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NINTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE PRINCE'S RESOLVE.

ABDICATION WOULD MEAN BULGARIA'S ASSASSINATION.

Ferdinand Would Rather Leave His Bones on the Field of Battle—The Powers Said to Contemplate a General Blockade if He Refuses to Resign.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 12.—The Slobodа declares that Prince Ferdinand would rather leave his bones on the field of battle than abdicate, which would mean the assassination of Bulgaria.

No Confidence in the Peaceful Outlook.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The Financial World has no confidence in the peaceful outlook. Six thousand workmen are still employed on the Eastern frontier at high wages. They are engaged in restoring fortresses and coating their walls with a cement which is said to be proof against the new explosives.

Will Repel an Invader.

SOFIA, Jan. 12.—At a war council yesterday it was decided to adopt measures for the defence of Bulgaria against any invader, but not to take part in aggressive action.

A Denial.

VIENNA, Jan. 12.—The statement that the powers would ask the Porte to summon Prince Ferdinand to resign the Bulgarian throne is denied.

What Bulgaria May Expect.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—It is reported that a general blockade of Bulgaria is contemplated by the Powers in the event of Prince Ferdinand's refusal to resign the Bulgarian throne.

Bribing Natives to Rebel.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 12.—The captain and a portion of the crew of the steamer which conveyed the Montenegrin raiders in the recent expedition in Bulgaria have been arrested. Some refugee Montenegrins have also been captured, and will be courtmartialled. It is reported that several Russian officers have been arrested in Roumelia for bribing natives to rise in rebellion.

THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

A Floquet Says Internal Questions Must Occupy the Deputies' Attention.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—M. Floquet, on assuming the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, spoke of the robust vitality displayed by that body in accomplishing with invincible firmness a sacrifice necessary, but painful, and achieving the constitutional evolution which the honor of the Republic demanded. He held that it was the duty of the Chambers to maintain upon a solid basis lasting harmony between the public powers. It was also to the interest of the nation that the authority of the legislative powers should not in its turn be shaken just after the prestige of the executive power had been happily established. He concluded by saying that questions touching political procedure had but slight interest for the nation at the present time. It was therefore necessary for the Chamber to occupy itself with questions of finance, industry and commerce, the welfare of the working classes, the military organization and the internal situation.

"Why," he asked, "should we not be able to come to an agreement upon these questions since we all equally desire justice? While in all negotiations regarding external interests we are actuated by loyalty to the people, who have power but are inaccessible to weakness, strict justice at home and scrupulous loyalty are our essentials of national strength. We must be strong if we wish to be courted as allies and dreaded as foes."

The Chamber proceeding to business, M. Fallieres stated that Magistrate Viornes had been removed because his conduct in the decoration scandal case was incompatible with the character of an impartial magistrate.

PRINCE AND KAISER.

Queer Fritz Says He Has a Confident Hope of Recovery.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The Crown Prince, in a letter thanking the Berlin municipal authorities for the New Year address, says he has a confident, joyful hope of recovery, and would rejoice to learn that a similar feeling prevailed in Berlin.

Best Hopes for Complete Recovery.

SAN REMO, Jan. 12.—The swelling in the Crown Prince's throat is fast disappearing, and the best hopes are entertained for his complete recovery.

His General Health Good.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Count Radolinski, the Crown Prince's Chamberlain who has just returned from San Remo, says the Crown Prince's general health is better than it has been for years.

A Fainting Spell.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—La France announces that the German Embassy in Paris has received a telegram stating that the Crown Prince has had a fainting spell, and was unconscious for several hours.

The Emperor Slept Well.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The Emperor slept well last night and was free of pain.

A BLIZZARD IN THE N. W. STATES.

Railroads Blockaded—The Mercury Down Below Zero.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 12.—A blizzard set in about 3 o'clock this afternoon and threatens to seriously interfere with the railroads. At Muscatine, Ia., the worst blizzard of the season is raging, and at Sioux City, Ia., the same report is made. No trains are arriving or leaving the latter place.

The Celtic Fog-Bound.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The fog continues extremely dense and shows no sign of lifting. Forty loaded vessels are fog-bound in the Mersey. Among them is the steamer Celtic, which was to have left for New York yesterday. Service on various packet lines has been suspended. Several vessels have gone ashore on account of the fog. The fog has demoralized the railway service and makes it impossible to run trains on schedule time. Numerous fatalities have occurred.

The Plot Against the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.—Among the men arrested in connection with the latest plot against the Czar is an employe on the Baltic Railway, who kept the Nihilists informed of every journey of the Czar to and from Gatschina. Letters were found on the prisoner showing that the plot was ripe for execution on the eve of his arrest.

