In one year and a half your watch balance will have completed two hundred and thirty-six million five hundred and twenty thousand vibrations and must then be cleaned. Or otherwise to be continued on Saturday. 246
E. BEETON, High Grade Watch Specialist, opp. the Postoffice.

The Toronto World.

ASK YOUR BOOKSELLER TO-DAY
For The Ladies' Gallery, by Justin McCarthy and Mrs. Campbell Praed, 40c; The Match of the Season, by Mrs. Alexander Fraser, 30c; The Long Odds, by Capt. Hawley Smart, 30c; Englishman Hunter, by Dick Donovan, 30c; Englishman of the Rue Cain, 30c, all published in the Red Letter Series of Select Fiction.

TENTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1889. PRICE ONE CENT.

AN OVATION TO PARNELL.

THE IRISH LEADER GREETED BY AN IMMENSE THRONG.

St. James' Hall in London Crowded With Eager Listeners—John Morley's Characteristic Speech—Mr. Parnell's Arraignment of the Government.

LONDON, March 13.—St. James' Hall was crowded this evening with people anxious to hear Mr. Parnell's speech. Mr. Morley presided. The committee in charge were yesterday compelled to suspend the issue of tickets for the meeting.

The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and mottoes. Among the inscriptions were: "Freedom for England and Ireland." "No Coercion, No Forgery, No Slander." "Humanity, Union, Justice, Peace, Liberty."

On shamrock-entwined flagstaffs was a pi ture representing Britannia with her left arm encircling Erin's waist and an angel overhead bearing the motto, "Peace and Good-Will towards All Men."

Among the prominent men present were Messrs. A. J. Mundella, Shaw-Lefevre, H. H. Fowler, James Stansfeld, H. H. Asquith, W. R. Rowland, Arnold Morley and many Parnellite members of Parliament.

Mr. Morley's Speech.

In opening the meeting Chairman John Morley said he could not refuse when asked to preside, because the meeting was of such a remarkable character. He felt that it his presence would be of the slightest use he was bound to attend. [Cheers.] He said he never saw so great a meeting as this nor one on behalf of a nobler cause. "I bear a message," said Mr. Morley, "from the great chief, who despite his years would have attended this meeting had he not been entreated to spare himself. [Cheers.] He would not spare himself of his own free will because he sees the time rapidly, almost momentarily, approaching when we shall cautiously and deliberately, step by step but surely, unfalteringly and unflinchingly get to the bottom of these Irish proceedings. [Cheers.] The resolutions which our committee have framed express the deliberate judgment, deep feeling and stern, resolute, deliberate purpose of a great party which has not yet taken up a cause without carrying it through. [Cheers.] It may be that the Tories will carry Home Rule. [Laughter.] I do not want to understand Mr. Parnell's presence to-night as binding him and his friends and countrymen to our party. It is a case of alliance rather than of fusion. Mr. Parnell's first duty is to Ireland. He has no right to think of our parties except in relation to Ireland. [Cheers.] But I look forward to the day when, still remaining first an Irish leader and statesman, Mr. Parnell will be able to partake and draw a united Ireland to partake in the great fabric of the free government of the Empire of which we are striving to make Ireland an integral, incorporated, united, reconciled and equal member." [Cheers.]

Mr. Morley severely censured the conduct of Attorney-General Webster, which he said would be discussed in Parliament Monday, and denounced the assistance given by the Government to The Times. He said he could not however help protesting against The Times' bearing the whole fury of the storm of denunciations that came from Tory politicians, club men, primrose dames and others. The Times, which published the most gigantic and infamous lie of the century, knew the dainty taste of its customers and had pampered it. Now these same honorable customers were mortified and chagrined because an honest man had cleared himself of infamous charges and they were base enough still to hope that something might be found out. "All this shows," continued Mr. Morley, "that Mr. Parnell was right in being slow to commit his political fortunes and fame to a London jury. The Home Rule controversy turns upon the question whether those wealthy classes represented by The Times, customers so greedy and ferocious for calumnies against Ireland, are fitted to make laws for Ireland. It is monstrous that the House of Lords should have a decisive voice in such a matter and Mr. Parnell no voice at all."

