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NINTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

LIVE CAPITAL TOPICS.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S LAST OPENING DAY AT OTTAWA.

The Second Session of Canada's Sixth Parliament Begun Amid the Customary Brilliant Surroundings—Fair Guests From Toronto.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—With the opening of the second session of the sixth Parliament of Canada this afternoon Lord Lansdowne performed what will probably be his last official act in public. It is said His Excellency's successor, Lord Stanley of Preston, will arrive in Ottawa ere the present session closes, unless it should be very short.

The ceremonies were somewhat brief and of the prescribed nature: galleries filled with well-dressed ladies, jingling bells around the magnificent drives of Parliament Hill, clanking swords of officers and military gentlemen, a surging crowd of people opposite the main building, members, senators, lobbyists, reporters and hangers-on scurrying through the corridors, and noise and bustle on all sides.

Vice-Royalty's Arrival.

The weather was somewhat dreary, there being an absence of the crisp, bright bracing atmosphere usually prevalent in the Capital at this time of year. Snow of a damp heavy calibre fell almost incessantly throughout the day and it was still coming down freely when His Excellency's four-in-hand dashed up to the main entrance at just 3.05. The Vice-Regal sleigh was surrounded by a numerous escort from the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, the crack horse contingent of the Canadian Militia, and was drawn by two bay wheelers and a pair of bright chestnut leaders who had recently passed through an equine barber's hands. A detachment of honor from the Governor-General's Foot Guards did duty at the big front door. His Excellency was accompanied by Col. Gzowski, A. D. C. to the Queen, Capt. Streatfield and Hon. Mr. Anson of the staff.

White Throats and Shapely Shoulders.

For over an hour before the arrival of His Excellency and party from Rideau Hall the brightly appointed and cheerful-looking Senate Chamber and its numerous anterooms were thronged with ladies of many degrees of fashion, and the senators themselves. From up in the galleries the less-favored sisters looked down upon and criticised the dresses and shapely proportions of the feminine array that lolled in the comfortable chairs of the honorable senators and the other seating capacity on the floor of the brilliantly-lighted chamber. The prevailing colors were white, light blue and delicate rosebud tints, which was set off by bouquets of various designs and dimensions. Red and white roses predominated in these floral adornments. The more shapely of the ladies of course were in conventional decollete, while those who could not boast of lily-white throats, plump shoulders and nicely rounded arms were discreet enough to wear high buttoned waists and long sleeves. The number of acceptances to the list of invitations was very large, the chamber being somewhat crowded and almost suffocating. There were not a great many ladies from Western Ontario present and only about half-a-dozen from Toronto. Among the latter were Mrs. G. R. R. Cockburn, Mrs. Fred C. Denison, Mrs. C. W. Bunting, Miss Bunting and Miss Green. Mrs. Small was not very well and did not attend. None of the ladies from Chestnut Park, Moss Park or Oaklands, the residences of Toronto's three leading senators, were present.

The Belle of the Assembly.

Montreal, Halifax, Quebec, Ottawa and other eastern cities were freely represented by the fair sex. Miss Church, daughter of Mr. C. Church of Ottawa and niece of Mr. Justice Church of Montreal, was in the estimation of The World the belle of the gay feminine assembly. Lady Lansdowne wore olive green and an earl's coronet and Lady Florence Streatfield looked handsome in dark cardinal. Lady Macdonald was not present. Gov. and Mrs. Dewdney of the Northwest Territories and Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Swinyard of New York were among the gay throng.

Resplendent Uniforms.

Sir Alex. Campbell and Capt. W. E. Hodgins, A.D.C., represented Ontario's Government House. From the window of a room in the Senate wing which looks out on Parliament Hill His Honor and Capt. Hodgins looked for nearly an hour before the arrival of His Excellency and admired the sleighloads of ladies who were driven up rapidly and deposited at the big entrance. Sir Alexander wore the Windsor uniform of the second class, the same in which he appeared when he opened the Ontario Assembly on Jan. 21 last.

Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Frank Smith and Hon. J. J. C. Abbott were also resplendent in the close fitting folds of the Windsor. Sir John's uniform eclipsed all others in the room for its profuseness of gold braid. All the other members of Sir John's Cabinet were dressed as ordinary mortals in their every day clothes.

Sir Charles Tupper, who has been suffering from a cold ever since his return from Washington, was the only minister who was not present.

The Justices of the Supreme Court, which is now in session, Sir Alex. Campbell and several local ecclesiastical dignitaries, as usual, occupied the seats of the House immediately opposite the throne.

The Usher of the Black Rod.

It was just 3.10 when the gentlemanly Usher of the Black Rod was despatched to the buzzing Chamber of the Commoners, who had already assembled under the presidency of their Speaker, Col. Ouimet, and with his three grotesque bows informed them that their presence was required by His Excellency in the Senate Chamber.

Sergeant-at-Arms Macdonell, he of the able body and strong arms, shouldered the mace and then there was a scurry via the reading-room and the back hallways for the red-carpeted abode of the senators, where His Excellency and the anxious onlookers awaited their arrival.

The Senator of "Oaklands."

Just before they reached the rooms Hon. John Macdonald of Toronto was sworn in as Senator and introduced to Speaker Plumb by Hon. Mr. Scott and Hon. Mr. Pelletier, the former leader of the Opposition and the latter a faithful colleague. Thus the great dry goods man of the Queen City was called to the Upper House by the Conservative Government and introduced by two of Mr. Mackenzie's Cabinet Ministers. This would naturally suggest the question: "What are the present politics of the Hon. Senator of 'Oaklands'?" Mr. Macdonald's great strength in the Methodist body may be an easy answer to this query.

When the noisy and turbulent Commoners had crowded themselves outside the bar of the chamber and had got tired straining their necks to get a good view of the rows of snowy and shapely shoulders, His Excellency read in English and French this speech:

The Speech From the Throne.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

It affords me much gratification to meet you once more at the commencement of the Parliamentary session, and to congratulate you upon the general prosperity of the country. Although the labors of the husbandman have not been rewarded in some portions of the Dominion by an adequate return, the harvest of last year has, on the whole, been plenteous, while in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories it was one of remarkable abundance.

The negotiations between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States for the adjustment of what is known as "The Fishery Question" have, I am pleased to inform you, resulted in a treaty which will, I venture to hope, be considered by you as honorable and satisfactory to both nations. The treaty, with the papers and correspondence relating thereto, will be laid before you, and you will be invited to adopt a measure to give effect to its provisions.

The extension and development of our system of railways have not only rendered necessary additional safeguards for life and property, but have given greater frequency to questions in which the interests of rival companies are found to be in conflict, and to require authoritative adjustment. As further legislation appears to be needed for these purposes, a measure will be submitted to you for the consolidation and improvement of "The Railway Act."

Experience having shown that amendments are required to make the provisions of the act respecting elections of members of the House of Commons more effective and more convenient in operation, you will be asked to consider a measure for the amendment of that statute.

The act respecting controverted elections may likewise require attention with a view to the removal of certain questions of interpretation which have arisen and which should be set at rest.

My Government has availed itself of the opportunity afforded by the recess to consider the numerous suggestions which have been made for improving the details of the act respecting the election franchise, and a measure will be submitted to you for the purpose of simplifying the law and greatly lessening the cost of its operation.

The growth of the Northwest Territories renders expedient an improvement in the system of government and legislation affecting these portions of the Dominion, and a bill for that purpose will be laid before you.