The Russian Universities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.—The order to reopen the universities has been suddenly revoked, and it is now announced that they will not be opened until March 27. The professors are animated by the same incensed feeling that prevails among the students, and it is doubtful if they will appear when the Government does permit the opening of the institutions.

John Bright's Forecast.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—John Bright, in a long letter picturing some of the results of granting home rule to Ireland, says if the country returns Mr. Gladstone to power he may appoint Parnellites to the highest offices in the state.

A Forger Arrested.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Ringgold Cooper, an American forger, has been arrested in Paris on an extradition warrant for a forgery upon the London and Westminster Bank by which he realized £3000.

The Italian Troops Will Advance Soon.

ROME, Jan. 12.—Advices from Massowah say that the Italian troops will begin an advance within a few days. Numerous natives who have been found watching the outposts have been arrested.

GLENGARRY ELECTION TRIAL.

The Election Voided on Account of Bribery by an Agent.

CORNWALL, Jan 12.—The trial of the Glengarry Dominion election petition opened this morning before Hon. Justice Rose, Mr. MacMaster, Q.C., and Mr. Tiffany for petitioner, Mr. W. Cassels, Q.C., and Mr. N. B. McLennan, Q.C., for respondent, Patrick Purcell. Mr. Cassels made the usual objection to jurisdiction which was overruled. A number of witnesses were called for petitioner.

The evidence elicited the fact that one Duncan H. Mackenzie had loaned money to voters to induce them to vote for the respondent, and the agency of Mackenzie being admitted, His Lordship declared the election void. The petitioner proceeded further to prove personal bribery to disqualify the respondent, but at the time of adjournment had not proven any charge.

The votes polled for respondent were 2020, and for Mr. McMaster 1814. The court room was crowded all day and the interest taken is intense. The respondent is wealthy and loaned a considerable amount of money during the course of the election campaign and, as some of the witnesses put it, the respondent charged his agents to be careful in every case to take a note.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.

A Suit in Hamilton Results in Favor of the Employe.

HAMILTON, Jan. 12.—Another suit under the new Employers' Liability Act came up at the Assizes to-day. The case was Cox v. The Hamilton Sewer Pipe Company, in which James Cox sued for damages for the loss of his left hand in 1886, while working at a sewer pipe press in the defendants' factory. The case was tried at the last spring Assizes before Judge Cameron, who non-suited the plaintiff. The plaintiff appealed and a new trial was unanimously granted by the court in term. When the case came up the defendants consented to a verdict for $500 being entered up.

In the Police Court this morning the burglary of Mrs. Lee's store was brought home pretty strongly against Terence Scott, Joseph Parker and Andrew Lewis, all colored. Ellen Richards, a white woman, gave evidence against the prisoners, and was held as a witness.

Ex-Ald. Lillis and Patrick Hennessey, the lock expert, are lying very low. The former has been sitting for some weeks past.

The experts, Messrs. Jones and Worswick, say that the new engine and pump at the Beach are the best they have seen in Canada.

Judge McMahon was entertained at dinner by the Wentworth bar at the Hamilton Club to-night.

A Sword Duel.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 12.—The Pioneer Press publishes an account of a duel with swords between two young men whose names are not given, but who are described as prominent in the French society of St. Paul, one being a French Canadian and the other a recently arrived French officer. The former is said to have spoken lightly of a young lady of irreproachable character at a gathering of young men one night last week. A blow and a challenge followed, and the duel was fought near Fort Snelling the next morning. The Canadian drew first blood, wounding the officer in the right arm; the latter fought on, however, and soon drove his rapier through his antagonist's left side, inflicting a serious but not fatal wound.

A King's Granddaughter in Court.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 12.—A sensational development was made in the criminal court here yesterday in the trial of Michael, alias Robt. Read, charged with enticing a 13-year-old girl, Lena Steubenrach, for immoral purposes. It is claimed that she is the granddaughter of the last King of Wurtemburg, her father being Prince Salm, for several years a resident of this city. Prince Salm is closely connected with the royal families of Hanover, England and Austria.

A War of Extermination.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., Jan. 12.—The war of extermination continues between the McCoys of Pike County, Ky., and the Hatfields of Logan County. In a recent battle the Hatfield party were badly worsted and three of their number were killed while none of McCoy's posse were hurt. The authorities are powerless and the war will doubtless be waged until one side or the other is exterminated.

Killed by a Falling Tree.

PARIS, Ont., Jan. 12.—Charles Palmer, about 35 years of age, a well-known farmer and pork merchant of this town, met his death this morning. It appears, while cutting a tree to make a pump log, he was caught between a standing tree and the one he was felling. He was so severely injured that he died in a few minutes. He leaves a wife and five children.

