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NINTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

FRESH CAPITAL MELANGE.

LIVE TOPICS PICKED UP AMONG BUSY PARLIAMENTARIANS.

The Fisheries Treaty Bill Discussed in Committee of the Whole. Referred to the House Without Amendment and Read a Third Time.

OTTAWA, April 17.—The sitting of the House to-day was not a very interesting one. The Treaty Bill was disposed of as far as the House of Commons is concerned. The bill was somewhat warmly discussed for about five hours in committee of the whole with Mr. Royal in the chair. The bill was then referred back to the House without amendment and read a third time.

Sir Charles Tupper laid on the table a very bulky correspondence with the Imperial Government with reference to disallowance of Acts passed by the Manitoba Legislature.

The House next went into committee to consider the resolution increasing the salary of the Auditor-General from $3200 to $4000 per annum, which was adopted. A further clause, making the provision of the Superannuation Act applicable to this officer, evoked some discussion, as this would, to a certain extent, place him under the control of the Government instead of Parliament. The resolution was adopted, with the understanding that in the bill to follow the proper safeguards should be introduced.

The House adjourned at 11.45.

THE RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

The Canadian Pacific Scores One in its Fight with the Grand Trunk.

Room 49, where the Railway Committee meet, was more than crowded when Sir Hector Langevin called that body to order this morning. The Canadian Pacific lobbying element was out in force, and in the room was Vice-President W. C. Van Horne, ex-Judge Clarke, J. J. Rose, ex-General Manager of the Credit Valley Railway, Secretary Chas. Drinkwater, and "Bob" Meighen of Perth, Sir George Stephen's brother-in-law. The Grand Trunk was represented by Mr. W. W. Wainwright, who is said to be as good a half-a-dozen ordinary lobyists. Mr. S. Barker, Superintendent of the new Northern and Northwestern division of the Grand Trunk, was also present to assist Mr. Wainwright. The Grand Trunk people were on hand to oppose the granting of a charter to the Canadian Pacific Railway to build 60 miles of road, running from Caughnawaga to Dundee on the Province line. The Grand Trunk has a charter to build a railway through the same district. At present the Canadian Pacific Railway proposes to connect with the railway system of Northern New York. They applied for a charter last year, and the committee refused it. The Grand Trunk claim that as they will serve the country from those two points named, there is no need of granting a charter to the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Hall, M.P., the promotor of the bill, and Mr. Van Horne addressed the committee in favor of the Canadian Pacific, and Mr. Wainwright vigorously opposed it. A vote was then taken on the preamble of the bill, and it was carried by 6 to 3. The committee then ordered that the bill be reported. The road, which is known as the Southwestern, must be started within two years and completed within five years. It is understood there will be a big fight in the House on the bill comes up.

"The bill to incorporate the Detroit River Tunnel Railway Company, of which Dr. Ferguson of Welland is the promoter, was ordered to be reported after being amended. Sir Hector Langevin said the charter would be issued by proclamation of the Governor-in-Council just as soon as the United States Government signed a similar charter and the Government was satisfied that there would be no impediment to navigation in the Detroit River. Mr. Ferguson, in advocating the bill, stated the committee that the most positive provisions would be made to make navigation free and safe. The character and object of the bridge have already been published in The World. The capital stock was increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000 divided into 10,000 shares. The provisional directors are: Wm. Hendrie of Hamilton, W. H. McMurrich of Toronto, W. K. Muir, Arthur Rankin, H. C. Symons, William Thomson and George Hendrie of Detroit.

"Mr. Small has had the bill empowering the Canadian Pacific Railway to enter the City of Toronto by the Don River and the Esplanade made the first order for Friday in the Railway Committee. Mayor Clarke and the Board of Trade can accordingly take notice.

Grape Vines.

A settlement has just been effected of the long-standing dispute between the Canadian Government and the Niagara White Grape Company of Lockport, New York, which arose through the seizure of a large number of grape vines the company had distributed throughout Ontario. From 1882 to 1886 the Company sold to farmers and others in this province vines to the value of $70,000. They were planted and were to be paid for in ten annual installments. Two years ago the Canadian Government notified the company that they had been fraudulently passing their grape vines at an undervaluation. The vines sold at $1.50, and were entered for duty at the rate of 15 cents each. The Government on making the discovery immediately seized all the vines the company had distributed throughout Ontario and notified the purchasers that they must pay no more installments until the claim for customs duties had been settled. The Customs Department claimed $18,000 and refused to release the vines until that amount was paid. The Government now accept $1,500 in full settlement of their claim and other expenses incurred. The memorandum of agreement states that this is done in consideration of the proclamation whereby grape vines have been placed on the free list.

The Mackenzie Basin.

