THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1898.

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Scathing Reference to Royal Aliens at the British Labor Congress.

O'Brien Creates a Sensation by Exposing Healey.

The Sultan Alarmed at the Firmness of the Powers.

Tasmania's Upper House Vetoes Universal Suffrage-England's Attitude on the Armenian Question.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE VETOED. Hobarttown, Tasmania, Sept. 5.-The Legislative Council has rejected the Universal Suffrage Bill, which was recently passed by the Assembly.

THE GERMANIC. Queenstown, Sept. 5 .- The White Star Line steamer Germanic, from New York, arrived off this port last evening, but did not communicate with the shore, owing to the dense fog. She will proceed to Liverpool,

THE SULTAN "CONCERNED." London, Sept. 5.-The Post publishes a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the demand of Great Britain, France, and Russia that they be represented on the permanent committee controlling the execution of reform in Armenia causes the Sultan much concern. He prefers to accept the original scheme of reform proposed by the powers. He has given greater latitude to the Grand Vizier in order to facilitate his efforts to arrive at a settle-

ment of the pending questions. MISS STANLEY GOES TO PRISON. London, Sept. 5.—Mabel Stanley, alias McLean, alias Millett, alias Vaughan, the American woman who was arrested at Liverpool on Aug. 10 as she was about to sail for New York on the steamer Etruria at the instance of Mrs. Gibbons, her landlady, who charged her with stealing jewelry valued at 1587, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment Tuesday. The woman pleaded guilty, and the prosecutrix pleaded for of the court in the prisoner's behalf. Miss Stanley was removed from the dock in a hysterical condition.

PRESS CENSORSHIP IN GERMANY. Berlin, Sept. 4.-Herr Pfund, editor of the Vorwaerts, has been arrested and two editions of his paper have been confiscated by the police, upon the ground that the paper contained ar-ticles insulting to Emperor William. In the original prosecution of the editor of the Vorwaerts and the seizure of the edition of his paper the initiative was taken by the Emperor himself after seeing the objectionable articles. The semi-official press make haste to deny that the action taken against the paper implies a project to renew exceptional legislation in the Reichstag.

GERMAN BIMETALLISTS TROU-BLED.

London, Sept. 5.-A Berlin dispatch to the Times says that German bimetallists are making desperate attempts to deprive the statement of Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, in the House of Commons to the effect that an international currency conference would probably not come to any agreement on the ratio of the value of gold and silver of its uncomfortable meaning. Dr. Arende, editor of the organ of the bimetallists, declares that if Germany continues her policy of indecision, the extreme silver party will arise, demanding free coinage of silver.

AGAINST ROYAL PAUPERS. Cardiff. Sept. 5 .- At the session of the Trades Union Congress today, the parliamentary committee was instructed to urge upon Parliament the passage of a bill declaring for the principle of payment of salaries to members of the House of Commons. Mr. Sexton, a delegate from Liverpool, in seconding a motion for the adoption of a resolution in favor of the prohibition of the landing of pauper aliens, said that he wished to include within the scope of the resolution royal paupers, who are arriving without visible means of subsistence, but who soon found them. These, Mr. Sexton said, were the men

ABOLITION OF THE HOUSE OF

poor British taxpayers had no rights at

controlled the empire, while the

LORDS. Cardiff, Wales, Sept. 5.-The 28th annual Trades Union Congress of Great Britain is in session in the town hall here, with David Holmes, president of the Cotton Spinners' Association, in the chair. The chairman announced that there were present 344 delegates, representing over a million members of various unions. Mr. Holmes said that though differences might arise during the sessions of the congress, he felt sure that all the delegates were actuated by one motive-the welfare of the working classes of the United

Kingdom. The congress proceeded to the election of a president, the balloting resulting in the choice of Mr. Jenkins, a shipwright.

Samuel Gompers, ex-president of the American Federation of Labor, and P. J. McGuire, vice-president of the federation, are fraternal delegates from the United States.

