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G. Railway	7.30	7.45	8.00	9.00
C. Railway	7.00	3.30	12.40	7.40
N.W.	7.00	11.15	6.40	10.00
		3.45	11.00	8.30
nd B.	6.30	3.30	12.30	9.30
	7.00	3.30	9.00	9.30
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
				12.50
				2.00
	6.00	4.00	10.30	7.30
	11.30	9.30		8.30
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	6.00	4.00	9.00	
Y	11.30	9.30	10.30	5.45
	6.00	9.30	9.00	
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ELEVENTH YEAR. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1890.----EIGHT PAGES. ONE CENT.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT

The Great Storm Sweeps from West to East.

DEATH & DISASTER AT LOUISVILLE

Five Hundred People Thought to Have Been Killed at the Metropolis of the Blue Grass State—A Great Destruction of Property—The Town of Metropolis Wrecked—Very Little Damage Done in Ontario—But There Was Havoc on the Lakes—The Storm King First Seen in Colorado—He Makes a Sudden Sweep to the Seaboard.

THE first intimation of the storm was given in Colorado Wednesday night, when the barometer suddenly showed a rapid decrease in the atmospheric pressure. By Thursday morning the area of low pressure was central over Kansas, and in the evening Illinois was the seat of operations, where the gale was blowing at the rate of 30 miles an hour. At 8 p.m. snow was falling in Minnesota, Iowa and the southern part of Michigan. Rain was pouring down in torrents in the Middle States, especially along the Mississippi Valley. The wind was sweeping Chicago at a gait of 48 miles an hour and was coming from the northeast. St. Louis and Memphis were also treated to a tornado and did not escape without damage. Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning the storm in Toronto had reached its height. The wind at this time was blowing 80 miles an hour on Lake Ontario, while the anemometer at the observatory, surrounded as it is by trees, registered 40 miles an hour. The waves on Lakes Huron and Erie were being piled mountains high, and Port Dalhousie and the vicinity were getting a deluge of rain.

At 10 o'clock last night the storm had spent its fury in Toronto and there was every sign of it clearing up. The remnant of the gale was then raging in the Ottawa Valley. The average fall of snow in Ontario was 7 inches. The path of the storm was across the continent from west to east.

How Rail and Car Traffic Was Affected.

There was no very serious delay in the arrival of the morning trains yesterday. The Grand Trunk express from the west, due at 8.40, did not arrive till 10.10. Other trains were about an hour late, with the exception of the one from North Bay, which was seven hours behind time. At night the trains arrived almost on time.

Signboards, scaffolding, chimney pots and trees in several places were the sport of the fierce gale, but no serious loss or damage was reported.

Street car traffic was conducted with uncertainty and difficulty all day. Early in the morning the cars were unable to run, and much inconvenience was experienced by thousands of workpeople, employes in stores, clerks and merchants residing in the outlying districts. Many of the horses fell and were injured. One died from over-exertion on the Spadina-avenue track.

When ex-Ald. Tait awoke at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and heard the winds clattering against the shutters of his North Toronto bakery, his first anxiety was for the safety of the half-finished home for The Globe in the old Hughes block. Mr. Tait is a director, and he was so much concerned that he immediately put down town and found everything all right.

The night was a very tempestuous one on the lake. The fierce gale lashed the water into fury and all day yesterday the bay presented the aspect of an angry sea. Much damage was done to the crib-work at the Island and in connnection with the C.P.R. works and to shipping at the various wharves.

Although early in the season there were several schooners on voyages over the lake yesterday when the storm burst forth.

The schooner W. T. Greenwood arrived from across the lake yesterday morning with the loss of a number of her lines and part of her bulwarks.

The schooner W. J. Suffle, which left Charlotte in company with the W. T. Greenwood, was not so fortunate. Her side was stove in at the canal and she is a complete wreck. All her hands are safe.

The schooner Queen of the Lakes, which left Toronto on Thursday afternoon with Barley for Souder's Point, arrived at Port Dalhousie at 9 a.m. yesterday in a damaged condition. Her mizzen boom was broken and the sails torn to shreds.

Several schooners and boats were damaged through the loosing of their moorings. The Acadia and Speedwell collided, the latter's stern being stove in.

IN THE BLUE GRASS METROPOLIS.