Fatally Shot by Footpads.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 12.—A young man named John Hinson, who is said to be a nephew of Gen. Gilhall of New Orleans, was stopped by two highwaymen on the street here last night, and on his attempting to resist he was fatally shot. An unprecedented number of outrages by footpads has occurred in this city within the past two weeks.

An Immense Gun.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 12.—The largest gun ever made of steel in one solid casting, one of the three big guns recently ordered by the United States Government, was cast at the Pittsburg Steel Company's Works in this city yesterday afternoon. The gun will be 238 inches long, and will weigh nine tons; the muzzle velocity will be 2000 feet per second.

Sudden Death at London.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Robert Donnelly of No. 297 York-street, aged 27 years, was found this morning lying on the floor of his room bathed in blood. He died before medical aid could be obtained, hemorrhage of the lungs being the cause. Donnelly's father died in July last and his mother on New Year's Day.

Fire at Sault Ste. Marie.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Jan. 12.—The John C. Spry saw-mill of this city, owned by the John Spry Lumber Company of Chicago, was burned to the ground at 6 o'clock this evening. The fire is supposed to be incendiary. Loss $15,000, fully covered by insurance. They will probably rebuild at once.

Schooners Given Up.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 12.—The schooner William Parsons, which sailed for George's Bank Nov. 22 with twelve men, and the schooner Peter D. Smith, which sailed Nov. 8 with a crew of twelve, have been given up for lost.

Death of an Editor.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 12.—Rev. Dr. Alfred S. Patton, the editor and owner of The Baptist Weekly, died here this morning. He was born in Suffolk, Eng., Dec. 25, 1825.

Adjourned Until Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The International Fisheries Conference has adjourned until Saturday afternoon.

Death of a Winnipeg Lawyer.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 12.—Fred Mackenzie, a leading criminal lawyer, died unexpectedly last night.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

John Swinton is dangerously ill with erysipelas.

Mount Higgins summer hotel at Swansey, N.H., was burned last night; loss $15,000.

Mrs. Flora E. Walker, the eleventh victim of the Bradford Railroad disaster, died yesterday.

All the property of the New York and Manhattan Elevated Railway was mortgaged yesterday to secure bonds aggregating $15,000,000.

At Hickory, N.C., yesterday a passenger train fell through a trestle and the cars took fire. The engineer and fireman were badly burned.

Eight persons were slightly injured and three probably fatally in an accident on the Atlantic and Pacific Railway in New Mexico yesterday.

OUR RICH ONTARIO MINES.

A FURTHER BUDGET OF VALUABLE INFORMATION AND SUGGESTIONS.

Their Large Extent and Productiveness—New Discoveries—Canada's Destiny—A Commission Suggested—Effective Policy Required to Develop the Mineral Wealth.

Increased attention was paid yesterday to the question of the development of the great mineral wealth of Ontario. Mooted by The World on Monday, the interest of the public has grown day by day, and the general impression is that "A Mining Policy for Ontario" will find a place in the forthcoming legislative program. In the various views which have been expressed by the competent authorities interviewed by The World there runs the same central idea that more attention must be given to a subject, the importance of which cannot be overrated, and which has been much neglected. We would fain hope that the days of apathy and indifference are past, and that with the assembling of the Legislature a new era may commence, in which the grand "patrimony" our province possesses may receive the consideration its importance demands. No well-wisher to his country can fail to espouse a policy which shall give to the public of this and other lands reliable data and unquestioned facts. The expenditure which would be required would be a "sound paying investment" not only in a provincial but in a national sense.

Subjoined are further particulars of mines and mining specially in Ontario, together with most suggestive opinions from those versed in this important question.

Practical Suggestions.

Mr. George Laidlaw is a man with a good business head, and in conversation with The World yesterday he gave the following practical views in regard to mining development:

"I am very much pleased," said he, "with The World's discussion of this question, and I would suggest that the Ontario Government set aside a reasonable appropriation for securing the services of three eminent European mining engineers, say, an Englishman, a Frenchman and a German, who possess the confidence of the mining authorities and capitalists of their respective countries; that with these three men there be associated two or three Canadian experts, and perhaps also an American expert; and that these practical men be constituted a commission to investigate the mining resources of Ontario.

"The report of such a Mining Commission would be of a complete character, and their suggestions would so bear the stamp of authority and trustworthiness, that it would go a long way in inducing capitalists, European, American and Canadian, to embark in the mining industry, which would greatly develop the trade of Ontario.

"This commission ought also to lay down a broad, comprehensive scheme for the further exploration of the mineralogy and metallurgy of the province, in addition to reporting on the present condition of mining and its prospects."