The Trade Congress unanimously adopted the resolution demanding the

abolition of the House of Lords. BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

London, Sept. 5.-The Hon. N. G. Curzon, Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, replying to a question by Mr. Bowles, M.P., in the House of Commons, said that several communications had been received from Turkey upon the subject of the proposed reforms in Armenia. Unfortunately, he said, the communications were unsatisfactory. The project of reforms which had been suggested by Russia, France and England, had not received the official support of Germany, Austria and Italy. But the powers last named, Mr. Cur-zon said, he believed were in sympathy

with the reforms proposed. As to whether the Government would undertake any action beyond diplomatic representations or negotiations withcut previously informing Parliament of the grounds upon which the action would be made, he was unable to say, nor could he make any declaration regarding the course the Government would find themselves called upon to pursue in regard to the Armenian

In reply to an interrogation by Mr. Luttrell, member lfor the Tavistock division of Devonshire, relative to the case of W. H. Rickard, an Englishman now under sentence of 35 years' imprisonment in Hawaii for complicity in the recent royalist rebellion, Mr. Curzon said that as Mr. Rickard had surrendered his British nationality, the Government had no locus standi in the

matter. THE KU CHENG MASSACRE. Shanghai, Sept. 5.—The inquiry into the massacre at Ku Cheng is proceeding to the satisfaction of the British and American consuls. There have been a number of important convictions. Among those condemned are some of the ringleaders of the riot.

BRITISH CLAIMS IN MADAGAS-

CAR.

London, Sept. 5 .- In the House of Commons today, replying to a question by Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, member for the south division of Islington, as to whether or not the Government were prepared to make representations to the French Government with reference to the claims of the subjects of Great Britain, which the Malagassy Government has refused to recognize, owing to the British recognition of the French protectorate over Madagascar, the Hon. George H. Curzon said that he was

such case as the member had described. Mr. Curzon added that this is an inauspicious time for the presentation of claims, while hostilities are in prog-ress in Madagascar.

not aware of such a refusal, or of any

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. London, Sept. 5.—In the debate in the House of Lords today on the second reading of the Irish Land Purchase Bill, Viscount Clefden (Conservative) said that the measure appeared to him to be one for the relief of evicted tenants, who, he said, were the scum of their classes who amused themselves by cutting off the hair of women and shooting old men. He hoped that the bill would be rejected. Baron Halsbury expressed regret that such language should have been employed in this debate. The only question at issue, he said, was on continuing in operation an act which otherwise would expire with the lapse of time. The bill passed its third reading. The House of Lords has passed, on first reading, the bill to remove doubt as to the validity of the act of the Dominion of Canada respecting the Deputy Speaker of the

SUMMONED BEFORE A HIGHER COURT.

Canadian Senate

London, Sept. 5.-At the South Londen, or Newington, sessions, George Henry Dewey, sometime sanitary inspector in the parish of Camberwell, was duly summoned to take his trial for lifting his hand to a woman other than in the way of kindness. But he came not. "George Henry Dewey," cried the usher three times, "come forth and save your recognizance," and the constables in the corridor echoed and re-echoed the cry, but no response was forthcoming. Clearly there was something wrong, for the witnesses had been before the grand jury, who had sent down a true bill. Soon it transpired that Dewey did not appear, not through contempt of court, but through sheer physical inability-being dead, inquested and duly buried. Feeling unequal to the task of pleading his case before an earthly judge, he had rashly gone to lay his defense before a higher tribunal, where the justice meted out is only exceeded by that mercy that never fails to the truly When Dewey's fate became known in court, Sir Peter Edlin was naturally enough extremely surprised that no intimation of the fact had been conveyed to the clerk. "It is preposterous," he said, "that witnesses should be called before the grand jury when the prisoner is dead." What was to be done? Sir Peter did not for the moment know; but he promptly released the witnesses from further at tendance, and suggested that probably the indictment should be quashed. It matters little to Dewey now whether anything or nothing be done. So far as he is concerned, the indictment may remain on the file or off; it may be quashed or framed as a judicial curiosity, for whatever becomes of it his ac-

count is irrevocably settled. SENSATION IN IRISH CIRCLES. Dublin, Sept. 4.-The campaign in

