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The Toronto World.

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"Miss Mephistopheles"
By the author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab." Red Letter Series.
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ELEVENTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1890. ONE CENT.

PRINCETON'S UNKNOWN DEAD

EVIDENCE WHICH MAY HELP TO IDENTIFY HIM.

Witnesses at the Inquest Think They Recognise the Murdered Man's Features —It Is Believed He Was a Hebrew Peddler of Cheap Jewelry—Toronto Detective Talk.

PRINCETON, Feb. 26.—The most intense excitement still prevails here, not less than 1000 people from Paris, Woodstock and other places in the vicinity coming to the village in a single day, anxious for the slightest details respecting the unknown man whose body lies here awaiting identification. The World's exclusive report was eagerly read and generally commended as being the most complete and accurate account of this tragedy and its attendant circumstances yet published.

There have been two sittings of the coroner's jury, at which evidence was taken which may throw some light on the question of identity, but the mystery surrounding the murder is just about as dark as ever. The most probable theory now is that the dead man was a peddler of cheap jewelry and that Hebrew blood ran in his veins. The proceedings at the inquest on Monday set at rest the suggestion of suicide.

Drs. Taylor and Staples furnished a written document containing the result of their medical examination. They gave this opinion:

"Death was produced by injury to the brain caused by two pistol shots fired by some hand as yet unknown, but other than the deceased's, either one of which was sufficient to produce death."

The doctors also stated that the shots were fired at close quarters, that death was probably instantaneous and that there would not be much blood from the wounds.

The Cheap Jewelry Fakir.

George Fowler testified that he lived in Drumbo and owned a furniture store in Waterford. "A year ago last fall," said the witness, "I saw the deceased in Waterford. I think he was a jewelry and tinware peddler. I was there three or four days at the time and saw him. I considered him a sharp. He was dressed in the same style of clothes as I saw here, and I recognise him by his face. He said he was one of a party running jewelry stores in the country, one in Brantford and one in Waterford."

Alfred Laycock, miller and farmer, residing two miles west of Gobles, said that he thought he saw the deceased in Drumbo about four years ago selling jewelry and bought from him 25 cents worth. Witness also believed that he saw the deceased selling jewelry in Woodstock last Dominion Day.

An examination at Woodstock proves that no street license was issued on that day or within some days of it. The only jewelry seller who has been in Woodstock for a couple of years past that would correspond with the dead man was a Jew named Levi Isaac, who has been there on different occasions. Isaac's complexion and height correspond with those of the dead man and there are some similarities in the faces of the two, notably the nose and upper lip. There is no record of Isaac having been at Woodstock since December, 1888. A number of Woodstock people who have seen either the dead man or his photograph profess to remember having seen the face, some of them associating it with cheap jewelry.

Three other witnesses—Messrs. Oliver, Lancaster and Young—were heard, but Coroner McLay thought it his duty to keep their evidence from the reporters. It is learned, however, that they testified only to the presence of two individuals in the neighborhood on Wednesday night or Thursday morning. One of these was a Woodstock man and the other a resident of Sarnia, but as the former's first move on learning that there was any suspicion attaching to him was to visit the Chief of Police, it is not believed that any importance attaches to the evidence suppressed.

The inquest was adjourned at this point until to-night, when a number of witnesses gave unimportant evidence, at the conclusion of which an adjournment was taken until Friday, March 7.

Was There a Woman in the Case?

The theory that the murdered man met his death in a house of ill-fame is firmly held by many people. The fact that none of his clothes showed any blood marks would indicate, they say, that he was undressed when the murder was committed, and was afterwards dressed, taken away and deposited in the swamp where he was found. This theory is further borne out by the fact that the name marks on his clothing were cut out with a pair of scissors. This, the adherents of this theory say, points to a woman being in the case. Diligent enquiries failed to locate any such house in the immediate vicinity of where the body was discovered, but a great many persons were found who stated that they had often heard of such a place in that quarter. It is well known, however, that there is a notorious den between Paris and Brantford. The murder might have been committed there and the body afterwards driven to Mud Lake to be deposited in its murky waters.

John McKay of the North American Hotel at Woodstock states that about ten days ago a man closely resembling the deceased and having a decidedly English accent was in his hotel and sold a package of German cement and some similar preparations to his bar tender. The man wore a plaid water-proof ulster overcoat, the same as worn by the murdered man, but he had a light mustache. McKay is almost confident that they are one and the same person, the mustache having since been shaved off. The opinion prevails here that deceased's face was shaved after death.