A bill will be submitted to you to make a larger portion of the modern laws of England applicable to the Province of Manitoba and to the Northwest Territories in regard to matters which are within the control of the Parliament of Canada, but which have not as yet been made the subject of Canadian legislation.

Among other measures bills will be presented to you relating to the judiciary, to the Civil Service Act and to the audit of the Public Accounts.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts for the past year will be laid before you, as well as the estimates for the ensuing year. They have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I commend these important subjects and all matters affecting the public interests which may be brought before you to your best consideration, and I feel assured that you will address yourselves to them with earnestness and assiduity.

In the Commons Chamber.

Then there was another scurry back to the Commons Chamber, and the House went into session and sat till 5.50.

The most important feature of the sitting was the introduction of the eight new members, some of whom were unseated and re-elected and others who sit in Parliament for the first time.

Dr. Montague, who has had such a desperate battle for his spurs in Haldimand, was the lion of the afternoon. When he walked into the chamber between Sir John and Hon. Thos. White he received a perfect ovation from the Government benches.

Of the 212 members 190 were present. This is an unusually large attendance on opening day.

Toronto's three members and Hamilton's two were on deck. Mr. Adam Brown of the Ambitious City vied with that son of the prairie, Mr. N. F. Davin, in floral adornments. Mr. Brown wore lily white, Mr. Davin's button hole was made attractive with a red, red rose.

Pat Purcell There With Both Feet.

Mr. Mackenzie was not in his place, but Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Mr. Laurier and Mr. Paterson of Brant, J. D. Edgar, Mr. Casgrain and other leading members of the Liberal party were there. So was Mr. Pat Purcell of Glengarry. In fact it may be said that Mr. Pat was there with both feet. This fact greatly shocked the Government supporters, and more particularly the Government whips. Mr. Purcell, by Mr. Justice Rose's decision, was not only unseated but disqualified, and his case is now before the Supreme Court on appeal. Pending the decision of this appeal, which will not probably be known for a week, it was thought that Mr. Purcell would not have the nerve to take his seat to-day, but he did so and stayed there until adjournment.

There were rumors of ejectment floating around, but why, oh! why, should the valiant Pat be ejected? The Speaker had not been informed of his disqualification by Mr. Justice Rose, nor had Clerk Bourinot any other knowledge of it than what he had seen in the newspapers. Mr. Bourinot said to The World after the House rose that Mr. Purcell was the member for Glengarry and entitled to his seat until official notice of his disqualification had been sent in. Mr. Bourinot mentioned as precedents the cases of J. J. Hawkins, who, in 1883 and part of 1884 sat for Bothwell until the Supreme Court declared that his chair belonged to David Mills, and also Mr. Wallace of Albert, N.S., who sat under somewhat similar circumstances.

But what seemed to annoy the whips so much was that Mr. Purcell ought to have had the common decency to remain in his hotel until his case was settled by the court. There is no doubt that when he decided to sit in the House he did so on the advice of his lawyers.

The New Members.

The introduction of the new members created a ripple of interest. First came Hon. A. W. McLelan, Postmaster-General, between Sir John and the Minister of Justice. Then there followed Mr. Cimon (Charlevoix) by Sir John and Sir Hector Langevin, Mr. Dickenson (Carleton) by Sir John and Mr. Walter Shanly, Mr. John Ferguson (South Renfrew) by Mr. Bowell and Mr. J. J. Curran, Dr. Montague (Haldimand) by Sir John and Hon. Thos. White, Mr. Cochrane (Northumberland) by Mr. Bowell and Mr. Guillat, Mr. Chouinard (Dorchester) by Mr. Laurier and Mr. Amyot, Mr. Henderson (Halton) by Hon. Thos. White and Adam Brown, Mr. Lovitt (Yarmouth) by Mr. Laurier and Mr. Flynn, Mr. Rowand (West Bruce) by Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Jones (Digby) by Mr. McLelan and Mr. Mills (Annapolis), Mr. John A. Macdonald (Victoria, N.S.) by the Minister of Justice and Mr. Cameron, Mr. Prior (Victoria, B.C.) by Sir John and Mr. Daly. As each one was presented he advanced and shook the white gloved hand of Mr. Speaker and took his seat.

After Sir John had made the usual motions regarding the appointment of the standing committees and that the address be considered to-morrow the House rose.

A General Handshaking.

Then there was a general handshaking. Sir John stepped nimbly across the chamber and shook hands with Mr. Laurier and had a brief conference about the personnel of the standing committees. Sir John looked well and spent fifteen minutes receiving the congratulations of his followers. Mr. Laurier looks strong and smiles frequently. There seems to be little doubt but that he will be the leader of the Opposition for the present session at least.

The well known and stalwart presence of Hon. Edward Blake was missing from the side of his French colleague. This fact, coupled with the absence of Mr. Mackenzie, gave a barren aspect to the front row of the Opposition benches.

The State Dinner.

The usual state dinner took place at Rideau Hall this evening. An innovation on this occasion was an At Home given by the Marchioness to the ladies at the same time as their gentlemen friends were at dinner. Both events were pleasant affairs.

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

To Be Laid on the Table When the Address is Disposed of.

There was a meeting of the Privy Council right after the adjournment.

The Fisheries Treaty, together with all the papers and correspondence relating thereto, will be laid on the table as soon as the address is disposed of.

Dr. Montague will move the address, an Mr. Joncas of Gaspe will second it. Mr. Joncas will speak in French. His name has been substituted for that of Mr. Cimon, who it was originally arranged would be the seconder.

Senator Rolland of Montreal, and Senator Sanford of Hamilton will, it is understood, be the mover and seconder in the Upper House.

The writ for Russell is still dangling among the uncertainties. It may not be issued for a week yet. But Charley Mackintosh has about made up his mind that he will be the Conservative candidate.

An Influx of Pressmen.

Never since Confederation has there been such an influx of pressmen as were on hand to-day. There were about forty of them, nearly all of the active kind. Of this number half came from Toronto. Mr. Fred Cook of The Empire was elected secretary in place of Mr. John Lewis of The Globe, who is not in the gallery this year. Two new names were put on the Executive Committee. They are Mr. A. B. Wood of The Winnipeg Call and Mr. J. I. Tarte of Le Canadien of Quebec.

It was thought that there would be a lively time over the allotment of seats, but the Executive Committee disposed of the matter in a very speedy and just manner. The first seats on the Speaker's right are evenly divided between The Empire, The Montreal Gazette and The World, and on the left between The Globe, The Mail and The Montreal Herald. The other daily papers of the Dominion indicate from these points according to their importance.

Second Homesteads.

Mr. Davin, M. P., had an interview with the Minister of the Interior to-day with reference to Northwest matters. He presented a petition from certain settlers homesteaded north of Moosejaw, praying for the extension of the privilege of second homestead to all who made entry for land prior to the act of 1886 abolishing the practice, and asking further that such settlers should be permitted to make second entry for cancelled homesteads without reference to their distance from the place of first entry. The minister did not hold out much hope that any further extension of this privilege than that granted last session could be given.

At the Theatres.

"Dorothy" at the Grand and "Never Say Die" at the Toronto will fill up the week. Both houses are crowded nightly.

The Dead.

Prince Lewis, second son of the Grand Duke of Baden and a grandson of Emperor William, is dead.

Jean Delphin Alard, the French violinist, is dead.

The Question of the Hour.

When men meet now they do not ask
How high is coal to-day,
Nor do they say "By jings it's cold"
Ere passing on their way.
Instead they at each other look
Without very great surprise
And simultaneously enquire
Is that one of quinn's spring ties?

