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EIGHTH YEAR — FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1887. — PRICE ONE CENT

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

TO MEMBERS OF THE COURT PRESENT AT THE OPENING.

The Speech From the Throne Alludes Briefly to the Ailment of the Crown Prince—Nothing Said as to the Position of Prince William.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The Reichstag was opened to-day. Minister Von Boetticher read the speech from the throne. The speech was substantially as follows:

Germany in her foreign policy has successfully endeavored to strengthen the peace of Europe by the cultivation of friendly relations with all of the powers by treaties and alliances, aiming to avert the dangers of war and to jointly oppose any unjust attacks. Germany has no aggressive tendencies, she has no wants to be satisfied through victorious wars. An unchristian disposition to surprise neighboring peoples is foreign to the German nature and to the constitution of the empire. The military organization of the country is not calculated to disturb the peace of her neighbors by arbitrary attacks. Germany is strong in parrying surprises and in defending her independence. She wishes to become so strong that she can face with composure every danger.

The resumption of the Reichstag comes at a serious time. The grave complaint with which the Crown Prince has been visited fills the mind, not only of the Emperor, but also of his august allies and the whole of Germany, with anxious care. Nothing that human science, knowledge and careful tending can do will be left undone. Our eyes and prayers, however, are directed toward God, whose decrees rule the destinies of nations as well as the life of the individual man. His compassion in God and the faithful fulfilment of duty have been in all especially grave moments the tried support of our people, and we can confidently ask us to do justice to the labors awaiting the legislatures.

There has been a gratifying improvement in the financial condition of the country, and it is expected that next year will show a surplus of nearly fifty million marks. Bills will be introduced abolishing compulsory contribution on the part of officers and Imperial officials to the widows and orphans' funds, increasing the corn duties, modifying the Landwehr and Landsturm system, so that it will be considerably strengthened, relating to the insurance of artisans in case of old age and sickness, modelling the friendly societies' law, with regard to the sale of wine, temporarily prolonging the Austro-German treaty and ratifying treaties of commerce with some American states.

One hundred and fifty deputies were present. The places reserved for members of the court were not occupied. In the diplomatic gallery there were only a few military attachés, but the public galleries were crowded.

At noon the members of the Bundesrath entered the White Hall, which was illuminated, and took positions on the left of the throne. During the reading of the speech the minister was often interrupted by applause and enthusiastic cheers. At the close he declared the Reichstag open and Herr Wedell Piesdorf, the president of the body, called for cheers for the Emperor, which were given with enthusiasm.

The prudent in his opening address alluded to the serious nature of the illness of the Crown Prince, and the grief of the country over his fate. Anxiety concerning his condition relegated all other thoughts to the back ground. The members would join, the president said, in expressing their sorrow and declaring that they placed their confidence in God's grace and mercy. He asked authority to convey these sentiments to the Emperor and send the following telegram to the Crown Prince:

The Reichstag, in profound reverence and cordial love, thinks of Your Imperial Highness. May God protect your precious life and preserve it for the salvation of the Fatherland.

The deputies listened to the address standing, and unanimously approved the president's suggestions.

SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

The Employes of a Decorating Shop Found Unconscious on the Floor.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Nov. 24.—Last evening Elmer Bennet entered the decorating shop of James Baum, and was horrified at finding five girls and two men lying prostrate on the floor, to all appearance dead. He summoned assistance, and by throwing water in their faces, managed to resuscitate two of the girls and two of the men, one of whom fell over again, however. Physicians prescribed for the patients, but could not account for their condition. At the present writing a decorator named James Amelius, is raving like a maniac, and a girl named Ella Hill is not much better, the others being in a serious condition. The physicians cannot tell whether death will result or not. It is supposed that the hands were asphyxiated by a leak of natural gas, but no odor is perceptible in the shop, and the whole affair is surrounded in mystery.

A LARGE REWARD.

New South Wales Will Pay $125,000 for a Remedy for the Rabbit Nuisance.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The firm of R. W. Cameron & Co. of this city, who are agents for the Government of New South Wales, are in receipt of communications offering a reward of $125,000 to American inventors for any process which will extecminate rabbits, which have become a pest throughout Australia and New Zealand. In 1864 a few English rabbits were introduced into the botanical garden at Dunedin. These have increased to such an extent that they are now public nuisance, threatening to destroy not only all the vegetables but even the sheep pasturage of the country.

THE DETROIT TRAGEDY.

No Trace of the Money Captain Mills is Said to Have Had at His Death.