South Kerry is attracting much attention in Irish politics. A new election was rendered necessary by the decision in the case of Mr. Daniel Kilbride (anti-Parnellite), who was returned from South Kerry and North Galway to represent the latter constituency in the House of Commons. The anti-Par. nellites at a regular convention selected Mr. Farrell as their candidate, but Mr. Murphy, who is ostensibly a member of the anti-Parnellite party, is contesting the district as an independent candidate. Mr. Justin McCarthy, the head of the party, issued a manifesto to the electors on Monday in which he denounced the candidature of Mr. Murphy as treason against party discipline, and said it was due to a eonspiracy. For three years, he added there had been an incessant campaign against the unity of the party which reached a climax in Mr. Healey's baseless falsehoods uttered at Omagh, where he charged that the anti-Parnellite committee had sold seats in the House of Commons for English gold.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, formerly one of the anti-Parnellite leaders in the House, spoke at Kerry today in behalf of Mr In the course of his speech he said that Mr. Healey proposed after the election in 1892 that the Irish party should not put Mr. Gladstone in power until he gave written pledges to appoint Nationalist magistrates and sheriffs and to promote policemen from the ranks. Mr. O'Brien further said that the night before Mr. Gladstone ntroduced the second Home Rule Bill. Mr. Healey, like the other members of the committee, was informed what the

provisions of the bill were.

Mr. Healey declared that Mr. Gladstone had swindled them and proposed that when Mr. Gladstone stood up to propose the bill the next day the Irish party should rise and quit the chamber. The speech has caused a sensation

in Irish circles. Count Tolstoi's "Anna Karenine" has been dramatized in French. In the last act the heroine is run over by a railroad train in full sight of the audi-

a Distinguished Doctor.

Yet Showing Good Results.

Foreign Physicians Tell of Wonderfully Decreased Mortality.

New York, Sept. 5 .- Prof. Herrman M. Biggs, pathologist and director of Bacteriological Laboratory of the Health Department of this city, has just returned home from a two months' sejourn abread. His principal object in visiting Europe was to attend the 63rd annual meeting of the British Medical Association, which was held in London during July and August. He had been invited to take part in a discussion of the "Sanitary Management of Diphtheria," with particular reference to the use of bacteriological examinations in the diagnosis and sanitary surveil-

lance of the disease. Dr. Biggs said to a reporter last night that the methods which were adopted by the Health Department of this city for the sanitary surveillance of diphtheria are now employed in London and the larger cities of Great Britain. They were adopted by the sanitary authorities of London after Dr. Biggs had read a paper explaining the New York methods before the Congress of the British Institute of Public Health in 1894. They have met with success wherever adopted and the results have been excellent.

"But the most interesting discussion during the meeting," said Dr. Biggs, "was on the subject of the treatment of diphtheria by anti-toxine. Several of the most eminent physicians of England and Germany took part in the discussion, and the results which they reported following the use of anti-toxine in the treatment of the disease

were simply marvelous. "Prof. Van Ranke, of the University of Munich, reported that the mortality from primary diphtheria in his clinio from 1887 to 1894 ranged from 42.2 per cent to 57 per cent. Since the commencement of the serum treatment, from Sept. 24, 1894, to July 1, 1895, the mortality had been reduced to 17.7 per cent. The mortality had been reduced to considerably more than one-half, compared with the best years, and to two-thirds, compared with the worst

"Prof. Van Ranke also stated that under the influence of the serum treatment diphtheria loses its progressive character, and he gave it as his firm opinion that the serum treatment is a most powerful and specific remedy against diphtheria.

"A very interesting statement was that made by Prof. A. Baginsky, of the Iniversity of Berlin. He said that during the last year he had treated 525 diphtheria patients with serum. Previous to the introduction of this form of treatment the mortality during four years averaged 41 per cent, but by the serum treatment it had been reduced to 15.6 per cent. The serum treatment was said by Prof. Baginsky not only to reduce the mortality, but the whole condition of the child was Improved by it.

