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EIGHTH YEAR WEDNESDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 30, 1887 PRICE ONE CENT

THE JUDGESHIPS FILLED.

HUGH MACMAHON AND W. P. R. STREET RAISED TO THE BENCH.

The Former to the Court of Common Pleas and the Latter to the Court of Queen's Bench—Short Sketches of the New Justices.

OTTAWA, Nov. 29.—The question of the Ontario Judgeships was settled at to-day's Council meeting by the appointment of Mr. Hugh MacMahon, Q.C., of Toronto, as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and W. P. R. Street, Q.C., of London, as Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, thus filling all the vacancies on the Superior Court Bench.

Justice MacMahon.

The appointment of Justice MacMahon will meet with the approbation of the Ontario bar, and more particularly of that portion of it practising in Toronto, where Mr. MacMahon has made many warm friends. When his appointment was first mooted it was generally endorsed as a happy choice on the part of the Government, and it was freely admitted that when the dignity had been conferred on Mr. MacMahon the Bench would gain a gentleman in every way qualified to discharge the duties pertaining to it, bringing to the office high qualities of mind and a kindness of manner that make him respected by all.

In 1868 Justice MacMahon began his career in the legal profession under Thos. Robertson, Q.C., then practising in Dundas. He was called to the bar in 1864, when he entered into partnership with his brother, the late Thos. B. MacMahon, Judge of the County of Norfolk. A few years afterwards he began business for himself in London, Ontario, where his ability as a lawyer secured for him a high reputation and a very extensive practice. In 1876 he was created Queen's Counsel by the Ontario Government and in 1885 the Dominion Ministry conferred upon him a similar honor. In 1877 he represented the Dominion Government in the arbitration between the Federal Government and the Province of Ontario in the dispute over the Western and Northwestern boundaries. In 1884 he was sent to England as one of the counsel for the Dominion when the boundary question was submitted to Her Majesty's Privy Council. As a criminal lawyer Mr. MacMahon distinguished himself in the celebrated Biddulph tragedy case, in which he pleaded successfully for the prisoners, five of whom were arraigned. He twice sought parliamentary honors—in 1872 and again in 1878—but sustained defeat at the hands of Hon. John Carling in London and Mr. Rufus Stephenson in Kent. In 1883 Mr. MacMahon removed to Toronto, where he has since practiced his profession. Mr. MacMahon was married in 1864 to the eldest daughter of Simon Mackenzie of Belleville.

Justice Street.

William Purvis Rochfort Street, LL.B., is just 46 years of age. He took his degree in law at the University of Toronto in 1868, having been admitted to the bar some three or so years before that date. He has always practiced in London and in the west, where he is well and favorably known. He was first a partner of old Mr. Becher; his present partner is young Mr. Becher, the firm's style being Street & Becher. Mr. Street has been best known as an equity and real estate lawyer. He was Chairman of the Northwest Halfbreed Claim Commission of 1885, and as such did good service for the country. Mrs. Street is a cousin of Mrs. Falconbridge.

How the Courts of Ontario Are Now Constituted.

The Ontario courts are now complete. The judges are apportioned thus:

COURT OF APPEAL.
Hagarty, C. J., Patterson, J., Burton, J., Cameron, J.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.
Falconbridge J., Armour, C. J., Street, J.

COMMON PLEAS DIVISION.
Rose, J., Galt, C. J., MacMahon, J.

CHANCERY DIVISION.
Boyd, C., Ferguson, J., Proudfoot, J., Robertson, J.

AN ILLUSED WOMAN.

Mrs. Allen of Owen Sound Meets with Heartless Treatment in Michigan.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Nov. 29.—Mrs. Richard Allen left her home near Owen Sound, Ont., to join her husband here. Her trunks were seized for duties at Detroit, and her little boy was sick ten days in the same city. The conductor on the train sent her to Sault Ste. Marie instead of here, and at Clarksburgh, Mich., a traveler told her he knew her husband, and took her to a hotel and registered as man and wife, but she gave the alarm and the drummer was thrown out of the hotel. The woman is here at present, and her numerous misfortunes almost turned her brain.

HERE MOST CONVICTED.

The Loud Talking Anarchist in Danger of the Penitentiary.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—When the trial of Most was resumed to-day Mr. Howe disclaimed, on the part of his client, any connection with or knowledge of the threatening letter sent to Judge Cowing. Most was then called. He denied having made the threat or having used the violent language he is charged with having uttered at the meeting in Kramer's Hall.

At 10 o'clock, after a deliberation of four and a half hours, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

Died of Grief.

DETROIT, Nov. 20.—The father of the late Father McManus, of Windsor, a venerable gentleman, 86 years of age, came from his home at Goderich on Friday last to attend the funeral of his son. Returning home, he said to a friend: "I could not cry at Windsor, there were so many strangers about, but I can't keep up any longer," and gave way to a passion of grief. That night he died of no apparent bodily ailment. On the following day a granddaughter visiting at his house also died suddenly.