Mr. Laidlaw concluded by expressing the earnest hope that the Ontario Legislature would consider the question in the approaching session, and do something in the direction indicated.

Mr. VanHorne's Views.

"The World's articles have already attracted my attention," said Vice-President VanHorne of the Canadian Pacific at the Queen's last night. "In my recent trip to the Soo and to Minneapolis and Chicago, I found there was great excitement in those centres over the mining prospects of Northern Ontario. We expect to carry a large number of miners and mining supplies into Algoma as soon as the season opens. The whole of that northern country is rich in minerals, and anything looking to its development will be welcomed by ups."

Col. Gzowski Heard From.

The World also had a word with Col. Gzowski on the question. He said: The idea of developing the mining resources of Ontario has been in my mind for some time, and I have a scheme for a systematic mining exploration of our province that I propose to submit to the Attorney-General in a few days. For a moderate sum of money a great deal of valuable work can be done. It is of the greatest importance that our mining industry should be set going.

The Thunder Bay Mining District.

Mr. Thomas Marks, merchant, Port Arthur, who has been at the Queen's Hotel for the past few days, said to The World: I heartily approve of the articles in your paper. There is great need for the development of the Ontario mines. I am well acquainted with the new mining district of Thunder Bay, which reaches from Port Arthur southwesterly to the international boundary between Western Ontario and the State of Minnesota.

The minerals consist of silver ore, both native and sulphite. There is also gold and extensive beds of hematite and magnetic iron. Silver and gold mines are now in course of development. The principal silver mines are: Beaver, Rabbit Mountain, Badger, Porcupine, Silver Mountain and the Geroux mine. Between June 1 and Jan. 1 last there was shipped over 350,000 worth of silver ore and concentrates of silver. There is also a large area of ironstone beds or lodes in the vicinity of Gunflint Lake and westward through Hunter's Island. Many timber limits have been taken up during the last summer, principally by American capitalists. The more important silver mines are also worked by American and English capitalists.

The new mining country between Port Arthur, White Fish Lake, Gunflint Lake, and through the Hunter's Island section, seems to be one vast mineral deposit, and in my opinion about the richest that has been discovered in Canada.

Another important fact is that this district containing good agricultural lands. This is of great importance to the mining industry, for, when settled with industrious farmers, as it is sure soon to be, the mining community would be well supplied and the farmers would get the highest price for their produce.

The only drawback I know is that this important mineral region suffers from want of railway communication. This is a difficult matter to finance through a new and almost unknown district, unless there is some support from the local Government. The Dominion Government has already granted a bonus of $3200 a mile to the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway Company, of which ten miles was graded up to November last. Assistance from the Provincial Government of Ontario will also be needed to carry the line through. It is most important that this should be done. Were this road built between Port Arthur and Gunflint Lake it would pass through the richest part of the mineral deposits and enable the capitalists to get in their supplies and to send the products of their mines to the front of the lake at Port Arthur instead of hauling them by wagon in summer and sleigh in winter distances varying from twenty-five to sixty miles. As the local Government has sold large areas of mineral land in that district during last summer they could well afford to give something to a railway in order to develop one of the wealthiest mineral regions in the Province of Ontario.

The extensive beds of ironstone lately discovered will compare favorably with the great iron beds of northern Minnesota, one of which, near the boundary, the Tower mine is shipping at the rate of 400,000 tons during the season of navigation, hauling the material a distance of sixty-seven miles.

In conclusion Mr. Marks said: I speak from practical knowledge having been in the district over a quarter of a century, ten of which were passed in Algoma and fifteen in Hudson Bay district.

What an M.P. Thinks.

Mr. S. J. Dawson, M.P. for Algoma, was also interviewed by The World at the Queen's. He said it was with pleasure he had read the articles in The World on this important question and he hoped they would result in something practical being done towards the development of the mineral riches of the province. Ontario's resources in this respect were far beyond what was generally thought, and when reliable information was officially supplied a great impetus would be given to the trade of the district.

A Word for the Government.

Mr. John Notman, Queen's printer for the Province of Ontario, and for many years treasurer of the Canadian Institute, in an interview with The World, said: Hitherto the Dominion Government has been considered to be indifferent to the mineral condition of our country, but this is not so. The Provincial Government has also been regarded as indifferent, and may have been so, but it will not be indifferent in the future. Its disposition is to coalesce with the Dominion Government, and do its best to ascertain the mineral condition of the country, and to develop it. The Statistical Report of the Geological Survey shows in admirable manner the condition of the minerals of our country.

I am particularly pleased to see that The Toronto World has taken the initiative in this matter. It has been the desire of those interested in the subject to have more attention paid to it in the press. Personally I have a great desire to see the matter fully discussed, because I believe that Ontario, above every other province, has the material and inclination, and will do all things possible for the development of the mines.