Mr. Morley reminded his hearers that the whole matter rested with the nation and that a triumph depended upon each one's making himself a centre for right ideas. "If we do this," he declared, "the time is not distant when we shall see the false image with a front of Tory brass and feet of Dissentient clay trampled in the dust under the feet of the honest citizens of England, Scotland and Ireland." [Loud cheers.]

The Irish Leader.

Mr. Parnell was unable to speak for several minutes owing to volleys of cheers, the singing of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," etc. When quiet was restored he said:

I cannot attempt to describe my gratification and delight at the reception given me. Such evenings will do more for the union than twenty centuries of the firm government—[laughter]—of Salisbury and Balfour. I am sure my countrymen throughout the world will be equally honored with me by your reception of their cause. I prefer to draw lessons from passing events. This great meeting is assembled to protest against the petty and malignant meanness of Mr. Balfour's government in Ireland. The chairman expressed hope that I would be a privy councillor. On that point I must be pardoned for saying nothing, but it is legitimate to enquire whether there is not something rotten in a system of government which compels the ostracism from the affairs of your empire of 86 of the 103 Irish members. That is one of the first results of seven centuries of firm government, much firmer than we are ever likely to see again—[cheers]—a government under which it was only necessary to get up forged letters against a man and not to prove them to enable the Lord-Lieutenant to have him beheaded. Fortunately they cannot do such things now-a-days.

What then has been one of the results of that system? That we Irish members from the very necessity of our position are unable to take that share in the duties of government which is one of the natural and justifiable hopes of all men entering Parliament. If we violated the pledges upon which alone we obtained the trust of our constituencies, namely, that we should refuse to accept place or office for ourselves or others from any English Government as long as the just rights of Ireland were not conceded, were we so base and mean we should fail to find a single constituency to re-elect us. Well, then, is it not a matter for inquiry why Mr. Balfour cannot govern Ireland two years without imprisoning 24 Irish members of Parliament as common felons for offences unknown to our law in England, mainly for speaking and writing in the newspapers? [Cries of "Shame."]

The Times' Charges.

We now come to another question. I will not enter into the details of the charges and allegations made by The Times, but speaking generally I want to know why, if the charges and allegations had any foundation, the Government of the country did not take them up themselves and investigate them to their source by the machinery at their command, and if they wanted special machinery why did not they construct it with the power at their command? They had all the machinery in Ireland they required for the detection of crime, especially constructed for them by Parliament. If they wanted extra power they could have obtained it.

When were these charges first started? When was the command first given to the forger and perjurer to obtain or invent evidence which would result in putting us on trial on criminal charges, the punishment for which was penal servitude for life? It was at the very moment when Lord Carnarvon was inviting us to confer with him on the future government of Ireland as to a new constitution—for these were his words in opening the conversation—which was to be given to Ireland, establishing her Parliament. That was one of the reasons why this business of unearthing crime was left to amateurs—[laughter]—and a pretty mess they made of it.

Why again when Lord Carnarvon was driven from office owing to the failure of his colleagues to carry out the pledges he had given us, with the charges strengthened by the proofs of forged letters, did not the Government undertake the job? And you must remember this: No single matter substantiated by The Times was unknown to Lord Carnarvon and Lord Salisbury when they entered into these negotiations with us, so they could not plead ignorance. Why again did not the Government instead of fighting behind the petticoats of The Times say boldly: "We think these matters worthy of clearing up and will ourselves appoint a tribunal for the purpose, we shall ourselves be responsible for the proceedings, and we shall ourselves prosecute the parties who may be found in the result worthy the prosecution"? That would have been a government worthy of Englishmen—[cheers]—but no, they had recourse to every subterfuge and dodge. Indeed they pretended that they had established the commission to enable me to disprove the letters. But they so carefully framed the terms of the act that The Times was unable to compel us to appear in court day after day for nearly six months—for 52 actual sittings of the Commission—while every charge, every allegation devisable by the cupidity and ingenuity of informers and jailbirds against every body else but ourselves, was brought forward and investigated until at length they approached the letters most unwillingly and gave us for the first time an opportunity.

