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The Toronto World.

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18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

FOURTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1883. PRICE ONE CENT

EXCITE[illegible]ENT IN LONDON.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE QUEEN OF A SERIOUS NATURE.

Her Majesty's Pluck—She Takes a Drive to Remove the Impression That She Was Hurt—Loyalty of the Laboring Classes.

LONDON, March 21.—The injuries received by the Queen on Saturday by slipping upon the stairs of the palace at Windsor now turns out more serious than at first supposed. It is believed she will be confined to her room for some time. After the accident the queen took a ride, and on returning and attempting to leave the carriage she found she was unable to do so, and her attendants had to carry her to her room. The physicians found the knee badly swollen and inflamed. The queen is constantly attended by a full corps of royal physicians. Every effort is being made to confine the swelling. There is much uneasiness throughout the city concerning the condition of her majesty. Crowds stand about the bulletin places, eagerly watching and asking the news. Great numbers of business men have posted up notices at their places of business and gone to the clubs newspaper buildings, and telegraph offices to await the news. The newspapers have all sent special correspondents to Windsor and made complete arrangements for bulletins. The house of parliament is crowded. The streets at many places are blocked with laboring people, who knocked off work in their anxiety to keep informed. It is not believed by those having access to authentic information that the queen's injuries are absolutely dangerous in themselves, but it is the universal fear, owing to her advanced age and the somewhat delicate condition of her health for some time past, dangerous complications may arise. The crowd surrounding a bulletin was so great that those in the rear could not make it out. A strong voiced man mounted a pile of paving stones and cried out the intelligence. When the man motioned to make the first utterance the entire crowd, almost exclusively composed of workmen, uncovered and were still. The bulletin produced most evident depression.

The [illegible]ueen's physicians authorize the [illegible]t her majesty is in no imme[illegible] She may, however, be con[illegible]ndefinite time to her room. [illegible]d the queen is suffering quite as [illegible]m exhaustion produced by taking the long ride after the injury for the purpose of disabusing the public mind of the impression that she was hurt, as from the consequences of the wound itself. This fortitude is the theme of universal comment. Working people seem to glory in talking about the bravery of the queen.

Bulletins announce that the queen is resting comfortably. The physicians claim they have conquered all the elements which might prove troublesome.

The queen is still confined to Windsor castle by the swelling on her knee. Her journey to Osborne house has been postponed temporarily. Her majesty's general health is good.

AUSTRALIA.

Revival of the Agitation for Intercolonial Free Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Australian advices state that the subject of intercolonial free trade has been revived. If accomplished, federation is expected to follow.

Heavy rains are reported throughout Victoria. In the western portion much damage from floods has been done. There have been frightful thunderstorms with gales and hails in Queensland. Crops have been destroyed and many sheep killed.

LEPROSY IN HAWAII.

Extensive Search for Victims of the Terrible Disease.

HONOLULU, March 21.—Three hundred thousand square miles of the most densely populated portion of the kingdom has been searched for lepers, with a view of ascertaining whether there is a general spread of leprosy. Twenty-eight native and twenty foreign lepers have been found. There are ten foreign lepers at the leper settlement of Molokai, most of whom contracted the disease by licentiousness.

FOREIGN CABLE NEWS.

Sir George Jessel, master of the rolls, is dead.

Liverpool cotton exchanges close from Friday to Monday.

De Lesseps was heard from at Cadiz, on his way to the Sahara.

It is reported at Paris that the Chilians are marching on Lapase, Bolivia.

The report that the deanery of Canterbury has been threatened is untrue.

A person of suspicious appearance was arrested in Moscow while ordering clockwork.

Wade has been elected town councilor in Dublin, in place of James Carey, the informer.

The King of Wurtemburg has contributed 1,000 marks to the American inundation fund.

The chamber of deputies at Madrid has approved the bill reducing the import duties on raw materials.

The volcano of Mt. Ætna is in violent eruption, and it is feared that great loss and damage will ensue.

The bundesrath at Berlin has approved Bismark's bill increasing the duties on Spanish goods 50 per cent.

Lissazaraly, manager of Le Citoyen and La Bataille, has been sentenced to three months for inciting to disorder at Paris.

An eruption of Mt. Ætna has occurred, accompanied by an earthquake, causing a panic in the vcinity. Several houses have fallen.

The commander of the French squadron in Madagascar waters has been ordered to spare Tamatave, and blockade but few ports.