"A recent paper by Dr. Richet, of Paris, was quoted during the discussion, which stated that in Paris from 1884 to 1894 the smallest number of deaths from diphtheria in fourteen days had been 30, while the highest number had been 145 in the same per-

"There is more of the antitoxine used in Paris today than in any other city in the world, and the result has been that during 1895 the highest figure of mortality for fourteen days was 27, and the lowest was 4. No better evidence of the efficacy of the serum treatment is needed to establish its value and extend its use."

Dr. Biggs, in taking part in the discussion, dwelt at length on the importance of antitoxine in preventing the spread of the diphtheria, by rendering those who were exposed to the infec-

tion immune. He said: "In one institution in this city there had been a large number of cases of diphtheria, 107 cases having occurred during the 108 days preceding the injection of the serum. The antitoxine was then injected, 200 units of Behring's preparation being used in each case. During the next thirty days only one very mild case occurred. In the following thirty days another case was reported, and shortly after five more patients were attacked. Two hundred and twenty-five units were then injected, with the result that no more cases occurred. The same result was obtained in three other institutions, showing the extreme value of the immunizing power of the serum. The protective period is a short one, probably not extending over 30 days, but within this time it is almost absolute. In over 800 patients which I have treated for the purpose of rendering them immune, in no case have I discovered any unfavorable symptoms as the result of the injection of the serum. "It was the concensus of opinion among the eminent physicians in attendance at the meeting, who had devoted much time to the practical observation of the treatment by antitoxine, that the experimental stage has long since passed, and that the remedy had proved its claim to be far above all other remedies for the cure of diphtheria, and that not physician would be justified in neglecting to resort to this course of treatment in any case of diphtheria that he is called upon to attend."

MET THEM WHILE TRAVELING. When Lord Longford came in, I escaped from cribbage and heard many entertaining things. One was of his meeting a man in the mail coach who looked as if he was gouty and could not stir without great difficulty, and never without the assistance of a companion, who never moved an inch from him. At last Lord Longford discovered that this gentleman's gouty overalls covered fetters; that he was a malefactor in irons, and that his companion was a Bow street officer, who treated his prisoner with the greatest politeness. "Give me leave, sirexcuse me-one on your arm and one on mine, and then we are sure we can't leave one another." A worse traveling companion this than the bear, whom Lord Longford found one morning in the coach opposite to him when day dawned—the gentleman in the fur coat, as he had all night supposed him to be. - Maria Edgeworth's Letters.

T. M. Shoebotham & Co., grocers, Dundas street, are receiving today another shipment of choice Michigan

Marvels of Anti-Toxine Told by Caught at the Hips in the Elevator.

The Only Remedy for This Disease Held in that Position for Thirty Minutes,

> While Workmen Saw the Victim Out-Wm. Doyle's Terrible Ordeal-He May Recover,

> Caught at the hips and pinioned against the floor for over half an hour, his back broken and suffering horrible agony, was the position in which a young man who worked at McCormick's factory found himself in shortly after noon yesterday.

The McCormick Company does not allow its employes to use the elevator in question, retaining it entirely for shipping purposes. Sometimes as a joke on the shipper, an employe, if he can do so unobserved, will set the elevator in motion.

It was a practical joke of this sort that led up to this terrible accident. Some one started the elevator on its upward trip shortly before 1 o'clock. Wm. Doyle was coming out of the dining-room on the second story when it passed that landing. It was nearly on a level with his shoulders when the idea came to the lad to jump on and ride upstairs, instead of taking the stairway. The approach to the elevator is guarded by a gate which begins to rise as the elevator reaches the top of it. This gate interfered somewhat with the boy as he tried to climb on the ascending platform. Before he could draw himself completely on the ceiling was reached, and a terrible shriek told the employes throughout the building that the accident had occurred.