At Senator Schultz Mackenzie River Committee today the official map prepared for the use of the committee was examined which gives the approximate area of the scope of country as 1,260,000 square miles. It has a sea coast line of 5000 miles without taking in any of the islands of the Arctic and without following any of the indents. Information in Dewdney regarding the Northwest Territories gave information regarding the mineral and agricultural resources of the Parsnip and Finlay rivers, which rivers water unite on the Rocky Mountains to form the Peace River.

Immigration Returns.

The number of persons who settled in the Dominion during March according to a return prepared by the Department of Agriculture was 5395 against 5139 in March, 1887. The number that settled in the Dominion since Jan. 1 last to date, was 11,872 against 11,044 for the same period of 1887.

Strangers in the Gallery.

The Senate distinguished itself again this afternoon by calling "strangers in the gallery," which meant that the reporters had to withdraw. Old man Alexander, it was expected, was going to make more trouble and the leader of the House did not want the press to hear it.

Arrivals at the Capital.

Among the arrivals at the Capital to-day were ex-Mayor W. H. Howland on insurance business, Dr. P. H. Bryce and Dr. Covernton of the Ontario Board of Health on sanitary matters, Secretary E. H. Wills of the Board of Trade and Mr. T. G. Blackstock.

The Toronto Board of Trade bill will come before the Senate Committee on Banking and Commerce to-morrow. Senator John Macdonald, Mr. T. G. Blackstock and Secretary Wills are looking after it.

The Federal Bank bill also comes up to-morrow.

Judges' Salaries.

It is said there is to be trouble over the proposition of the Minister of Justice to increase the salaries of our judges $1000 on an average all round. The resolution declaring it expedient to make these advances in the judicial salaries will be moved to-morrow by Mr. Thompson in Committee of the Whole. Several of the members from Quebec, notably Mr. Dupont of Bagot, are decidedly averse to the increase and will oppose it. The County Court judges in Ontario have been entirely overlooked in these advances, although the judges in Quebec, who do about the same class of work but are called Superior Court judges, are to receive $1500, while the Ontario County Court judges in many counties receive less than half this amount. Sir Richard Cartwright is going to ask the Government about the matter to-morrow.

The Hart Divorce Case.

At 10.30 this morning the red-carpeted corridors of the Senate wing were made to appear "strange" by the presence of four of Montreal's most notorious members of the fallen sisterhood. By and by they filed into room 6, where the Divorce Committee holds its sessions. These women have been in the Capital since Friday, and they were brought here by a private detective named Thomas Baylis at the instance of Eleanor Elizabeth Tudor, who is seeking a divorce from her husband, Fred Hart. The parties were married in Boston, Oct. 4, 1871, and have since lived in Montreal, where Hart was well known as a man about town.

The wife in her petition alleges cruelty, desertion and adultery. All of the four women, Agnes Ashton, Mary Reynolds, Pearl Brown and Georgie Wilson, told the committee under oath that Hart had been on familiar terms with them. Frank Brady, a Montreal man, said he had seen Hart at different times in places of questionable resort. The plaintiff was also examined, and said her husband neglected her continually. After hearing considerable evidence the committee rose till Thursday.

All of the Montreal female witnesses are kept at a road house on the outskirts of the town under the careful gaze of the detective. They have not been permitted to leave the house except to attend the meeting of the committee.

Mr. Hart, to several parties at his hotel, alleges that his wife is a monomaniac, and that she has drawn a great deal on her imagination. When the parties were married they had considerable wealth between them. The bridegroom was a minor at the time, and was six months younger than the bride. Mrs. Hart, however, looks as if she had gone through a great deal of anxiety, and now looks ten years older than her recreant husband.

Capital Chat.

Sir Donald A. Smith was asked to-night if the statement printed in The Montreal Gazette and The Toronto Empire—nearly all Ottawa announcements appear simultaneously word for word in these journals—that he had given $250,000 to endow a woman's college at Montreal in connection with McGill University was true. "The statement was in no way authorized by me, nor have I mentioned to any one that I intend giving the amount specified for the endowment of a college," said Sir Donald.

The example set by Rev. Prof. Gregg, who early recognized the advantages of, and was the first to build and occupy a cottage at Long Branch Summer Resort, has been followed by his son, the architect, who is now completing a remarkably pretty villa. Lots from $100 up. Office 18 Adelaide east.

Suicide at Belleville.

BELLEVILLE, April 17.—A sensation was caused this morning by the news that a man had been found dead in his bed in the Commercial House, and the excitement was increased when it became known that Eber C. Flint had committed suicide. About 9 o'clock Lem. G. Edwards, son of the proprietor of the hotel, went up to the room occupied by Flint to tell him that a party had called to see him, but when he opened the door he saw on the bed the vacant staring eyes, pallid countenance and ghastly, open mouth of a dead man. The alarm was at once given and Dr. Yonker was speedily in attendance, only to find that the spirit had left the body some hours before.