Arrested on a Charge of Seduction.

NEW LONDON, Mo., Nov. 27.—This town was greatly excited yesterday by the reappearance of W. H. Johnston, a prominent druggist who eloped sometime ago with Miss Price, daughter of one of the leading citizens. Johnston went to his former home and begged his wife's forgiveness. He confessed that he had taken Miss Price to Montreal, where she is at present. Last evening Johnston was arrested on a charge of seduction.

Chicago Anarchists Active.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The Anarchists of this city have prepared a rabid circular for distribution among the workingmen here. It is headed with the single word "Fight." The circular denounces the Anarchists' trial and execution, and declares nothing but force will win. It urges "preparation" for the "revolution." "Whoever joins us," says the circular, "must take all consequences upon himself, and must be ready to sacrifice everything for the cause, even should it be his life."

Sharp Gets a New Trial.

ALBANY, N.Y., Nov. 29.—The Court of Appeals has reversed the decision in the Sharp case and ordered a new trial.

Sharp received the news of the reversal of the decision in his case and the ordering of a new trial without any emotion whatever. He seemed to take little interest in the matter. Since his conviction he has fallen into a steady state of indifference to all outward things, from which it seems impossible to rouse him.

Misses' boas and muffs made up well from first-class material, selling at low prices all this week. W. & D. Dineen, corner King and Yonge streets.

The Fidelity Bank Fraud.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—The legal investigation of the Fidelity National Bank failure, begun Jan. 7, can be made in a criminal trial only in the United States Court. In the case of E. L. Harper was filed a demurrer to the indictment charging him with the misapplication of the funds of the bank, on the ground that the facts stated do not constitute a crime. The demurrer was argued and taken under advisement.

THE SHEPPARD CASE.

If the Costs are Paid Before March 1 all Proceedings will be Dropped.

MONTREAL, Nov. 28.—Mr. Sheppard left for home this evening after settling up his affairs here. It is distinctly understood that if the costs incurred are paid before March 1 next all proceedings will be dropped.

Extracts From the French Press.

From La Patrie, Montreal.

The submission of Sheppard has given rise to a fresh outbreak of fanaticism in all the Province of Ontario. Evidently the English people of that province are furious because the French Canadians have gained the day. The Hamilton Times comes to the rescue. This paper is radical; it had the honor to be the first to proclaim in Canada the beautiful features of Henry George's system; to gain the applause of the Tory press in its remonstrances against the inter-provincial conference, and lastly to demand, after the Haldimand election, the creation of a Radical party in Canada. In its indignation at the humiliation imposed upon Sheppard, it re-opens, voluntarily or awkwardly, the whole question of Sheppard's infamies—a very questionable policy when there are three actions still pending against its client, and 300 other cases in expectation. The Hamilton Times declares that "a resident of Ontario cannot get justice in a Quebec court." The joke is good when we have seen the judicial authorities take under their protection one after another a journalist guilty of defamation, a municipal officer guilty of boodleism, and a gambler charged with swindling, and all that for the satisfaction of playing a trick on these cursed Frenchmen. That is nothing, however, to the final declaration of The Times: "In case Sheppard should be permanently incarcerated in Montreal, forty thousand sons of Ontario are ready to demand the reason why." We will answer The Times in its own language. On the day the court should decide that Sheppard must go to jail, there would not be enough of all the sons of Ontario to prevent the course of justice. Quebec did not show the white feather when Sir John called the Ontario and Manitoba battalions to his help to repress our indignation at the time of the execution of Riel, and we care not a rap about the inept appeals of a journalist lady. We know what the sentiment of all those fanatics towards Sheppard are worth. They will bark and put a man in a box, and after that, mix. During the three days Sheppard has been in Montreal trying to settle he has telegraphed to Toronto more than ten times to those who have rallied him in distress, asking help to pull him out of his ugly position and pay the costs of his law suits. Not one has answered. Such are those gentlemen, and their conduct towards the man they have contributed to ruin gives the exact measurement of the fulness of their heart.

From Le Monde, Montreal.

The energy and manly bearing of Mr. Sheppard whilst reading his declaration in court were the subject of favorable comment. At the same time Mrs. Sheppard was visibly moved, and tears were to be seen in her eyes.

From La Minerve, Montreal.