The absence of blood on the deceased's clothing is now accounted for by the shots having been fired close up to the man's head. The powder in this way seared the wounds and prevented a free escape of blood.

TORONTO THEORIES.

Mat Howie Thinks the Victim May Have Been an American Detective.

Mr. Mat Howie spoke to this effect: "I've read what The World contained about the unknown man. I do not accept the moulder theory. A moulder does not wear that kind of clothing. If he had anything to do with the moulders' trouble at Galt he is an American detective who was brought here to watch the strikers. The description tallies with that kind of a man. Furthermore if he was really seen working as a moulder in Toronto that would be no more than in the line of a good detective who wished to get among the moulders and play the spy on them."

Detective Newhall's Theory.

"I do not think," said Detective Newhall, "that man was killed at all, but rather that it is a case of suicide. When a man sets out to kill himself deliberately he generally has regard for his personal appearance, and, as in this case, makes himself as presentable as possible. The absence of a revolver and the empty pockets are easily accounted for. What was to prevent the body being robbed by a tramp who saw an opportunity of securing a good revolver and doubtless considerable money by the transaction? If it is a case of suicide, as it may have been, the man who first arrived on the scene after the tragedy has still to turn up. You talk of the wounds on the back of the head, but there is nothing extraordinary in a man shooting himself from behind instead of putting the muzzle to the forehead or in the mouth. But you see all this is speculation and one has to be on the ground before an opinion of any weight can be given."

Another Theory.

Said a gentleman who has a farm not far from where the body was found: I think from the published accounts that the man was a young Englishman, a "tenderfoot," who has been robbed for his money. There are 200 or more young Englishmen of good family in that locality living with farmers; and this young man may have been on his way to join some of these when he was murdered and robbed.

WRITS FOR SLANDER.

Toronto Suits—A $25,000 Case Entered—Another for $5000—Defamation of Character Also Alleged.

A suit for slander and defamation of character in which damages are placed at $25,000 will engage the attention of the courts shortly, the writ having been issued by Garvin & Garvin, barristers, yesterday. The plaintiff is James Paterson, since 1886 having been engaged in the millinery business in this city. For several years he was junior partner in the firm of Thomas May & Co., and subsequently, in partnership with his brother, carried on a wholesale millinery establishment on Wellington-street. The firm assigned in 1888. The defendant is Keziah Dunn, wife of G. W. Dunn of "The Crown," Yonge-street. It is alleged that defendant circulated reports as to his business capacity and social habits which were untrue and grievously injured his business standing and character.

The writ was also issued yesterday by Mr. N. Murphy in another slander suit in which $5000 damages are claimed. Philip Barker is the plaintiff and Alfred Jones defendant. The defendant conducted a bakery on Yonge-street north and Barker was in his employ. Barker afterwards left and formed a co-partnership with another baker, and making a tour of the old route he learned, 'tis alleged, that Jones had told a number of the customers that Barker had embezzled money from him. After being told this story two or three times Barker caused a writ to be issued for damages. Since its service Jones has had Barker arrested for embezzling $1 from him while in his employ, and the case is still pending, Barker being out on bail.

CANADIAN PACKERS

Praise the N.P., Report Increased Business and Elect Officers.

The Canned Goods Packers' Association met yesterday afternoon in the office of The Canadian Grocer and in the evening in the Walker House.

The president, Mr. W. Boulter of Picton, gave a general report, dealing especially with the increase in trade through the National Policy and the good results of the protective tariff generally. These officers were elected:

President—W. Boulter, Picton.
Vice-President—B. R. Nelles, Grimsby.
Secretary-Treasurer—J. B. McLean, Toronto.
Executive Committee—W. A. Ferguson, Delhi; W. F. Innes, Simcoe; S. Fenton, St. Catharines, and D. W. Douglas, St. John.
Auditors—D. Marshall, Aylmer, and H. J. Matthews, Lakeport.

The association meets again this morning in the Walker House.

The Firstbrook-Johnston Nuptials.

At 720 Spadina-avenue yesterday afternoon Mr. William A. Firstbrook, of Firstbrook Bros., and Mary Alice, daughter of Rev. Hugh Johnston, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, were united in marriage. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Stafford, assisted by the father of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Kate Mason and Miss Burby, of Port Hope. Mr. Henry E. Ridley, barrister, and Mr. Charles Grey supported the groom. Over 70 invited guests were present and the wedding gifts, which were numerous and costly, were much admired. After the ceremony the happy couple received the congratulations of their friends, and took the train for Florida via New York.