Suicide on the Eve of His Wedding.

MIDDLETOWN, March 21.—Casper Liebman shot himself last night in a room in his hotel. He also turned on the gas, but was rescued before suffocated. The bullet is in his brain. He will probably die. He was to have been married to-day to a lady near here, who first learned of the suicide from a messenger sent her for flowers for the wedding. It is supposed financial embarrassment caused the suicide, as Liebman unsuccessfully attempted yesterday to negotiate a note.

Decline of Man.

Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

WAS LADY FLORENCE ATTACKED?

Considerable Doubt As to the Truth of Her Ladyship's Story—The Eccentricities of Herself and Family.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A World's London special says: Those likely to be best informed with regard to the statement of Lady Dixie, as to the attack upon her, say it is a pure fabrication, as not a trace of a struggle can be found on the damp mould. The large men dressed in women's clothes could not possibly have reached her house without being seen by a soldier, a publican and a gardener all within a few yards of the scene of the alleged struggle, and who at the time alleged, neither saw nor heard anything of it; Lady Florence, herself, is now bewildered about it. She has the reputation of being mad, and it is now known that she wrote to Parnell on his release, avowing herself a strong nationalist and urging him to act with her.

THE DOUGLASS FAMILY.

Lady Florence Dixie belongs to the Douglass family, her father having been marquis of Queensbusy. Her father and grandfather gave themselves up to prize-fighting, and in almost every picture of a prize-fight in England during the time of either one or the other, may be seen conspicuously posed in the front ground. Her brother, the present marquis of Queensbury, has during the past two years revelled in notoriety. After first abandoning the Anglican church for the Roman catholic, he suddenly declared himself an agnostic. Next he champions Mr. Bradlaugh, contributes £100 to his expenses, and then he rises in a theatre denouncing those on the stage for daring to cast any slur on agnostics. His last act of notoriety was to have a boxing match in his dining-room after dinner, between two celebrated London thugs.

Another brother of Lady Florence's, Lord Archibald, turned Roman catholic priest, lives in seclusion in one of the slums of London, manages what he calls a retreat, and while he was on a visit here a few months ago, his sister Lady Gertrude ran away and married the baker.

While Lady Florence was in the Boers country she carried a rifle, pair of pistols and a huge knife. Her letters to the London press contained some interesting tales about good shots, close shaves, etc. In her trip in South America in '78 or '79, she astonished the natives with her riding and shooting.

Lord Francis Douglass, another of the family, tried to do some sensational thing during a descent of the Matterhorn in Switzerland, but he fell over a precipice and was dashed to pieces.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

The private banking firm of R. E. & H. Hodges of New Brighton, Pa., has suspended.

There is great excitement in Pleasant Hollow, N.J., consequent on the discovery of an oil well there.

Camp, Morrill & Co., failed at Jackson, Mich, have liabilities $95,000; assets nominally the same.

Exports of provisions, tallow and dairy products in February valued at $9,457,000; preceding February $9,246,000.

There's intense excitement throughout New York state over the milk war. Dealers from New York are arriving at Goshen by every train and offer any price for milk. No takers.

The annual meeting of the Holstein Breeders association of America was held at Syracuse yesterday. One hundred and sixteen members were present representing seventeen states.

Last night at Uniontown, Pa., the superintendent of the Youngstown Coke company, shot and killed John Kane, a Molly Maguire. The miners are on strike and are very ugly. There are fears of an outbreak.

Two brothers named Teste, cashier and teller of the Second National bank at St. Paul, Minn., have been discharged. It appears they have been stealing from the bank. Thus far fifteen thousand dollars are missing.

The New York State Bar association met in Albany yesterday. About three hundred new members were elected. Some preliminaries for the reception of the lord chief justice of England during the coming summer were arranged.

While nine miners and two boys were working in the east gangway of the Stanton colliery, Mahony, Pa., yesterday afternoon the old breast fell in, causing a rush of black damp, which overcame them before they could reach the foot slope. The victims were taken out unconscious, but all will probably die.

In consequence of the war between the dairymen and the milk dealers there is almost a milk famine in New York. Milkmen yesterday were willing to give any price, but it was impossible to obtain sufficient supply for their customers. The great portion of the milk that arrived came down the Hudson river on barges.