DETROIT, Nov. 24.—The last act in the Mills-Rising tragedy closed yesterday, when the coroners jury rendered a verdict that the late Capt. Mills came to his death by his own hand while insane. Although Coroner Landsing put the witnesses though a most rigid cross-examination he was unable to learn anything about the missing money. All the members of the family declare that they had seen nothing of the wealth the Captain was supposed to have had on the day of his death.

A Fire at Rochesterville.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—Shortly before midnight a fire broke out in Alfred Jones' sash and planing mill at Rochesterville, just outside the city limits. Although the residents turned out the fire appliances were so bad that the buildings were soon reduced to ashes. The flames then extended to the adjoining piling ground of J. R. Booth and threatened to cause a conflagration. Assistance, however, came from Hull and the city, and after several hours' work pulling down lumber piles the fire was checked. The loss on the mill and the contents will be $8000; insured for one-third of its value. Mr. Booth will lose over $2000, supposed to be partially insured.

"Blinky" Morgan Sentenced to be Hanged.

RAVANNA, O., Nov. 24.—Judge Johnston yesterday overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of "Blinky" Morgan, and sentenced the prisoner to be hanged in the penitentiary at Columbus on March 16, 1888. Morgan's face flushed when the sentence was pronounced, but he soon turned to his counsel, cracked a joke, and laughed quite heartily. The case will be carried to the Circuit Court.

CHAT ACROSS THE CABLE.

Row occurred yesterday in the cafe recently opened in Paris by Mme. Lemonnier and M. Lorenziz, who were connected with the Caffarel scandal, and the police closed the place.

The public prosecutor at Berlin has been ordered to investigate the Cologne Gazette's statement that the Czar had been deceived by a letter purporting to be from Prince Bismarck, but really the work of Orleanist intriguers.

At a military banquet at Warsaw on Wednesday evening Gen. Gourko, proposing a toast to his officers, said: "Unless the Almighty has alloted me a very brief span of life it will not be long before I will again lead you to the field as I did a decade ago."

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for your children while teething. It has been used by millions of mothers during the last forty years for their children, cures wind colic, diarrhœa. Be sure and get Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle. 135

THE SHEPPARD CASE.

The Defendant Allowed to Stay at an Hotel in Charge of Two Bailiffs.

MONTREAL, Nov. 24.—Edmund E. Sheppard, ex-editor and proprietor of The Toronto News, arrived here this morning in company with his wife and daughter, and immediately upon his arrival surrendered to Deputy Sheriff Dutreuil, who had come down on the same train after his fruitless visit to the Queen City. Mrs. and Miss Sheppard proceeded straight to the St. Lawrence Hall, and Mr. Sheppard and his custodian went to the sheriff's office, where he awaited the opening of the courts. Judge Dugas, Major of the 65th, who got a verdict against Sheppard, refused to interfere, and so the prisoner had to wait until the afternoon, when Mr. Macmaster, Q.C., who has charge of his case, made an application to Chief Justice Dorion for bail. This was refused, His Honor declaring that the Court of Queen's Bench, a rule for contempt of which had issued against Sheppard, would not sit until Saturday and ordered that Mr. Sheppard be placed in an hotel under surveillance of two bailiffs until Saturday, when the case would come up in the usual course. Sheppard was then taken to the St. Lawrence Hall, where he now is and will remain until the court meets. It appears that according to law, as Mr. Sheppard is here as a witness in the Kribs case, he cannot be served with the warrant issued for his arrest in connection with the judgment pronounced against himself.

Mr. Macmaster will endeavor to come to a settlement, but the officers of the 65th do not seem particularly inclined that way. Capt. Bauset was in high spirits, and proclaimed himself "The avenger of the persecuted race," but when asked by a reporter what he would do in this case he replied: "You will see when the time comes; go and find out," with other polite expressions.

Judge Dugas told a reporter: "We hold Sheppard at last and I can assure you that he will repent his insulting remarks about our regiment. Sheppard will have to pay the judgment against him in the Superior Court, pay all the costs incurred by Captains Bauset and Ethier and myself in our endeavors to bring him to Montreal, and publish in the press of Ontario and Quebec a retraction in which he will declare that he regrets the accusations he proffered against the 65th and knows them to be false. We know that powerful influences will be brought to bear in his favor, but nothing will deter us from what we have decided and will only do injury to his cause. Those that interceded for him in the past were far from sincere. Fancy Bengough writing a letter to ask us to be lenient and the week after publishing in Grip an insulting cartoon of Cardinal Taschereau, a prince of the church. Kribs is now trembling like a leaf and prepared to endorse any settlement that will be effected by Sheppard."