Women's Enfranchisement.

Dr. Emily Stowe and Mrs. R. McDonnell returned from Washington, D.C., last night where they had been attending the National-American Woman's Suffrage Convention as delegates from the Women's Enfranchisement Association of Canada. The delegates report a very successful convention, the chief feature of it being the union of the two great bodies, the National and the American Association.

Church Trouble in Hamilton.

S. H. Blake, Q.C., yesterday at Osgoode Hall before Mr. Justice Falconbridge moved on behalf of Mr. Richard G. Martin of Hamilton for an order compelling the church wardens of the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton, to allow Mr. Martin to exercise his right in the church as a pew-holder. Mr. Bruce, Q.C., appeared for the church wardens. Judgment reserved.

Fractured His Leg.

George B. Stephenson, 389 Carlton-street while assisting in unloading a freight car in the Grand Trunk Railway sheds yesterday afternoon, met with a serious accident. While a bale of goods was being rolled out, it swung round against him, fracturing his right leg just above the ankle. The police ambulance took him home.

To Assist Canon Cayley.

The vacancy in the St. George's (Episcopal) Church, caused by the removal of assistant-rector Rev. R. J. Moore to St. Margaret's, will be filled by Rev. M. Dickinson and Rev. A. A. Pitman, late vicar of Tunstall, England. These rev. gentlemen have arrived in Toronto and will assist Rev. Canon Cayley in his clerical duties.

Surrendered by His Bondsmen.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Broker Pell, who was indicted in connection with the wrecking of the Lenox Hill Bank and admitted to $20,000 bail, was surrendered by one of his bondsmen this afternoon. He was immediately rearrested and placed in the Tombs.

Clearing sale of furniture, upholstered goods, mixed and woven wire mattrasses. Buy now at your own price at The People's Furniture Warerooms, 161 Yonge-street.

Mimico! Mimico!

H. H. Bennett, 155 Bay-street, offers for sale choice lots in Mimico. The block is situated on the corner of Queen-street and Mimico-avenue and is within easy distance of the new Toronto station on the Grand Trunk Railway. Prices are low now, but an advance is not far off. Buy now.

Call and secure bargains at the clearing sale of furniture, upholstered goods, mixed and woven wire mattrasses. The People's Furniture Warerooms, 161 Yonge-street.

Mimico

is the coming place and its future is assured. For a safe and profitable investment it stands to-day on top. Plans now ready. The cheapest and best building lots, "and in Mimico, not outside." To those wishing to invest we say call on us and we will satisfy you that we have the cream. Barrett & Co., 18 Yonge-street Arcade. ed

Advances made on merchandise warehoused with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street east.

A Vernal Lay.

Winter lies upon his bier
None for him to shed a tear,
None to grieve beside his tomb;
All the meads be robed in green,
Smiling spring, enthroned queen,
While quinn's new spring ties bloom.

Merchants can warehouse goods in bond or free with Mitchell, Miller & Co. Negotiable warehouse receipts issued; rate of insurance low.

Dineen's New Hats.

The new stock of hats is now arriving. In a few days we will have twenty cases of the new styles opened up at the corner King and Yonge-streets.

Manufacturers, by warehousing their surplus stock with Mitchell, Miller & Co., receive negotiable warehouse receipts.

Good Advice.

Know what you are expected to say and then say it. We know you don't expect us to say it, but the truth must be told, we've some of the nicest scarfs ever imported. See them. A. White, shirtmaker, 65 King-street west.

Families leaving the city or giving up housekeeping can have their furniture carefully stored at moderate cost with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street east.

The Sheffield House Importing Company (Registered),
65 Yonge-street, below King. New salad bowls, fish eaters, cheese scoops, grape scissors, &c. C. E. Robinson, Manager.

THE FRANCHISE ACT UPHELD.

OPPOSITION SPEECHES FAIL TO CONVINCE THE MAJORITY.

The Repeal Measure Lost on the Division —Free Mining Machinery Likely to Be Included in the Tariff Changes—The Orange Bill Passes its Committee Stage.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—Free mining machinery seems likely to be included in the long list of tariff changes expected in the Budget, and in this expectation the House this afternoon declined by a vote of 110 to 77 to pass a resolution forcing the Government's hand.