The Cincinnati price current reports the average condition of the winter wheat in the winter wheat belt of the west 10 per cent. below last year's. It estimates this year's crop will fall four hundred and fifty million bushels below last year. The spring wheat sections of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska show no essential change in the area compared with last year.

An Angry Frenchman.

WASHINGTON, March 21—Before the French-American claims commission yesterday the Marquis de Chambrun, counsel for the French government, vehemently denied the recent statement of the judges that counsel before the commission were extremely dilatory in the preparation of cases. The marquis declared the court itself responsible for the delays. It constantly reversed its own decisions and would make a rule one day to set aside the next, until no person could tell what was expected. The court he said was entirely inconsistent, governed by no fixed rules in the efforts to administer justice. The marquis wanted his protest placed on the record. The French member of the commission angrily replied to the marquis' charges. The court declined to receive the protest. The scene created much excitement.

Fatal Accident at a Rolling Mill.

CLEVELAND, O., March 21.—In the Cleveland rolling mill company and Bessemer steel works a converter containing several tons of melted metal overturned this morning, spilling the contents into a pit. The metal striking the damp sand exploded, fatally burning Patrick Foley and another workman, who was so disfigured that he has not been identified and badly scalding a dozen others.

Kidney Disease.

Pain, irritation, retention, incontinence, deposits, gravel, etc., cured by "Buchupaiba." $1.

THE ARMAGH ASSASSINS.

COMMENCEMENT OF THEIR TRIAL AT BELFAST.

How the Society was Formed—The Members Pledged to See Pistol, Dagger or Dynamite—Sheridan Implicated.

BELFAST, March 21—The case of Nugent and twelve other members of the Armagh assassination society was called at the assizes to-day. Crown counsel said he would prove the society was established by one Burns, who came from America expressly for the purpose, and after Burns returned to America, Nugent became director of the society. Burns, he said, amalgamated all the societies on the continent into one organization for murdering magistrates, agents and landowners. A vast machinery of revolt and defiance was set going by members of this monster league, who received orders in secret which they were pledged to carry out, even with pistol, dagger or dynamite. Meetings were held at which murders were decided upon, and the victims of this horrible conspiracy indicated. The assassination flourished and murder stalked through the land. It is said by the government that P. J. Sheridan will be implicated by a reliable witness.

MONTREAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Arrest of Mr. Hodgson on the Suit of the Bank of Montreal.

MONTREAL, March 21.—A further sensation was created this afternoon by the arrest of Mr. Thos. H. Hodgson upon a capias for $118,000 at the suit of the Bank of Montreal. The accused was to appear for a preliminary examination on the criminal charge of misdemeanor, but owing to the new phase, he could not be brought up without a habeas corpus. The magistrate postponed the hearing until to-morrow afternoon. There are now three actions pending against the defendant by the bank, one for $21,000, another for $118,000, and the criminal suit. It not being easy to obtain security for so large a sum, it is likely Mr. Hodgson will have to remain in prison as a debtor until the decision of the courts are over.

Mr. A. M. Foster, dry goods merchant, was acquitted of obtaining $5000 from Mr. Reinhardt, his partner, by false pretences. In discharging the prisoner Judge Ramsay said he had not made himself amenable under the law, but denounced him as a swindler, whom the law in this province unfortunately could not punish. From the evidence already, the proof was amply sufficient, the court said, to convict him of robbing his partner, whom he inveigled into the business that he might himself get the money out of the insolvent firm.

Mr. D. A. Harper, fancy goods dealer, has sued James Dunn and O. J. Devlin for $5000 for making an illegal seizure on plaintiff's goods.

H. J. Stafford, boot and shoe dealer, has assigned.

Goldstein, Isaac & Co., who lately failed, return their liabilities at $35,000, and their assets at $11,000.

CANADIAN TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

During an alarm of fire in the St. Thomas jail, a prisoner in for larceny made his escape.

Winnipeg has 120 licensed liquor houses or one for every 200 of the population. They are more numerous than the stores in any other line of business.

Mr. Lawrence has entered civil suit for $5000 damages against the collector of customs at Montreal for refusing to give up two infidel works of Voltaire and Paine imported by plaintiff.

After an investigation a committee of citizens at Montreal recommended the contestation of Mayor Beaudry's seat on the ground of all sorts of corruption and personation having occurred at the last election.