Mr. Sheppard, despite all these threats, seems to be in high spirits and confidently looks forward to an honorable settlement. He expresses the desire for a conference with the officers of the 65th, and declares that Archbishop Lynch and Rev. Father Egan have interceded in his behalf. He further declared that he had nothing to do with the recent article in the Buffalo Times about the case and was ready to make affidavit to that effect. Incidentally he denied a report current here that Billy Bingham was one of the purchasers of the News and had insisted upon his (Sheppard) coming to Montreal, hoping that such action would have a favorable effect on the conspiracy case of Elliott v. Bingham.

There is a general feeling of satisfaction among French Canadians that Sheppard is here at last. But all their evening papers express the hope that there will be no hostile demonstrations and that the case will be left to the courts.

"Snow, Snow, Beautiful Snow," sang some one or other, but to-day the ladies of Toronto sing the praises of W. & D. Dineen's handsome furs garments. None in the world to beat them for beauty and design. Seal mantles, ulster wraps, capes, muffs, etc., offered at low prices for cash. Ladies do not purchase until you have seen Dineen's stock, corner King and Yonge streets.

ON TRIAL FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

John Harte of Belleville Before the Court on a Serious Charge.

BELLEVILLE, Nov. 24.—Mr. John Harte, arrested yesterday on a charge of appropriating money belonging to the Harte & Smith Manufacturing Company to his own use, was put on preliminary examination to-day. Mr. Harte was released on bail yesterday. Mr. C. W. Meakins of Hamilton telegraphed a $16000 deposit and Mr. P. J. Shannon gave bail for the amount.

Mr. Harte seemed careworn when he appeared in court. Mr. Meakins was present, having arrived this morning, accompanied by Mr. Duff, an attorney from Hamilton.

Mr. J. L. Biggar was the first witness. He said: The Harte & Smith Manufacturing Company was incorporated April 6, 1883. John Harte acted as managing director until May 7, 1887. Mr. Harte had charge of the finances and cash of the company under the bylaws of the company, which gave him power. By the minutes Mr. Harte was elected managing director, April 11, 1883. The company was insolvent when Mr. Harte resigned, and is now in liquidation. It went into liquidation on June 13, 1887. Mr. Harte is still a director. The company has no funds to meet its creditors or pay off shareholders. The assets will hardly pay the creditors. The paid-up capital is $70,000, and I am of the opinion that they will get nothing. I was appointed liquidator. The company never went into insolvency under the act, but there was a friendly arrangement made between the creditors and the company, in which the creditors agreed not to force or harass the stock-holders pending a settlement of claims. In 1887 Mr. Harte was asked to account for the missing money. He promised to go through his books and answer for the deficiencies. He has never done this to my knowledge.

The cross-examination of the witness lasted until the court rose.

HIS WIFE SUSPECTS FOUL PLAY.

The Advance Agent of the Campanini Company Disappears.

BUFFALO, Nov. 24.—Advance Agent J. C. Fryer of the Campanini Concert Company has not been heard from since Wednesday, Nov. 16, and his wife in New York is nearly distracted. Manager P. V. Nicholson received a letter to-day in which Mrs. Fryer says she fears her husband has been murdered. The last seen of the missing man was at Boston. He was to arrange for concerts at Albany, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo, but has done no business at either city. Mr. Fryer is about 50 years old and is a man of large experience as concert and opera manager.

In 1873 he and Strakosch brought Christine Nilson to this country, and Fryer made a large amount of money from the tour. Shortly afterwards he disappeared mysteriously and was not heard from for six months. His wife lost on widow's weeds. One day a former friend recognized in a drunken wreck working around a second-rate hotel in Chathom, Ont., the former impressario. He was taken home and soon recovered. He professed to be utterly unable to account for the events of the six months. Manager Nicholson said to-night that Mr. Fryer had not drank a drop of liquor in two years.

A New Line of Railway Asked For.

MONTREAL, Nov. 24.—A deputation from the County of Argenteuil has waited upon Mr. Wainwright, Assistant General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, and asked that the Grand Trunk Railway should construct a line of railway from Sault au Recollet, St. Eustacie, St. Andrews and Corillon. Mr. Wainwright promised that the Grand Trunk Railway would continue their present line from Jacques Cartier Junction to Sault au Recollet next spring, and stated that no doubt the completion of the line to Corillon and Grenville would lead to the construction of a line to Ottawa in the near future.

Thanksgiving Day Duly Observed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Thanksgiving Day was duly observed to-day throughout the country. The exchanges and all places of business were closed. Special services were held in most of the churches.

E. F. CLARKE FOR MAYOR.

NOMINATED AT A MEETING OF RATEPAYERS LAST NIGHT.