The subject was introduced by Dr. Platt, who moved that machinery designed for use in mining operations should not be subject to customs duty when imported into Canada for mining purposes. This resolution was warmly championed by Messrs. Mara, Barnard, Prior and Davis on behalf of the mining industry of British Columbia and the Northwest. All were very outspoken in condemnation of the duty as a bar to the development of mining and Mr. Mara read a letter from an English capitalist in which the duty was characterized as nothing but blackmail upon those desiring to operate in mining.

Messrs. Dawson, Charlton, Armstrong, Mulock, Cook and Casey spoke up for the Ontario miners and Mr. Jones of Halifax for those of Nova Scotia.

On behalf of the manufacturers, Mr. Curran of Montreal and Messrs. Brown and McKay of Hamilton claimed that all the machinery required could be manufactured in the country. This, however, was disputed, it being pointed out that the cost of acquiring patents for all the latest improvements and of maintaining the plant for making all kinds of machinery would be too great to make the business profitable in Canada.

In view of the contention that our manufacturers would suffer by free machinery Mr. Mulock moved an amendment so as to include in the motion only such machinery as is not made in Canada.

The motion and amendment were opposed by Hon. George Foster on the ground that tariff changes were to be dealt with all together in the Budget and from the manner in which he spoke of the attention given by the Government to the question of mining machinery for many months past, it was inferred that some concession at least was to be expected.

Mr. Mara then came to the rescue with a resolution adjourning the debate until after the budget. This was carried by 110 to 77, the Opposition voting solidly against any postponement of decision.

Dr. Bergin Mollified.

A truce has been proclaimed between Dr. Bergin, M.P., and Mr. John Page, Chief Engineer of Canals. In the House last year the member for Cornwall and Stormont cast reflections upon the judgment of the engineer, and the latter retorted more warmly than wisely in a letter to the department. This letter was included in a return laid upon the table of the House and was duly published in the press, much to the wrath of Mr. Bergin, who early this session gave notice that he would arraign Mr. Page for breach of privilege of the House. This motion he made to-day, but its sting was removed by the conciliatory speech he made, in which he said he had no desire for revenge upon Mr. Page, but had merely wished to set himself right before the House.

It seemed that Sir John Macdonald had been the peacemaker, for when Mr. Bergin sat down the Premier rose and generously took upon himself as Minister of Railways and Canals all blame for the publication of the letter, which, he said, was a private communication and should not have been included in the return. He apologized to Dr. Bergin and hoped that gentleman would withdraw his resolution of censure on the official. This appeal Dr. Bergin could not be so ungracious as to resist and he accordingly withdrew his motion.

These private bills were to-day considered in committee and read a third time and passed:

Weldon (St. John)—Respecting the Northern & Western Railway Company and to change the name to the Canada Eastern Railway Company.
Patterson (Essex)—Relating to the Canada Southern Bridge Company.
Wallace—Respecting the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway Company of Canada.
Ives—Respecting the Hereford Railway Company.
Shanly—Respecting the Northwestern Coal & Navigation Company.
Sproule—To incorporate the Mount Forest, Markdale & Meaford Railway Company.
Weldon (St. John)—Respecting the New Brunswick Railway Company.
Kirkpatrick—To amend the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The Franchise Act.

To-night the old, old story of the iniquities of the Dominion Franchise Act was rehearsed from the Opposition back benches, the debate, if it can be so called where the talk was all on one side, being resumed on Dr. Wilson's motion for repeal of the act. The talk was kept up until 12¾, when the motion was lost by 78 years to 99 nays.

Mr. Smith of Ontario and several French Conservatives voted with the minority.

The House adjourned at 1 o'clock.

THE ORANGE BILL

Passed by the Committee on Banking and Commerce.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—The act to incorporate the Grand Orange Lodge of British America was before the Committee on Banking and Commerce this morning and passed after some slight amendments. There was no vote taken. Mr. Curran, M.P., said he would offer no objections at present, but he would move in the House an amendment, the nature of which he would not now state. It is, however, said that this amendment will be to the effect that the bill will not have effect in provinces where the majority of the people do not want it. Mr. Davies and others argued that the association was asking from Parliament powers which it did not possess to grant. This was overruled. Clause 10 was struck out and another substituted for the registration of all new lodges in either city or county registry offices. An amendment was also made more clearly stating what were provincial and what were subordinate lodges.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

An Enthusiastic Address Before the Committee on Agriculture.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—At a meeting of the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization this morning Rev. L. Gaetz, formerly of Hamilton, now in the Red Deer country, about 80 miles north of Calgary, was examined. He addressed the committee at length, speaking in glowing terms of the Northwest, especially of Northern Alberta, as an excellent country for settlement. All that was wanted was a vigorous emigration policy on the part of the Government and giving either land grants or money subsidies to railways with a view to opening up the country. His experience in the Northwest extended over six years.