The house of Mrs. Nesbitt, whose husband was murdered a short time ago at Longue Pointe, near Hochelaga, was burned to the ground yesterday morning at an early hour. Mrs. Nesbitt narrowly escaped with her life. It is not known whether the fire was accidental or incendiary; if the latter no reason is known why the act should have been committed, as the woman has no enemies that she is aware of.

A Disturbed Fight.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—Sporting men from New York, Troy, and Boston, with a number of legislators and sporting men of Albany, congregated at a sporting rendezvous near Boulevard here to-night in anticipation of a prize fight between Harry Woodson, the Black Diamond, and James Connors, New York. A dispute occurred between the backers as to what rules the fight would be fought under, during which the police made their appearance. The crowd dispersed in all directions. It is thought the fight will take place at an early date.

Extraordinary Attempt at Double Murder.

CALAIS, Maine, March 21.—Last night Herbert Eaton, a well-known citizen, was sitting in a livery stable engaged in conversation, when he suddenly drew a pistol and shot his brother Joseph and Samuel Kelly. Joseph is not dangerously injured. Kelly will probably die. Eaton escaped to his summer residence, where he threatens to resist arrest. Motive unknown.

The Minnesota Mills.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 21—Sixteen out of the twenty-five flour mills here are in operation, but very few are running to their full capacity. The production this week will be a thousand barrels less than last. Millers say the stocks east are getting low and flour will soon be higher, making it impossible for more mills to run.

Dukes, The Murderer.

HARRISBURG, March 21.—Dukes came here yesterday. It is said no hotel would keep him, the guests threatening to leave if he was received. He has been provided for privately. The democrats say if he insists on being sworn in they are helpless to prevent it. Ex-Senator Wallace and others are endeavoring to keep him from appearing at the bar of the house.

The Australian Socialists.

VIENNA, March 21—All the socialists on trial here have been acquitted of high treason. Pfleger and Engel, joiners, charged as principals with robbing the Merstallinger shoe manufactory, were sentenced to fifteen years penal servitude. Berndt, master juror, charged with participating in the robbery was sentenced to two years.

WHITBY ASSIZES.

A Batch of Seduction and Breach of Promise Trials.

WHITBY, March 21.—Ontario spring assizes, before Chief Justice Wilson.

Lane vs. Thomas, an action for breach of promise of marriage. Mary Ann Lane, the plaintiff, resides in Oshawa, and the defendant, Andrew Thomas, lives in the township of Clarke. Plaintiff was seduced by defendant and a child was born. Her testimony went to show that he afterwards promised to marry her. Her own evidence was not corroborated. The chief justice ruled that he must dismiss the action because the law provides that a plaintiff in a breach of promise case cannot recover a verdict upon her own unsupported testimony that a promise of marriage was made. He, however, asked the jury to assess the damages plaintiff would be entitled to in case the full court should reverse his ruling. The jury found four hundred dollars as the damages.

Mary E. Lusk vs. John Bond was an action for seduction brought by the mother of Naomi E. Lusk against defendant, a widower. The parties reside at Bowmanville. The jury brought in a verdict for $80 damages. A peculiar feature of the case was that the young woman admitted that this was the third seduction and that she had children by two other parties. An action for breach of promise between the parties resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

Heimkay vs. Barber was another action for seduction. The parties live in Reach. The act complained of took place here years ago. The young woman had since married and her husband committed suicide. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $250.

Queen vs. Arthur Barber, the defendant in the preceding case was found guilty of supplying an instrument for the purpose of procuring miscarriage. Sentence deferred.

LATEST SPORTING NEWS.

Smith and Muldoon.

The much talked-of wrestling match between Smith and Muldoon came off last night in Albert hall before a slim audience, owing probably to the late hour it was set to take place, which was necessitated by Muldoon's desire not to affect the attendance at the Grand opera house. Half past ten was the hour set for the proceedings to begin, but it was three-quarters of an hour later before the contest commenced. Not uninterested spectators were the lady members of the Modjeska company, who occupied seats in the gallery, the party including the talented Madame Modjeska herself. Mr. P. D. Ross, of the Mail, was the referee and stakeholder and admirably filled the somewhat thankless position. Directly the word was given the contestants advanced to each other in the middle of the stage and began to play for hold. Smith, who only weighs 154 pounds, at once set to work at his powerful opponent, but he might just as well have tried to move, let alone throw, a huge rock. Muldoon got several holds without much trouble, but allowed Smith to squirm out until four minutes had elapsed, when with little effort he pressed his shoulders to the floor and held them there. The second fall was gained by Muldoon in a minute and a half, the third and fourth in half a minute each, the fifth in a minute and a half, and the sixth and last in five minutes. Muldoon in the last bout merely played with his man, allowing several easy opportunities to secure the fall pass by. After about three minutes play the referee gave the fall but Muldoon laughingly allowed Smith to rest and tackled him again. The whole affair lasted 19 minutes, and the actual time occupied in wrestling was six minutes less. The terms were, that Muldoon bet Smith $100 to $50 that he could throw him six times in an hour. He could have done it in ten minutes if he had so desired. At one time he obtained the Nelson grip, a hold well-known to wrestlers, and which must result in a fall or a broken neck.