ONTARIO'S NEW PORTFOLIO.

MR. MOWAT'S REASONS FOR A DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

How the Work of the Province Has Increased—Attention will be Paid to the Mining Interests—Opposition Leader Meredith Objects—Echoes in the Lobby.

The appearance of the members as they took their seats in the Legislature yesterday denoted readiness to wade into the business of the day with heartiness. Premier Mowat was as ready as any of them. As soon as he spied Mr. Meredith across the floor, when the preliminary business was over, he ran his finger down the Orders till he came to No. 9, which said:

Feb. 2.—Second Reading Bill, No. 77, respecting the Department of Agriculture and other Industries.—The Attorney-General.

Mr. Mowat felt that this would raise a wind, but he was ready for it. The dispute lasted about an hour and a quarter, the Attorney-General laying down his reasons, Mr. Meredith replying, and Mr. Fraser winding up.

The Attorney-General, in moving the second reading of the bill, dilated on the importance of the agricultural interest, and threw forward several arguments why more encouragement should be given in order to further that interest. He sketched the history of the Agricultural College at Guelph, showing how it had grown in usefulness since its establishment by Sandfield Macdonald. He spoke of the bulk of the population being farmers, and the product of their industry forming the best part of the exports of Canada. The great change in the mode of successful farming made it a matter of necessity that a head for the Department of Agriculture should be appointed, so that the undivided attention of a competent man might be given to collecting and disseminating information for the farming community. Reference was made to the inauguration of the farmers' institute system, and to the good that was being done. Up to the present they had, in fact, the same number of Ministers as composed the first Government since Confederation, for though a Minister of Education had been created the duties performed by him were performed by a general superintendent receiving the same salary as the Minister received.

It was because of the importance of the interest over which the new Minister would preside, and in consequence of the immense augmentation of the public business since Confederation, that the new portfolio was to be created. It might be argued that, by readjustment of the duties devolving upon the members of the Government, the new portfolio could be created and still not increase the number of the Ministers, but that, he said, was a sheer impossibility. He presented this statement, which he considered a good index of the increase of public business:

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.	1871.	1887.
Letters written	13,000	25,000
Letters received	15,000	24,000
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.		
Orders in Council issued	237	765
Official fiats	706	1,826
Official letters written	153	2,000

The number of letters written in the Attorney-General's office during 1887 was nearly 7000, while during the first four years after Confederation their number was only a few hundred. As to the Commissioner of Crown Lands it was not possible for him to undertake new duties, as he had to look after the settlement of 100,000 acres of land in what was known as the disputed territory.

"The Commissioner," said the Premier, "will also have to devote attention to the mining interests. The mining interests are very important and demand close attention—[hear, hear],—and, while the Government has never lost sight of the importance of developing the mines, yet as time goes on they will receive larger attention."

The duties of the Provincial Secretary were gone into. They were enormous. "If my hon. friend had not been a man of exceptional ability and great power of organization—[Mr. Hardy smiles]—the duties assigned to him could not have been done. [Hear, hear.] Mr. Hardy looked after the work of the Provincial Secretary proper. The letters despatched by the Department were over 10,000, as against 1744 in 1872. Besides this he was Registrar-General, had charge of prisons and charities, and did all the business connected with licenses."

The duties of the Commissioner of Public Works were also described, as well as those of the Minister of Education, after which the Attorney-General came to the conclusion that no new duties could be placed upon his colleagues. In establishing the new portfolio he did so confident that it was a measure of true economy. With these observations he would move the second reading. [Applause from the Treasury benches.]

Mr. Meredith replied. He did not know, he said, whether the Attorney-General was saying a valedictory or preaching a trial sermon. But certainly the hon. gentleman's remarks were not characterised with much modesty. While the hon. gentleman was giving his lurid description of the work done by the members of the Cabinet the speaker saw modest Cabinet members blush, and even now he thought he saw the warm glow on the handsome face of the Provincial Secretary. [Mr. Hardy laughs.] The Attorney-General had proved a little too much. He had proved how hard the subordinates in the departments worked for their miserable pittance. It was a wonder that good men could be got to do the work they did for the salaries they received. The comparisons made were altogether unfair.

Everyone knew that after Confederation the Macdonald Government had to lay the foundations of the institutions which were now flourishing. They also had to participate personally in the arduous duties connected with the Quebec arbitration. But the hon. gentleman was retreating from the position he took a few years ago. Then the arguments were that the members of the Cabinet controlling the affairs of this great Dominion were too numerous. Now the hon. gentleman wanted an equal number to do the business of this province. He (the speaker) was not there to detract from the importance of agriculture or to say a word to oppose greater attention being paid to it. But he did protest, and protest strongly, against further cost being added to the charge for government. [Opposition applause.] Over-government was a source of much discontent now.

Quebec, which the hon. gentlemen opposite were delighted to set forth as a place where reckless government reigned, was setting the example in regard to retrenchment in the cost of government by reducing the number of members composing the Provincial Cabinet, while Ontario was setting an opposite example. He held that the duties of the departments should be distributed, or that the new Minister should be given the duties of the Treasurer, which were largely a matter of routine. Surely the hon. gentleman did not think that the practical farmer who, he understood, was to be appointed, would be incapable of taking the duties of the Treasurer.

In conclusion Mr. Meredith simply put in his protest against the bill; at a later stage he would have more to say.

Hon. Mr. Fraser said the hon. gentleman's reference to over-government was unwarranted. If he was in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, or New Brunswick, where a useless branch of legislation was still maintained, the criticism would be in order. But here in Ontario, where there was no such branch, it was not in order. After the bran was dusted out of the hon. gentleman's arguments there was nothing left. He wanted to know what powers the Government had taken from the people. He had asked the question repeatedly, but had never got a satisfactory reply. The hon. gentleman's objections to the appointment of the new Minister were rank nonsense. It could not be supposed that the greatly increased work could be done by the same number, and he would say that the time might come for the appointment of another Minister to look to the special interests of the industrial classes. It was pitiable to see the hon. gentleman, who claimed to represent almost half the political opinion of the province, object to the small increase of $4000 a year to the cost of government when such great interests were at stake. [Ministerial applause.]

The motion was put and the bill was read a second time.

Other Business in the House.

Hon. Mr. Hardy's bill giving power to county councils to take charge of industrial farms and houses of industry, was read a second time.

The House went into committee of supply and passed the estimates for colonization roads. The total amount voted is $101,600. A long debate took place on the Government's policy in surveying new townships.

These bills were read a third time: Mr. Leys' bill respecting Trinity Church; Mr. Leys' bill to legalize a Sault Ste. Marie bylaw, and the Attorney-General's bill respecting the arbitration with the Province of Quebec in regard to the sale of crown lands before Confederation.

The Attorney-General, in reply to Mr. Meredith, stated that only financial matters would be considered.

The Attorney-General moved that the Quebec resolutions be taken up on Tuesday next. It was intended that these resolutions should be debated to-day, but in consequence of other business coming on they had thought it best to postpone the debate. Mr. Meredith asked that Tuesday be made a day for public business and that the resolutions be taken up on Wednesday. The Attorney-General had no objection.

PICKED UP IN THE LOBBIES.

Curtailing Expense of Enforcing Scott Act Cases—Markdale's Incorporation.

The Butter and Cheese Committee met, but owing to the Central Farmers' Institute being in session the expert evidence which it was intended to have submitted was not procurable. The questions which have been prepared were approved of and will be sent to dairymen all over the province.