Everything in the room was in perfect order. The trunk of the dead man was locked and fastened by a strap, a valise was likewise strapped and locked, and the wearing apparel which had been worn yesterday was hanging on hooks on the wall. On a stand on the head of the bed stood a pitcher of water, an empty tumbler with a spoon, both having traces of white powder in them. A pencil, a letter addressed to Mr. Thomas McGinnis, and an envelope bearing the so words in pencil addressed evidently to Mr. Clark Edwards: "Clark—dear old boy, get your old friend. Tell John Kerr not to forget me. Be good to yourself, Clark." On a card in the envelope was written: "Clark, take good care of yourself." Word was taken to the police station, and Chief Newton took charge of the room. On the arrival of Mr. McGinnis, who was deeply affected on hearing of the death of Mr. Flint, who was one of his oldest and most intimate friends, he opened the letter addressed to him, in which the deceased stated that he was yesterday 60 years old, and that owing to his suffering and troubles he thought he had lived long enough.

An International Conference.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The conferees of the two houses upon the bill passed by the House and amended by the Senate, authorizing the President to arrange a conference for the purpose of promoting arbitration and encouraging reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and the Republics of Mexico, Central and South America and the Empire of Brazil, held a meeting and reached an agreement upon their differences this morning. The following were the chief points of difference between the two houses: That the appropriation shall be $75,000 for the expenses of the conference; that the subjects which this country desires to lay before the conference shall be named in the invitations, so that the conferees from other countries may come prepared with instructions to consider them; that the proceedings shall be printed at the Government Printing Office in English, Spanish and Portuguese; and that the ten commissioners (all to serve without compensation); six shall be appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the Senate, two by the President of the Senate, and two by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Statue Agitation.

MONTREAL, April 17.—It is learned on good authority this evening that the whole of the $80,000 required to erect the statue of the Madonna on the Mountain has been subscribed. one Irish Catholic druggist having himself subscribed $10,000.

The earnest protest of the Protestant population seems to have convinced the ruling powers of the Catholic Church that the proposal is fraught with danger, and they are less open in their advocacy of the scheme than they were last week. One prominent priest at the archbishop's palace to-day declared that he had no doubt the Archbishop would, on reconsideration, see that the scheme was unfeasible and withdraw his sanction, in which case the whole matter will end.

Fire at Chatsworth.

CHATSWORTH, April 17.—The Joint Stock Company's grain storehouse here and contents were totally destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated about 1 o'clock and the cause of it is unknown. The storehouse stood near the Canadian Pacific Railway station. About 5000 bushels of grain, the property of C. Goode of Toronto, and fifty cords of wood were destroyed. The storehouse was built in 1882 and cost $2300. capacity about 40,000 bushels. It was insured in the Queen Insurance Company for $1350. Much difficulty was experienced in saving Goode's storehouse near it, and several thousand cords of wood and railway ties to the north. The wood was mostly the property of C. J. Smith of Toronto.

A Coasting Accident.

KINGSTON.—At the Village of Colebrook number of people indulged in coasting. Twenty-eight went down the hill on one large sled, which collided with a telegraph pole and several persons were hurt, one having an arm broken and another a shoulder dislocated. Accident Insurance is so cheap and safe that it is within the reach of all in the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Co. x

The Winnipeg Bank Defalcation.

WINNIPEG, April 17.—The Union Bank has recovered all its money taken by Teller Cameron except a few hundred dollars. Cameron didn't give away his friends, but enough leaked out to arrest George Vefie and Harry McKittrick, two prominent hotelkeepers, in whose possession $39,351 was found. They, with Diamond, previously arrested, were before the magistrate this morning and were remanded till Friday, bail being refused.

Cash Register for sale, $175; cost $225, at 280 Queen-st. west.

In the Wild West.

ASHLAND, Wis., April 17.—Two men, whose names are unknown, got into a dispute with Wm. O'Hearne, a bartender, in Spooner, and another bartender named Charles Green of Minneapolis yesterday. Twenty shots were fired. O'Hearne was shot through the lungs and a bullet broke one of Green's legs. The strangers broke for the woods and a constable followed. It is thought he has also been killed. O'Hearne will die.

Sold his Wife for a Dollar.

ALBANY, April 17.—Thomas Stanley, a gypsy, lies in Greenbush lock-up for having sold his wife to his cousin, Richard Stanley, in West Troy recently, for $1. The wife cheerfully acquiesced in the transaction. An agreement was signed by all the parties.

The German Emperor.

BERLIN, April 17.—The Emperor's fever increased toward night. Otherwise there is no change in his condition. He occupied most of the afternoon in writing.