The contest was in reality a farce. It was in fact no contest at all. Smith might just as well have tried to take a mountain on his back as to throw the upwards of two hundreds pounds of solid flesh opposed to him. It was said he made a plucky fight, and for that he deserves credit and also for consenting to wrestle at all. It will probably be a lesson to him to be sure of his ground before he again issues a challenge to wrestle any man in America. After the performance he was called out and then modified his original cartel by saying he would wrestle any man his weight in America, and even there, he would probably be left. Muldoon in response to a call said Smith had made a plucky fight but he had much to learn in wrestling. The solid man added that if any other individual came to Toronto and made a break he would be happy to meet him also. He (Muldoon) there and then challenged any man in the world and was prepared to back what he said, too. A gentleman in the audience said Barrymore, the actor who represents Orlando in As You Like It and wrestles with Muldoon in the play, could defeat Smith. Barrymore is probably even a lighter man than the over-confident Jack and would probably make a good show against him, but it was rather unkind, all things considered, to hint at such a thing.

Those Telegraph Companies.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The Metropolitan telegraph and telephone company, having erected poles on Twenty-first street, the people brought suit in the supreme court for damages and removal of the poles. The people raised numerous points against the company, but all were ruled out except that as to whether the poles were necessary for the business of the company. The jury to-day gave a verdict of six cents for the people, the effect of which is that the company must remove the poles. Appeal will be taken.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The new Western Union telegraph company, of Illinois, began quo warranto proceedings against the old Western Union company to show by what right it transacts telegraphic business within Illinois.

Calvert's Carbolic Cerate.

The finest healing compound under the sun. There is no sore but will succumb to its wonderful healing properties. It is an invaluable dressing for cuts, burns, bruises, pimples, scalds, boils, festering, etc. Price twenty-five cents at any drug store.

While excavating in a high pile of frozen coal at the foot of Cherry street on Tuesday evening, Wm. Coots, of No. 4 Sackville street, was struck on the head and buried by a heavy mass of coal falling from above him. His injuries were very severe.

FOR THE COUNTRY'S USE.

SUBMISSION OF THE ESTIMATES AT OTTAWA.

A Decrease of Over Nine Million Dollars from the Appropriation for this Year—Food for Reflection During the Recess.

Special Despatch to The World.

OTTAWA, March 21.—The finance minister submitted the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, to the commons to-day. The total appropriation is placed at $45,504,145, of which $29,961,989 is chargeable to consolidated revenue fund, and $15,542,156 to capital account. The total appropriation last year was $54,877,264, of which $28,073,796 was chargeable to consolidated fund, and $26,803,467 to capital account. This shows a total decrease in the estimates this year as compared with last year of $9,373,118, the falling off being, as will be seen, on capital account. There is an increase of $1,196,193 in the amount chargeable to consolidated fund. The principal items in this increase are $129,979 for civil government, $189,380 for immigration and quarantine, $265,715 for public works and buildings. $163,100 for fisheries, $667,394 for railways and canals, and $219,410 for the postoffice. Among the increases under head of public works are $200,000 towards a new building for the department of the interior opposite the eastern block, $7800 for alterations, renewals, etc., to the dominion buildings at Toronto, $125,000 for postoffice and custom house at Hamilton, $117,500 additional for harbor improvements at Toronto, $26,000 additional for Collingwood harbor, $17,000 for telegraph lines in Manitoba and Northwest, and $18,500 for telegraph lines in British Columbia. Under the head of mail subsidies there is $48,000 equally divided for steam communication between Canada and Antwerp and Canada and Germany. The appropriation for Toronto observatory is increased from $4800 to $5250. With a view of making the steamboat inspection more thorough and satisfactory, the grant for this purpose is raised from $15,000 to $22,000. The estimates will afford members food for reflection during the Easter recess.