If the ex-editor of The News does not succeed in getting absolved of the calumnies he has published about the 65th Battalion it is not because he has been stingy at the last moment in the number and length of his declarations. And ten lines on his part at the right moment would have been sufficient to save him from the imputation of complicity in the cowardly and odious lies charged against the French Canadians, besides avoiding the expense of thousands of dollars in costs.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The Strain is Believed to have Produced Dementia in President Grevy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—A Times' London special says: The Parisian situation is becoming more involved by Grevy's vacillation. It is now said that the Chamber will meet on Friday but it is uncertain whether the message when sent will contain the resignation of President Grevy. It is reported that he is saving very strange and inconsequential things to visitors, such as that it is impossible that he should leave the Elysee until his new house has the dining-room furnished, because it is impossible that he should eat with his plate on his knees. These reports give an impression that the strain of the crisis may have turned the old statesman's head.

The Bourse remains singularly quiet though all this trouble. The success of the great national funding transaction at such a period has had the most re-assuring effect on public opinion.

M. Goblet Declined.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Several deputies waited upon M. Goblet to-day and endeavored to induce him to join a Cabinet, with M. Clemenceau as Premier, with the object of retaining M. Grevy in the presidency. M. Goblet declined.

THE C.P.R. REACHES THE SOO.

The Road Will be Ready for the Running of Trains on December 15.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 29.—The Canadian Pacific Railway reached the Ontario "Soo," opposite Sault Ste. Marie, yesterday, and the rails were laid to the intersection of the great northern highway. Ballasters are fifteen miles back. The road will be ready for trains on Dec. 15. The Canadian Sault will celebrate the event and later, on the completion of the bridge, a grand international jubilee will be held. The engineering corps are engaged in locating the Grand Trunk road which arrived at the Canadian "Soo" yesterday, and work will soon commence on this line. The Minneapolis road will be completed to the Sault this week. The seventh span of the international bridge was commenced yesterday.

A cool smoking mixture, don't bite tongue, especially made up. Try it once. 20c quarter pound. Alive Ballard, 199 Yonge-street. 136

A Smash on the Pennsylvania Railway.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—There was a great crash on the Pennsylvania Railway, Camden branch, near Hightstown, N.J., this morning. Passenger train No. 304, bound to New York, ran into a coal train near the old bridge, making both trains a complete wreck. Engineer Joseph H. Smith of the passenger train was crushed and is believed to have sustained fatal injuries. Charles Hunt, baggagemaster of the passenger train, was also dangerously injured. A number of the passengers were badly hurt, but no one was killed.

The Glories of Party Journalism.

MONTREAL, Nov. 29.—Le Monde of to-day states that Hon. Mr. Chapleau is going to sue L'Electeur of Quebec for libel, that paper having called him a broken-down debauchee, who gloried in his wickedness.

Boys' cheap fur caps, good and strong. W. & D. Dineen, corner King and Yonge streets.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

In thirty-four counties of Iowa during the past twenty years 3384 divorces have been granted.

The temporary passenger station of the New York and New England Railroad in Hartford, Conn., was burned yesterday morning. Loss unknown.

The Mansion House at Andover, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. It was built over a hundred years ago. The fire was incendiary. Loss $30,000.

C. B. and G. K. Garrison, nephews of the late Commodore Garrison of New York, were killed in a mine at Webb City, Missouri, by the cord which held the bucket giving way and throwing them to the bottom.

The well-known firm of Brown, Wood & Kingman, dry goods commission merchants of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, has gone into liquidation.

R. S. Smith, editor of The Redwood, Cal., Times and Gazette, was shot yesterday by Dr. L. E. Powell for publishing an objectionable article about the latter.

The Erie Railway Company's annual meeting was held at New York yesterday. The report for the year ending Sept. 30 shows the gross earnings for 1887 to have been $34,210,357; for 1886, $32,560,047; operating expenses in 1886, $16,388,638; for 1887, $17,390,672; net earnings 1887, 8,819,684.

A BOSS CARPENTER TALKS

EVIDENCE HEARD BEFORE THE LABOR COMMISSION YESTERDAY.

A Master's View of the Building Trade—Defects in Benevolent Societies—The Moulders' Union Send a Delegation—Exorbitant House Rent.

The Labor Commission was busily engaged yesterday. One of the principal carpenters and builders gave evidence which showed a far better state of things for good workmen than the journeymen had testified. The defects in benevolent societies and suggestions for their remedy was a new topic dealt with at some length. The evening session was principally occupied by half-a-dozen delegates from the Moulders' Society, who represented various branches of moulding. Their testimony was important, there being a unanimity of opinion that wages were too low, hours too long, piece work undesirable and house rent exorbitant. Emigration was also condemned, which flooded an already overstocked market. It is expected that other societies will in like manner send delegations. The list of witnesses is daily increasing.

Richard Dennis, builder and contractor, deposed that he employed men in all branches of building, but more especially in carpenters' work. The minimum wage was 22½ cents an hour; some he paid 25, and others as high as 27 cents. He approved of graded wages, the men being paid according to what they were worth. The unions are not of advantage to competent workmen; they can always get employment. Witness had men working for him who had been with him winter and summer for seventeen years. Personally he had no objection to unionism, and believed that good workmen would always command good wages.