The shipper had been looking for the erpetrator of the joke, and arrived at the bottom of the chute just as the boy gave the yell. He immediately threw the belt controlling the machinery off the pulley. This action but a mo-ment before would have meant the boy's salvation. As it was, it only increased the horror of the situation. With the belt off the power controlling the motion of the elevator was gone. The platform could be moved now nelther up nor down. And the slow recourse of sawing out the frame work of the elevator had to be resorted to. Every motion, every slight jar, registered with awful force against the and, as if to make the punishment even more severe, nature lent a hand, in that the boy retained consciousness

throughout. The McCormick Company were kind to the boy. Two of the city's leading doctors were present during the ordeal, and by the use of drugs alleviated to a certain extent his sufferings. They said his back was broken.

Even with the doctors' assistance to deaden the pain the lad cried piteously during the 30 odd minutes that it took to saw him out. At intervals he told those who were working around him how the accident happened, and when he was free at last, gentle hands assisted him to the waiting ambulance and the doctors accompanied their charge to St. Joseph's Hospital. There the boy is resting quietly.

Wm. Doyle is 17 years of age. He is the son of James Doyle, a moulder at Wortman & Ward's, and lived at 875 William street. He had only been at the factory for three months, and was employed in the cream department. Although his back is broken at the hip bones, the chances are that the boy will live. If he does he will be a paralytic. There are as well serious internal injuries to the bowels, which may cause complications that will mili-

NOT ON SATURDAY.

tate against Doyle's recovery.

Engineer Graydon Will Not Permit Electric Cars to Run

Until the Work is More Complete and the Roadbed Ballasted.

It was the intention of Manager Carr, of the street railway company, to run the first electric car on Dundas street on Saturday, but the City Engineer refused to sanction the proceedings because the ground wires were not up or the span wires insulated. The engineer states that he will not give the required authority to run while the roadbed is in its present unballasted con-

dition. The laying of the second track on Dundas street east of Wellington commenced last night, and transfers are made by means of 'busses. The first trolley track has been completed to the Fair grounds and the loop laid. It is not probable that the line will be continued any further east until after the Fair.

Today work was commenced stringing the wire to convey the power from the power house. The workmen engaged in enlarging York street bridge finished putting

down one of the iron cylinders. All the bridge material has arrived. The rail intersections for the corner of Dundas and Richmond streets have been brought down.

A LIFE SAVED .- Mr. James Bryson Cameron, states: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice, I children as they wished. procured the medicine, and less than half-bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

"Odoroma" is the name of the latest thing for the teeth introduced into Canada by the Aroma Chemical Company. It seems to be meeting with the appreciation of the elite in Toronto at any rate, owing, no doubt, to its having been indorsed by wellknown professional experts as much as to recommendation from one to another. That it is a good thing is beyond question; that it will rapidly become popular is equally cer-

Causes a Vigorous Debate at the Trades Congress.

Feeling on the Subject Very Much Divided.

And the Congress Finally Dropped It Altogether.

Patron Representation Causes Much Discussion.

Delegates Warmly Resent an Imputation Cast Upon the Patrons by an Ottawa Man.

FINANCE REPORT. The finance committee reported that the secretary-treasurer's books were kept in a neat and orderly manner. The attention of the Congress was directed to the very material reduction in receipts, owing, no doubt, to trade depression. It was necessary that the receipts and expenses should harmonize. It was pointed out that the cost of printing 500 French reports of the Congress proceedings was only \$3 less than that of printing 1,500 English reports, and the committee recommended that the reports be printed in future at one office and by tender.

"We recommend that the secretarytreasurer (Mr. Geo. Dower, Toronto) be indorsed in saving the Congress the cost of printing his financial report, that he be commended for so doing," the report read in conclusion.