Another Colonist.

PITTSBURG, April 17.—Bank Teller Hassard of the Fort Pitt National Bank has left for Canada with $30,000 of the funds.

Converts at Belleville.

BELLEVILLE, April 17.—At the Hunter and Crosley meetings over 1000 names of converts have already been handed in.

LATE LONDON CHRONICLES.

CROWNED HEADS IN THE FAIR CITY OF FLOWERS.

The Queen's Visit to Berlin—Pictures and Sculptures by the Thousand—Illness of Mrs. Henschel—Wonderful Little Otto Hegner—Irving and Terry.

LONDON, April 17.—The Queen is not now expected to return to Windsor till Saturday week. Her Majesty leaves Florence Sunday night. She will travel direct to Berlin by the Brenner route, arriving early on Tuesday. There is a strong probability that the Queen will pay a flying visit to the Grand Duke of Hesse, at Darmstadt, when she leaves Berlin. The Emperor and Empress are to receive the Queen at Charlottenburg, where the apartments of the late Queen Elizabeth are being prepared for Her Majesty's occupation.

The unprecedented visitation of five crowned heads with which Florence has been enlivened during the past few weeks is to be further extended by the addition of King Oscar of Sweden and the King and Queen of Saxony, who are expected this week. King Oscar will travel incognito, with a small suite of four equerries and a private secretary. The King and Queen of Saxony travel under the titles of the Count and Countess of Planen. When I add that M. Blowitz has also arrived in the City of Flowers, the limit of Florentine ambition has, I hope, been reached.

During the past week the Council of the Royal Academy has been engaged in adjudicating upon the merits of the pictures and sculptures sent in literally from the four winds of Heaven. It meets at 10 and sits till 6, with an interval of one hour, from 1 to 2. This year close upon 10,000 works have been submitted, a slight decrease upon the actual numbers of last year. Bond-street was all alive Saturday afternoon. There were private views at several of the picture shops. Lovers of the picturesque could take their choice between Japan, the Netherlands and the Duchy of Cornwall. The greatest crowd was at the Messrs. Dowdeswell's to see Mr. Mortimer Menpes' Japanese water-colors, drawings and etchings. Those who contrived to effect an entrance along the congested passage to the still more congested apartment in which Mr. Menpes held court were rewarded by the quaintest spectacle which the Capital has at this moment to offer. Only a long description, and a tolerably long one too, can make it at once funny and precious. The heat was oppressive. The exhibits were assisted by chiming clocks, gongs, bells, all assisted by chiming clocks, gongs, bells, all assisted by chiming clocks, gongs, bells, all assisting. Mr. William Wyllie's fresh and breezy sketches in Mr. Dunthorne's gallery are the prettiest in London—and, by the same genius altogether. After the Japaneseries aforesaid, they are like a rush of morning air into a tropical garden.

I have received a letter from Mr. George Henschel, says Mr. Edmund Yates, from which I see that my friend Henschel is not the author of reports of Mrs. Henschel's illness were exaggerated, proves correct. I mentioned last week that Mr. and Mrs. Henschel sang in "The Messiah." Shortly after Mr. Henschel became ill, and in the recital of April 8 her husband had to bear the brunt of the whole performance, consisting of over 20 songs, besides a Russian program, and moreover three encores. The concert was a great success, so fewer than three encores, I suppose, the Poles, Russians and Swedish, being present. Mrs. Henschel will be able to sing in the second recital there, as her voice has not in the least deteriorated.

Little Otto Hegner, whom the Philharmonic Society announces as Herr Hegner, probably in order to make themselves more sure that the child and not a celebrity, but a grown up artist, gave another concert at Prince's Hall, where he played to the evident delight of a number of aristocratic Indian at the noon. The cry greeted you: "Tickets only, everything sold." There was a real full room of real paying people of real society. The concert, which took place in April, while everybody is supposed to be away. The boy is really wonderful when he plays what he knows. His touch, however, he says, is by no means that of a child, but of a musician. He plays Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso" marvellously, as Joseph Joachim would do well to leave him alone for the present, his technique is so clear, so pure, so graceful. His force proceeds a little from the shoulder and elbow instead of the wrist. His shake, though not very rapid is very even, and his style expressive, without ever becoming sentimental or affected.

Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry had every reason to be gratified with their reception Saturday night. It was a crowd, and a crowd without exaggeration; nothing was forced or fictitious about it. Mr. Irving was in his best "Mephistopheles" form, but Miss Terry was little, if at all, unnerved and scarcely mistress of her effects. Her art is not of the kind to be seen at its best in a crowded house. One touch of Hendish humor Mr. Irving reserved for the concluding speech. We had been led to expect some interesting disclosures of the plans for the winter season, whereas Mr. Irving merely announced, or reannounced, "The Amber Heart" and "Robert Macaire." This was the one disappointment of the evening. The enthusiasm of the audience, from the moment of the raising of the curtain to the last word of Mr. Irving's concluding speech, hardly knew bounds.