I have no reason to doubt that if any disadvantage or exceptional circumstance in connection with Ontario's mines were shown it would be immediately attended to by the Dominion Government, and the desired results would follow. I take a special interest in this subject because there is probably no single individual who has a better collection of mineralogical and metallurgical specimens than I have; in fact I have a complete museum in the Parliament buildings.

The Yankee's Opinion.

An American who had been exploring in the neighborhood of Sudbury was in the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands the other day purchasing some mining claims. He said, producing some splendid specimens of ore, "I wonder what the chaps are about here. You seem to do nothing, and yet look at this! It does not surprise you; but when I saw it my head swam. If this was in my country there would be any number of people in it—cripples and all kinds, even if they had to walk to get there. I believe there will be an influx of 30,000 people from Chicago alone as soon as the snow is off the ground and the mines go on, in the northern parts of Ontario."

Reasons for a Change of Policy.

So far as a sale of lands produces a revenue to the province, the present policy of the Government may be said to be successful; and so far as the owner of a valuable mine is not interfered with in his rights to convert to his own use, without Government royalties or restrictions, the whole produce of the mine, the present policy may be said to be one of the most liberal in the world. But this policy has now been pursued for upwards of a quarter of a century, if perhaps more, and the only result is tens of thousands of acres purchased as mineral lands from the Government without any knowledge as to their values for mining purposes. Most of them are taken up and paid for purely on speculation. As no reliable information can be obtained they, in course of time, are brought to the hammer for non-payment of taxes. Upon looking over the list of these lands recently sold for taxes by the Provincial Treasurer, it would be safe to say that not less than 50,000 acres were brought to the hammer, and many of them sold for what they would bring, in some instances not more than one cent on the dollar of the taxes due. Among the lots sold there is no doubt that some day a very valuable vein will be found. At present all is speculation regarding our mineral lands, and speculation never has, nor can it, be a healthy or an elevating tendency. One mine properly worked in a township would be of far more value to the material prosperity of the locality than speculation regarding every lot within the township. As the township in this mineral belt of the province may be numbered by the thousands, what would be the effect upon the material prosperity of the province or the country generally if we had in each of such townships say but one of such mines in operation. The results would be a fair trade, and from a mining point of view has failed, and we ask the Government to consider the matter whether the time has not arrived to make a change in the lines we have indicated.

An Example for Ontario.

Editor World: I notice in the Transactions of Kansas Academy of Science an article on the relation of the State Geological Survey to the work of the United States Survey. I give extracts from this as an example to show what the work of a Geological Survey or mining bureau in the province would be if the same lines were adopted and how it might be carried on with a view of developing its mineral resources and yet co-operating with the Dominion Geological Survey.

The contributor of the article writes: By co-operation the state (Kansas) could accomplish more and better work than by working independently, and we could assist the general survey by contribution of observations we have already made. Having written to the director of the United States Government Survey to ascertain what we had best do to secure the best work for our state, a reply was received from Major Powell saying that he would take pleasure in co-operating with scientific men in making a thorough geological survey.

The United States Government survey is not intended to take the place of state surveys, nor to do the work demanded of them by the interests of the people. While the topographical and geological work is thorough and elaborate, neither one is of sufficient minuteness to answer the local purpose for which such maps are used. But this survey, Major Powell states, should be followed and amplified by state work, which should proceed further and give more details upon enlarged maps. It is part of the grand scheme of the national surveys that they shall be supplemented in all the states in which they work by state surveys to carry forward this work in greater detail. In fact, all Government work is of this nature—it furnishes the exact scientific basis, and from that the states and individuals can elaborate. The economic part of geological surveying is a development which cannot for many reasons be done by a national organization. That must be done by the state surveys, and the mineral beds, etc., be properly located and described. Information relating to economic deposits must be furnished by the state surveys when demanded by the people. The general survey makes topographical maps, places in them the geologic formations, and describes the relations of the iron, copper, coal, phosphate, etc., to the formation. Then the state survey comes in and fixes the values of the deposits, methods of development and other questions of economic interest. Upon this basis many states are re-organizing their surveys. The general geology is given on the maps, but not the minutiæ, which are necessary for economic purposes. These extra details the state should secure by paying for the additional expense of making maps of a larger scale.

SCIENCE.

Press Comments.

From The Hamilton Spectator.