The report was adopted.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM. W. L. St. Pierre, Ottawa, pressed his motion to urge the Provincial Govnon-secernment to establish terian schools. Mr. St. Pierre is a Frenchman and a Catholic, and he asked his confreres to discuss the question coolly and intelligently, and to nervous system of the unfortunate vic- leave race and creed questions out. tim. The process was necessarily slow, His resolution was the same that had after itself. You look after the labor been given a six months hoist at the Ottawa Trades and Labor Council recently by one vote. and this course was adopted simply because it was thought best, owing to the agitation over the Manitoba school case. Mr. St. Pierre gave as reasons for the establishment of non-sectarian schools and compulsory education: "First, We want to make a great nation of Canada. Second, It will create a better and national feeling. Third, It will give a working man's child the same chance as the millionaire's so far as education is concerned. "Wherever sectarian schools exist," said Mr. Darlington, of Montreal, who seconded the resolution, "the people are the most ignorant and the kept down." He claimed that 47 per cent of the people of Quebec were illiterate, and only 16 per cent of Manitoba, and a smaller ratio of Untario.

President Jobin held that the resolution was inconsistent. It called for "free compulsory" system of educa-What freedom was there in compulsion? Mr. Darlington-By "free" school I mean free of cost.

INDUSTRIAL LIBERTY. Mr. Jobin asserted that the cost of maintenance would have to fall upon the people, therefore the system could not be free. Further that compulsory education infringed upon the liberty of the individual. In reply to the assertion that the people in Quebec were more illiterate than in other Provinces, Mr. Jobin pointed with price to the high place taken by that Province in the educational exhibit at Chicago.

T. Laforce Langevin, Quebec, opposed the motion and defended the Separate schools in Quebec mainly from the standpoint of religious liberty. M. Powell, jun., London, a Catholic who was educated in the city public schools, said that when a boy h e had been turned away from the old Adelaide street school because of faith. He believed that religion should be taught to a certain extent in all schools. The children would be the

better for it. R. H. Hessell, London, said that probably the reason Mr. Powell had been sent home from school was not so much because of his religion as because the taxes paid by Mr. Powell's parents went to the support of the separate school. He cited the nonsectarian schools of the United States as an evidence that such institutions were successful.

Toronto, stared that D. A. Carey, the Congress had touched upon a matter that soon bid fair to disrupt the labor organizations. He strongly the existence of separate schools. C. C. Stewart, Winnipeg, said that

since the non-sectarian schools had been established in that Province the educational standard had progressed rapidly.

A BURNING QUESTION. John Scott, Montreal, expressed great surprise that such a burning question should be touched upon by the Congress. It was too young to deal with such a problem. He maintained that a great deal of the sectarian hatred aleged to exist in Quebec was merely imaginary, and that all men should have the privilege of educating their

Marks, London, was both arnrised and gratified that the matter had been broached. He favored the establishment of entirely non-sectarian schools, and did not think it right that Protestants should seek to force unwelcome prayers upon Catholics as

they were doing in Manitoba. J. W. Patterson strongly advocated a national school system, and said that the pastor of any denomination could be brought in and introduced after 4 o'clock. H. B. Ashplant moved in amendment

that the Congress express no opinion in the matter, and that it confine itself strictly to ameliorate the condition of the working classes, as laid down by the constitution. P. J. Ryan, Montreal, asked Mr. Dar-

lington whether he had been authorized by the body he represented to bring the matter up.

WHOLE NO. 12290.

"Did you get authority from the same source to oppose it? asked Mr. Darlington in reply.

Mr. Ryan asserted that it was tacunderstood that the question

should not be raised. UP THE WRONG TREE. Geo. T. Beals, Toronto, held that it was not the laboring class that was stirring up religious bigotry. It was those who sought by this means to climb into power that they should

get after. R. G. Hay, Ottawa, strongly favored a national school system. D. J. Marson, Quebec, speaking in French, maintained that the separate school system in Quebec was the most suitable under the existing circumstances, and that the establishment of non-sectarian schools would tend to have a bad effect upon the religious education of the young. He believed in the people of any denomination being allowed to teach their young

in the manner most compatible with their religious ideas. D. J. O'Donoghue twitted the advocates of non-sectarian schools for showing their generosity by trying to force a disagreeable opinion upon the

minority. "The church is the natural enemy of the people at the present time," said Mr. Darlington, of Montreal. never was the friend of the people. It lacks Christianity."