Mr. Hardy has introduced a bill which will cause the Government to refrain from paying anything toward the enforcement of the Scott Act, except in cases where the amount collected from fines is insufficient. In that case the Government will bear one-third the expense. As it is now, the Government pays two-thirds, fines or no fines.

The Municipal Committee advanced several bills a stage.

General Manager Hickson and Solicitor Bell of the Grand Trunk Railway, Mr. Barker of the Northern Railway, Mr. J. B. Morford of the Canada Southern, Mr. E. O. Bickford of the Erie and Huron, Dr. Oille of the Niagara Central, and representatives of the Canadian Pacific, Central Ontario and Kingston and Pembroke railways are to be notified to appear before the Municipal Committee on Tuesday, March 6, to consider the provisions of the Ditches and Water Courses Act, which, it is said, will seriously affect railways.

These members dined with the Speaker last evening: Messrs. Hardy, Guthrie, Chisholm, Bishop, Graham, Hess, Stewart, Miller, Tooley, Lees, Waters, Rayside, Sprague, McAndrews, Phelps, Balfour, Clancy and Craig.

The Railway Committee met yesterday and, on making a few amendments—in the main correcting clerical errors—reported favorably on the bill respecting the agreement between the Grand Trunk and Midland Railways and the town of Lindsay, the Peterboro and Chemong Lake Railway bill and the Thorah debenture debt bill.

The Private Bills Committee refused to permit Markdale to be incorporated as a town. Delegations favorable and unfavorable to the scheme appeared before the committee and presented their views. The clause of incorporation as a town was rejected on the casting vote of the chairman. Permission was given to the Markdale people to incorporate as a village, but the extent of the territory proposed to be taken in will be curtailed. The bill stands pending the answer of the delegation as to whether they would accept the terms. The Parkdale bill was considered, and it was the committee's opinion that, though some of the streets dividing Parkdale and Toronto were partly belonging to one and partly to the other, it would be lawful for either to do the paving and assess the cost equally.

Mr. Malcolm McPherson and Mr. Andrew Malcolm waited on the Attorney-General to urge the claims of the Teeswater and Kincardine Railway. The charter was granted last year, and now they want the Ontario Government to subsidize the road to the extent of $2000 a mile.

A large deputation from Port Rowan will wait on the Government to-day with reference to the division of Walsingham Township.

Among the bills introduced and read a first time were these:

By Mr. Armstrong—An act to amend the act respecting the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company.

By Mr. Freeman—An act to incorporate the City of Woodstock.

By Mr. Conmee—An act to incorporate the Port Arthur Water and Light Company.

By Mr. Fell—An act to incorporate the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway.

By Mr. Balfour—An act to define the boundaries of the Town of Sandwich and the Township of Sandwich West.

By Mr. Hardy—An act relating to the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

A Satisfactory Day in all Respects—The Midnight Bulletin.

SAN REMO, Feb. 23.—The Crown Prince appeared this afternoon on the balcony of his villa for the first time since the operation was performed.

MIDNIGHT.—The Crown Prince has passed a satisfactory day in all respects and is considerably better. Dr. Mackenzie expresses himself as being exceedingly hopeful about his patient.

The Canula Didn't Fit.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The British Medical Journal says it has the highest authority for stating that the German Crown Prince begins to progress satisfactorily. The cause of the recent unfavorable symptoms was mainly mechanical. The first tube used after the performance of tracheotomy did not fit, and there was some delay in obtaining a second one.

The Imperial Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech was resumed in the House of Commons to-night.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre (Liberal) moved an amendment affirming the necessity of a measure dealing with arrears of excessive rents in Ireland.

Mr. Healy and other Parnellites continued the debate.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre's amendment was rejected by a vote of 261 to 186.

The report on the address in reply to the Queen's speech was then adopted.

France and Russia.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—An article in The Revue des Deux Mondes, attributed to the Ducde Broglie, is exciting much attention in France and Germany. The writer argues that the political status of France is not calculated to tempt foreign powers to court an alliance with her, and that the absence of any community of interests is an insuperable obstacle to a Franco-Russian alliance.

La Justice endorses these views, and pronounces strongly against an alliance with Russia.

Train Robbery in the Southwest.

TUCSON, A.T., Feb. 23.—The west-bound train on the Southern Pacific Railway was boarded by two masked men at Stein's Pass station about 8.30 last evening. The robbers forced the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express messengers to open the express car, which they rifled of valuables but without disturbing the mails. The loss is said to be heavy.

Large Supplies But No Transportation.

WARSAW, Feb. 23.—Large quantities of biscuits are being manufactured at Daybro.

The railway depots between Voloczsk and Odessa contain 10,000,000 pounds of corn and 7,000,000 pounds of sugar, which it is impossible to forward because the troops are using the transport service.

The Susquehanna Ice Gorge.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 23.—The ice on the Susquehanna is now gorged from Myles' Ferry to Checkies, a distance of twenty-one miles. Reports from up the river say that the gorge has broken at Clark's Ferry. Serious damage is apprehended.

Royal Betrothals.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—It is reported that the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his silver wedding banquet, will announce the betrothal of Prince Albert Victor to his cousin, Princess Alexandra of Greece, and the betrothal of Princess Victoria to the Duke of Sparta, the Crown Prince of Greece.

Legacies for Parnellites.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The late Mr. Blake, who represented Waterford in parliament for several years, left a legacy of £500 to Mr. Parnell and legacies to several of Mr. Parnell's supporters.

The Queen at London.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Queen Victoria came to London to-day. Her Majesty drove across Hyde Park in an open carriage. She received many salutes from the people.

Lord Howard de Walden's Assailants.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the case of Lord Howard De Walden against Major Burrows for assault to-day, the magistrate stated that the case must be sent to the jury.

Dr. Mackenzie Honored.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Dr. Mackenzie has been appointed successor to the late Sir George MacFarren, in the Royal Academy.

The Bicycle Score.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Following is the score at the end of the fourth day of the six-days' bicycle race: Dingley 657, Knapp 647, Hollingsworth 634, McDowell 618, Ashinger 578, Rhodes 486, Whittaker 310, Neilson 260, Crocker 162.

The Central Baseball League.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Feb. 23.—Representatives of the Central Baseball League met here today. Easton was admitted as the eighth club. The season will open April 28 and close Sept. 29.

Dust From the Diamond.

The Wellington Baseball Club held a meeting on Wednesday night and organized for the season. The following officers were elected: President, F. Prince; Captain, A. Brown; Secretary, R. McCallum; Treasurer, T. Ormerod. The Wellingtons won thirteen games last season and lost one.

Spots of Sport.

Murdoch & Co., agents of the Anchor Line Steamship Company, report having booked the following members of the Toronto Lacrosse Club for the Furnessia, sailing March 17: A. B. Mackenzie, P. Scholfield, C. A. E. McHenry, John Garvin, R. Eckhardt, J. S. Garvin, S. Struthers, J. Drynan, J. Sewel, John Irving, F. Dixon, F. Martin, —. Gordon, Jas. Macdonald.

During the last five years Sir George Chetwynd's winnings on the turf have averaged $30,000 a year.

BULGARIA'S WELFARE.

Russia's Extreme Solicitude—Prince Ferdinand a "Robber of Power."