The Toronto World is doing good work in endeavoring to induce Mr. Mowat's Government to do something towards developing the enormous mineral wealth of Ontario. The World points out the well-known fact that in the northern part of the province there are millions upon millions of tons of the richest ores, waiting development, and urges that the Ontario Government should take the matter up and inaugurate a mining boom that would give Ontario such a lift as she has never experienced. Since the publication of the first article on this subject The World has interviewed many prominent business people, and all agree that the development of Ontario's mines would be by far the best thing that ever happened to the province. We sincerely hope that The World will succeed in inducing Mr. Mowat to take the matter in hand. . . We cannot expect that he will be able to make up his mind about so extensive and important a matter as the mines of Ontario inside of twenty or thirty years. But we look to Mr. Gibson and other private members to build a fire under the balky premier and make him move.

From The London Free Press.

The mineral wealth belongs to Ontario, yet any reliable indication of its whereabouts is to be found only in the geological surveys carried on by the Dominion Government. Here is a field for practical effort which should not remain any longer neglected; and Mr. Mowat would do well to address himself at the coming session to affairs of this kind.

BANKER TAYLOR'S CASE.

Examination of Fraud and Embezzlement Charges Against Him Commenced.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A sitting of interim session was held to-day in the debtors' cell of the County Jail, for the purpose of examining Henry Taylor on charges of fraud and embezzlement in connection with the Ontario Investment Association. Exactly on what authority the court was held in the jail instead of the courtroom County Crown Attorney Hutchinson enquired, but failed to learn. To the non-medical observer the ex-banker looked just as "pert and chippee" as in former times when he rode behind his high-stepping blooded bays, or loaned himself an occasional ten thousand from the funds of the Ontario Investment. However, under Jail Physician Smith's direction the examination was conducted, as stated, in the debtors' cell.

The first charge was the fraudulent taking of $10,000 belonging to the company on Feb. 25, 1882, and the other $5000 on March 17, 1882. Mr. Booker, acting manager of the association, stated that he handed in the $10,000 check signed by Taylor, payable to Chas. Murray (or order), whose endorsation is bore. The check for $5000 he produced was on the Federal Bank, signed by Henry Taylor, payable to Henry Taylor or order. It was endorsed "Henry Taylor, K." in Mr. Kidner's handwriting. He produced the cash book of the association of that date and the mortgage ledger containing the account in which these checks are charged.

Mr. Geo. F. Jewell had made an examination of the books of the association. The $10,000 check was credited to the Federal Bank in the association's books on Feb. 27, 1882, on which date a like amount is charged to Loan No. 180, to Samuel Crawford. There appeared to be no security in the hands of the association for this loan. The $5000 check was credited to the Federal Bank March 14, 1882, upon which date a like amount is charged to Loan No. 187, which is in the name of Samuel Crawford. From this loan on Dec. 31, 1884, the amount is transferred to the former mentioned loan 180. There was no security for that loan that he was aware of. Mr. Jewell put in two documents from the association's paper, being an assignment from S. Crawford to Henry Taylor of certain mortgages as securities for a loan of $10,000. The document was dated Feb. 23, 1882. He could not say what became of the money.

Mr. S. Crawford admitted his signature to the two assignments. He applied for a loan $10,000 from Henry Taylor on behalf of the association and it was passed by the board at one meeting. He did not get the money or any part of it. The next day, or the day after, W. R. Meredith objected to loaning money on Manitoba property, and the matter was broken through. Consequently the assignments was not registered, and the twenty mortgages were returned to witness. The mortgages were never asked for. In regard to ex-President Murray, Mr. Crawford said Mr. Murray was manager of the Federal Bank at that time and took an active part in the Ontario Investment Association management. Witness thought he was in good financial standing, worth $40,000 or $50,000. Had that opinion till he began to repudiate debts and no money was forthcoming. Probably about the beginning of 1882 he began to get suspicious, and had no more to do with him, though friendly relations continued between them till the latter part of 1884.

The case goes on to-morrow.

The C. P. R. in Town With "Both Feet."

A big batch of Canadian Pacific Railway officials reached town yesterday with "both feet." They came here, with the exception of Sir Donald Smith, to attend the suit now in progress against the railway at the instance of the Owen Sound Steamship Company. Before adjourning Vice-President VanHorne, who includes his right bower in Assistant General Manager T. G. Shaughnessy, Auditor I. G. Ogden, who is considered to be one of the best posted men in his line; Treasurer W. S. Taylor, who seems to enjoy his temporary vacation; General Superintendent D. McNicoll, a frequent visitor to Toronto, and Western Division Superintendent William Whyte of Winnipeg, whose knowledge of the case makes him an important witness. Sir Donald Smith returned to Montreal last night, but Mr. VanHorne and his assistants will remain till the case is closed.

Fires and Losses in 1887.