He produced samples of grain grown in 1888 was that it was of better quality and yielded more bountifully in that year than in 1889. Farmers who were carrying mortgages in Ontario and eastern provinces would do well to emigrate to the Northwest. Up there they could do more in five years than they could accomplish east in fifteen or twenty years.

He alluded to the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway, which would be the means of conveying beef and other products of the soil to the English markets. He had no fear of competition of the United States. He had no land to sell nor was he working for any land corporation in inducing settlers to go to the Northwest. His motives were disinterested. In conclusion he referred to the climate as being extremely healthy.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

What the Government Has Paid Out Since Confederation.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—A return submitted today shows that from Confederation up to June 30 last the Dominion subsidies to railways, excepting the Canadian Pacific main line and Sault branch, have been as follows:

Ontario	$3,061,905
Quebec	2,428,344
New Brunswick	888,731
Nova Scotia	95,138
British Columbia	750,000

The cost of the several railways built by the Dominion in each province, including Intercolonial branches and extensions, but not the main line as originally constructed, is thus stated:

Quebec, including purchase of River Du Loup Branch	$5,520,323
New Brunswick	3,371,854
Nova Scotia	7,321,070

AN AWFUL COUNTRY.

Disastrous Cyclone in Tennessee and Arkansas—Churches and Houses Demolished—Several Lives Lost.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 26.—The woman killed by the cyclone near Brownsville was Mrs. James Cooper. The storm struck Brownsville while its inhabitants slept and had done its terrible work before the real situation was realized. It came from a southwesterly direction and was preceded by a rumbling noise which lasted a few seconds and then burst upon the town in appalling fury. Residences rocked like cradles and heavy brick buildings trembled like leaves as the storm swept by. The storm did much damage at other places.

At Marianna, Ark., the new Christian Church was completely demolished, Lesser's cotton shed was blown away and the roofs of several other buildings were lifted off. Three miles from town a negro schoolhouse with 65 children in it was blown from its foundation but no one was hurt.

The White River at Batesville, Ark., rose eight feet in a few hours, washing away culverts and delaying trains badly.

Three houses were blown down near Riverside and several buildings flattened out in the southeastern portion of the county.

The Hot Springs old observatory, which has stood for several years on the summit of Hot Springs mountain, was leveled by the gale.

The storm played havoc with the entire country between Hot Springs and the Ouachita River. Many farm houses were torn to atoms and the path of the storm is one mass of wrecked timber. Large trees were uprooted and in many places the roads are completely blockaded by fallen timber. That lives were lost is more than probable, owing to the destruction of so many farm houses. Considerable damage was done to buildings and fences at Little Rock and at Alexander a schoolhouse was blown down and nine children injured.

ALICE NASH'S FATE.

A 17-Year-Old Simcoe Girl the Victim of a Criminal Operation.

SIMCOE, Feb. 26.—Alice Nash, a 17-year-old step-daughter of James Petty, died here to-day of blood poisoning, resulting from a criminal operation performed about two weeks ago. It is not known whether she had an accomplice in the fatal act. Coroner Stanton has begun an inquest.

Abandoned to Their Fate.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The steamship Ems, which arrived to-day, encountered fierce gales and heavy seas Friday and Saturday. Saturday a wrecked sailing vessel was sighted. All her masts were broken off and she did not obey the rudder. A flag of distress was flying. Nine men were seen upon the wreck. Despite the terrible sea Captain Jungst of the Ems had a boat lowered and an officer and five men entered it to attempt a rescue. The boat was immediately capsized and one of the crew lost. Captain Jungst thought it madness to make another attempt and proceeded on his voyage.

The New Party in Lambton.