Mr. D'Oyly Carte married Miss Couper Black on Thursday last. Miss Couper Black is a daughter of late George Couper Black, of Wigtown, procurator fiscal for Wigtownshire. The ceremony was performed at the Chapel Royal, in Savoy, by the Rev. Henry White. The bride was given away by her father's old friend, Sir Arthur Caird, who with Lady Caird, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Mr. Henry Carte and Miss Carte, the bridegroom's brother and sister, were the only persons present at the wedding breakfast at the bride's palace to-day declared that he had no doubt the Archbishop would, on reconsideration, see that the scheme was unfeasible and withdraw his sanction, in which case the whole matter will end.

Madame d'Arria will sing at the Carreno concert to-morrow night in the Pavilion. Plan at Suckling & Sons'.

Riddleberger's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—In the Senate to-day the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Riddleberger suspending the rules as to executive sessions during the consideration of the Fisheries Treaty was laid before the Senate.

Mr. Edmunds: "In the consideration of that resolution, I move that the doors be closed."

Mr. Hurris: "I second the motion."

Mr. Riddleberger: "I ask the Senator from Vermont to withdraw his motion. I simply want to make a statement and will not discuss the treaty at all."

Mr. Edmonds persisted, and the motion having been seconded, which is all the rules of the Senate require in such a matter, the sergeant-at-arms cleared the galleries and closed the doors. Within ten minutes the doors reopened and the public business was proceeded with.

The Mills Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—In the House to-day Mr. Mills (Texas) moved the House into Committee of the Whole and introduced his tariff bill in a set speech, to which Judge Kelley of Pennsylvania replied on behalf of the Protectionist element. Mr. Mills spoke about 1½ hours, and as he took his seat he was surrounded by the crowd of Democratic members who pressed forward to shake his hand and tender their congratulations.

Grank Trunk Railway Report.

LONDON, April 17.—The report of the Grand Trunk Railway for the half year ended December, 1887, shows net receipts £647,956, against £595,697 last year. The net revenue balance for the half year is £238,976, which provides for the payment of a dividend of 4 per cent on the guaranteed and first preference stock and 6s. 8d. on second preference stock.

Dead at the Age of 118.

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 17.—Elizabeth Arnold, a colored woman, died here last night, aged 118. She was probably the oldest person in the State.

Elected for Limerick.

LONDON, April 17.—Mayor O'Keefe of Limerick has been elected to the vacant seat for that constituency in the House of Commons.

A Malicious Fabrication.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The story of Secretary Bayard's engagement to Mrs. Folsom is characterized as a malicious fabrication.

Dillon Arrested.

DUBLIN, April 17.—John Dillon was arrested this afternoon.

Non-Jury County Court Cases.

Judge McDougall was engaged yesterday, in hearing non-jury County Court cases. In Goldie v. Armstrong, an action to recover $110, judgment went by default. Wilson v. Bowman, an action for commission, was settled out of court. Bowden v. Button, and McConnell v. Hogaboom were enlarged to the May term. McGee v. Boak was a wages case. The defence put in as a set-off a note for $100 held against the plaintiff. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for $100, the value of the note being allowed the defendant.

ROSCOE CONKLING DEAD.

The Ex-Senator Passes Away This Morning —Sketch of His Life.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Mr. Conkling died at 1.50 this morning.