Five Hundred People Supposed to Have Perished—1000 Injured—A Wild Scene.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—The tornado struck Louisville at 9¼ last night. It entered the southeastern portion of the city at Eighteenth-street and swept a path five blocks wide diagonally, reaching in a ragged line to Seventh-street, leveling every building in its path, probably 2500 houses. A rough estimate puts the killed at 500, with 1000 injured. The city was filled to-day with a crazed mass of people wildly seeking friends. A large force of firemen were at work on the ruins and at an early hour this morning 100 bodies had been recovered. It is impossible to get the names of those killed or injured. The buildings on Main-street are in ruins, not one of the handsome wholesale houses being left, and all the tobacco warehouses were swept away. On Market-street, Falls City Hall, a four-story building, was blown down, while several Masonic and Knights of Honor lodges were in session, and 100 men and women were buried in the ruins. Every other house on Market, Jefferson and Walnut-streets is in ruins.

Parkland, a suburb, is swept away. At the Union depot at the foot of Seventh-street the Chesapeake & Ohio train for Washington was just starting out filled with passengers. The building was prostrated, crashing in on the train. All the passengers, however, were rescued except one newsboy.

Such desolation no city has known in this century. Every building, tree and telegraph pole in the district struck was leveled. The cyclone was predicted by the Signal Service bulletin yesterday afternoon. It came, however, with scarcely a warning sound, and in all the buildings struck the inhabitants were engaged in their usual avocations, and without an effort to escape were caught when their homes collapsed. The district laid waste comprises an area of the city three miles long and nearly half a mile wide.

Among those whose bodies have been identified are Mrs. May Hodges, Louis Simmons and four children, Miss App, a dancing school teacher, who was giving lessons at the time the cyclone struck the city; George Foster, Ben. Randolph, Mrs. James Rock, Peter Grumley, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Buffet, Chris. Miller, Mrs. Langton, Mrs. Adam Mills, Mrs. Charles Hasson, Rev. N. Barnett, pastor of St. James' Episcopal Church, and one child; Peter Fuller, married, 54 years old; Leopold Falkenstein, single, 25; Mrs. A. Heiden, unknown man found with his head split in twain; William Tabris, tailor.

Fifteen bodies are lying in a heap at the Falls City Hall. Other heaps are all over the city. Many bodies were carried away by friends and are impossible to reach.

The Injured.

The following is a list of the injured so far as learned: J. H. Riley, station-master, Union depot, bruised inside and breast; Tom Allen, ticket agent, Union depot, leg broken; S. T. Smith, check agent, Transfer Company, hip fractured; William Conley, badly injured; Tom Moore, bruised and cut about head; W. R. Woodward, general superintendent, Monon route, bruised; William Lindsay, gateman, Union depot, bruised; Charles Taylor, Jeffersonville, internally injured; Greene Fow, baggage-master, Union depot, arm broken; Clarence Lewis, ticket agent, Union depot, back sprained; Mrs. Louis Whitman, back broken; Green Powell, colored, shoulder dislocated; Fred Stone, leg dislocated; John Moran, Charlestown, Ind., hand cut, hurt internally; Harry Zeger, leg broken; August Tiernan, fatally crushed; Nick Tiernan, badly cut in head; Mrs. Christopher Hoffmeyer, badly injured about head; Major Galt, wife and two daughters, badly hurt but not dangerously; Mrs. Trotter, colored, leg broken; Lieut. Howard, two children hurt, slightly injured about head; Dr. Mugnet, fatally injured about head and spine dislocated; Mrs. Mugnet, badly hurt about head but not fatally; Thomas Finck, leg broken.

The following eight colored men were badly hurt at Eclipse Hall while holding a session of Adam Lodge I.O.O.F.: Jim Brown, hurt about head; Nick Newman, both ankles dislocated; Philip Smith, badly cut on head; Benj. Welch, badly bruised, Frank Bickley, badly cut about head; William Meredith, cut on head; G. W. Mansfield, cut on head; James Lyon, cut on head.