Speaking of the recent strike, witness said the men wanted everything and would leave the bosses next to nothing. Amongst other things, they wished to be paid at the spot where they worked, and the wages to be the same for all. After a while the men got tired of striking, and were willing to do anything to get work. The masters some short time before granted the men the nine hours system. The majority of employers are in the masters' union. He did not see that union was of any special advantage to the men or employers. Many men worked all the time of the strike. The wages of the men ought not to affect the master's profit. Competition is so keen that employers must make inordinate profits. When they were bad times here only three or four firms stood securely; the rest went down like ninepins.

Some men in witness' employ had built their own dwellings, and several owned three or four houses. Carpenters are better off now than formerly; they live in better houses. House rent is dearer of late years. The better the house you build the less it pays. A first-class house pays very poorly, but cottages pay well. The poor man pays more rent in proportion to his means than those better to do.

Witness never asked a man to sign any agreement, for he did not approve of such a practice. He paid his men fortnightly on Saturday noon, and had heard no complaints. Very few artisans patronized St. Lawrence Market. There was no need for this, as all districts had an abundant supply of all kinds of stores.

Most of my men are English, Irish or Scotch, and learned their trade in the Old Country. For several years there has been work enough for the men for 300 days a year. The last few winters very few carpenters have applied to me for work. Toronto compares well with American cities in the wages paid and was better than in provincial towns in Great Britain. A technical school to teach the rudiments of carpentry would be very desirable. Boys have not the chance of thoroughly learning the trade as a rule. Boys should be taught the trade in all its branches.

By Mr. Heakes: Strikes are no good and never were. Any form of arbitration would be preferable. A boy in Toronto has a very poor chance of becoming a skilled mechanic.

By Mr. Armstrong: A government board of arbitration would be better than a strike, but I should prefer amicable settlement without government interference.

Mr. John Smith, merchant tailor, said he had had much experience in workingmen's benevolent societies, and proceeded to give particulars of their working. He alleged that sometimes funds originally intended for purposes of benevolence had been diverted to other purposes, and this was wronging the workingman. He suggested a government inspector to see that the law is duly carried out by each society. He urged that the audits were not a fair account of the positions of some societies, and that members were led to join through misrepresentation. He gave particulars of the forming of the Foresters' court, and said that entrance fees were not returned to the members who did not pass the doctor. The history of the societies showed that the members did not get the benefits they ought. Surpluses were piled up which should be devoted to reduction of the rates of members' payments. He suggested a government system of insurance and annuities, and that there be a registrar of such societies as in England. He did not think the Government exercised sufficient control over them.

By Mr. Heakes: If they are not under Government supervision it is because the societies do not desire it, or rather have not asked it.

By Mr. Armstrong: These defects are not the fault of the Government. I wish the Commission to draw attention to the matter.

Robert Lee, carpenter, was the first witness at the evening session. He had been a union man and had not known of any interference with non-union men. He had seen a "blacklist," but did not know if such a thing were in existence now. He was in favor of the apprenticeship system, which would turn out better workmen. The general condition of carpenters had improved of recent years. He believed this was owing to the prosperity of the country. The generality of men have not saved enough to own their own houses. Intellectually and morally the men have much improved. Education, intelligence and temperance have progressed.

To Mr. Armstrong: Fifteen or sixteen years is young enough for boys to begin to learn carpentry.

Thomas Pickett, ironmoulder and machine moulder, deposed he had been three years in Toronto. The shops were generally in good sanitary condition. The wages were 22½ cents per hour. Piece work had a tendency to lower wages. Men had to work harder to earn the same money as time hands. Employers are not in the habit of meeting their men to settle disputes. They have refused to arbitrate. On one occasion a strike brought the employers to arbitrate. The union was not in favor of strikes except as a last resort. There is one apprentice to eight men. Sixteen or seventeen years of age was young enough to commence. The wages are higher in the United States, and in some of the Eastern States men could live better on the wages there than the wages here. A boy here serves four years and then is considered a journeyman. A good many emigrant moulders arrive in Toronto.

Joseph Hunt said that the shops he had worked in were not fit for a horse to be in. They were cold and wet. Men were made ill thereby, and death had occurred in consequence. One man and two boys had died through cold in two years. The men have asked for improvements, which have been promised but never carried out. Dry goods, eatables and rent have increased in price during the past five years. Witness' rent had been increased $5 a month in that time. Working men were no better of through this for the increased pay. The bosses retained three days' pay in hand and paid fortnightly on Saturdays. It was difficult to get a fair house at reasonable rent within easy reach of work. Some of the moulders had joined a Co-operative Building Society which had been established a year ago.

By Commissioner Kerwin (Quebec): I am in favor of a Government system of arbitration.