Shaftesbury Hall Filled With Enthusiastic Friends and Supporters—Walter S. Lee in the Chair—The Nominee Declares Himself—Not a Whisky Candidate.

Probably two thousand people wedged themselves into Shaftesbury Hall last night to nominate Mr. E. F. Clarke, M.P.P., for Mayor of Toronto. In the main the audience was from the middle classes of the citizens, the upper commercial classes being conspicuously absent, though there was a fair sprinkling of lawyers and a much stronger delegation of retail merchants. Half a dozen ladies graced the first gallery. The wealthiest man present was probably Mr. A. P. Macdonald, the well known contractor, who occupied a seat on the platform. With him were Dr. McCallum, Ald. Jones, ex-Ald. Downey, School Trustee Kent, School Trustee Somers, School Trustee Boxall, Thomas Caswell, J. A. Worrell, ex-Ald. Bell, John McCormack, A. W. Wright, John McGregor and the chairman, Walter S. Lee.

Mr. Clarke was given a rousing cheer when he entered the hall. At that time the building was packed, almost beyond its capacity, even the aisles being filled with standing people and the doorways and staircases crowded. Noticeable in the audience were ex-Ald. Adamson, W. H. Knowlton, John Graham, Alfred Coyle, Geo. Henderson, H. Brownlee, John McCaffrey, Richard Dinnis, H. M. Graham, T. H. O'Leary, Henry Urquhart, Duncan McCallum and many well known gentlemen in labor circles.

The assemblage nominated Mr. Clarke unanimously and pledged itself to his support.

Walter S. Lee's Address.

Chairman Lee in opening the meeting spoke of the qualities requisite in a mayor, and the difficulty of getting a man with sufficient back-bone and lesiure to fill the place. He also referred to the importance of the city's interest at this juncture, and regretted that Mayor Howland had found it impossible to serve another term.

A voice: "We don't want him."

Mr. Lee went on to say that there was a man who would well fill the position if he could have been induced to stand. He referred to John J. Withrow.

Cries of "No! No!" and hisses.

Mr. Lee: "I am speaking facts and I speak of the man as I know him." [Cheers.] However they could not get Mr. Withrow and they had to look further for a proper man. Such a man he believed they had with them to-night, a man who would fill the bill in every respect, Mr. Edward Clarke.

Mr. Clarke's name was received with a perfect thunder of applause, which was repeated again and again as the chairman delivered a glowing eulogy upon the young member for Toronto.

Labor to the Front.

Mr. A. W. Wright was the first speaker. He had, he said, when Mr. Clarke was running for the Legislature done his best to keep him out, and had failed by a somewhat large majority. That gentleman's course, however, in Parliament had convinced him that the interests of the city would be safe in his hands. The civil of the people must be the highest law in the city, and to have that law fully appreciated they must elect a man of the people and such was Mr. E. F. Clarke. Though without experience in the Council, he had experience more valuable and more reliable, and which neither of his opponents possessed, that of being one of the people from boyhood up. Mr. Wright spoke for fifteen minutes.

The Candidate Comes Forward.

The chairman then presented Mr. Clarke with a largely signed requisition asking him to allow himself to be put in nomination as a candidate for the mayoralty. When he rose to speak the hall shook with applause that lasted several minutes and was renewed several times. Mr. Clarke said:

"I feel that I would be guilty of base ingratitude if I did not first thank you as best I can for the warm, I might say enthusiastic, reception you have given me, the kind words that have been spoken of me and the requisition you have placed in my hands." He went on to say that if he had consulted his own feelings and comfort he would not be a candidate, for it was scarce a year since he had gone through the turmoil and worry of a hard contest. The verdict of the people would be the arbiter in the matter. If he were defeated he knew nobody would accept the verdict more willingly than he, or more warmly hold up the hands of him who should be the people's choice. In this contest there was no political feeling. Some who opposed him in his late political contest were now his friends and some of those, then his strong supporters were now on the opposite side. He was opposed to politics entering into municipal contests and for his part would not be the one to introduce it.

Waterworks Affairs.

Discussing the municipal questions now before the people he first touched upon the Waterworks matter. He was in favor of the passage of the bylaw to be submitted to the people on this subject. Regarding the handling of the Waterworks over to a commission, as recommended by Judge McDougall, he pointed out that the people had once voted to do away with a commission and they should again vote as to the resumption of that scheme. They should decide by their votes as to whether a commission should govern or the present system be continued. As to the scheme of getting a supply of water by gravitation, the saving to the city, if the scheme were feasible, would be so great that if elected Mayor he would leave nothing undone to fully test the possibilities of the plan.