Fletcher Pullum, Adams Express messenger, was pinned down in his car and thrown out, slightly hurt; John Coogle, driver for American Express Company, blown from his wagon and torn and bruised; the colored porter at Seventh-street depot, was pinned down by a beam and arm and shoulder broken; Mrs. Joseph Seller, slightly hurt; A. M. Sullivan, arm broken; Joe Warren, engineer on C. & O., thrown from the cab by a tree across the track; George Pitt, fireman C. & O., Pat Roberts, switchman, all thrown from their by tree on track, none fatally hurt; Burt Staggers, cut slightly; John W. Brown, shoulder hurt; Mrs. Brown, severe cuts and bruises, not serious; — Robinson, pinned beneath falling wall and badly bruised; Charles Bonnod, badly bruised; H. M. Blackburn, Woodburn, Ky., probably fatally hurt; C.D. Senior, Indianapolis, badly mashed, internal injuries feared; Katie King, bruised about body, probably fatally; J. P. McFarland, ticket broker, badly mashed and bruised; Ed. Minter, bruised and contused wounds; William Good, both legs and three ribs broken, also injured internally, will die; John C. Seig, four ribs broken and skull fractured; — Whittingham, head badly bruised, but probably not fatal; Mrs. Kate Frazer, head and face badly mashed and probably internally injured; Mrs. Jennie Whitman, back broken, jumped from third story of a Falls City hall.

The Effects Widespread.

It is very evident that it was not a cyclone, as its effects are too widespread. For miles in either direction of the city occasional roofs were torn off and the trees lifted out of the ground by the roots. As the special train sped towards the fated city, bringing press representatives from Indianapolis, the evidences were first noticeable 50 miles out. First came to view an occasional dead tree broken into pieces, then large and more substantial trees and finally uprooted groves of forest. Many of the little towns along the J., M. & I. Railway were fairly stripped of their signs and gingerbread work.

A few miles south of Henryville, about 21 miles from Louisville, lay an engine with its nose plunged in a bed of yellow mud. On the opposite side lay the tender and behind two coaches tipped over on their sides. It was the wreck of an accommodation train which runs between Indianapolis and Louisville. The train was making the best time possible in the heavy gale when it struck a tree that had been torn up by its roots and flung across the track.

Wreck and Ruin on Every Side.

When Louisville, the scene of the disaster, was reached an appalling sight was presented. Crowds of people thronged the Fourteenth-street station and from there up Main-street to the heart of the city was a mass of humanity dodging horses, street cars and all sorts of vehicles in the middle of the street. On either side was wreck and ruin. Great masses of brick and stone in heaps presented the appearance of having simply crumbled to the earth. Gangs of rescuers were at work like gophers on the great mass of debris in the search for human victims of the awful calamity. Here and there lay a dead mule with clots of Here and there lay a dead mule with clots of blood at its nostrils that had been dragged from the ruins of the great tobacco houses of which they are an adjunct.

Women and men darted before mad horses whose hoofs it seemed would crush them to death. Burly policemen were stationed at street crossings to prevent people from attempting to pass through the ruined thoroughfare where partially wrecked walls stood as a menace to human life, but their efforts were futile, and men, women and children made their way down the dangerous streets with astounding recklessness. The morbid crowd was not to be held back in its wild desire to satisfy curiosity, and it was a sight worth their efforts to see. The wreck is so great that it beggars an attempt at detail.

Crazed by the Calamity.

Immediately upon the burst of the cyclone bells sounded and the police were at work. Within 10 minutes a posse appeared at the Falls City wreck. The walls of the adjoining house were first propped and then began the work of cutting through the heavy slate roof that covered all. At first work was difficult and laborious on account of the anxious multitude that thronged the wreck. Difficult was the task to clear the ruin of women who were found digging at the slate with their fingers, crazed at the groans beneath, each of which they thought a send of from their dying. Every one did noble work.

After an hour of ceaseless labor the first sufferer, Mrs. Sarah Kelly, was unearthed. She was badly hurt. She said at the first quake a mad rush was made for the entrance. Women were knocked down and trampled on in the mad haste to escape. Seeing the overwhelming jam at the door several remained behind. The last she saw of her friends was just before the floor gave way and the ceiling fell. The work was continued, but none of those whom Mrs. Kelly said were near could be found.

The excavation was then moved from the rear of the building to the front, where it was supposed the greatest crowd was gathered. As soon as the roofing was removed and the mass of brick beneath, the first sight that met their eyes was anything but hopeful. Ten women locked in each other's arms were drawn out of the debris. James Hasson, whose wife had been at the lodge meeting, was foremost in the work and the first person he drew out of the ruined building was his wife, who died in his arms. He laid her by the side of the others who were dead and continued to work for the living.