The skill of Sir Charles Russell and other gentlemen was promptly used for exposing what, without disrespect to the judges, I shall venture to call one of the most scandalous wastes of public time and money ever instituted under the guise of a judicial investigation. [Cheers.] Why do our political opponents go to all this trouble to attempt to throw discredit upon the representatives of Ireland and necessarily upon the cause they represent and their allies? Well I think the plain answer is because this country being remote from Ireland, the people of England not being in contact or communication with and not understanding the real wishes, thoughts and aspirations of the people of Ireland, it is comparatively easy to lead them astray on any political question in Ireland. [Cheers]. The Tories know they cannot humbug you on one of your own questions, so they allow their domestic and Imperial politics, questions you understand full well, to be swayed by those prudential considerations to enable them to avoid a vote of censure upon any English, Scotch or Imperial matter, but not so with Ireland. They can humbug—at least they have been able up to the present—and hoodwink you upon Irish questions with the utmost facility. So it happened that the Tory party, which in 1885 by the mouth of Lord Carnarvon promised us an Irish Parliament in 1886-87 turned right around and renewed their policy of coercion and produced forged letters as proof of the criminality of Irish members. [Cries of "Shame."]

The Case for The Times Closed.

LONDON, March 13.—At the sitting of the Parnell Commission to-day, Mr. Soames, solicitor for The Times, testified that he had found that the police of Cork believed Coffee, the Cork reporter, who testified yesterday that a statement he had made to a policeman was absolutely false. Coffee signed the statement in witness' office, and said he would testify that it was true. Coffee had not received the full sum to which he was entitled. Witnesses for The Times received from 10s to £3 3s daily.

On cross-examination by Mr. Biggar, Mr. Soames testified that he sent Kirby to America to see Sheridan, who asked £20,000 to come to London and testify for The Times. Witness on receipt of this information immediately recalled Kirby.

Levy, formerly a member of the Fenian Supreme Council, testified as to his experience as a member of that body. On cross-examination he admitted he had been imprisoned for a year for embezzling his employer's money. [Laughter.]

Attorney-General Webster then announced that the case for The Times was finished.

At the request of Sir Charles Russell, Justice Hannen ordered the release from prison of William O'Brien and Timothy Harrington, whom it is necessary for Sir Charles to consult, on condition that they abstained from agitation during their liberty.

Prior to the adjournment Sir Charles Russell asked the court whether it was prepared to express judgment regarding the question of an interim report on the forged letters.

Presiding Justice Hannen said: "We are not prepared to give an answer limiting our freedom of action. The extraordinary circumstances attending the withdrawal of the letters speak for themselves. No report can enhance or diminish their effect. But we have not yet come to a decision as regards the making of a report."

The commission then adjourned until April 2.

Decided to Let up on O'Brien.

LONDON, March 13.—The Government has abandoned the idea of prosecuting Mr. O'Brien for conspiracy.

Fatal Colliery Explosion.

LONDON, March 13.—A terrible explosion occurred in the Brynnally colliery at Wrexham to-day, resulting in a great loss of life. Eleven dead bodies have been taken from the pit and three miners have been rescued.

They Will Fight Over Natalie.

BELGRADE, March 13.—The regents oppose the return of Natalie, while the Cabinet are disposed to favor her return. After a heated discussion yesterday between Blemarkovicsk, one of the regents, and Mihokovics, chief of the staff, the latter challenged the former to a duel.

M. Vassilevics has been sent to Yalta to induce Natalie to consent to an interview with her son at the frontier.

The Patriotic League.

PARIS, March 13.—Before the Chamber of Deputies committee to-day Deputies Laguerre, Laisant and Turquet denied that the Patriotic League was a secret society. They affirmed their adherence to the republic.

The police have searched the houses of sixty members of the Patriotic League for incriminating documents, but have discovered nothing.

DEATH OF THE BIRD BILL.

MR. BROWN'S MEASURE SLAUGHTERED IN COMMITTEE.