The report of the Health Commissioner as to the condition of Toronto bay from a sanitary point of view was so startling that it was forced upon them to at once devise and carry out a scheme for the better disposal of sewage. That could only be done by a trunk sewer which, as he quoted figures to show, was an absolute necessity. The plan to build the sewer under a commission, met his views but he was decidedly opposed to the manner proposed in the selection of the members of it. Those commissioners he held should be appointed by the people themselves or their representatives in the Council. The proposal to appoint a special engineer for this work did not meet with his approval. Such a work should be under the control of the City Engineer and if the gentleman who now occupied that office was not competent a new man should be got. He could not favor a divided authority.

A Commission for the Court House.

Mr. Clarke next briefly sketched the history of the Court House question, showing that the money and plans were now ready, but the changes in the council hindered the progress of the work, and he was in favor of the appointment of a commission to carry out the project, in order that what may have been decided upon by this years committee would not be reversed by that of next year. This method was favored he showed by the architect.

Mr. Clarke thought that any scheme that would give the citizens recreation grounds was a good thing, but regarding the proposal now before the people he was afraid that there was too much "drive" and not enough "park" in it. He quoted the estimates for the "drives" to show that the scheme was still very crude, and as their construction would immensely benefit the adjoining property he thought the cost should in part be borne by the property owners. In a word the drives should be constructed as a local improvement.

The question of the redistribution of wards was next taken up. The time had arrived for a rearrangement to bring the districts more in harmony with representation by population. If elected this matter would receive his prompt attention.

A voice: "Why not do away with wards altogether?"

Not a Whisky Candidate.

Mr. Clarke: "That is worth considering, but there are many obstacles in the way." He went on to say that he was not the candidate, or the agent, or nominee of the whisky party, nor at their solicitation, nor at their expressed desire, nor for their promised support would he become a candidate and he thought it most unfair, and a slander, because he had not been nominated by a prohibition club that it should be iterated and reiterated from street corner to street corner that therefore he was perforce the candidate of a whisky ring. He would say further that everything in the way of repression or curtailment of the liquor traffic the people voted for he would most heartily carry out.

A voice: "What about the street railway?"

Mr. Clarke: "I like to speak by the board. I think that when the franchise expires the city should take the road over and keep it. Under the City Engineer the tracks should then be kept in repair, and the city charge a fee for running the cars over the road."

In conclusion, Mr. Clarke said that, being in the field, he would do his best to win, and asked for the support and co-operation of all present. The audience responded with another spell of cheering.

Other Speakers.

Mr. Caswell delivered a short speech, in which, as a temperance man, he endorsed Mr. Clarke, and said that the greater number of temperance people in the city had not been consulted in the selection of a candidate.

A letter was read from Mr. E. E. Sheppard in which that gentleman stated that circumstances and business compelled him to proceed to Montreal, and that as there was an element of uncertainty as to the date of his probable return he would take the opportunity of endorsing Mr. Clarke, and hoped that he would be elected by a roaring majority.

Andrew McCormack, Ald. Jones, Thomas Downey and others spoke briefly in support of the candidate. A gentleman named Donald Grierson created a furore by getting up to oppose Mr. Clarke, but ended by asking him if he came out in opposition to the labor candidates last fall. In reply Mr. Clarke pointed out that he had been nominated before the labor candidates were put into the field, and was cheered to the echo as he pointed out his long career as a trades unionist, his resolution endorsing Mr. Clarke's candidature and pledging the meeting to his support was unanimously adopted, and the meeting dispersed with cheers for the Queen, the candidate and the chairman.

LAFLAMME V. THE MAIL.

The Newspaper Appeals from the $10,000 Judgment Given Against It.

MONTREAL, Nov. 24.—The case of The Mail and Hon. Mr. Laflamme, which is an appeal from a judgment awarding to Laflamme $.0,000 damages for alleged libel, was argued in the Court of Appeal to-day. Mr. Macmaster, Q.C., appeared for the appellants, and argued, among other things, that as the original jury disagreed, although expressing his views on the facts of the case, had omitted to impress forcibly enough upon the jury that they were the rezl judges of these facts, and that the intemperate language of the court was such as to misdirect the jury, and lead them to award excessive damages. Mr. Lafleur had commenced to reply for the respondent when the court rose.

G. FRANCIS TRAIN AT ST. JOHN.

He Says the United States is an Oligarchy of Thieves.

ST. JOHN, Nov. 24.—Citizen George Francis Train delivered his first lecture here to-night to about 200 people. His subjecc was to be "Travels in Many Lands," but he talked so much on other matters that he did not reach his travels. He discussed himself at length, and endeavored to show that the United States was not a Republic, but an oligarchy of thieves. He frequently asked for "yeas" and "nays" from his hearers, and they responded heartily. The lecturer was assisted in his illustrations by a blackboard. He will endeavor to overtake his subject to-morrow evening.