Thirty Dead in One House.

Inside of the next house thirty men and women were drawn out dead but with no wounds on their bodies, and it is thought all met their death from suffocation. The gas pipes had broken, which caused the lights to go out and which saved the ruins from fire for the time, but flooded the debris with a vapor almost as deadly as the fire might have proved.

Ways were pierced into the breast of the ruin and bodies drawn out dead and dying. One part of the building was reserved for the dead but the wounded were taken into the stores and houses on the opposite side of the street, where physicians and priests administered to bodies and souls. Along Main-street the pathway of the storm extended from Sixth to Eleventh-streets on one side and from Seventh to Eleventh-street on the other, and not a single building was left standing. Occasionally a massive stone or iron from still stood intact while the rest of the structure had been swept away.

This morning the devastated district presented the most stupendous spectacle of disaster and ruin ever witnessed. In the course of the storm lay the prided tobacco market of the city and to-day the warehouses almost to the last one are in ruins. They include the Kentucky, Pickett, North-street, Falls City, Phœnix, Green River, Louisville, Enterprise, Central and Planters. The destruction of the Louisville and Ninth-street warehouses could not possibly have been more complete. Thousands of hogsheads of tobacco lay in the mass of brick and mortar, some exposed to view, others buried from sight. The Louisville Hotel

Concluded on Second.

TALK ABOUT THE NEW TARIFF

IT WAS A SLOW DAY AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

An Official Copy of the Revised Edition Had Not Been Received Up to Closing Time and Entries Were Passed Under the Old Rates by Aid of a Declaration—An Advance of Ten Cents in Flour.

The changes in the tariff caused considerable discussion in trade circles and among manufacturers yesterday. On the whole the action of the Government in continuing its policy of protecting the industries of the country was approved. The usual number of parties were forthcoming who always find fault with the Government and who favor free trade out and out. Some of these argued that it unsettled business to constantly tinker with the tariff, while others pointed out that nearly all the increases were so infinitesimal that they could only be regarded as "sops" thrown out to keep the manufacturers solid for the Government.

The millers are satisfied that the Government has done all it could to accede to their request for justice. They asked an increase to $1 per barrel on flour, but the 25c. advance over the low duty of 50c. will have the effect of materially checking the exports from the United States into Canada and many roller mills which were compelled to close down and others which have been run half and quarter time may be expected to resume shortly. The loss sustained by millers has been something enormous, and those who were practically ruined will be afforded an opportunity of recouping themselves somewhat. The price of flour yesterday advanced ten cents per barrel, and with increased grinding and resultant demand for wheat the prices of that cereal may be counted upon increasing. The advance on flour will be so small, however, that it is not believed the price of bread will have to be advanced. The agitation which was waged in favor of the increase was so pronounced and widespread that it was generally believed the Government would accede the request, and consequently it occasioned no surprise.

Tube Piping's Big Jump.

According to the hardware men tube piping has been increased 200 per cent., which is a sweeping change that can only be accounted for on the ground that an error has crept in. Several firms speculated in pig iron and lead owing to reports that an advance was likely. The continuance of the old duties has consequently left them in the mulligatawny. The increase in copper and brass wire will result in an advance of 10 to 15 per cent. on these goods, but as the present low price were expected to advance 5 per cent. all around shortly the tariff has not materially affected any lines. General satisfaction is expressed with the changes.

Among the Woolen Men.

Representatives of the woolen manufacturers state that the increase of 2½ per cent. per lb. of 16 ounces (from 7½ to 10 per cent.) is so trifling as not to materially affect the price or the volume of British importations. The ad valorem duty is unchanged, the only addition being in the specific charges. Take flannel for instance. A flannel shirt weighs from 3½ to 4 ounces to the yard and the increase would only be equivalent to an increase of ⅝ to ¾ a cent per yard. The difference on ordinary tweeds costing 75c. to $1 is but 1¼c. per yard, not sufficient either to increase the cost or have any appreciable effect on the consumer. As no blankets are imported the only varieties of woolen goods which are affected are tweeds and flannels. Representatives say that the change was totally unexpected, and that it was only because they knew the Government had not been asked to increase the duty; had such been the case they would have asked for a larger duty so as to make it worth while. The biggest concession, however, that has been made to the woolen trade is the placing on the free list of the dye known as "aligarine," when imported in not less than one-pound packages, which formerly paid a duty of 30 per cent. This article is extensively used in putting on the fine "finish" on tweeds to make them so closely resemble the Scottish and English article.

