorily. The Scovilles are a nuisance and I won't have anything to do with them.

The book upon which Guiteau has been for some time engaged has just been printed. It is entitled "The truth and the removal." It contains numerous letters of sympathy which the author says he has received, including more than thirty pages of communications from young women in New York city. In the preface the author says, "If all other remedies fail I shall boldly appeal to the president for relief under my own hand." Further on he says, "I had rather go to glory in June than to Auburn prison for life."

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 11.—Dante Gabriel Rossetti, artist and poet is dead.

John Francis, publisher of the London Athenaeum is dead.

The Electic Light.

LONDON, April 11.—Edisons system of electric lighting with the incandescent lamp was satisfactorily demonstrated on the Holborn viaduct this evening.

The Red River Overflowing.

ST. PAUL, April 11.—The Red river booming pontoon bridge at Grand Forks, has been carried away with a large boom of logs. Two hundred families have been driven off the flats.

The Weather Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, *April 12, 1 a.m.—Lower Lakes: Fair northerly winds; falling, followed by rising barometer; stationary or higher temperature.*

The painters union met last night at Dufferin hall and considered the communication of the bosses, but deferred action till their meeting on Friday night.

PARNELL AND IRELAND.

Parnell has Suggestions to Make—He Refuses to be Interviewed by the Irish World—His Stay in Paris.

LONDON, April 11.—The press association says Parnell took the early train for Dover this afternoon to avoid a demonstration which would have been made had he taken departure on the continental train from Charing Cross in the evening. Conversing with a friend he said he had little to complain of regarding his prison treatment. He hoped the other suspects were as well cared for. He had reason to doubt that they were. His imprisoned followers regarded the recent outrages with the greatest indignation. Parnell expressed the belief that the state of things in Ireland would improve if the government introduced a bill to relieve poor tenants of arrears of rent and arranged the land act regarding purchase so as practically to assist tenants to become owners of their farms, a result which he thought would go a long way to restore peace and order. He said he would remain at Paris quietly until the latest moment consistent with his parole. Parnell refused to see the correspondent of the Irish World.

Parnell on alighting from the train last night looked tired and haggard, and was evidently suffering physically.

Prof. Goldwin Smith writes to the Times that if the British legislature and people would handle the Irish question with vigor their determination would be applauded by nobody more than the great mass of American people as distinguished from the poil ticians. Mr. Smith recommends the abolition of jury trial in agrarian cases, the collection of fair rents by summary process, the suspension of the representation of rebel districts, suppression of the murderous press, and special legislation respect ing foreign emissaries, they and their governments being given to fully understand their position and the liabilities they incur.

DUBLIN, April 11.—Smythe, the Westmeath landlord, whose sister-in-law was recently shot dead, has written to his tenants revoking the intended reduction of rents, as he considers many of them guilty of direct or indirect complicity in the murder.

Baron Carlingford, lord privy seal, was installed as a knight of the order of St. Patrick at the viceregal lodge this evening. At the banquet Earl Cowper, grand master of the order of St. Patrick and lord lieutenant, said the government was bound to perform its duties without being deterred by obliquy or disheartened by occasional failure. Carlingford said there was no reason for despair. The government had resolved to do its best and would not lose heart.

The American suspect White has been unconditionally released from Naas jail.

During the illuminations at Roscommon last night in honor of the release of Parnell the windows of houses not illuminated were smashed. The house of Major Waring was attacked and the windows broken. Serious rioting ensued and the military were called to assist the police. Three rioters were seriously injured.

Parnell's release was not at first understood to be on paole, and telegrams were sent to all parts of Ireland announcing his release as unconditional. Rejoicings were general, and preparations were made for illuminations and torchlight processions. When the true state of affairs became known bitter disappointment prevailed, and strong feeling sprang up in several places giving rise to apprehensions among local authorities. The announcement thet Parnell had left for England without seeing a single friend allayed public feeling. Parnell obliged himself not to take part in any political matter during his absence. He is parolled for a week or for such future time as will enable him to attend the funeral of his sister's child.

CANADIAN DESPATCHES IN BRIEF

Another Manitoba boom is looming up.

Monday evening a fire at Shedden destroyed Mr. Bateman's dwelling house.

To-day several car loads of first-class stock will leave for the Stewart ranche Bow river.

Mr. Hunter got a verdict of $100 damages in a libel suit against the Brantford Telegram.

It seems to be pretty generally understood now that parliament will not be prorogued until May 15.

James O'Leary, a Fredericton shoemaker, died suddenly yesterday from a dose of carbolic acid taken by mistake.

A company is being formed at Port Rowan for raising a number of wrecked vessels in the lower end of Lake Erie.

Vicar-general Heenan, of Hamilton, was last night presented with $1400 by the Roman Catholics of that city. He is leaving on a tour in Europe for his health.

The rumor published to the effect that the young man Foley, son of Mr. Foley of the Journal of Commerce, had been found was incorrect.

Phillip Butler, held at Branford in connection with the Sage murder, has been discharged, as sufficient evidence was not forthcoming.

Joseph Froman, an Indian, was convicted at Brantford yesterday of manslaughter, (he killed his wife) and got ten years in the penetentiary.

Wm. M. Hunt, a well-to-day Indian farmer residing near Amherstburg, went