(Roscoe Conkling, son of the distinguished New York jurist, Alfred Conkling, was born in Albany, N. Y., on Oct. 30, 1829. He received an academic education and studied law with his father and in the office of Francis Kernan. His first office was the mayoralty of Utica, N. Y., and he served two terms. In November, 1858, he was elected as a Republican to Congress. He was re-elected in 1860, but in 1862 he was defeated by Francis Kernan, whom he defeated in 1864. Mr. Conkling's first important speech in the House was on the Fourteenth amendment. He vigorously attacked the generalship of McClellan, and opposed Spaulding's legal-tender act, and upheld the government in the prosecution of the war. Mr. Conkling was re-elected in 1866, but in 1867 he was chosen United States Senator before he had taken his seat, and was re-elected in 1873 and 1879. In the Senate he served on almost all the important committees and held the chairs of those on commerce and revision of the laws. Senator Conkling was a zealous supporter of President Grant's administration, and largely directed its general policy toward the South, advocating it in public by his personal influence. He was also instrumental in the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, and favored the resumption of specie payments. He took a prominent part in framing the Electoral Commission Bill in 1877 and supported it by an able speech, arguing that the question of the commission's jurisdiction should be left to that body itself. Mr. Conkling received 93 votes for the Republican nomination for President in the Cincinnati convention in 1876. In the Chicago convention of 1880 he advocated the nomination of General Grant for a third term. In 1881 he became hostile to President Garfield's administration on a question of patronage, claiming with his colleague, Thomas C. Platt, the right to control Federal appointments in his state. The President having appointed a political opponent of Mr. Conkling to the collectorship of the port of New York, Mr. Conkling opposed his confirmation, claiming that he should have been consulted in the matter, and that the nomination was a violation of the pledges given to him by the President. Notwithstanding Mr. Conkling had declared his opposition, withdrew all other nominations to New York offices, leaving the objectionable one to be acted on by itself. Finding that he could not prevent the confirmation, Mr. Conkling, on May 16, 1881, resigned his Senatorship, as did his colleague, T. C. Platt, and returned home to seek a vindication in the form of re-election. In this, however, after an exciting canvass, he failed. Two other Republicans were elected in their places, and Mr. Conkling returned to his law practice in New York. In 1883-4 he was counsel for the Star Route investigating committee, appointed for the purpose of disclosing the fraud in connection with the granting of a Broadway horse car franchise in 1884 by the New York City Board of Aldermen. In the taking of testimony, lasting about two months, Mr. Conkling, together with Clarence A. Seward, made an argument which resulted in the conviction of the jobbers. Mr. Conkling had one sister, Mrs. Margaret Cockburn Steele, and two brothers, James Cockburn and Frederick. His wife, who survives him, is a sister of the late Governor Horatio Seymour of New York. Long public service, unsullied by a breath of scandal, had placed the throne, no shadow of suspicion ever resting upon Mr. Conkling, he being recognized by political foes as well as friends. As an orator, whether legislative halls, upon the hustings or at the bar, he had no superior among recent American statesmen. He had together with Gen. Grant in the eyes of the Republicans of 1880 easily placing him in the front rank of modern orators. As a statesman he was perhaps not in the first order, being often blinded and misled by his intense partisanship. But he was without fear and without reproach. In public life, with one exception, he had attracted to himself more personal friends (and possibly more personal enemies) than any other living citizens of the republic than any other among American public men of the present day.)

Journals, Ledgers, Cash Books, Day Books, Blank Books. Price and Hesse Best goods only. Grand & Toy, Leader-lane. 631

PREPARING FOR THE NEXT FAIR.

Meeting of the Directors of the Industrial Exhibition Association.

The Board of Directors of the Industrial Exhibition Association met last night, with President J. J. Withrow in the chair, and Capt. McMaster, W. B. Hamilton, William Rennie, Ald. Barton, J. P. Edwards, A. Bonnick, Dr. A. Smith, R. W. Elliot, Robert Davies, J. H. Pearce, P. G. Close, J. E. Mitchell, George Vair, George Booth, James McGee, present.

Secretary Hill reported that the Ontario Creamery Association, offered $100 for prizes in creamery butter, and asked permission to erect a large tent on the grounds during the exhibition in which dairy experts might lecture on the science of butter making. The Toronto Press Club sent in a letter asking for representation on the Board of Directors. This communication was referred to Manager Hill.

The report of the Prize List Revision Committee was taken up for consideration. The other live stock committees contented themselves with approving the schedule of prizes for the ensuing year, arguing that the question of the commission's jurisdiction should be left to that body itself. Mr. Conkling received 98 votes for the Republican nomination for President in the Cincinnati convention in 1876. In the Chicago convention of 1880 he advocated the nomination of General Grant for a third term. In 1881 he became hostile to President Garfield's administration on a question of patronage, claiming with his colleague, Thomas C. Platt, the right to control Federal appointments in his state. The President having appointed a political opponent of Mr. Conkling to the collectorship of the port of New York, Mr. Conkling opposed his confirmation, claiming that he should have been consulted in the matter, and that the nomination was a violation of the pledges given to him by the President. Notwithstanding Mr. Conkling had declared his opposition, withdrew all other nominations to New York offices, leaving the objectionable one to be acted on by itself. Finding that he could not prevent the confirmation, Mr. Conkling, on May 16, 1881, resigned his Senatorship, as did his colleague, T. C. Platt, and returned home to seek a vindication in the form of re-election. In this, however, after an exciting canvass, he failed. Two other Republicans were elected in their places, and Mr. Conkling returned to his law practice in New York. In 1883-4 he was counsel for the Star Route investigating committee, appointed for the purpose of disclosing the fraud in connection with the granting of a Broadway horse car franchise in 1884 by the New York City Board of Aldermen. In the taking of testimony, lasting about two months, Mr. Conkling, together with Clarence A. Seward, made an argument which resulted in the conviction of the jobbers. Mr. Conkling had one sister, Mrs. Margaret Cockburn Steele, and two brothers, James Cockburn and Frederick. His wife, who survives him, is a sister of the late Governor Horatio Seymour of New York. Long public service, unsullied by a breath of scandal, had placed the throne, no shadow of suspicion ever resting upon Mr. Conkling, he being recognized by political foes as well as friends. As an orator, whether in legislative halls, upon the hustings or at the bar, he had no superior among recent American statesmen. He had together with Gen. Grant in the eyes of the Republicans of 1880 easily placing him in the front rank of modern orators. As a statesman he was perhaps not in the first order, being often blinded and misled by his intense partisanship. But he was without fear and without reproach. In public life, with one exception, he had attracted to himself more personal friends (and possibly more personal enemies) than any other living citizens of the republic than any other among American public men of the present day.