Gloves and Umbrellas Boosted.

The increase in gloves and mits from 30 to 35 per cent. will not materially affect the trade, while the like increase on umbrellas will encourage the factory recently started in York-street, the only one of the kind, it is understood, in Canada. All of the articles used in the manufacture of an umbrella—the covers (silk and cotton) are placed on the free list. Until the Colonial Umbrella Company opened its factory in York-street not only a "repairing" business had been done in Canada. The duty on the different parts of umbrellas which the Government collected last year only amounted to $750; so these duties averaged 30 per cent. It is expected that the number of umbrellas required in Ontario can now be turned out in Toronto. The annual imports in umbrellas is in the neighborhood of half a million dollars.

Lard and Canned Meats.

Dealers who bought largely of lard in anticipation of the duty are jubilant. Although the increase is only 1 per cent., the levying of the duty on packages renders the advance equivalent to 1½ per cent. It had been generally expected that the increase would be 2 per cent. Wholesalers have notified their travelers to increase prices for American lard ½c. to ¾c. this week and to ¼c. advance the week following, after which time they will take full advantage of the duty. The Canadian lard sells more readily but the production is not sufficient for a six months' supply. The increase in canned corned beef is 12c per dozen on 1 lb. cans and 24c on 2 lbs., while on all other canned meats the increase will be 15c per dozen on 1 lb. cans and 30c on 2 lb. cans. Nearly all the canned meats in the bonded warehouses were cleared early this week, so that it may be inferred that the "trade" expected it or got a friendly tip.

The New Liquor Test.

One of the most interesting features of the revised tariff is the new test for measuring the quantity of gin and other imported strong beverages. The duty on these liquors pay $1.75 per imperial gallon, but the "measurements" have been so rearranged so that it makes a difference about $2 net per case of four gallons. Nearly all the gin in bond was cleared, like the canned meats, early in the week.

The admission of mining machinery free of duty and those parts used in the building of steel and iron ships, when not manufactured in Canada, meets with much favor.

Free library boards rejoiced that books (two of each work) can come in free. Also cups, medals, etc., won in competition in foreign countries.

Some of the hat makers do not know yet whether they are satisfied with the rearrangement of duties.

This clause in the Budget is attributed to the "funny work" of a wholesale hardware firm that once did business in Front-street.

By enacting that any person who sends or brings into Canada, or who, being in Canada, has in his possession any bill-heading or other paper appearing to be a heading or blank capable of being filled up and used as an invoice, and bearing any certificate purporting to show or which may be used to show that the invoice which may be made from such bill-heading or blank is correct or authentic, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a penalty of $500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months, or both, in the discretion of the court, and the goods which may be entered under any invoice made from any such bill-heading or blank shall be forfeited.

At the Custom House.

When The World called at the Custom House just before closing time in the afternoon Chief Clerk McLean said they had not received an official copy of the changes from Ottawa, but a despatch had arrived from Assistant Commissioner Parmlee instructing that the new duties were in force but that entries be received at the old rate. The importers, however, were required to make this declaration:

In consideration of getting possession of the above goods I promise to amend if called upon by the customs authorities.

Very little business was done at the Custom House, less than half a regular day's business. There was very little stir about the building of any kind. Evidently importers had cleared all the goods they immediately required before the changes were announced.

THE OPPOSITION CRITICASTERS.

Messrs. Paterson and Charlton Talk Blue Ruin—Peter White and Welland's Dr. Ferguson Reply.

OTTAWA, March 28.—Mr. Paterson (Brant) resumed the Budget debate in the House to-day, speaking for two hours and dwelling principally upon what he termed the taxburdened condition of the country. Twenty-five per cent more than necessary, he said, was collected by this Government in taxation. As for the tariff changes, he dealt with them by the general statement that they were in the wrong direction and he was especially sorry that the Government had repealed the reciprocity offer under which fruits had been placed on the free list in 1888.