John Thomas Dodwell, agricultural moulder, examined by Commissioner Armstrong, deposed that the trade was injuriously affected by emigrants being induced by agents to come to Canada by representations of plenty of work. He was in favor of the Moulders' Union being incorporated, which would give it a legal standing.

David Black, stove moulder, did not believe in compulsory arbitration. Disputes should be settled by parties on each side without outside interference. Some of the shops are very badly ventilated, which could be remedied by suction fans. Witness did not think the workmen were adequately paid. The purchasing power of money was less than formerly. Rents had increased 25 per cent. It was difficult to get a suitable and cheap house. The houses being built in Toronto were too expensive for the workman's purse. He did not believe in piecework, which had a bad effect on wages. There was no dearth of moulders, owing to the arrival of Old Country emigrants. The larger firms closed up the small ones. The prices of stoves had advanced, and the cost of production was about the same. Eight or nine months was about the average year's work. Some establishments were closed from Christmas until about April.

John Pierce, machinery moulder, thought if the eight-hours' movement and Saturday half-holiday were generally adopted it would be a great benefit to the workingmen. Witness did not know of any "iron ring," but he did of a "coal ring." The work was very hard and the hours too long. There is always one-third of our trade idle. Reducing the hours of labor and abolishing piece-work would greatly alter this state of things.

T. Pickett in further examination said that a man with a family, and paying $12 a month, could not build himself a house. "It would," said the witness, "take me a thousand years to do so." There was too much land speculation and lack of good cottages. Land-speculation caused high rents. Double tenements, such as are in Montreal, gave greater benefit to tenant and landlord. He did not believe that in the building trades and iron trades 5 per cent. of the men could save a dollar.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

A Warrant of Extradition Issued in the Case of Byrne, the Chicago Butcher.

OTTAWA, Nov. 29.—Contracts for about fifty miles of the Oxford and New Glasgow Railway have been let by the Department of Railways and Canals in four sections, as follows: Sections one and three to J. O'Brien of Renfrew, Ont., and Thomas Cooke of Oxford, N.S.; section two to D. Sutherland of Shubenacadie, N.S.; section four to Archie Stewart and Ralph Jones, of Ottawa. The total cost of the four sections will be about $400,000.

The Deputy Minister of Marine to-day received a telegram from the agent of the Marine Department at Quebec acquainting him of the fact that the steamer Henri Quatre, which had been held pending the result of a suit, had been released from the admiralty court.

The Quarantine service at Grosse Isle, River St. Lawrence, has been discontinued for the season.

This morning the judges met in the Supreme Court and fixed Thursday, Dec. 13, for giving judgment in the cases on the old list and in some on the new. An adjournment was then formally made to that date.

The Conservatives of Hull are waking up and propose not only to form a Liberal Conservative Association, but to build a suitable hall in which to hold meetings.

The rumor is again revived that Mr. Baird, M. P. for Queen's, has forwarded his resignation to the speaker.

A valuable watch has been forwarded for presentation to Capt. George Ritchie of the barque Batchelor, of Yarmouth, N. S., by President Cleveland as a recognition for human services. The presentation will be made in public.

The Department of Justice yesterday issued a warrant for the extradition of M. J. Byrne, in custody at Chatham, Ont., on a charge of arson. Byrne is a Chicago butcher and is wanted there for setting fire to his shop to get the insurance.

There is trouble in the Liberal camp here over the appointment of a license commissioner to succeed Ald. A. C. Larose. Mr. E. H. Bronson, M.P.P., wants Mr. E. P. Leblanche appointed, while Le Club Nationale is urging the appointment of Mr. Cherrier. The trouble in the ranks is causing no little talk among the local Liberals, who, however, expect to see Mr. Bronson's man get there.

Sir Fred Middleton and his A.D.C., Capt. Wise, will leave for Winnipeg to-morrow night, and when there will meet Sir A. P. Caron, who leaves Victoria for the east to-morrow night. Gen. Middleton will inspect the School of Infantry in Winnipeg, but will not visit British Columbia at present. He will probably go there in the spring to inspect "D" Battery.

Hon. W. W. Lynch, Judge Burbidge and Mr. A. C. Bingman, the commissioners to settle the dispute between the Indians and the settlers in Dundee Township, were in the city to-day on business connected with the commission, the sittings of which have been adourned un il Tuesday, when argument of counsel will be held. The trouble arises out of old leases, many of them for very long periods, of land of which the Indians now wish to regain possession and most of which has been very greatly improved. The amount involved is something like half a million dollars.

The wake of the Mounted Police Riding School, burnt at Regina yesterday, was $25,000, not $40,000 as stated in the press despatch. The Government has ordered an investigation into the cause of the fire.