A Montreal Grocer Absconds.

MONTREAL, Nov. 24.—James Dalrymple, grocer, has skipped out, leaving a number of disconsolate creditors and relatives behind. He has also taken, it is said, $3300 belonging to his mother's estate. His store has been seized. Although a married man, it is reported that he left the city with another woman.

A Supply Schooner Stranded.

QUEBEC, Nov. 24.—A private telegram states that the Government telegraph supply schooner Triumph was stranded on the south side of Barnaby Island during the heavy gales of last Tuesday week. Both masts and bowsprit are gone, but the hull is not badly damaged. The crew of three men were saved.

Miss Williston Dies of Her Injuries.

BLENHEIM, Nov. 24.—Miss Lucy Williston, daughter of C. Williston, died last night from the injuries received by the collision with the Erie and Huron Railway train on the evening of Nov. 9.

A Cause of Thankfulness.

From The Halifax Herald.

ST. JOHN, Nov. 18.—There was a sensation in one of the churches here yesterday, when in a prayer of thankfulness, the clergyman mentioned Commercial Union as one of the things we should be thankful we did not have.

The Canal Nearly Clear.

MONTREAL, Nov. 24.—The engine which, with four freight cars, went through the Lachine bridge on Sunday last, has been raised on to a scow, and the canal is now nearly clear.

The Scott Act Sustained.

HALIFAX, N.S., Nov. 24.—An election took place in Charlottetown City on a petition asking for the repeal of the Scott Act. The act was sustained by a majority of 28, the total vote being 664 for the petition and 692 against it.

A Mitchell Man Found Dead.

MITCHELL, Nov. 24.—Mr. George Awty of Mitchell was found dead in his room at the Royal Hotel about 1.25 p.m. to-day. He died of apoplexy.

A cool smoking mixture, don't bite tongue, especially made up. Try it cents, 25c. quarter pound. Alive Bollard, 199 Yonge-street. 136

Xmas Souvenir.

—On and after Nov. 26 until Jan. 7, 1888—in order to introduce our work—we will present to every person ordering a dozen photos a beautiful souvenir free. Shannessy & Hall, 238 Yonge-street. 246

CANADIAN NOTES.

Rowlin's fertilizer works near Hamilton were badly injured by fire yesterday morning.

The investigation of the charges against M. B. Wilson, Chief of Police of St. Thomas, that he unlawfully retained fees paid to him, is proceeding before Judge Finkle.

C. M. Clark of Georgetown has been fined $2 and costs for throwing his arm around a female captain of the Salvation Army during a public meeting in that town recently.

St. Ann's (Lincoln County) cheese factory closed for the winter. Number of pounds of milk received, 613; amount of cheese made, 67.-117; average number of pounds of milk for pound of cheese, 10.75; averag price, 10.63c.

The body of John Burns, the young cigarmaker who had both legs cut off by the cars half a mile from Windsor Monday evening and died from the effects has been sent to friends in Hamilton.

The jury in the case of Charles E. Henry of London, who shot and killed Effie Moore at Denver, Col., a short time ago, returned a verdict that the shooting was done while Henry was temporarily insane. Much sympathy is expressed for the young man.

Mr. Valancey Fuller paid 20 per cent. duty on a consignment of Jersey cattle sent to the annual combination sale at New York some time ago. The United States Treasury Department was appealed to on the ground that the cattle were for breeding purposes and as such were entitled to free entry. The Department finally accepted this view and the money paid will be refunded.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Supreme Court Cases—A Small Seizure at Moncton, N.B.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—In the Supreme Court to-day the case of Kloepfer v. Gardner, from the Court of Appeals for Ontario, was argued and judgment reserved. The case of the Canada Atlantic Railway v. Moxley was then taken up but not concluded. This is a case in which an action was brought against the company for damages, occasioned by sparks from their engine setting fire to plaintiff's property. On the day of the fire a train passed the spot where it occurred about 10.30 and another a few minutes past 12. The fire was not discovered for some time after the last train passed. On the trial the evidence showed that the first train was defective and the other in good order, and the plaintiff claimed that it was the first train which caused the fire and the jury so found. The company contend that the origin of the fire is largely speculative and if either engine was the cause of the fire it was the last that passed the place, and that the weight of evidence was against the verdict. The Minister of Customs has decided that in future slate pencils shall be classed under the head of unenumerated articles paying 25 per cent ad valorem instead of under item 410 of the tariff, "slates of all kinds and manufacture if not elsewhere specified, 1 cent per square foot and 25 per cent. ad valorem," there being great difficulty in subjecting slate pencils to such measurement.