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Meeting of the Directors of the Industrial Exhibition Association.

The Board of Directors of the Industrial Exhibition Association met last night, with President J. J. Withrow in the chair, and Capt. McMaster, W. B. Hamilton, William Rennie, Ald. Barton, J. P. Edwards, A. Bonnick, Dr. A. Smith, R. W. Elliot, Robert Davies, J. H. Pearce, P. G. Close, J. E. Mitchell, George Vair, George Booth, James McGee, present.

Secretary Hill reported that the Ontario Creamery Association, offered $100 for prizes in creamery butter, and asked permission to erect a large tent on the grounds during the exhibition in which dairy experts might lecture on the science of butter making. The Toronto Press Club sent in a letter asking for representation on the Board of Directors. This communication was referred to Manager Hill.

The report of the Prize List Revision Committee was taken up for consideration. The other live stock committees contented themselves with approving the schedule of prizes for the ensuing year, arguing that the question of the commission's jurisdiction should be left to that body itself. Mr. Conkling received 98 votes for the Republican nomination for President in the Cincinnati convention in 1876. In the Chicago convention of 1880 he advocated the nomination of General Grant for a third term. In 1881 he became hostile to President Garfield's administration on a question of patronage, claiming with his colleague, Thomas C. Platt, the right to control Federal appointments in his state. The President having appointed a political opponent of Mr. Conkling to the collectorship of the port of New York, Mr. Conkling opposed his confirmation, claiming that he should have been consulted in the matter, and that the nomination was a violation of the pledges given to him by the President. Notwithstanding Mr. Conkling had declared his opposition, withdrew all other nominations to New York offices, leaving the objectionable one to be acted on by itself. Finding that he could not prevent the confirmation, Mr. Conkling, on May 16, 1881, resigned his Senatorship, as did his colleague, T. C. Platt, and returned home to seek a vindication in the form of re-election. In this, however, after an exciting canvass, he failed. Two other Republicans were elected in their places, and Mr. Conkling returned to his law practice in New York. In 1883-4 he was counsel for the Star Route investigating committee, appointed for the purpose of disclosing the fraud in connection with the granting of a Broadway horse car franchise in 1884 by the New York City Board of Aldermen. In the taking of testimony, lasting about two months, Mr. Conkling, together with Clarence A. Seward, made an argument which resulted in the conviction of the jobbers. Mr. Conkling had one sister, Mrs. Margaret Cockburn Steele, and two brothers, James Cockburn and Frederick. His wife, who survives him, is a sister of the late Governor Horatio Seymour of New York. Long public service, unsullied by a breath of scandal, had placed the throne, no shadow of suspicion ever resting upon Mr. Conkling, he being recognized by political foes as well as friends. As an orator, whether in legislative halls, upon the hustings or at the bar, he had no superior among recent American statesmen. He had together with Gen. Grant in the eyes of the Republicans of 1880 easily placing him in the front rank of modern orators. As a statesman he was perhaps not in the first order, being often blinded and misled by his intense partisanship. But he was without fear and without reproach. In public life, with one exception, he had attracted to himself more personal friends (and possibly more personal enemies) than any other living citizens of the republic than any other among American public men of the present day.

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WOMEN WORKERS ON THE INCREASE

Mrs. Barry's Address Last Night—Why Young Men Could Not Marry.

A large audience, of whom many were women engaged in various industries, assembled in Temperance Hall last night to hear an address from Mrs. Barry. The meeting was convened by the Golden Fleece Assembly K. of L. (the tailors), and Chief Workman Sim presided. Rev. T. W. Campbell (Christ Church), Knights Wright, Thompson, Holmes, Mac d b and some female members of the Order sat on the platform.