The Department of Fisheries has been put in possession of the papers in connection with the seizure of the Onward, engaged in the Behring Sea seal fisheries. They will be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The World delivered at your home in time to read before business for 20 cents a month.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

It will be Built With Locks Instead of as a Tide Water Highway.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—It is stated that the plans of De Lesseps regarding the Panama Canal have been changed, and that the marine highway will be built with locks instead of as a tide-water canal as was at first intended, although the original plan of making it a tide-water route De Lesseps says is to be carried out eventually. Harry B. Slaven, President of the Contracting and Dredging Company, which has been actively engaged in the work of digging the canal since the start, arrived from Europe yesterday.

In an interview he said: "The canal is more than half done. It is open at present for vessels drawing fifteen feet of water for 20 kilometres out of the total length of 74 kilometres. That 20 is on the Atlantic end of the canal, and we dredged it ourselves. We will have 24 done by July 1, and a French company on the Pacific end will have 5 more completed. Beyond our work there is a 20-kilometre section that a French company has contracted to do, but they have done very little on it. If the French contractors do as they ought to do, that section will give the shareholders no concern. There is left, however, a section 25 kilometres long that contains the ridge or backbone of the isthmus. The elevations run from 50 to 378 feet above the mean level of the two oceans. A good deal of work has been done on this section, but it is here of course, that the greatest amount of digging has to be done."

M. Eiffel, who is probably best known in this country as the builder of the tower 1000 feet high in Paris for the next exposition, has the contract for the locks. He and DeLesseps will go to Panama in January. The locks will be made chiefly of iron, and will be watertight. Mr. Slaven further stated that the company had $35,000,000 cash on hand, and that there would be no difficulty in getting enough money to complete the work.

CHAT ACROSS THE CABLE.

The vote of the Hawaiian Legislature ratifying the British loan stood 38 to 13. A further loan of $2,000,000 will be negotiated, if possible, in England.

The Czar has commuted to degradation to the ranks the sentences of the eighteen young officers who were convicted of engaging in a revolutionary conspiracy and sentenced to exile in Siberia.

The World is the farmer's paper; the municipal officer's paper.

THE CANADIAN DRAWING-BOOKS.

Arbitration Proceedings—Witnesses Examined—Decision Reserved.

The vexed question of the monopoly of publication of the Canadian drawing-books was the subject of arbitration yesterday at the Court House. The readers of The World are familiar with the case, the gist of which is that the Canada Publishing Company copyrighted five drawing books and surrendered them to Minister Ross by an agreement that he should make them authentic for the public schools. One clause of this agreement states that any other party wishing to publish may do so, subject either to a sum in gross for right and authorization or a royalty of ten per cent. on those published and subject to the payment of a sum to be settled by arbitration to cover the cost of authorship and other expenses in the preparation of the books. To determine the latter is the business of the present arbitrators.

The proceedings took place in the Assize Court, the arbitrators being His Honor Judge Morgan, Mr. John Leys and Mr. J. K. Miller.

The following counsel appeared before the arbitrators: Mr. G. T. Blackstock for Messrs. Robertson, Mr. J. A. Patterson for the Education Department and Mr. Wallace Nesbitt for the Canada Publishing Company.

Before witnesses were called Mr. Nesbitt raised a point of law as to the interpretation of the clause in the agreement between the Education Department and the defendant company. The instrument contained a provision by which parties unnamed might become interested in the agreement. The arbitration would follow the line of law decided on, and he urged that the matter be referred to the decision of the Chancellor.

Mr. Patterson said the Minister of Education had been seen since the last meeting of the board. He had not expressed any opinion as to the proper allowance on its reference as suggested, but would leave this to the arbitrators. Mr. Ross wished for a decision which would afford him sure and certain ground and be a guide to him on any future occasion. If the Minister were asked to give evidence he would do so.

The judge admitted that the clause involved a point of law.

Mr. Patterson said that it would be of advantage to have this settled by a high authority. That board might deal with the rights of plaintiffs and defendants, but this could not bind other parties.

The judge said that if the reference were made any future arbitration would be guided by the Chancellor's opinion. The point raised was an argumentative one.

After further discussion it was agreed to receive evidence and consider the question of reference later on.

Witnesses were then called, amongst these being Mr. Timms, Mr. Moore, Mr. O'Brien, (President of the College of Artists), Mr. McLean, Mr. Hunter and others.

On the conclusion of the evidence counsel resumed the above argument. It was explained by Mr. Patterson that the agreement was originally made with the holder of the copyright of the "Readers" and then extended to all other books of the Department. The policy of the Education Department was to impose a prohibitive but a protective tariff. The proper allowance to cover the cost of authorship and necessary expenses could not mean the whole cost of authorship and expenses for getting up these books. Defendants had enjoyed a monopoly and derived the benefit of all the preliminary expenses. Anyone coming in and wishing to publish should pay only a small proportion of the original cost. The Chancellor of Ontario should decide the point. The Minister of Education stood in this arbitration midway to protect the interest of the public. He would not wish for an award which would have the effect of deterring any publisher sharing in the production of these books. The object was to have free trade in books.