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—The Official Messenger says that recent foreign private telegrams have asserted that Count von Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, has submitted proposals to Germany regarding Bulgaria. The Berlin treaty forms the basis of the order of things established in the Balkans in pursuance of the powers' understanding and constitutes the only international guarantee against convulsions dangerous to the future of the young Balkans. From this point of view Russia regarded the events that have occurred in Bulgaria since Prince Alexander abdicated the throne. Prince Ferdinand's arrival and his forcible assumption of princely power infringed upon the Berlin treaty. In accordance with a unanimous desire to terminate the existing alarming condition of affairs, whose root is more especially traceable to the ambiguous situation in Bulgaria, Russia considered it her duty to again try to obtain from the powers an affirmation of the inviolability of the treaty and the necessity of restoring the legal status to Bulgaria. The natural consequences of such a declaration by the powers must be the making of representations at Constantinople to induce the Sultan to convince the Bulgarian people that the person now bearing the title of Prince is not their legal ruler, but merely a robber of power.

Bulgaria owes her existence to Russia's sacrifices and efforts. Russia therefore alone continues to sympathize with her and to prevent her trials. Russia solely desires Bulgaria's welfare and will after the usurper's removal await the first sincere declarations of the Bulgarians through their representatives, in order to consign the past to oblivion and provide for the re-establishment of relations based upon mutual confidence. In this Russia has no intention to prejudice in any way the liberty of the Bulgarians which the treaty secured to them in all internal affairs.

The above considerations have guided Russia from the beginning of the Bulgarian crisis and have induced her from the outset to reject the idea of eventually restoring the legal status of force. At the same time it is a matter of course that until the removal of the usurper Russia will continue to regard the situation as illegal.

Salisbury Frowns on a Conference.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the House of Lords this evening Lord Stratheden (Liberal) moved that the Government produce the latest papers regarding events in Bulgaria. He suggested that Great Britain initiate a conference to consider the Bulgarian question.

Lord Salisbury promised to place the papers on the table but did not think the proposed conference would be desirable.

NOVA SCOTIA'S PARLIAMENT.

The Opening Yesterday—No Important Legislation Foreshadowed in the Speech.

HALIFAX, N.S., Feb. 23.—The Provincial Parliament was opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon by Lieut.-Governor Richey. The Speech from the Throne alluded to the activity in mining and general improvement in business, and foreshadowed measures for the amendment and consolidation of the municipal assessment law, for providing a tribunal of arbitration in certain cases, and for the improvement of the administration of justice.

D. C. Fraser of New Glasgow has been appointed to the Legislative Council and will be leader of the Government in that body.

Mysterious Tragedy at Camden, N.J.

CAMDEN, N.J., Feb. 23.—At 8.30 last night a man of about 25, and a lady a few years younger, crossed the Delaware River from Philadelphia in a carriage on one of the regular ferry boats. When the boat reached the Jersey shore the pair alighted from the carriage and proceeded towards the City Hall. They had nearly reached that building, when two pistol shots were heard, and those who rushed to the spot found the two weltering in their own blood, the man a corpse and the woman injured beyond hope of recovery. An examination of the effects of both was made by the authorities, but nothing was found which would throw the faintest ray of light on the affair.

Prairie Province Politics.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 23.—Treasurer Jones will be opposed in Shoal Lake if he runs there, Mr. Cummings of Birtle being his probable opponent.

Dr. Wilson left for St. Paul this morning. The writ has been issued for his late constituency which will be represented by his old opponent, Roblin, who will probably be elected by acclamation. Nomination takes place March 5.

The Venezuela Boundary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the House to-day Mr. McAdoo (N.J.) offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, requesting the President to send the House all documents and correspondence between this Government and the Governments of Great Britain and Venezuela relating to the question of the disputed boundaries between the British colonies and Venezuela.

Montreal's Wealth.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—At a meeting of the Civic Finance Committee this afternoon a statement was submitted showing the total value of property in the city to be $102,641,730, exemptions $17,921,665, assessed value $83,836,847, and total amount collectable $997,616.56. Last year's collections on revenue account amounted to $1,948,464, being an increase of $39,361 over 1886.

Incendiarism at Midland.

MIDLAND, Feb. 23.—A fire broke out at 3 o'clock this morning in Wylie's new saw mill, resulting in the total destruction of the mill and machinery. Loss $8000, insured in British America for $4000; cause incendiarism.

List of Central Bank Creditors.

Yesterday forenoon Mr. Foster, Q.C., appeared before the Master-in-Ordinary and explained that owing to the large number of claims against the Central Bank—above 5000—the liquidators were unable to submit a complete list to the creditors. He accordingly asked for an extension of the time fixed by the advertisement. The Master named Monday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, for the handing over of the complete list.

The World had another interview with Mr. Campbell yesterday afternoon, and found him still in a state of uncertainty as to his intentions anent the vacant liquidatorship. He "really cannot decide at present." There are likely to be several dark horses in the running, but their supporters do not care to publicly divulge their names until Mr. Campbell shows his hand.

Marine Engineers at Dinner.

The Canadian Association of Marine Engineers held its first annual banquet last night in the Grand Pacific Hotel. The table was set for sixty, and every chair was occupied. President S. S. Malcomson sat at the head of the table the first and second vice-chairs being filled by Messrs. E. W. Fox and T. B. Cole, respectively. The invited guests were Steamboat Inspectors Meneilly and St. John; Custom House Engineer Thomas Wills; Captains Crangle and McCorquodale, and Messrs. James Finlay, A. M. Wickens, H. S. Shattuck and Robert Metcalfe, the last two gentlemen having come from Buffalo. On the toast list were "The Queen," "Our Guests," "Kindred Societies," and the "Press." The menu did credit to the management, and altogether the affair was a success.

Non-Jury Assize Cases.

Mr. Justice Falconbridge and four lawyers are still struggling with the case of Chauncey against three insurance companies. They were busy all day yesterday, and will start in again to-day.

At Osgoode Hall Mr. Justice Street heard the Assize case of Wickens v. McMicken. John Wickens, Toronto agent for the Commercial Union Life Insurance Company, sued McMicken, a former Hamilton agent of the company, who has defaulted and skipped, and three sureties to recover $1000, the amount of the bond. His Lordship reserved judgment.

Death of Judge Mackay at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—Judge Mackay died today at the age of 72 years. He was a son of the late Col. Mackay, who commanded the Northwest Company during the Indian war of 1812, and was born in Montreal in 1816. Called to the bar in 1837 he steadily rose in the profession. In 1856 he was appointed a commissioner for revising the statutes, and was made a Judge of the Superior Court of this province in 1868. In 1883 Judge Mackay retired from the bench on account of ill-health.

—Nothing new under the sun! Ain't there! Go and see Townson, the ticket writer, 11 King West. He'll show you *there is.* ed

Fifty Cents a Day for a Year.

Sergt. Milsom of the Grenadiors, who was wounded badly at Batoche, appeared before the recent Board of Enquiry for further allowance owing to his continued bad health, and was granted 50 cents a day for one year.

Father Kennedy and eight farmers have been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for attending a meeting of a suppressed branch of the National League at Newmarket, County Clare.

A MAN WITH FOUR NAMES.

THE QUEER EVIDENCE OF A WHISKY INFORMER AT PARKDALE.

His Partners Also Examined—Cases Against All the Druggists in the Flowery Suburb—The Two Shopkeepers Plead Guilty—The Town Excited.

Parkdale is in a state of excitement and it all arises out of the summoning of the town's four druggists and two shop liquor dealers on the charge of selling liquor illegally. The trial of the case commenced at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the new Town Hall.