Mr. O'Donoghue-That is what every athiest says. "I would like," said Mr. Darlington, continuing, "to see a resolution passed today declaring the church—I don't care whether Protestant or Catholic

to be the natural enemy of the laboring classes." MANY OPINIONS. John Flett, Hamilton, favored a non-sectarian school system, but thought that the motion should be voted down as a matter of expediency. A. K. McDonald, Ottawa, asked in the name of harmony, peace and good-fellowship that the resolution should be voted down. If it carried he as-

serted that the Congress would never get another delegate from Ottawa. John Tweed, Toronto, asked with what authority the delegates came prepared to deal with the matter? He thought that the feeling of the diflabor bodies should be first ascertained.

Frank Plant, London, said that he had not come armed with the opinion of the body he represented, and as it was composed of mixed creeds he would not vote for the adoption of the resolution, although personally he favored national schools. that the only way to settle the question was to educate the people to the required standard. He further believed that an endeavor ought to be made to unite the church and the Labor Congress. Delegate Flett-The church will look

Delegate Plant-That may be, we cannot afford to lose any friends. A. W. Holmes, Toronto, said that he would vote for the amendment for the same reason given by Mr. Plant. Delegate Hawthorne, London, said that he would oppose the motion, as being detrimental to the interests of

the labor body. Mr. Ashplant's amendment that the longress refrain from expressing an pinion on the question carried by a Vote of 17 to 12.

GENERAL BOOTH'S SCHEME.

The committee on standing orders reported adversely on Gen. Booth's colonization scheme. It was proposed to establish a colony of reformed sinners and others on 100,000 acres of Canadian land under such conditions and regulations as would preclude any of the members becoming the owner or direct occupier of the land. fore, be it resolved," the report read, "that this Trades and Labor Congress hereby protests against granting the public lands of Canada to Gen. Booth, or any other social or monopolistic corpration for socialistic purposes."

The resolution was introduced by C.

C. Steuart, Winnipeg, who regretted to say that the affliction was about to fall on Manitoba. H. B. Ashplant seconded the motion,

but admitted that the army was doing a noble work, and exception should not be taken to the unfortunates who were forced into their position through the present wage system. Joseph Hawthorne opposed the immigration scheme, and thought it would

ventually tend to enrich Gen. Booth

alone. If there was land to give or money to spend, it should be given to the laboring classes of Canada, and not to the "scalawags" of the old country. Delegate O'Donoghue opposed of necessity the principle of the colony. would be giving these men," said he, under the guise of creating a colony, 100,000 acres simply for the enrichment of one man and his family." H. L. Langevin asked what was the se of bonusing anybody to bring in impoverished immigrants and reform-Government that gave him the most Canadians on the verge of starvation. Wm. Darlington, Montreal, said that the result of establishing such an autocracy would permit Gen. Booth to com-

mand the votes of the members for the Government that gave him the most money. "If they create criminals in England," said Mr. Darlington, "let them support their criminals. Where the wage system prevails there, criminals are created only too fast. Keep them where they are manufactured, and let them reform them there. We want no criminal colonies any worse than we have now." Delegate Flett-Won't you give these men a further chance.

Delegate Darlington-There is lots of coom in England for that, The resolution was then adopted.

Resolutions praying for a more stringent gambling law in Quebec and for Government inspection of steam boilers were adopted.

AN EXPLANATION. Mr. Darlington, Montreal, was credited in last evening's "Advertiser" with having said that he would shoot the men who assisted in importing the Chinamen, rather than the Chinamen themselves, as had been done in the United States. What Mr. Darlington did say was that he had heard some one tell how twenty Chinamen had been shot because of their interference in a strike. He deprecated this, and said that the proper course to have taken would have been to shoot the parties responsible for them being in the country, being careful to add the words, "which I do not advocate." The last few words escaped the reporter, hence the misunderstanding. Mr. Darlington is not interested in the shooting of anybody, and wishes to be

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Valkyrie-Defender Race.

Half fare to New York and return from Lewiston and Suspension Bridge via New York Central Friday, Sept. 6.