Mr. Blackstock argued against the proposed reference.

Judge Morgan said the arbitrators would meet again at noon on Monday next for one hour, when a decision would be given respecting the proposed reference to the Ontario Chancellor.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Liberal Conservative Association of St. Lawrence Ward meets at Copland's Hall tonight.

To-morrow night will see the opening of the new building for the Girls' Industrial Institute, Richmond and Sheppard streets. There will be a praise and prayer meeting in the afternoon. The auction sale of Sheffield goods commences at the Mart this morning at 10 o'clock instead of 11 as advertised, on account of a sale of real estate at noon.

At the Morgue yesterday night Coroner Johnson will hold an inquest on the body of the young woman Julia Bachle, whose death is said to have been caused by poison. The body will be disinterred and a post mortem examination made.

Police Court yesterday: Wm. Perkins, stealing two ladies' basques, two months in the Central; Michael Gaffney, vagrant, six months' breaking, six months in the Central; Thomas McConnell, cruelty to a horse, $9 and costs or thirty days.

The York Lodge A.F. & A.M., No. 156, G.R.C., has elected these officers for the ensuing year: J. H. Mackenzie, W.M.; Hugh Cooper, S.W.; R. F. Williams, J.W.; John Davis, Chaplain; E. Sindall, Treasurer; S. C. R. Crocker, Secretary; F. Langrill, Hall Trustee; Joseph Francis, Tyler.

The fire in the job printing office in rear of Messrs. Kilgour Bros.' establishment, 27 Front-street, reported in yesterday's World, originated in the floor of the second flat and descended to the printing office, destroying a quantity of type and other stuff. The considerable damage was also done by water. It is estimated that $1000 will cover the loss, and there is ample insurance.

A mission service was held on Monday night in Toronto Lodge, I.O.G.T., 827. Bro. Brown, L.D., occupied the chair. Sisters Spence and Wallis referred to the work of the W.C.T.U., and Bros. Hay, Stewart, Wallis, Sherwood and Wilkinson dwelt on the progress of Good Templar work in Toronto. Bro. Carson of Ottawa gave an interesting account of temperance work at the Capital.

Rev. James Johnston, who has been deputed by the Executive Committee of the Conference on Foreign Missions, to behold in London next June, to interest the churches of Canada and the United States in the movement, has arrived in this city. Mr. Johnston will address a meeting of ministers and others interested in Foreign Missions in the Bible Society's rooms, 117 Yonge-street, on Thursday, at 4 p.m.

Part of the argument in the application of Patrick Boylan, one of the unfortunate seventy-four hotel-keepers, to have the Fleming By-law quashed on the ground that they had no power to pass it, was heard in the Queen's Bench Division, Osgoode Hall, yesterday. Hon. John O'Donohoe, Q.C., appeared for Boylan, City Solicitor McWilliams for the city and J. R. Cartwright for the Ontario Government. The argument will be concluded on a day not yet fixed.

Hugh L. Courtney, the swindler arrested in Newark, N.J., was in Toronto about nine years ago. He stayed at the Queen's, spent money freely but so far as I know worked none of his swindling rackets. He represented himself as Lord Courtney, but neither Mr. Richmond nor the Queen's guests were satisfied as to the genuineness of his title. Inspector Stark says he remembers Courtney's visit to Toronto. On his recent visit to Washington, Philadelphia, Boston and New York he saw Courtney's photograph in the rogues' gallery in each of these cities. Detective Burrows describes Courtney as a "tony duck, who told his acquaintances fairy stories of his career in the navy."

Weeping relatives and sorrowing friends stood beside the casket containing the body of the late Thomas Walker while Rev. A. H. Baldwin of All Saints conducted the funeral services yesterday afternoon at the residence of the deceased on Seaton-street. The coffin was covered with floral offerings and hundreds of friends, including prominent members of the Orange body, of which deceased was an old and valued member, were present. The funeral procession, headed by a band, wended its way from the house to St. James' Cemetery, where the body was interred. The pall-bearers were Past County Masters E. F. Clarke and Frank Somers, William Howe, John Stewart and E. H. Boddy of 145, P.D.G.M. John Graham, Ald. Carlyle (St. Thomas) and John Newell.

One of the officers of the Infantry School was an unwilling participant in a scene that occurred yesterday afternoon on Strachan-avenue. Whilst walking on that thoroughfare with a young lady a vicious steer which was being pursued by two men and a big dog was attracted by the officer's red uniform, and a moment later the officer was beating a hasty retreat, closely followed by the enraged animal. The officer finally sought refuge under a bridge, where he remained a prisoner for fully three quarters of an hour, and was only released when a squad of men from the fort succeeded with the assistance of the owner of the animal in driving it away.