Mr. J. M. Wingfield, the active J.P. of Parkdale, was there and expectant of the arrival of Mr. Hugh Miller of Toronto, two J. P.'s being necessary in cases of this kind. County Crown Attorney Badgerow, assisted by Mr. W. D. Gregory, was there to do the prosecuting. Mr. N. G. Bigelow represented Druggist John C. Gray, against whom there were six charges, while Messrs. W. H. Hall and Robt. Gilroy defended Druggists Joseph Greaves, J. A. Austin and J. A. Mingay.

License Inspector Robert Wilcox sat beside Mr. Badgerow, Chief of Police Quinn sat on a window sill, and in the crowd of people that filled the hall was noticed the face of Ontario Liquor Informer McCrae, who was with his brother Informer Dennen at the shooting scrape at Myrtle Station a couple of months ago.

The three informers occupied councillors' seats. They were, as they say: Augustus Stickley, a half bald headed man with a red face, a blonde mustache and a broken nose; John Jenny, also a blonde, with the first finger off his left hand; and John Fairhurst, a middle-aged blonde addicted to eye-glasses.

Mr. Wingfield waited in vain for the arrival of Mr. Miller. In the meantime a charge against Roberts and Leslie, hotelkeepers, was withdrawn. John Emeller, liquor dealer, pleaded guilty on three charges of selling liquor illegally, and was fined $20 and costs in each case; and Samuel Greenfield, liquor dealer, pleaded guilty to four charges, and promised to pay out the amount of $80 and costs.

At 5.45 the court adjourned for supper, and when it assembled at 6.30 Justice Miller sat beside Justice Wingfield, and the room was filled with Parkdale's male population. The first case called was that of Druggist John C. Gray, who pleaded not guilty to having on Jan. 28 sold liquor without recording the same.

Informer Augustus Stickley said that at 9.30 p.m. on Saturday, Jan. 28, he visited the store of Gray, who, at his request, filled a bottle with six ounces of whisky, which cost 13 cents. On being requested by the court to produce the bottle, Stickley went to a basket beside his seat, and, amidst laughter, produced from among a number of others an Apollinaris bottle partly filled with whisky, of which the Court took judicial notice by smelling it. On the bottle was a label bearing particulars as to date, place and price. Mr. Gray, he said, did not ask his name.

To Mr. Bigelow the witness admitted that three times he had gone under the name of Brown in the Toronto Police Court and had signed his name as Brown in Newman's drug store, Brunswick-avenue, but had never used it in Parkdale. He grew nervous and said he had used the name of Brown, at the request of people who had ordered him to do so. He attempted to argue with Mr. Bigelow and in bad English said he had the best of character.

John Jenny, another of the informing trio, but who, unlike Stickley, kept his mouth shut as much as possible, gave evidence of a somewhat corroborative nature, having been outside waiting for his companion.

Inspector Robert Wilcox said to Mr. Bigelow that he had searched the druggists' record and could not find the name of Stickley on Jan. 28. He had not authorized Stickley to give the name of Brown in Parkdale.

Mr. Bigelow wanted to call several Parkdalians to show that Stickley had used the name of Brown, but admission of this was refused because these witnesses had been in court while others had been ordered out at the beginning. However, he called Mr. Gray who said that on Jan. 28 he sold 6 ounces of whisky to Stickley who then gave the name of Brown, which name he registered in his book produced. Frank Little, a clerk in Gray's employ, gave corroborative evidence especially regarding a statement by Stickley that he was employed by Mr. Hubbs of Parkdale.

The Magistrates decided to adjourn this case, and while about to take up the second charge against Gray, Mr. Bigelow suggested that all parties in court who were prepared to swear that Stickley had gone under the name of Brown in Parkdale should retire. A score or so went out.

The second charge, that of selling liquor illegally on Monday, Feb. 6, was taken up. Stickley was sworn, and said that at 9 o'clock that night he went to Gray's and, accompanied by Jenny and Fairhurst, the third and eye-glassed man, who remained outside, bought another six ounces of whisky from Gray himself for 13 cents.

When asked to produce the bottle he reached among the dozen or so in his basket and announced that it was not there, but at his living place, 116 Lisgar-street. Jerry, he said, gave him the bottle and Fairhurst saw it given.

Mr. Bigelow had another round at Stickley, who swore that he had given the name of Brown three times in Toronto and signed it once. He never gave that name to Druggists Gray or Austin of Parkdale, nor did he say to a Toronto druggist named Tuthill that his name was Spencer and that he lived at 236 Euclid-avenue. He further denied that in the Police Court he gave the name of Jenkins in the care of Dr. Bentley at College and Markham streets. A number of other cases were cited, in all of which he said he had never given the name of Brown, although in one case he said he lived in Robert-street.

Jenny underwent a long examination by Mr. Bigelow. The chief point elicited was that on Feb. 12 and 18 he had given the name of J. Ryor to Druggist Mingay because "being in this business" he did not want his right name known. He did not know that Fairhurst was in the whisky detective business.

John Fairhurst, the man with the eye-glasses, admitted to Mr. Bigelow that he "belonged to the ring," having worked with the other two since Feb. 5. He said that Jenny knew he "was in this business." He described the "search business" which the three indulged in to be sure that the man who went into a store did not have a filled bottle before he went in. This witness had evidently started out with the determination of not being caught, but he tripped himself up badly when Mr. Bigelow queried him about how minutely the search was made.

Inspector Wilcox said he had searched Gray's register and found no record of a sale of liquor having being made that day. He repudiated Fairhurst as a man never in his employ and with no authority to act with Stickley and Jenny.

Mr. Gray gave a full denial to any sales of liquor to Stickley on Feb. 6.

Druggists John A. and Wm. R. Austin identified Stickley as a man who had given them the name of Brown.

"Oh, yes I do!" exclaimed W. H. Gilpin, druggist, of 144 College-street, when asked if he knew Stickley, who he said had given him the names as Brown and Jenkins. Asked why he served him with liquor in the name of Jenkins when he had known him as Brown, he said: "I didn't know whether he had changed his name and been baptized over again." The audience roared at this, and roared louder when Gilpin said that, suspecting the man of lying when he said he lived at 56 Spadina-avenue, he enquired and found that 56 was a coal shed.

Druggist Robert Tuthill of Toronto identified Stickley as a man who visited his store and gave the name of Spencer, living at 230 Euclid-avenue, which was found to be a vacant lot.

Barrister Robert Gilroy of Toronto told of how in Toronto Police Court he heard Stickley swear that that was his name, and that he never used the name of Brown; that on the next day he admitted having given the names of Brown and Jenkins.

This finished the evidence, and at 10.15 the case was enlarged till next Tuesday at 5 o'clock. The three informers, Stickley carrying the basketful of bottles, started out a few minutes later in charge of Constables Wright and Lee, who escorted them as far as the subway. A crowd of men followed them hooting and calling names not nice. On the Toronto side of the subway the three boarded a car. Stickley rode only a couple of blocks when he got off, and, claiming police protection, was escorted to Lisgar-street, the other two going further east.

Theatrical Stage Hands Enjoy Themselves.

At the Brunswick Hotel last night 80 members and friends of the Toronto Theatrical Mechanics' Benevolent Association held their first annual dinner. President R. J. Cowan was the chairman and the toastmaster was Manager Godwin of the Dowling Company. Grand Opera Manager Sheppard showed the company that he could talk as well as he can run a theatre, and told the members of the association that he would support the organization as long as it was of a purely benevolent character. Mr. Sheppard is strictly anti-unionist and informed the company that he intended to stay so. Other guests spoke and the company spent an enjoyable time.