WYOMING, Feb. 26.—A convention of the adherents of Canada's new party in the county of Lambton was held here this afternoon, representatives from the east and west being in attendance. It was decided that Mr. Charles Colter, surgeon-dentist, of Petrolea, be the candidate of the new party for the west riding and Mr. Samuel Barnes of Warwick township for the east riding at the next general election for the Assembly. In the evening a public meeting was addressed by Principal Austin of St. Thomas, the candidates and others.

Three New Oil Gushers.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 26.—The sudden break in oil was caused by three new gushers coming in since yesterday. One well, the Horton, Crary & Co., No. 3 in the Sheffield district, started off at 100 barrels an hour and is now doing 80 barrels. The second well was struck on the Perrysville-road four miles out from Allegheny City, putting 500 barrels in the tank the first 24 hours. This afternoon the third well opened up in the Butler field at a 60-barrel-an-hour rate.

The Pan Americans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The International American conference to-day adopted the report already published of the Committee on Railroads recommending that measures be taken for the construction of a railroad connecting all or a majority of the nations represented in the conference.

Too Accommodating.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Jacob Henkel, manufacturer of cigar boxes here, has turned his property over to his creditors. His liabilities are $114,000, of which nearly one-half is endorsements on accommodation paper. It is thought the assets will leave a surplus.

Gotham Must Settle.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Alston H. Brown, receiver of Brown, Howard & Co., has begun suit against the city to recover $678,110 claimed to be due on work done on the new aqueduct.

Montague's Majority 227.

CAYUGA, Feb. 26.—Returning Officer Peter Richheld made his official declaration to-day for the election which took place in Haldimand last Thursday. Dr. Montague's majority is 227.

An "L" Road's Plaster.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The stockholders of the Manhattan and Metropolitan Elevated Railroads to-day decided to issue a new mortgage for $40,000,000 at 4 per cent.

Nova Scotia's Gold Output.

HALIFAX, Feb. 26.—Two thousand and thirty-eight ounces of gold, worth $36,700, were crushed from 3400 tons of quartz last month in Nova Scotia.

Eva Will Contest the Divorce Suit.

TRENTON, N.J., Feb. 26.—It is learned that Eva, the wife of Robert Ray Hamilton, has decided to contest the latter's suit for divorce.

Congressman Randall Reported Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—At 2 a.m. there is a rumor that Congressman Randall is dead.

Tutti Frutti for Athletes.

Chester's School Trustees.

At the election of school trustees for Chester on Tuesday the following were elected: H. Frankland, James Murphy, Joshua Ingham, William Bee, William Whyte, George Bater.

Steamship Arrivals.

Date.	Name.	Reported at.	From.
Feb. 26.	Manitoban	Halifax	Glasgow.
"	Siberian	Boston	"
"	City of Paris	Liverpool	New York.
"	Ems	New York	Bremen.
"	Anchoria	"	Glasgow.
"	Bothnia	"	Liverpool.
"	Suevia	"	Hamburg.
"	Arizona	"	Liverpool.
"	Rugia	"	Hamburg.
"	Teutonic	"	Liverpool.
"	Westernland	"	Antwerp.
"	Amsterdam	London	New York.

The Allan mail steamship Peruvian from Portland and Halifax for Liverpool arrived out on Tuesday afternoon.

THE PARTIZAN PUBLICATION

REPORTS THAT HAVE NOT RECEIVED THE ASSEMBLY'S SANCTION

Mr. Meredith Objects and Mr. Ross Replies—The Dulmage Defalcations—An "Unfortunate Man"—$15,000 Missing—The Department's Books Should Be Audited—Some University Motions.

"The substantial objection is that he assumes to spend the people's money without the consent of the people's representatives, and I also object to the hon. gentleman culling out from evidence those portions which he thinks are favorable to his side of the case."

Such in effect was the ground of objection taken by the leader of the Opposition in the Assembly yesterday to the printing by the Education Department of certain reports, extracts and statements respecting bi-lingual teaching, brief history of public and high school text books in Ontario and other literature relating to the Education Department. The matter was brought up on presentation of a report from the Printing Committee. Mr. Meredith objected to the printing of such matter by the Education Department because they thus became practically ex parte statements and in some measure campaign literature.

The Minister of Education maintained that the reports possessed value.

Mr. Meredith replying pointed the real ground of his objection as printed above.

Mr. Harcourt asked, in view of the fact that more than 20 women physicians are now employed with excellent results in state institutions, hospitals and asylums in the United States, and that Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio have taken legislative action in this direction, is the Government considering the desirability of securing for the unfortunate insane women of this province the services of educated expert physicians of their own sex?