The Member for Lambton Accuses the Manufacturer's Life Insurance Company of Making False Returns—The Charge Said to Have Been Prompted by a Rival Company.

OTTAWA, March 13.—This was a miscellaneous day in the House, being monopolized by private members. The main feature of the session was the slaughter in committee of the whole of Mr. Brown's bird bill. The House made very short work of it by going into committee and sitting for about ten minutes. There was little or no discussion. Col. Tisdale moved that the committee rise, and this was carried by a vote of 67 to 60. It is not probable that Mr. Brown will attempt to "re-committee" the bill again this session. This is the course he pursued the last time the committee arose without reporting the bill. The House is heartily sick of the measure and it will now drop out of sight as far as this session is concerned.

There was a flutter in the House this afternoon over a motion by Mr. Lister for copies of correspondence between the Manufacturers' Insurance Company and the Superintendent of Insurance respecting the list of stockholders of said company furnished by the said company in accordance with the statute in that behalf. Mr. Lister said he knew very little about the Manufacturers' Life, but he believed that the statutory returns made to the Superintendent of Insurance were not correct in many particulars. For instance in a prospectus of the company read to the House the name of Sir Alex. Campbell was down as a stockholder for $10,000 with $2000 paid up. Sir Alexander was also published as being Vice-President of the company. Mr. Lister then read a letter which appeared in The Toronto World of Sept. 22, 1888, from Mr. James Maclennan, now Justice Maclennan, solicitor for Sir Alexander, as follows:

Editor World: With reference to a paragraph in your paper of this date a date about the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, I am requested by Sir Alexander Campbell to say that he is not and never was connected with this company, either as a vice-president or otherwise, and that the use made of his name in this respect was altogether a mistake.

JAMES MACLENNAN.

Mr. Lister also said that the name of Prof. James Loudon of University College, Toronto, had been used as being the actuary of the company. This Prof. Loudon had denied. The member from Lambton then proceeded to state that the Manufacturers' Life in using the name of Sir Alexander Campbell as a shareholder and as vice-president had made a false return to the Superintendent of Insurance.

The Premier's Reply.

Sir John Macdonald, President of the company, told the House that the gentlemen who composed the Board of Directors of the Manufacturers' Life were among the most wealthy and substantial in the country. When he made this statement he did not include himself. "My standing," said Sir John, "is political and not financial." He (Sir John) had heard that there was some mistake about Sir Alexander Campbell's name being put down as a shareholder, but he was not aware that the denial had come. The World had been made. He had, however, nothing to shield in the company's affairs, and he promised that the papers would be brought down at once. "I am anxious," continued the Premier, "that if there is anything wrong that the fullest investigation should be made." The motion then passed.

I learn that Mr. Lister's motion was prompted by a rival company to injure the Manufacturers' Life. I also hear that Sir Alexander Campbell was in the Old Country when his name was put down as a subscriber and that the $2000 on his stock was paid by friends of the company on the presumption that he would take it all up when he returned. However, His Honor repudiated the transaction.

The House had an extended sitting in committee on Mr. Kirkpatrick's reciprocal wrecking bill, and the bill now stands for a third reading. The bill since its introduction has been before a special committee and has been very much remodelled. The Committee of the Whole, after a long discussion, decided to adopt the amendments of the special committee, and the bill will be reprinted to enable the members to understand it thoroughly.

Mr. Barron got his answer to-day about Horse Island in Georgian Bay. Sir John Macdonald said that the island, which contained 15,000 acres, had been sold to a Mr. Cousens for $2000. The island contained a great deal of timber. It was sold under the provisions of the Manitoulin treaty of 1862. It is said that the purchaser had a great profit on his investment.

The House adjourned at midnight.

MINISTERS' EXPENSES.

A Lively Time in the Public Accounts Committee—Militia Clothing.

OTTAWA, March 13.—There was a field day in the Public Accounts Committee this morning. Seven members of the Cabinet were present to defend the various items which appear in the Auditor-General's report for their personal expenses when travelling. The Minister of Militia's expenses was the subject of a lively criticism from the Liberal members of the committee. His trip to British Columbia last summer cost $800. Auditor-General McDougall told the committee that he never asked a minister for vouchers or the details of their expenses when on Government business. He took it for granted that they only drew their actual expenditure. Mr. Lister was almost muscular in his criticisms. He also remarked that it was generally believed that the ministers traveled on free passes.