How to Make Babies Healthy.

This is a question of vital importance to all thinking parents. Don't be all the time running for the doctor, and giving them all kinds of medicine, soothing syrups, etc., etc. Save your money and your doctors' bills, and give the dear little innocent creatures lots of outdoor exercise and sunshine in one of those beautiful and cheap baby carriages that Scrathern, 179 Yonge-street, is selling at ridiculously low prices to make room for spring goods. Come early, only a few left. 3

ON TO HUDSON BAY.

Promoters of the Nipissing and James Bay Railway Interview the Government.

W. H. Gillard, (President), J. W. Murton, W. F. Findlay of the Hamilton Board of Trade.

D. R. Wilkie (Vice-President), R. Jaffray of the Toronto Board; Mayor Clarke, Ald. Hallam, Drayton, St. Andrew's Carlyle, Hewlett, Gibbs of the Toronto Council.

W. B. McMurrich (President), J. C. Bailey (Engineer,) D. S. Noble (Engineer-in-field), J. Miles (Secretary), Alex. Nairn, William Hendrie (Hamilton), William Thomson, Directors of the Nipissing and James Bay.

John Leys, J. M. Gibson, S. Armstrong, G. F. Marter, members of the Legislature.

These gentlemen waited on Mr. Mowat yesterday and asked a grant of 6000 acres of land a mile for the projected railway from Nipissing's Lake to James' Bay. The reasons given were: (1) A new agricultural country would be opened up; (2) a new timber country; (3) a new mineral country, containing coal, lead and gypsum; (4) valuable fisheries; (5) a seaport within the territory of the province; (6) Ontario would be saving her own trade for her own people instead of it being diverted to Montreal.

Mr. Mowat promised to give it the best consideration. Some of the land, he said, was claimed by the Dominion.

Mr. Noble starts north to-day to run the line, and by March 1 he will be in the field, and before long the first section—to Temiscamingue—will be located. The Dominion Government will be asked to give a cash bonus of $3200 a mile.

Mr. McMurrich, Mr. Hendrie and the other directors are bent on pushing the road ahead.

What a New Collegiate Institute Will Cost.

According to figures prepared by the City Clerk, the cost of erecting and carrying on a new Collegiate Institute in the west end will be as follows:

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.		
Interest and Sinking Fund on initial outlay:		
For site	$10,000	
For building	30,000	
	$40,000 at 5 p.c.	$2,000
Salaries		8,700
Fuel and caretaker		1,000
Sundries, maps, etc.		500
		$12,200
ESTIMATED INCOME.		
Fees, 300 pupils, $30	$9,000	
Government grant	1,750	
Municipal grant	1,750	
		$12,500
Excess of income		$300

The City Council's special committee will consider the matter at 3.30 this afternoon.

Novel Features.

This week's number of Life, said Manager Caiger yesterday, will be the greatest weekly paper ever published in Toronto, and ought to be in the hands of every citizen, as it contains something to interest every one. Among the features are: A magnificent portrait of our new Governor-General, Lord Stanley, fac similes of the signatures of Toronto's fashionable dames, the shape of the heads of prominent Torontonians, and a mass of literary matter of first-class quality, including "An Incident of Robfoxel," which will please "society people." Get an early copy.

Badly Broken Up.

The remnants of Freight Engine No. 339, which figured in the recent collision at Junction Cut, passed through the city on two flatcars yesterday afternoon, en route for Montreal. The locomotive presented a most dilapidated appearance. The boiler was stove in, and all that remains of the cylinders are a few fragments. The tender is knocked completely out of shape, and railroad men who viewed the wreck agreed in declaring that it was the worst broken up engine they had ever seen.

Stonemasons' Wages.

Editor World: The attention of the Stonemasons' Union has been called to a rumor in an evening paper that the stonemasons intend asking for an advance of wages.

I am instructed to request you in your paper to give to the public our emphatic denial of any such intention. Our agreement with the Master Builders' Association was for three years, and we have never had the slightest intention of breaking that agreement. JOHN GILLESPIE, Secretary Stonemasons' Union.

The Amalgamation Confirmed.

The Northern Railway and the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway are a thing of the past, as far as their name and individuality are concerned. These lines will hereafter be controlled by the Grand Trunk Company, the amalgamation having been finally consummated at London, Eng., yesterday, without a dissenting voice.

Contributions for Humane Work.

The Toronto Humane Society acknowledges the receipt of the following amounts: Mrs. Henry Gooderham, Aikenhead & Crombie, W. J. Gage, A. L. Anderson and Thos. Martens, $2 each; W. A. Thomson, $5; H. Stone, R. V. Macpherson, Rev. Wm. Patterson, M. McMillan, R. N. Trowern, C. M. Taylor & Co., C. H. C. D. Connor, J. W. Dowd, Mrs. Jno. Morrison, Miss Hillary, Carl Martens, R. W. Phipps, Mr. Matthews, $1 each; two friends 50c each.

An Orangeville Carpenter's Fate.

Yesterday morning a carpenter named Thomas Murray, lately arrived from Orangeville, was working on the roof of a building on Brock-avenue, when some of the stays gave way, and he was precipitated to the ground. The ambulance was summoned and the injured man placed in it for conveyance to the Hospital, but he died before the journey was finished. The remains will be sent to Orangeville for interment.

Saturday Night's Great Success.

To-morrow's issue of "Saturday Night" will be the best yet. It is full of handsome illustrations and interesting reading matter. A financial article—a new feature—and a sketch (illustrated) of Dev. Dr. Kellogg of St. James' square Presbyterian Church are among the features. The Choral Society (illustrated) and the page of society news are of special interest.

The Falling Tree Again.

John Roots, while cutting wood near Duncrieff, Middlesex County, was killed by the falling of a limb. His skull was crushed in. He was 24 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. Be prepared for any emergency. Take out a policy in the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company. x

A Protest From Jarvis-street.

Dr. Andrew Smith, Mr. John Morison, Mr. H. S. Mara and Mr. W. B. Hamilton waited on Chairman Carlyle of the Board of Works yesterday, to protest against the contract for the improvement of Jarvis-street being given to Mr. A. W. Godson. The City Engineer was summoned, and after hearing the views expressed, determined to recommend that new tenders be called for.

Verdict of Wilful Murder.

Coroner Johnson held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of the female infant child found in a valise in the Grand Trunk waiting-room at Union Station on Wednesday. The evidence went to show that death had resulted from suffocation, and the jury accordingly returned a verdict of wilful murder against a person or persons unknown.

At Stratford.

Travelers to Stratford all know "Patsey" Tobin, late of the Windsor Hotel. He has purchased the Atlantic, opposite the station, and has made a first-class hostelry of it. Both he and his wife understand hotel-keeping

Stenographer Eyvel's Serious Condition.

Mr. George Eyvel, Hansard stenographer, whose hands were frozen five weeks ago, has had three fingers on each hand amputated. Mr. Eyvel is delirious at times and his condition is regarded seriously.

Fix Up Your Fence, Minister Ross.

The Normal School fence on the Gerrard-street side of the square is in a dangerous condition and will tumble into the street if not repaired at once.

The Grens' New Paymaster.

Capt. Bruce of "G" Company Royal Grenadiers will, it is understood, shortly be gazetted paymaster of the regiment, vice Capt. Nichol Kingsmill, resigned.

Good Bye Sleighing.

No sleighs were to be observed on the streets yesterday. The hackmen have all abandoned their bobs, and have brought out their wheels.