The Provincial Treasurer replied that while they looked favorably upon such a proposition, as yet no definite action had been taken.

The Official Who Fell from Grace.

A lengthy and not particularly animated discussion ensued upon Mr. Marter's motion asking for certain information relating to the defaulter, A. F. Dulmage, who was employed by the Government as forest ranger near Rat Portage.

Mr. Marter, in moving for this return, characterized the appointment of Dulmage as unwise and one that could never have been made in the interest of the public. This officer, after remaining for some time in the employ of the Government, made away with about $15,000.

Mr. Hardy said that Dulmage had, prior to his appointment, held responsible positions in which he had displayed great ability. Moreover there were momentous reasons existing at the time why such an appointment should be made, notably that the Government might be thoroughly advised on all lumber matters in the district where Dulmage had been appointed forest ranger. The appointment had been made by the late Commissioner of Crown Lands, Mr. Pardee. He had not been upon the wreck. Despite the terrible sea Captain Jungst of the Ems had a boat lowered and an officer and five men entered it to attempt a rescue. The boat was immediately capsized and one of the crew lost. Captain Jungst thought it madness to make another attempt and proceeded on his voyage.

From Cameron & Kennedy he received all told $20,174, of which amount he remitted to the department between $14,000 and $15,000. In March, 1889, a Mr. Taylor was deputed to inspect the books of Messrs. Cameron & Kennedy and it was found that their statement that they had paid the $20,000 odd was correct. A warrant for his arrest was then sworn out, but through the dereliction of duty on the part of the officer in whose hands the warrant was placed Dulmage was suffered to escape. The total amount collected by Dulmage was $33,737 and the extent of defalcations was about $15,000. Mr. Hardy concluded by assuring Mr. Marter that he would be quite willing to so. No good that I can perceive can arise from again writing the disgusting things here. On the contrary the tendency would, I think, be to or towards evil, and I do not see the necessity of doing it, even if one's pen did not refuse to do the writing. Those who nevertheless want to know the full particulars must resort to the evidence.

"I may here say that some of these accusations were made to the petitioner's own relatives, his brother and sister, not upon oath, however, which, to my mind, adds it possible to the depth of meanness and degradation exhibited, the whole demonstrating, I think, that the man had become lost to all sense of social propriety and that he entertained no proper ideas in regard to intercourse between members of the same family.

"To say that his conduct as stated by himself is 'beastly' would, I think, be a false and foul slander upon the brute creation. The fact of his stating it, the character of the accusations he makes against his wife (which accusations are, as I have said, in my opinion false), and the manner in which he makes the accusations render the matter worse and worse if possible. I was not before aware that the world contained such a man either in barbarous or in civilized life; I am astounded and much at a loss to comprehend how it happens that any person brought up and educated as the petitioner must have been, has such a character as he, apparently without compunction or shame, displays to be that he possesses. His habitual use to excess for years of intoxicating drink cannot, I think, account for it altogether.

* * * *

"In a word, there can be no doubt whatever that the children, if left in their mother's custody, as at present, will be properly managed and educated in a manner suitable to their station in life.

* * * *

"From the perusal of many cases I am convinced that according to the law of England Mrs. Smart would be entitled to the divorce a mensa et thoro.

"I think there should be an order that the children remain in the care and custody of their mother until further order, she giving such security to the court for the proper education and maintenance of the children as may be required, which I apprehend she is prepared and willing to do.

"There will be no order made upon the petitioner except as above. The petitioner will pay the respondent her costs.

"As, however, the agreement of the 23rd November, 1885, contains what appears to be a reasonable provision respecting the access of the father to his children, I order that a similar provision be embraced in the order giving the custody to the mother."

Judgment accordingly.

Trowern, Jewelry Manufacturer, has removed from Yonge-street to 113 King-street west, south side, four doors east of Rossin House. 246

The P.E.I. Poisoning Case.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., Feb. 26.—The trial of Mrs. Weeks on the charge of poisoning Mrs. Sutherland was continued to-day. It was shown on cross-examination that Mrs. Sutherland's attendant during the time she was confined in bed was her own daughter. Nothing was brought out to connect Mrs. Weeks with the poisoning.

Washington Excursion 4th of March.