Mr. Mulock called up the matter of supplying clothing to the militia of the Dominion. A great bundle of contracts and vouchers from the Department were placed on the table. Mr. Mulock questioned Col. Walker Powell, Adjutant-General, at length on the quality of clothing supplied the volunteers. Col. Powell said that while the clothing furnished by the Canadian manufacturers was not nearly as good as the English article, yet it was yearly becoming better. The Colonel said the principal trouble was in the dye. It appears that a great many complaints have been made against the quality of the clothing supplied and the Queen's Own of Toronto have ordered new uniforms from England. Mr. Mulock and his friends are evidently attempting to show that the supply of militia clothing in Canada is held by a monopoly and that in consequence the volunteers of the different regiments are the sufferers. The Minister of Militia maintains that the volunteers now are as well uniformed as to durability as when the goods came from England. More evidence is to be taken to-morrow.

GOSSIP FROM THE CAPITAL.

Untimely Death of Herman Cook's Baggage Smasher Bill—Party Caucuses.

OTTAWA, March 13.—Mr. Justice MacMahon and Mrs. MacMahon of Toronto occupied seats in the Speaker's gallery to-night. Judge MacMahon is holding court at the Capital.

The special committee to whom was referred Herman Cook's bill to compel railway companies to land their passengers in all cases on a platform and to call down the athletic baggage smasher this morning decided not to report the bill. The Minister of Justice set his seal of disapproval to the measure.

The bill of Mr. Burdett relating to the supply of skim milk to cheese and butter factories was also before the committee but no decision was arrived at.

Mr. Smith, M.P., president of the Canadian Clydesdale Association left for Toronto to-night to attend the annual fair of the association in the Queen City.

The Senate continued the debate to-day on Hon. John Macdonald's motion on extended trade with the West Indies and South America.

The Protestant Conservative members from Ontario held a lengthy conference in the Tower Room this morning. The door was rigidly syled by Secretary Cameron of the whip's room. Frank Shanly was in the chair. Sir John Macdonald was present. The greatest secrecy is maintained as to the discussion which took place, but it is said the Protestant horse was trotted around the room at a very rapid pace. None of those who attended the meeting will talk about the proceedings, all of them being enjoined to profound secrecy. It is hinted that the Old Man went fully into the merits of the case and explained the reasons why the Government allowed the bill. It now remains to be seen whether the Protestant members from Ontario who follow the Government are satisfied with the Premier's illustrations of the dispute or whether some of them will join Col. O'Brien in his vote of censure on the Government which may be called up in a few days.

The Liberals also held a caucus to-day, but the Jesuits' Bill was not dealt with.

Ald. Geo. E. Gillespie, A. E. Minkler, Charles Miller, A. W. Murdoch, R. T. Sutton, Hon. J. C. Aikins, W. D. Beardmore, T. G. Blackstock and other well-known Torontonians were visitors to the House this evening.

To-day the Speaker of the Senate entertained at luncheon the president and members of the Royal Canadian Academy of Art, at present in Ottawa, and the president and secretary and the officers of the Art Association of Ottawa.

THE GOLD FEVER.

Conflicting Reports From the Lower California Fields.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—It is said the mining excitement in Lower California is a fraudulent scheme, deliberately planned by real estate men of Southern California, who are anxious to put new bottom in their boom. An Eastern gentleman, who has been several months in that country, says that no bona fide discovery of gold has been made, although much prospecting has been done and that this is the most brazen of all frauds Southern California has perpetrated. On the other hand, favorable reports continue to come from sources that could not be influenced by such a villainous scheme. Dr. Garcia DeLeon of San Diego, who explored Lower California for the Mexican Government two years ago, says the Peninsula is exceedingly rich not only in gold but also in other valuable minerals.

The Situation Threatening.