Mr. Peter White, who spoke next, devoted his attention solely to Sir Richard Cartwright and his speech. He reminded the Knight from South Oxford of the singularly unfortunate outcome of his attempt to control the Canadian finances. He rebuked him for the pessimistic wails with which he always referred to Canadian affairs. As to the mortgage statement given last night, viz. that the indebtedness of the farmers of Ontario was $300,000,000, there being 22,000,000 acres of tillable land in the province, this would give an indebtedness of $13 for every acre, or $16 for every acre of cleared land. Such a statement as this Mr. White desired to repudiate as a native of the province.

To this Sir Richard retorted that he too was a native and knew whereof he spoke. Mr. White then proceeded to show that there was amongst the farmers of the States in some portions distress much worse than anything experienced in Canada. Agricultural interests in free trade England were similarly depressed. The prescription Mr. White made as a preventive of agricultural depression in Canada was more attention to scientific farming, and he warmly complimented the Present Minister of Agriculture for his experimental farm endeavors.

He concluded after recess with an expression of regret for the change in the corn duties, but said that as a humble follower of Sir John Macdonald he would vote for the tariff resolutions as a whole.

Blue Law John's Jeremiad.

Mr. Charlton spoke next and characterised the Finance Minister's declarations of expected prosperity as "optimistic cock-a-doodle-doo." He declared that the people were deeply dissatisfied; Boodle had won Haldimand, and the next general election would tell a different tale. The farmers of the country were bleeding at every pore and if the McKinley bill became law in the United States they would be infinitely worse; the sources of revenue would be dried up, Mr. Foster's surplus would disappear and there would be a condition of things more lamentable than ever before within the recollection of man. The exodus had already commenced and the people by thousands were fleeing from the wrath to come.

Mr. Charlton then told an anecdote to the effect that any farmers who voted for Sir John Macdonald and died and went to Hades would be found too green to burn and would be hung up to dry.

Several Tory legislators here suggested that Mr. Charlton should incorporate his anecdote with his Sunday Observance Bill.

Dr. Ferguson of Welland then attacked Mr. Charlton for slandering the farmers of Ontario and making statements damaging to their credit. As a sample of the Opposition solicitude for the welfare of the country he instanced the recent visit of prominent newspaper men to Washington to devote themselves to plans and plots against Canadian interests. He reiterated that they did it work of treason. Cartwright's mortgage bill of $300,000,000 against the Ontario farm lands by pointing out on the registered mortgages there were annual payments made and a large proportion of the total registered amounts were paid off. He congratulated the House on having a member who had a free pass to and from hades and could give viva voce testimony as to occurrences there. [Laughter.]

Mr. McMullen moved the adjournment of the debate and the House rose at 11½.

Notes of the Session.

Claims for extras by contractors and like demands upon the Government are now commonly referred to the Exchequer Court for consideration. Appeals from the decision there given are commonly made to the Supreme Court, but in a recent case two of the judges expressed a doubt whether such references, not being suits, could properly be dealt with by the Supreme Court, to establish the jurisdiction Sir John Thompson to-day introduced a bill to amend the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act.

Seventeen bills which had passed both Houses were not presented for the royal assent the other day in consequence of some clerical delay. To-day Hon. Edward Blake characterised this incident as a violation of the ancient and wholesome constitutional rule that all bills ripe for assent should be assented to upon the first occasion on which the assent to any of them was signified. He hoped that this occurrence would not be allowed to form a precedent and asked the Government how it came about.

This information Mr. Hector Langevin promised to get from the First Minister.

THE RYKERT INVESTIGATION.

A Number of Witnesses Examined Before the Committee.

OTTAWA, March 28.—The Rykert Investigation Committee met to-day. Hon. William MacDougall, on behalf of Mr. Rykert, examined a number of witnesses, including Sir David Macpherson, who was Minister of the Interior at the time the timber limit was granted Mr. Adams; Mr. Lindsay Russell, deputy minister at that time; Mr. Burgess, the present deputy, and Mr. James A. Gouin, possmaster of Ottawa. The latter acted for Mr. Rykert during Rykert's temporary absence. These testified so far as their knowledge went regarding the facts of the case, showing nothing at variance to what is already known. They united in declaring so far as they knrw there was nothing unusual or improper in the transaction.