Just the Reverse.

"Do you dawnce the lawncers, Dr. Brown?"
"No, I do not dawnce the lawncers,
But when the dawncers' health breaks down
I sometimes lawnce the dawncers."

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York: City of Berlin, from Liverpool.

At Liverpool: Adriatic, from New York.

Fair and Mild.

Weather for Ontario: South and east winds; generally fair and mild.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

WIDELY DIVERGENT VIEWS OF THE FISHERIES TREATY.

Excerpts From United States and British Journals—Will the Senate Reject the Convention?—The Distances Delimited in Article IV Supplied.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The Tribune's Washington despatch says: The Fishery Treaty will be rejected by an overwhelming vote. The only question is by how large a majority it will be beaten.

The Herald has the following from Washington: Luther Maddocks, Secretary of the National Fishery Association, said last evening: The treaty is a great disappointment to me. The headland question has been complicated and not improved. There have not been any commercial privileges granted to us. The last section is a bid for our free markets, which means the utter destruction of the American fisheries. As to the protest, it seems unreasonable to demand of our fishermen $1.50 per ton for trade which is of more value to the Canadians than ourselves, and in view of this fact it seems one-sided to require us to pay for privileges in Canadian ports which Canadians have in our ports without charge. Many telegrams received from different parts of the country to-day show me that there is but one opinion in this regard, and that is that it makes a bad matter worse. The expressions of the Canadian press that the Canadians have been worsted in the matter is too ridiculous to be commented upon. I don't believe the Senate will for a moment entertain any ratification of this treaty, and I believe also that the only medicine that can help our case lies in the authority given the Executive under the Retaliation Act.

Democrats and Republicans Differ.

The Times Washington despatch says: Democrats and Republicans here differ in their opinion of the merits of the fisheries treaty, but they are generally agreed that the Senate is likely to reject it by a party vote. Particular indignation is levelled at the protocol providing a modus vivendi which goes into operation at once without the approval of the Senate. The Secretary of State did not expect to have the treaty approved without question.

The World says: It is natural that the Republican politicians should find no good in the Fisheries treaty. They are no more anxious that a Democratic Administration should acceptably settle a dispute which Republican Administrations have so long wrestled with in vain than they are for the success of the Democratic policy of tax reduction and revenue reform. It is also natural that Democratic partisans should be disposed to claim for the treaty more than it really accomplishes. In a compromise between two contending parties each must yield something. If the treaty had been made one-sided it would necessarily fail.

A Question of Patriotism.

The Sun says: The question involved in these negotiations is one of patriotism and national interests, not of partisan politics. The Administration has done what it believed to be its duty, and it has done the best it could under the circumstances. The question is between the United States and Canada, not between Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet and the Republicans of the Senate. The question likewise is not whether the treaty should have, for political reasons, the united support of the Democratic party, but whether it counts for us or for Canada. No settlement of the material and all-important American claims throughout this controversy is reached by the treaty. In the protocol they provide an arrangement good for two years, by which, while we are getting ready to give Canada free trade in fish, we may purchase, at an exorbitant and prohibitory rate, the trading facilities which we have claimed as a right. In other words the treaty says to the American fishermen: Wait till the glorious day when your American industry dies for lack of protection, and then we will grant you all that you claim. But this is precisely what Canada's position has been all along, and therefore the treaty does not settle the main point of controversy, but merely postpones it, and it postpones it in the interest of the Free Trade movement. There is no doubt, finally, but that the ratification of the treaty would remove friction between the two Governments. But it must be remembered that in international relations peace can always be had at the price of surrender.

London Comments.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Chronicle, commenting on the fisheries treaty, says it is an amicable bargain. In the nature of things Canada's concessions appear to be larger than America's but it would be useless for Mr. Chamberlain to extort such terms from America as would lead to the rejection of the treaty by the Senate.

The Daily News says: We still think it would have been better to have chosen a commissioner less obnoxious to a powerful section of the American public.

THE DISTANCES SUPPLIED.

The Department of Marine Furnishes Explicit Information Concerning Article IV.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—In the Fisheries Treaty it is stipulated that whenever a bay or inlet narrows down to a width of not more than ten miles Canadians shall have exclusive rights in the bay inside that line and also for three marine miles outside that line. There are, however, a number of exceptions specified to this in Article IV of the treaty. These exceptions are bays to which Canada's right is acknowledged to a greater extent. Points are named between which lines are drawn, inside of which Canadian jurisdiction shall be exclusive. The distances between the respective points in marine miles are thus supplied by the Department of Marine:

Article IV. With Distances.

At or near the following bays the limits and exclusion under Article I of the convention of Oct. 20, 1888, at points more than three marine miles from low water mark, shall be established by the following lines, namely: At the Baie des Chaleurs the line from the light at Birch Point at Miscou Island to Macquereau Point light, 16 miles; at the Bay of Miramichi the line from the light at Point Escuminac to the light on the eastern point of Tabusintac Gully, 14½ miles; at Egmont Bay in Prince Edward Island the line from the cape at Egmont to the light at West Point and off St. Anne's Bay in the Province of Nova Scotia the line from Cape Smoke to the light at Point Aconi, 17 and 17½ miles, respectively; at Point Fortune Bay in Newfoundland, the line from Connaigre Head to the light on the southeasterly end of Brunet Island, thence to Fortune Head, 22 miles; at Sir Charles Hamilton Sound the line from the southeast point of Cape Fogo to White Island, thence to the north end of Peckford Island and from the south end of Peckford Island to the east headland of Ragged Harbor, 14 marine miles.

At or near the following bays the limits of exclusion shall be three marine miles seaward from the following lines, namely: At or near Barrington Bay in Nova Scotia the line from the light on Stoddard Island to the light on the south point of Cape Sable, thence to the light at Baccaro Point, a total of 14 miles; at Chedabucto and St. Peter's Bay the line from Cranberry Island light to Green Island light, thence Point Rouge, a total of 18 miles; at Mira Bay the line from the light on the east point of Scatari Island to the northeasterly point of Cape Morien, 7½ miles; at Placentia Bay in Newfoundland the line from Latine Point on the eastern mainland shore to the most southerly point of Merasheen Island to the mainland, 18½ miles.

Saint John of Ottawa.

There are a number of bad old men in this city who may read with profit the report of Sir John's conversion at Ottawa.

The Deacon is dumbfounded at this latest coup of the Fiend Incarnate.

The Old Man has gone the Little Premier one better and is now, too, enrolled among the Christian politicians.

Mr. James E. Sure was greatly affected by the intelligence of Sir John's regeneration.

A private wire received from Ottawa says that Hon. John Henry Pope and Peter Mitchell have so far not recovered from their utter astonishment at the Premier's perversion as they call it.

After this, said Nicholas Flood Davin, we shall call him Saint John.

The World would simply repeat what it has several times stated, that Sir John Macdonald, no matter how "bad" a man he may have been, has for years back shown steady improvement until now the culmination is reached by his statement to the revivalist that he has experienced a change in heart. The World even goes so far as to prophesy that he will yet propose a prohibition law in the Canadian parliament.

Mr. Lount to be Medaled.

The Humane Society have heard of Lawyer Lount's courage and humanity in rescuing a disabled street-car with his own good shoulder, and will award him its medal at any early day.

Signs of Spring.

Was heard yesterday, spring robin.

Was seen yesterday, Mr. Tyrrell of W[illegible] old-time plug hat.

To Advertisers.

Send in your favors for to-morrow's paper as early as possible.