The Collector of Customs at Moncton, N.B., has made a seizure of a small quantity of French cordials that had been landed by a French vessel at the port of Pt. Duchene in August last. A trader at that place bought the goods from the captain of the vessel and disposed of them to another party. The consignee and sale of the goods has been acknowledged to the officer who made the seizure, and it appears the party who is principally guilty in the matter has met with a very serious misfortune through the burning of his premises, so that the goods will have to pay for the case has not yet been collected and it may be difficult under such circumstances to adequately punish him for the offence.

It is understood that the Secretary of State has decided that in view of the numerous letters received he will dispense with printed dents abroad asking for the whereabouts of friends in Canada, which he is unable to answer for lack of information; such letters will in future be published in The Canada Gazette for the purpose of attracting the att nion of the parties inquired about.

Mr. Wood, M.P., Brockville, had an interview with the Minister of Customs with reference to the question of admitting certain engines to be used on the Brockville and West Port Railway under the old rate of duty prevailing before July last. He said they were purchased before July 1, but as they were not imported before that date the Minister decided, as he has done in all similar cases, that the full duty must be paid. This has led the Government against the owners of the "Royal" for sinking the light ship at the Lower Traverse, St. Lawrence river, has been withdrawn on payment by the owners of the sum of $2500. It is understood that the efforts to raise the light ship will be resumed next spring.

THE FISHERY CONFERENCE.

Any Decision the Commissioners Come to May be Rejected in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The daily arrival of members of Congress with their families and followers is adding generally to the interest of the capital and giving it a truly metropolitan aspect. The fact that an Anglo-American conference is in session here brings the Canadian question into greater prominence than it usually occupies in political circles and facilitates methods of inquiry as to how it is likely to be treated by Congress. The greatest mistake made on the northern side of the border is the supposition that there is any general national sentiment regarding Canada. No such interest attaches to Canada among representatives and senators generally the future of the Dominion is looked upon with supreme indifference. It has been, is now and will always be treated as a political kite which will be utilized or thrown aside as the party exigencies dictate. In the present crisis the existing Government realizes that it is due to the dignity of the nation that an honorable settlement should be effected, and is anxious to accomplish it, but it is to be feared that the majority, while if a dispute should not be settled. No increase of wages had ever been obtained by printers except as the result of organization. Some printers had saved money and had their own houses.

By Commissioner John Armstrong: "There are employers in this city who refuse to employ union men. We have a female member of our union who receives the same pay as the men. The union and most of the men favor the apprenticeship system.

Witness continued: The sanitary arrangements in most printing offices are wretchedly bad. He had seen lack of ventilation and cleanliness. "I am in favor of arbitration and so is the union." There was a desire that females, if qualified, should join the union. Type-setting was often but a temporary employment for young women. He believed that trade organizations were equally good for employers as men. The work was done better and more regularly by members of the union.

The commission then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning, again to meet at the Postoffice.

Commissioner John Armstrong wishes to correct a misprint in the first day's report. He referred to the "lien" law, and not "Maine."

Branches of the Bank of Commerce.

General Manager B. E. Walker announces that branches of the Bank of Commerce have been opened as follows:

North Toronto—No. 763 Yonge-street, in the premises formerly occupied by the Central Bank; R. J. Montgomery, manager.

Northwest Toronto—Alexandra Block, No. 111 College-street, a few doors west of Spadina-avenue; R. C. McHarrie, manager.

East Toronto—Masonic Block, No. 798 Queen-street east, corner Bolton-avenue, in the premises formerly occupied by the Central Bank; Albert Bradley, manager.

These branches are under the management of efficient and courteous gentlemen and ought to prove a valuable annex to the institution's business.

"Snow, Snow, Beautiful Snow," sang some one or other, but to-day the ladies of Toronto sing the praises of W. & D. Dineen's handsome fur garments—none in the world to beat them for beauty and design. Seal mantles, ulster wraps, capes, muffs, etc., offered at low prices for cash. Ladies do not purchase until you have seen Dineen's stock, corner of King and Yonge-streets.

A Joint-Esplanade Committee.

The Board of Trade Council yesterday appointed this committee to confer with the committee appointed by the City Council re Esplanade: President Ince, W. D. Matthews, jr., A. B. Lee, A. M. Smith, R. C. Steele, R. Jaffray, W. Christie, H. N. Baird, W. B. Hamilton, S. F. McKinnon, G. A. Chapman. The City Council's representatives are: The Mayor, Ald. Boustead, Verral, Defoe, Baxter, Carlyle (St. Thomas), Rogers, Morrison, Barton and Shaw. The committees will be called together at an early date.