Mr. Rykert said he would finish his case at the next sitting. The committee adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE ALIEN LABOR LAW.

Witnesses Favor Mr. Taylor's Bill as a Protection to Workingmen.

OTTAWA, March 28.—A meeting of the Alien Labor Law Committee was held this morning, Mr. Taylor being in the chair. The first witness examined was Mr. Elliott of The Uxbridge Times. He was in favor of the bill, not in the way of a retaliatory measure but as a protection to workingmen.

Mr. Corey of St. Catharines, who represents the Knights of Labor and other labor unions, was next examined. His evidence was to the effect that in the interests of the working classes the bill was a good one. The workingmen did not wish it as a retaliatory measure, but merely as a protection to themselves. He did not object to reciprocity in labor, but as long as the United States refused to allow Canadians to reside in Canada and work in the United States, he thought this country ought to take a similar position.

The Sheffield House Importing Company (Registered),
65 Yonge-street, below King. New salad bowls, fish eaters, cheese scoops, grape scissors, &c. C. E. Robinson, Manager.

Manufacturers, by warehousing their surplus stock with Mitchell, Miller & Co., receive negotiable warehouse receipts.

THE BOYS OF THE OLD BRIGADE

THE FAMOUS MARCH — ON THE SUPPER TABLE.

Those That Have Gone Before—Col. Otter's Story of a March That Will Take Its Place in History, Although the "War Correspondents" Did Not Give it One.

In after dinner talk
Across the walnuts and the wine.

The words of the composer of "The Charge of the Light Brigade" fittingly apply to the reunion dinner of the "Battleford Column," Northwest Field Force, last night at Harry Webb's. The survivors of the column and their invited guests, to the number of 175, showed a hearty desire to celebrate the feast duly, and as the gallant band which, attired in scarlet and green, went for the to what did not prove a bloodless campaign are also good hands at improving a jollification, they managed to celebrate the reunion right joyously, and certainly they could not complain of uncongenial guests or unreasonable eloquence, while so far as an elaborate cuisine is necessary to thorough enjoyment the supply and variety was on a scale to satisfy the most ardent admirer of comestibles, and more than one must have wished with Macbeth, "May good digestion wait on appetite."

The pleasure was mixed with sadness when the death of former comrades was referred to, but the consolation remained that they died "with their face to their foe," and the survivors congratulated themselves, like Mark Tapley, on being jolly under difficulties, and sadness and sentiment gave way, for the time being at least, to more prosaical feelings. The musical guests sang songs making light of the hardships they had endured, the word-painters drew pictures of past perils, and the whole company, casting all previous trials to the winds, enjoyed themselves to the utmost—on the best of terms with themselves and all the world—including the rebels who had taken up arms against their Country and their Queen.

Former members of the column from a distance who attended the re-union: Rev. E. C. Acheson, assistant of Mr. Rainsford at St. George's Church, New York, who was with the Queen's Own at Cut Knife and was mentioned in the despatches for bravery; F. W. Thomas, barrister, London; "Berry" Prior, Chicago; Capt. Grierson, Osha wa; A. Acheson, Omaha, Neb.; W. Mahaffy, Owen Sound; Lieut. Humphrey Irving, Ottawa, representing The Militia Gazette.

Looking Over the Guests.

The invited guests were: Col. Grasett, who was "at the front" with the Royal Grenadiers; Col. Miller, commandant during the troubles of the Queen's own; Col. Hamilton, E. E. Sheppard, Warring Kennedy, Alexander Manning, John Fletcher. Among those who sent regrets were Mayor Clarke, who is ill, Col. G. T. Denison, who spoke in Guelph last night, Col. Fred Denison, M.P., Col. Herchimer, of the North-west Mounted Police, Major Boulton of Middleton, Sir Alexander Campbell, Commander Law, R.N., Chaplain Lloyd, now of Rothsay, N.B. Major Delamere, D'Alton McCarthy, M.P., and others.

The chair was occupied by Col. Otter, D.A.G., who proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were drunk with the enthusiasm which only soldiers can manifest.

Col. Grasett, in responding to the "Army, Navy and Auxiliary Forces," referred to the glorious achievements which had consolidated and maintained the supremacy of the British arms. Her navy could defy the navies of the world, to further perfect which between seventy and eighty million were being expended this year, while her army was never in so grand a position both as to efficiency and equipment as at present.