The business of the house was unimportant to-day.

On motion of Mr. Charlton the bill respecting the Temperalities Fund of the Church of Scotland in Canada was withdrawn, the beneficiaries having failed to arrive at a satisfactory agreement.

Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie complained of the unusually long adjournment for Easter, stating that the public business was away behind what they had ever known it to be before. Although six weeks in session not a ministerialist measure has been passed.

Mr. Irvine (Carleton, N. B.) proposed an amendment to fix the weight of a bushel of oats at 32 pounds and a bushel of timothy seed at 45 pounds, arguing that our standard should be similar to that of the United States.

Messrs. Costigan, Pickard, Taylor and Sproul opposed the motion on the ground that a farmer was practically paid for weight and not for measure. The motion was lost.

Mr. Beaty moved that a joint committee be formed to revise the rules regulating the committee on standing orders.

Mr. Blake hoped the joint committee would insist on the rules being rigidly adhered to except in cases of extreme urgency.

Sir John Macdonald agreed with the opposition leader and suggested adjournment for further consideration, which was concurred in.

Mr. Blake in moving for a statement of persons entering Manitoba by rail each month of the last calendar year, said he had moved for similar returns last year, but they had not been brought down.

Mr. Pope said this information would be found in his report, which would be brought down in a few days.

The house adjourned at 6 o'clock until Wednesday.

Parliamentary Points.

The immigration and colonization committee this morning examined Prof. Selwyn of the geological survey regarding the mineral resources of the Northwest and British Columbia. The professor complained of difficulty in obtaining competent men on his staff, owing to the inadequate pay allowed them. The committee adapted a series of questions to be sent to the officers of all municipalities throughout the dominion with the object of obtaining information for the benefit of tenant farmers coming to Canada and information respecting farms for sale in different provinces.

The special committee on the proposed liquor legislation has elected Sir John Macdonald chairman.

Mrs. Nicholson gave evidence to the senate divorce committee to-day, after the committee had decided against the motion by her counsel for dismissal of her husband's petition for divorce. Her maiden name was Rosetta Saxton and she was married to Nicholson at Toronto in 1870. He was then a widower of 35 and she was 19 years of age. They lived at Bruce Mines and afterwards at Prince Arthur's Landing. Her husband soon developed a jealous feeling toward her and instructed his sons to watch their step-mother. He frequently used personal violence towards her and his eldest boy gave her a life mark. Nicholson once struck her on the head with a plate, threatening that if she left him he would disfigure her so that she could not get another man. Mrs. Nicholson detailed the acts of cruelty and annoyance on the part of her husband, which lead to their separation in 1876, since which time she has been earning her living in Detroit by sewing. She denied any improper conduct and said she was trying to live respectably and honestly, while attempts were being made to hound her down. So far Mrs. Nicholson seems to have the best of it.

There was a general exodus of members to-night and things will be slow around the buildings for a week.

THE BIBLE AND SCIENCE.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR: Your scientific correspondent's letter has unfortunately been torn, and therefore I have not got it before me. Instead of the bible being at variance with geology, in my opinion if read aright it will be found to give the first idea of geology.

In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth, and the earth was without form and void. The successive stages of creation as given in the first chapter of Genesis agree with the ascertained facts of geology. And instead of plants and herbs being created before light, we find in the first chapter and 3d verse: "And God said, 'let there be light,' and there was light," and not as according to your correspondent, plants before the light. Man is placed the last; does not that also agree with geological facts? Your correspondent undertook to write sedate and satisfactory answers, and I maintain that he has failed to satisfy the last condition. If the facts stated in the bible are at variance with science, let him show clearly where they are so.

The case of the sun and moon standing still, is it sufficient answer to say that such never happened. Is it not a well known fact that under certain conditions of the atmosphere, objects which are beneath the horizon appear to the spectator as if they were considerably above it? If your correspondent will kindly grant the possibility of their being a God, he cannot but allow that it is within the powers of that God to cause such a state of the atmosphere as to make the sun and moon apparently stand still. That is all that is necessary for the solution of that difficulty. I shall not trespass further on your space in the meantime. ALMIRA.