HENRY TAYLOR'S VICTIMS.

THEY MEET AND DISCUSS THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

They Feel Disposed to Have the ex-President in the Criminal Courts and Make a Motion to That Effect, but Action is Deferred for the Present.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The victims of Henry Taylor and his party had a full opportunity of free speech at the meeting of the Ontario Investment Association held this afternoon in the Board of Trade rooms. Violent language was plentiful.

In the absence of President Daniel McFie, the chair was occupied by F. A. Fitzgerald, who opened the proceedings by stating that since the last meeting of the shareholders notice had been sent to all delinquent shareholders to pay their obligations before Dec. 1 or legal proceedings would be taken.

W. R. Meredith reported that this plan had brought several delinquents to time, among whom were Frank Cooper, John Elliots, and John Gurd, these having now secured their stock, while Mr. Hugh McMahon had made a compromise.

In reply to a question asked by A. O. Graydon, W. R. Meredith said that Isaiah Danks, late director of the Bank of London and ex-director of the Ontario Investment Association was debtor to the association for large sums, being responsible for $33,000 and a note for $2700. On neither of these obligations had anything been paid, and nothing was known of the chances for payment. The meeting was also informed that the name held by them for the above amount was no good.

A. O. Graydon and Arthur Wallace held that Isaiah Danks was a party and tool to Henry Taylor's acts, and urged that he be proceeded against criminally, Mr. Wallace saying that the charge of obtaining money under false pretences might be proved against Danks.

The meeting was informed that W. P. R. Street had received a cablegram from the English bondholders suggesting that some independent person be appointed to classify and examine the securities of the association in order to show the bondholders they would be safe in waiting for payment. This suggestion was favorably received.

Mr. Thomson and Mr. Marsh held that the first claims on the association were those of the English and Scotch bondholders. They must be paid in full no matter who had to suffer, as that was the only way to save London's credit in the financial markets of the Old Country. These views were unanimously endorsed by the meeting, and action was taken accordingly.

A list of shareholders who had borrowed more money on their stock than had been paid in was submitted. It was resolved to withhold the list from publication.

Mr. W. R. Meredith denied the assertion that Daniel MacFie was a defaulter. That person held 5000 shares, on which he paid $25,000 cash, and the balance of his obligations were secured.

Then followed an exciting debate as to the manner of prosecuting Henry Taylor and other defaulters.

W. R. Meredith said that grave consideration should be given to the matter of criminally prosecuting for various reasons, it being known that others are guilty of almost as much dishonesty as Henry Taylor and further, Taylor was liable to die at any moment.

Mr. R. M. Meredith conscientiously disbelieved the statement that Henry Taylor was any worse than when he stole the money. Justice must not be defeated by such a subterfuge as shamming ill.

M. D. Frazer said Taylor might drop dead at any moment, he was so bad.

A. O. Graydon held that was a reason why prosecution should be prompt.

After a long discussion two resolutions were voted on by the meeting. One to prosecute criminally every director and officer against whom a charge could be proved was lost. The following was carried:

That the matter of criminal prosecution against Henry Taylor and other officers and directors of the Association be deferred, and that Arthur Wallace, H. Thompson, John Johnson, A. O. Graydon and James Griffiths be a committee to examine all books and report on the specific charges.

Many of those present did not wish to waste time by adjourning in order to give the committee a chance to report, but others, after a five minutes' search would reveal enough. The meeting adjourned, however, for a week.

Novelties puts in glass, 85 Bay-st. 135

IN CUSTODY AT CLEVELAND.

A Man Suspected of Having Murdered a Policeman at Port Rowan.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 29.—The police have a man in the Central Station here who, if half the charges against him are true, is a very bad citizen and a much-sought-after criminal. The name he gives is James Crocker, age 32, and says his home is in Buffalo. He is mate of the schooner St. Lawrence and was arrested on complaint of a fellow sailor who charged him with stealing clothing. The proof was not sufficient to hold him, but in the meantime the police learned that the man was wanted in Canada and half a dozen states for all sorts of crimes, including murder.

According to the statements made to the police by parties who claim to know Crocker's history, he murdered a policeman in Port Rowan, Canada, some years ago and escaped after an exciting chase on horse back. Fleeing to the States he entered upon a life of crime and committed burglaries in Michigan and Wisconsin. It is also said that he was charged in Buffalo last spring with stealing a valuable gold watch, but escaped before a warrant could be issued for him. The complaining witness in the Police Court here swore that while in Marquette Crocker struck him over the head with an axe, nearly killing him, and that a warrant is out for his arrest for that offence in Marquette. Crocker is held here to wait developments. He refuses to answer questions reg