Mrs. Barry's address was devoted chiefly to the position occupied by women in the world of labor. She contended their position was low, and that it helped to lower the position of men also. She illustrated this by stating that in 10 years the number of women who earned their living by work of various kinds called manual labor had increased by one and a half millions, and that during the same period men's wages had fallen from $475 to $325. The only remedy for this was organization, so as to secure equal pay for women as men in all cases where they did the same work as men. In New York there were 20,000 women workers, of whom 7000 were in slop shops. She gave numerous instances of the wretched condition of women workers where the wages were $1 or more less than women could board anywhere, the inevitable result being vice and immorality. She earnestly appealed to the press and pulpit to help her and her co-workers to fight the terrible evils under which working-girls frequently labored.

Rev. T. W. Campbell proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Barry and stated that he endorsed most of her sentiments. He preferred to see girls keep more to home duties than they did now-a-days. In Toronto, girls went to work as bookkeepers for one-half or one-third of the wages paid to a man, the result being that young men could not marry. He wished the young men to get good wages and marry the girls and have happy homes.

Mr. Macnab seconded the vote of thanks, which was carried amidst applause.

The managers of Long Branch Summer Resort will be pleased to drive out any two parties desiring to look at a lot for building on a cottage to rent, or rooms in hotel. For appointment write T. J. Wilkie, 62 Adelaide-street east.

"RUY BLAS" AT THE GRAND.

Emma Abbott in Marchetti's Opera—Manager O. B. Sheppard's Benefit.

The Abbott English Opera company appeared again at the Grand Opera House last night before a large audience in Marchetti's opera of "Ruy Blas," which is founded on Victor Hugo's drama of that name. The opera was produced for the first time in Toronto. Much in massiveness or broad effects either in the choral arrangement or orchestral setting.

As English opera companies go, the Abbott company compares favorably. The chorus sang with good intonation and considerable power, while the orchestra, which was the best we have had, showed that the leader, the company's musicians, was well directed by Signor Tomasi, though there was apparent weakness.

The solo parts were cast, and the whole well sustained, and of the artists who took the leading roles last night, William Pruett, the baritone, was undoubtedly the star of the night. His voice is full, rich and powerful, and his methods are musicianly and vigorous. The role of "Don Sallust" could have been better allotted than to him. Miss Abbott as the "Spanish Queen," of course was well received. and her beautiful costumes were satisfactory. The audience evidently appreciated of the ladies. Miss Abbott's voice, which is light in timbre and of wide compass, has improved in ease and beauty in the upper register. Her medium tones, however, give some evidence of wear, while her methods of tone production in the lower register are faulty. There is no question as to doubtless to counterbalance apparent weakness if this respect and to seek to affect climaxes, which, in her case, is not the role, and though in the early part of the opera he appeared to good advantage, in the last he was somewhat groggy towards the end. William Broderick's deep and sonorous voice was well displayed as "Don Guatimozin," and regret was that his part was so small. In the role of "Casil," Miss Lizzie Annandale, the alto, proved an entire success, and her voice in the duet, and in the solos, was alike pleasing and effective.

The opera ran smoothly, and as a whole was well received. The performance did not run very smooth, however, but this was due more perhaps to the fact the music was entirely new than to any feeling of disappointment as to its production.

Abbott's Farewell To-Night.

At the matinee this afternoon "Martha" will be sung, the prices of admission being 25, 50 and 75 cents. To-night Emma Abbott makes her farewell appearance here in Balfe's "Bohemian Girl."

O. B.'s Benefit.

Mr. O. B. Sheppard, the popular manager of the Grand, takes his benefit next Monday night when Mr. W. J. Scanlan will appear in Fred Marsden's new Irish comedy "Shane na Lawn," supported by a first class company from New York. O. B. deserves and will get a bumper house. The Grand has been a great attraction throughout the year, and his management has met with substantial recognition from the theatre-going public.

Amusement Notes.

Despite counter attractions of whatever description, the Toronto Opera House will be crowded "to the skylight" is being played to good business this week. Matinee this afternoon.

Madame Carreno, the favored of pianists that visit Toronto, will appear in the Pavilion to-morrow evening.

To-morrow night Dion Boucicault will appear at the Grand Opera House in "The Jilt," his latest drama. On Friday and Saturday nights he will play in "Arrah na Pogue," and at the matinee "The Shaughraun" will be repeated.

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BACK FROM CALIFORNIA.

Ex-Ald. Walker Talks—In Time to Vote Against the Baxter Bylaw.

Ex-Ald. David Walker returned to Toronto yesterday afternoon from a three months' visit to California. This is the third trip Mr. Walker has made to the Pacific coast. San Francisco was his headquarters, though he spent some time in Los Angeles and Riverside. El Paso, Tex., he considers preferable to either of the places, named for consumptives or those suffering from throat troubles.

Mr. Walker witnessed the O'Connor-Peterson boat race. The O