MR. PRINGLE'S TWO LETTERS.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: To parody your own neat and kindly phrase, "Our Own Wiggins," Mr. Pringle is our own champion agnostic, he has been at no small pains and expense to let us of the clergy know it for certain. I am surprised to observe that, however large his theologic claims may be to this interesting title, etymotologically his claims are still more indubitable. Were he something more of a gnostic there would be more satisfaction in noticing his letters. I shall just say a word respecting his first and last answers, and wholly omit all between. First, he answers the question, "Are no christians men of scientific thought?" "Ans. Some scientists are nominally christians, but no really eminent or first-class scientist of to-day is even nominally a christian." Mr. Pringle appears to mean by scientists only observers of nature and experimentalists; whereas my phrase, "men of scientific thought," is surely something vastly higher than that. Men may be acute and patient observers of phenomena, and be in no sense philosphers, or of real scientific mind. The keen observer of facts may have no scientific power of framing from them a true philosophic system. But when Mr. Pringle says that no man eminent for scientific ability in our day was or is a christian, his statement would be a pure piece of insolence, were there not in it so large an admixture of what we charitably set down to his unusual ignorance.

Professor Smith of Oxford, lately deceased, left, it is said, not six men in Europe who could follow him into the high regions of thought with which he was familiar. Writing in German, French, Italian, his contributions excited the admiration of the learned everywhere for clearness of style and profoundity of thought. Yet he was a most sincere christian. The late Professor Clerk Maxwell had no equal in scientific power; yet he was engaged on an answer to Professor Clifford, at the time of his death, in defence of religion. The late Sir William Rowan Hamilton—his name is enough, except for the literal agnostics—was a king in the realms of scientific thought: but he was a christian. The living authors of the Unseen Universe," Professors Stewart and Tait, are in the front rank as specialists and, what is far more, men of philosophic minds; and they are christians. When Mr. Pringle chooses to extend his reading beyond the agnostic circle, he will doubtless find christians who have something to say to him. In his concluding paragraph he pathetically sets before us the terrible alternative mere "faith in God" or "no machine of any kind!" If the choice were absolute and peremptory, doubtless it would be differently made—just as the stomach or the spirit happened to prevail in the chooser. Some could live and die happily with God alone, without "any machine of any kind;" and others would prefer the comfort and company of a liberal supply of machines to faith in any God. What more need be said! nothing, save that somehow we believe that men are indebted even for "machines" to God and christians, and not to agnostics.

I half suspect Mr. P. of sending me a horrible American newspaper, full of the most hideous and revolting blasphemies, by way, perhaps, of reconciling me to liberty for blasphemy in old England. I candidly confess that were it in my power to prevent it, no such devilish vileness should ever be put in print. I was minded to copy three lines; but I won't, and I doubt if you would print them.

JOHN CARRY.

Port Perry, March 17, 1883.

PERSONAL.

James Sommerville, M. P., Lucknow; Robert Watson, M. P., Marquette, Man.; W. C. Caldwell, M. P. P., Lanark; James Sommerville, M. P., Dundas; Wm. Mack, M. P. P., Cornwall, and Edw. B. Snider, M. P. P., are at the Rossin house.

The Modjeska.

The season that Modjeska closed at the Grand opera house last night was a success in every way—crowded houses and good performances. Camille was delightfully acted at the matinee, and Twelfth Night was presented in the evening to the satisfaction of all.

Flies and Bugs.

Flies, roaches, ants, bedbugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

THAT LONDON EXPLOSION.

AN ALLEGED CLUE TO THE GUILTY PARTY.

A Threat to Guy Fakes Parliament after Easter—Doubts as to Parnell or Sexton Coming to America.

LONDON, March 21—The police possess a clue to the explosion in the office of the local government board on Thursday. A woman observed and has fully described the appearance of a man who was apparently placing an infernal machine against the building. It is expected an arrest will soon be made.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal does not believe Parnell and Sexton will attend the Philadelphia convention.

A member of the house of commons received a letter stating that it is the intention of the invincibles to dynamite parliament after Easter.

PAINTERS' MASS MEETING.

The Troubles of the Trade Discussed in Temperance Hall Last night.

In answer to a call for a mass meeting of painters in Temperance hall last night, nearly 100 persons were present. Mr. George Harris was nominated to the chair. The meeting was called to discuss the present difficulties in that trade, and more especially the trouble with Elliott & Son of Bay street.