The fires, losses and insurances in Toronto during 1887, as compiled by Chief Ardagh and submitted to the Fire and Gas Committee, were:

Wards.	*Losses.*	*Insurance.*	*Alarms.*
St. Andrew's	$ 4,980	$147,392	35
St. David's	9,736	46,896	34
St. George's	24,952	161,947	38
St. James'	9,469	54,100	44
St. John's	2,537	14,723	21
St. Lawrence	9,199	56,850	40
St. Mark's	440	3,000	8
St. Matthew's	68	2,351	8
St. Patrick's	1,144	86,068	28
St. Stephen's	926	14,275	21
St. Thomas'	11,075	95,050	24
St. Paul's	155	5,500	7
	$74,685	$638,149	308

The Don Arbitrators.

The Don arbitration was resumed yesterday when the case of John T. Cuff, the owner of fifty feet of land east of Gerrard-street bridge, with a frontage of 100 feet and running back to the river, was heard. An offer of $3000 was made by the city, but he declined it, as he valued the property, including the buildings thereon, at $7000. Several witnesses were examined with reference to the value of the property prior and subsequent to the improvement of the river. The general opinion was that the property is worth $10 per foot more now, and that the straightening of the Don had advanced the value of the property along its banks for manufacturing purposes $10 to $15 per foot.

Mangled at the Bolt Works.

The engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway Chicago express, which left Union Station at 11 o'clock Wednesday night, felt a slight jar soon after leaving Parkdale. The crew of the mixed train from Hamilton, which was crossed at Oakville, were notified of the occurrence, and nearly opposite the Bolt Works they found the mangled body of an old woman, which they brought to the City Morgue. Esplanade Constable Williams was engaged yesterday in establishing the identity of the victim, who is believed to be a Mrs. Goodwin, a resident of the West End, and Coroner Johnson did not deem an inquest necessary.

A Halifax Wife Looking for Her Husband.

Mrs. George Mitchell writes the secretary of the Toronto Y.M.C.A. from Halifax in regard to her husband, who, she says, came to this city and lived at 128 Bathurst-street. That house the secretary finds vacant, and any information as to Mitchell's whereabouts will be gladly received at Association Hall. Mrs. Mitchell writes she is lying ill and in very straitened circumstances.

The City Council of 1887 Will Die To-night.

The City Council of 1887 will hold its final meeting this evening. Is promises to be a lively session. The new Council will hold its organization meeting on Monday afternoon.

A Wealthy Youngster.

—A cablegram tells us that the income of the baby King of Spain,—he is only eighteen months old—is one million dollars a year. Quite a nice little sum for an infant—and he can't spend a cent of it. But wait till he cuts his eye teeth and grows a bit, then the young Alfonso will try surprisin'. Mr. Stratham is giving such bargains in every line of housefurnishing goods as never before was known in the city. This "snap" won't be kept up much longer, so make of your chance quick at the noted house, 179 Yonge. x

THE MANITOBAN HOUSE.

A CROWD OF SIGHTSEERS JAMS THE CHAMBER.

Mr. Greenway Says the People and the House Have Lost Confidence in the Government—Matters are in a Mixed Condition.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 12.—The Legislature opened to-day and notwithstanding the severe blizzard raging the House was jammed with a crowd of interested sightseers who anticipated lively times, and not a few even expected the defeat of the Government. In this they were mistaken, although on a motion for adjournment till Monday, Mr. Greenway, leader of the Opposition, warned the Government that they only allowed the motion to pass, to fight on more important questions. He said the people and the House had lost confidence in the Government, and to the disappointment of the expectant crowd Premier Harrison made no reply and the House adjourned.

The Speech from the Throne congratulated the province on the bountiful harvest and on the successful efforts made to induce immigration to the province. The only important point is this: The railway legislation disallowed at Ottawa will be re-enacted and a measure passed to provide for expropriation of Dominion lands. The province is in a deplorable financial condition and stringent measures of economy and for getting over the deficiency are necessary, one proposal being to withdraw sufficient from capital account to meet pressing necessities.

The announcement of MacArthur's (Independent) election was received with cheers by both sides of the House.

Matters are in a mixed condition. With the election of Francis in St. Francois Xavier to-day the Opposition will have fifteen solid votes in a House of thirty-five, but the Government supporters are not to be depended upon and some candidly admit they don't know what their course will be. No Government caucus has been held nor is one called yet. In the meantime the Opposition are confident of success and claim they have enough pledged members to defeat Harrison.

Neither side is anxious for an appeal to the country and one possible solution of the vexed question is that there will be a combination between the leaders of the Opposition and Conservatives not at present in immediate past in the Government to carry on affairs. One story runs that Senator Girard may possibly enter the Government as the French representative, but this is hardly probable.