Died From His Injuries.

Mr. Ninian Holmes of Chatham who was thrown out of his buggy a few days ago, has succumbed to his injuries, dying yesterday. His head struck against a telegraph pole and caused injuries which resulted in lock-jaw.

The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company of Toronto provides liberally for accidents to all classes of merchants, mechanics, teamsters, laborers, etc., in fact any one employed at work of any kind whether in the shop or on the road.

Ask for It and You Get It.

Any married man will say he never gets all he wants, and his wife says the same remark—not one little thing after another, and you must go to a regular house-furnishing store where they keep everything before you can get your wants supplied. It's a puzzle to some folks to know where to go to really get the best value for their money in house furnishings and stoves, etc., etc. Don't be trying to solve the question any longer but go right to Stratford's, 372 Yonge-street, and if you can't get just the article you want to make home happy, comfort and comfortable and at your own price—"we give it up." It's the best house in the city. X

TYPOS AND THEIR WORK.

SECOND DAY'S EVIDENCE BEFORE THE LABOR COMMISSION.

A Terrorized Plumber Witholds his Name—A Printer Talks of the Union and Female Compositors—The Union Kept up Wages—In Favor of Arbitration.

The Labor Commission resumed its sittings in Shaftesbury Hall yesterday morning when there was again a total absence of public interest in the proceedings. Only one witness was examined, a journeyman plumber, who had very little to tell, but who threw a side-light on the relations of some employers and employed by declining, from personal and prudential motives to disclose his name. The proceedings were brief, and it was agreed that a much smaller building would be preferable as the public ignored the sessions of the Commission. Hence, in the afternoon the Board met in the Inspector's office, Post Office building when the proceedings were of a similar nature to those of the morning. Ten Commissioners, their secretary, one witness and three reporters comprised those present.

Judge Armstrong presided, the other members of the Commission present being Messrs. A. T. Freed, John Armstrong, S. R. Heakes, J. A. Clarke, M. Walsh, J. Helbronner, H. A. McLean, London, W. A. Gibson, U. Carson, and Secretary Blackeby.

At the morning sitting a plumber employed in the city was examined. He gave particulars of wages, holidays, and hours of work, etc. There are two apprentices to each journeymen plumber. There was an understanding between employers not to employ apprentices before their time was out. He believed the system did good. Many improvement had been secured by their means. There were too many boys employed in the trade. As a rule the workmen could not own houses of their own. Witness said that to his name being published he was afraid that if his name appeared his employer would dismiss him.

In the afternoon Mr. Steward J. Dunlop, 58 Phœbe-street, printer, deposed that he had been thirty-three years connected with printing.

He was a member of the Typographical Union. He gave particulars of the rate of wages in newspaper and jobbing offices. There was occasionally a considerable number of printers out of work in Toronto. Many printers flocked to the city—some as imprinters, others just out of their time. Country newspapers usually employed boys, and when the engagement expired, employers, if they could make a "smart bargain," re-engaged them; if not, they drifted to the States or the large cities of Canada. Presses were dangerous to inexperienced hands, but the greater number of accidents were due to carelessness. He mentioned an accident to a boy in a press-room at Ottawa, which could have been prevented by protecting the gearing. He knew of no printers being "black-listed" in Toronto. There were offices where union men would not seek work nor purchase papers printed at such offices. If an office has been "traited" a permit from the union must be obtained by a member to allow him to work there. There were offices where union men are not permitted to work.

Many women and girls are employed in this city as compositors and stitchers. The female compositors worked by piece and were generally paid a lower rate than men. Almost invariably female work was inferior to that of men. Girls were not trained to the trade, but taken on and put to "case" at first and left to do the best they could. Some girls became as expert as boys, but there were fewer swift compositors in proportion to their number than amongst men. Employers who did first-class work did not employ female labor, except as feeders of presses. There was a difference of $4 to $6 a week in the wages paid to female and male compositors. In some offices a week's pay was kept in hand by the employers. Wages were paid on nearly all days of the week, but witness would prefer Friday night.

There was not, he thought, more drinking amongst printers than in other trades. The closing of beer shops on Saturday nights would be a greater advantage if the law were strictly enforced. There would be a great advantage in returning to the apprenticeship system. It would be better for the boys, the employers and the trade generally. The Union kept up wages. It had also the power to order a strike if a dispute could not be otherwise settled. No increase of wages had ever been obtained by printers except as the result of organization. Some printers had saved money and had their own houses.

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