Henry DeLamburg, recording secretary of the painters' union, who was employed at Elliott's when the reduction of wages took place, gave a statement of the troubles with the firm. Although Mr. Elliott had promised to maintain the rate of wages at 18½ cents per hour until May next, he had broken faith with the men and was the cause of the present troubles.

Mr. Thos. Moor, president of the Toronto Trades and Labor council, and organizer of unions, was the next speaker. He strongly advised the painters' trade throughout the city to organize. He referred to Mr. Elliott as a man who employed painters whom he claimed were not worth $1 per day, yet he (Elliott) asked the public to pay top prices for his work. He wanted to know it the public were going to stand this. Mr. Elliott had certainly broken faith with the men, and the latter had a just cause, which could be fought to their advantage through the press. [Applause].

Mr. J. W. Carter gave the meeting some advice as to perfect organization among the trade. He said that some of the men in Elliott's shop claimed that they could not leave because they were sick, lame, blind and halt. They must have a situation. Yet for the labor of these tools, Mr. Elliott wanted high rates for his jobs and told the public that he had the best men in the city in his employ. He would move a resolution to the effect that the meeting do pledge itself to use every legitimate means at its command to prevent men from going to work for Elliott & Son, and to induce those there now to leave.

Mr. S. R. Heakes seconded the resolution, and denounced Mr. Elliott as a man who had been the mover or seconder of a compact to keep faith with his men for a stated period and then turned around and broke it. He asked what faith could be placed in such a man? Might not other employers do the same thing? He hoped every endeavor would be made, not by painters alone, but by every trades unionist in the city to fight Mr. Elliott on his own lines and he was sure they would beat him.

Mr. Alfred Jury spoke for a few minutes, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

There is a fellow (George Augustus Sala) writing in the Illustrated London News every week who steals my initials, G. A. S. Rutherford.

When I failed in groceries, at the corner of Church and Front, I paid 50 cents on the dollar.—*Chris.*

But you were *buoyed* up then.—*City Hall.*

He's inflated now.—*Omnes.*

I understand now why the Parliamentary Companion puts him down "a successful merchant"—R. W. Phipps.

The Toronto World publishes this graphic description—*Guelph Herald.*

NO WONDER IT SUCCEEDS.

From the Kingston Whig.

We are glad to notice the continued and increasing success of our enterprising contemporary, the Toronto World. The World is ably edited, newsy, reliable and strictly independent. No wonder it succeeds.

GOOD FRIDAY CONCERTS AND TEA MEETINGS.

Written for The World.

Dear brother, I'm glad we have met
At this promising jollification;
I intend to enjoy it, you bet,
And make up for the matutination.

Good Friday, of course, we observe,
As not yet far enough from the mother;
And so we most richly deserve
That the night our sham sorrow should smother.

You well know that we are the boys
That prettily preach the pathetic;
No audience but dearly enjoys
Our sermons however bathetic.

The sensational knack we know well,
And the suffering Christ we discoursed on;
Did we not all his agonies tell?
And the tears to the soft eyes we forced on.

Good Friday is good for the chance
It gives for a pulpit sensation;
And no less does the pious entrance
This evening's sweet variation.

Away with the lacrymose tones
Of the Metropol's morning illusion;
We'll send sorrow to old Davy Jones,
And of joy we'll have full infusion.

The *hoi polloi* will guzzle their tea,
The esthetic will thrill at the music,
The what-d'ye-call-'ems will be
At the sight of the songstress love-sick.

'Tis better if all this should vex
The Anglican prig that's our cousin,
And Lynch and his priests should perplex
Whether God or the devil we'd cozen.

The agnostics, 'tis true, at us sneer,
For the queer combination we go for—
The cross, tea and cakes, perhaps beer,
Professional men, gals, and so for.

Never mind, *carpe diem*, say I;
We can preach as they like in the morning;
But we went on Good Friday day
The pleasures not meant for our scorning.

N. B.

March 19, 1883.

THE WEATHER BULLETIN.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 22, 1 a.m.

Probabilities—Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence: Moderate to fresh southerly to westerly winds; milder weather, with a little light snow in some localities.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

Date	Steamship	Reported at	From
March 21	Austrian	Boston	Glasgow
March 21	Abyssinia	Liverpool	New York
March 21	Pereire	New York	Liverpool
March 21	Pennsylvania	New York	Glasgow
March 21	Gellert	New York	Liverpool
March 21	Labrador	New York	Liverpool

REPEATED