H. W. Van Every is running a cheap trip to Washington by way of Syracuse, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Return ticket is only $10, good for 14 days. Full particulars can be had at his office, 5 Adelaide-street east. Sleeping car accommodation must be secured by Friday evening, the 28th.

DEATHS.

PEARSON—Died, Alexander H. Pearson, aged 66.

Funeral, private, from his brother's residence, 16 Mutual-st.e., 3 p.m. Thursday, 27th inst.

THE SMART CASE.

Judge Ferguson Gives the Children to the Mother and Severely Castigates the Father.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Justice Ferguson gave his decision in what is known as "the Smart case," wherein the petitioner, Smart of Port Hope, sought the custody of his children, who were in the possession of his wife, who had to leave him on account of ill-treatment and other irregularities on his part.

This case, though tried in camera, has attracted a great deal of attention, through the parties being well known and from the fact that, notwithstanding the secrecy of the trial, part of the evidence, and that of the most unpalatable nature, was published in some of the New York papers.

The decision of the Judge shows these stories in so far as the mother is concerned to have been utterly false, and the petitioner Smart to be a man wholly lost to even the remotest sense of morality.

The petitioner in his petition sets forth that he was a practising barrister and solicitor at Port Hope; that the infant children are the issue of the marriage, the dates of their respective births showing that their ages are 14, 12 and 9 years, the youngest being a boy, the other two girls; that in September, 1885, the respondent left the bed and board of the petitioner, taking the three infant children with her, and that she has ever since lived apart from him; that she retains the custody of the children and refuses to deliver them up to the petitioner although possession of them was demanded by him.

The petitioner Smart made further charges against the respondent, which were of such a character that the Judge decided to hear the case privately.

The following sentences from the written judgment of the learned judge best show how utterly unfounded these charges have been and how wronged and injured the children and mother were:

"It seemed to be conceded at the trial, and I do not see how it can be otherwise, that all ideas of these two people ever coming together again and living as man and wife must be abandoned and put entirely out of the case and out of consideration. It is fully understood that the charges and accusations that I have alluded to were in fact made by the petitioner wantonly, I think, and in the meanest and most contemptible manner, and that he still persists in making them.

"They are fully denied by the respondent. I would fain have spared you to witness the pitiable and deplorable spectacle of a wife in the witness box denying that there was any foundation in truth for these charges and accusations of any one of them. Counsel thought proper, and very properly, rightly, to ask her in regard to them seriatim. When I consider the monstrous nature of the charges, the fact that they are positively denied, that owing to the nature of them it was not possible to call other witnesses in regard to them, and judging as best I can of the witnesses, I have no hesitation in saying and finding that although made upon the oath of the petitioner they are without foundation in fact, and I cannot but believe that they were falsely, wickedly and foolishly made, with a view of making or in an endeavor to make it appear that there was some reason, or that he, the petitioner, had some excuse for giving way to and indulging in drink to excess so continuously and being guilty of other things that were charged against him, which he knew to be true.

"These charges were so made on oath by this petitioner after he professed to have abandoned the excessive use of strong drink, and he still persists in making them, and, as I understand, desires to have the supposed benefit of them in this litigation with his wife. I am unable to understand how it is that any man is found who is so base as to make and persist in making such accusations against his wife in the manner in which this man has made them, even if it were for a moment assumed that the accusations were founded in truth; even in such a case I think there are no adjectives or qualifying words in our language sufficiently expressive to properly stamp the quality of the mind and character of the man who would do so on the degree of his superlative meanness. How much more is required to describe the character of the man who does so on oath when the accusations and charges are false?

"It may be enquired why the accusations and charges are not stated here. They appear in the evidence, and it was considered necessary as a matter of law and practice to state some of them in the pleadings. They are, however, wholly unfit to appear in any book, report or other publication. The case was heard in camera, and I think properly so. No good that I can perceive can arise from again writing the disgusting things here. On the contrary the tendency would, I think, be to or towards evil, and I do not see the necessity of doing it, even if one's pen did not refuse to do the writing. Those who nevertheless want to know the full particulars must resort to the evidence.

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SECRETARY BALFOUR'S TASK

A LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL FOR IRELAND.

Churchill, Harcourt and Russell Talk—Albanian Robbers Plunder Villages in Old Servia and Torture Many Inhabitants to Death—France Accepts Germany's Invitation to the Conference.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Mr. Balfour is engaged in preparing a bill to give to Ireland a system of local self-government. His scheme is said to be based upon the idea of treating