When ex-Ald. Miller rose to reply to the same toast he was accorded an ovation. In his short address he referred to the Fenian troubles of 1866, when the company to which he belonged started down the lake with the Rescue, and after double-decking the vessel in order that she might be serviceable to carry the 32-pounder trip guns. The Naval Brigade of those days were so efficient that they did the work of repairing the vessel, manning her, etc. They took the Rescue to Grimsby and handed her over to a company of regulars. This ended the services of the Naval Brigade. A few years ago he enlisted in the Queen's Own.

In proposing the toast of "The Old Brigade" Col. Hamilton spoke of the eagerness with which the members of the Queen's Own received the militia bill, but the disappointed when they found the Corps had been summoned for active service. Although the order did not arrive until nearly midnight, ere the morning sun rose 1000 men were under arms. The question was not "Who will go?" but "Who must stay at home?" The Colonel paid a glowing tribute to the worth of those who had given up their lives in the service of their country.

The Column's Famous March.

When Col. Otter, looking every inch a soldier in his well-known scarlet tunic, arose to reply to the toast vociferous applause greeted him. He welcomed those of the "Old Brigade" whose interests had taken them from Toronto, but who had come from the east and west, from the north and south in order to testify by their presence at the reunion that they took the same interest in the brigade as of yore. He referred to several famous marches of history—that of Sherman through Georgia, 250 miles, with 6000 men, who made an average of 9 miles per day; that of the Fifth Army Corps of 6000 men in the Franco-Prussian war, from the Rhine to Paris, 500 miles, at an average of 10 miles per day; that of Gen. Roberts, who with 18,000 men made the 320-mile journey from Kabul to Kandahar at an average of 14 miles per day; and that of Napoleon, from Boulogne to the Rhine with 150,000 men, who covered 400 miles at an average of 16 miles per day; and pointed out that the march of the Battleford Column was even more famous than any of these of historic renown. The column, consisting of about 700 men, left the banks of the Saskatchewan at 1 p.m. of Aug. 18, five years ago, and in 5½ days exactly were in Battleford, covering the 180 miles at the rate of 32 miles per day. When it is recollected that the average march of an army hampered with laden wagons is 2 to 2½ miles per day, the nature of the feat can be appreciated. Another fact which added to the credit of the famous march was that while in the other cases cited the armies were not expecting an enemy, for aught the Battleford column knew to the contrary hostile breeds or Indians might confront them at any time. The march, too, was not over level ground, but across a broken prairie, and the troops were obliged to carry their fuel and water with them. The journey was accomplished the easier for the reason that all were anxious to reach the goal and did all in their power to make it as speedily as possible. The Colonel pointed out that the column had never been given due credit for their famous march. This was probably partially owing to the fact that the newspaper correspondents did not arrive until two or three days after the column, and probably concluded when they did arrive that the force had sent on the news ahead of them.

The Comrades Who Fell.

Col. Otter, in proposing "Our Fallen Comrades," referred in graceful words to those who had fallen in the fight, whose deaths were deeply deplored and whose memories would ever remain green in the hearts of their comrades.

Forever more the youthful limbs are still;
The young, the gallant and impulsive brave
Now rests beside the far-off western hill,
And wild flowers blossom by his lonely grave.

The toast was drunk in silence and a hush came over the assembly as their thoughts were diverted to the graves of

Corporal Sleigh. " Lowry. Trumpeter Burker.	Northwest Mounted Police.
Pte. Osgoode. " Rogers.	Guards' Sharpshooters.
Bugler Foulkes, C. Co.	Infantry School Corps.
Pte. Dobles, Battleford Rifles.	
Driver Winder, Transport Corps.	

Ex-Staff-Sergt. Walker proposed and Mr E. E. Sheppard replied to "Imperial Federation." Mr. Sheppard was in his happiest vein and painted Imperial Federation in roseate colors.

"The Mayor and Corporation" was proposed by Col. Miller. Ex-Mayor Manning replied in suitable terms, referring to the interest manifested by the whole city in the welfare of its sons who were at the scene of battle.

Capt. Magee proposed and Mr. Warring Kennedy acknowledged the toast of "Our Guests," and Mr. Frank Eddis proposed and Lieutenant Hume Blake replied to "The Ladies."

During