A VICTORY FOR THE "STRAIGHTS."

Ten of the Ticket for O.C.P. Councillors Elected—Three Old Members Rejected.

Returning Officer G. A. Boomer and Scrutineers A. R. Fraser and I. C. Lewis concluded counting the ballots for the election of the new council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy at 7.45 last evening, having spent 11½ days in the tedious work. Of the 514 ballots sent in, 26 were rejected as being irregularly marked. The number of ballot papers sent out was 504. The "straights" elected ten of their ticket, C. D. Daniel of Toronto and E. A. Jukes of St. Catharines being left out. Of the members of the unsealed council who offered for re-election only three succeeded in being re-elected, viz., J. A. D'Avignon, Windsor; N. C. Polson, Kingston, and W. B. Sanders, Stayner. The old councillors who are defeated are R. W. Elliot, Toronto; Hugh Miller, Toronto; Robt. Wightman, Owen Sound; L. W. Yeomans, Belleville; and J. R. Kennedy, Cobourg.

The vote is given below, the first thirteen names (printed in small capitals) being the councillors elected:

J. M. PEAREN, Toronto 307
HENRY WATTERS, Ottawa 278
C. D. DANIEL, Toronto 262
J. E. D'AVIGNON, Windsor 259
J. A. CLARK, Hamilton 258
W. O. FOSTER, St. Thomas 249
G. S. HOBART, Kingston 236
JOHN MCKEE, Peterboro 232
HERBERT SPENCER, Toronto 217
JOHN J. HALL, Woodstock 212
W. R. HOWSE, Whitby 210
NEIL C. POLSON, Kingston 180
W. B. SANDERS, Stayner 179
E. A. JUKES, St. Catharines 173
C. D. DANIEL, Toronto 137
L. W. YEOMANS, Belleville 156
G. W. HARKNESS, London 162
Hugh Miller, Toronto 136
Robt. Wightman, Owen Sound 170
R. W. ELLIOT, Toronto 170
W. E. Saunders, London 114
W. G. Smith, Guelph 72
W. J. Dyas, Stratford 70
W. W. Greenwood, St. Catharines 71
J. H. Nasmyth, Stratford 57
Robert Robinson, Toronto 49
Angus Buchanan, Kemptville 57
J. W. Coll, Mitchell 37
G. T. Fulford, Brockville 30
Geo. Monkman, Barrie 45
John E. Kennedy, Cobourg 36
C. B. Allison, Picton 30
Wm. Walsh, Peterboro 28
Geo. A. McCann, Wallaceburg 49
Josiah Green, Toronto 24
S. Ferrin, Lindsay 22
S. Snyder, Waterloo 31
Chas. G. Wilson, Madoc 22
Wm. Murchison, Toronto 16
J. H. McCollum, Milton 17
Thos. Stevenson, Orangeville 26
Jas. H. Coombe, Clinton 31
John Schoon, Parkhill 4

This new council will hold its first meeting at the college in St. James'-square on Feb. 14, when they will elect a registrar to take the place of George Hodgetts, lately resigned. The election of president, vice-president and secretary will also prove important matters. The salary of the secretary is $600 per annum, with the prospect of an increase.

Ex-Warden Jackson Talks Business.

Ex-Warden and Reeve Erastus Jackson of Newmarket and The World saluted each other in Yonge-street yesterday afternoon. Brother Jackson, who, in addition to keeping the people of Newmarket in good spirits with rosy promises that their burg will some day become a county town, also runs The Era. He said just time to stop and remark: "You can tell the people of Toronto that they have broken faith with the people of the county. In June, 1884, the County Council passed a resolution agreeing that the city should build a court house within three and a half years, and failing in this the county was to build one of their own. The three and a half years has elapsed, and when our Council meets on Jan. 24 I am going to move that we proceed to build a court house of our own. We can do this under the provisions of the Municipal Act. The city may not want a new court house, but we do. Good day."

It may be remarked that the aim of Erastus' life is to have the County of York chopped up and Newmarket made the county town of the seceding portion.

Engrossed Resolutions for Ald. Frankland.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock Ald. Frankland was presented with two engrossed resolutions, one passed by the City Council and the other by the Agricultural and Arts Association. Mr. Henry Wade, secretary of that Association, and Mr. Blevins, City Clerk, handed the beautiful work of art to the worthy alderman.

A King-street Office to Rent.

No. 18 King-street east, lately occupied by The World. The best stand on King-street.

—Gentlemen with means at their disposal can secure a few shares in a joint stock company—chartered. The safest and most promising investment in the city of Toronto. Apply in first place to Box 501, World office. x

Crowds Are Rushing Yet.

—The excitement never seems to die out, crowds are all