CHICAGO, March 13.—A special from Los Angeles to The Daily News says: Great excitement exists in the Lower California gold mining camps, and thousands of desperate gold hunters are breathing vengeance against the international company of English capitalists, whose agents lay claim to the mines and are trying to shut out Americans and others. It became known yesterday that the company had sent to San Francisco for 5000 Chinamen to work the mines, and last night the American and Mexican miners held a mass meeting and determined not to submit to the coming of coolies. They also framed a petition to the American Congress asking protection. The situation looks threatening, and a battle between the independent miners and the English company's men is looked for. Blood will certainly be shed if the company insist on bringing coolies to the camp.

ORANGE GRAND LODGE.

Strong Resolutions Passed Condemning the Grant to the Jesuits.

HAMILTON, March 13.—The Grand Lodge of Ontario West resumed at 9.15 o'clock this morning with Grand Master R. W. Bro. W. W. Fitzgerald in the chair. An address of welcome was read from the Hamilton District and Wentworth County Orangemen. An address from the Ladies Protestant Association was also read. It asked that the association be given the privilege of organizing ladies' lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Ontario West. A committee consisting of Messrs. Thomas Keyes, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of British America; Ald. John McMillan, D.M. of Toronto, and W. H. Scott, W.M. of Toronto, was appointed to consider the address from the ladies.

The report of the Credential Committee was presented and adopted. The auditors presented their report, congratulating the Grand Lodge upon the progress make during the year, and certifying to the correctnes of the Treasurer's report. The Committee on Correspondence, to which was referred the Grand Master's and the Grand Secretary's reports, presented their report, which was taken up clause by clause and a number of clauses were adopted. The reports of the Committees on Petitions and Appeals, Suspensions and Expulsions and on Finance were presented and adopted.

This evening a sermon was preached by Bro. Rev. Dr. Sproule, the Grand Chaplain, and the Grand Lodge met after the service.

The old officers were re-elected.

A series of strong resolutions was unanimously passed condemning the grant to the Jesuits and calling upon the representatives of Ontario in the Dominion Parliament to exercise all means in their power for its disallowance and to support any measure introduced to that end, irrespective of party affiliations.

THE CHARLESTON MURDER.

Popular Indignation Intense—The Assassin's Story.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 13.—The murder of Captain Dawson was the most brutal and atrocious ever committed in Charleston. The popular indignation is intense, and the people would lynch the murderer if they could get him out of jail. Dr. McDow, Capt. Dawson's assassin, was called upon last night in jail and asked to explain the circumstances of the tragedy. He said: "Capt. Dawson entered my office, used abusive language and knocked me down with his cane. I got up, and he was about to strike me again when I shot him."

Dr. McDow then went on to stay that Capt. Dawson was not killed instantly, that he remained alive for a half to three quarters of an hour, during which time McDow remained in the room with the man whose life was fast ebbing away, making up his mind what to do, but there is the strongest proof that McDow remained in the room at least an hour after the death of Capt. Dawson, planning how he might dispose of the body. The mould was observed to be freshly turned up and to a depth which was only limited by a quantity of bricks and other materials impassable to the spade or whatever instrument was used in the attempt to dig a grave. The closet door was found nailed last night, although it had evidently formerly been laid up against the opening into the closet.

It is therefore almost absolutely certain that the assassin endeavored during his long occupancy of the room with the murdered man to dig his grave and thus forever bury all proof of his crime with his victim. Dr. McDow, after finding his efforts futile, determined to set up the plea of self-defence, and went out and delivered himself to the police.

Falling off in U. S. Exports.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Bureau of Statistics reports the total value of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during February was $8,293,765 against $10,160,889 in February, 1888; for the eight months ended with February $82,108,465, against $92,714,324 during the same period in the previous year.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Surveys Made for a Line From Niagara Falls to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 13.—After many months' consideration of the matter, it is now quite probable that the Canadian Pacific will extend its tracks from Niagara Falls, Ont., and come into Buffalo by way of Tonawanda, using either the Lackawanna or the Lehigh Valley tracks to get down town. For some weeks surveys have been in progress. The surveys are from the overhead crossing of the Lackawanna and the New York Central beyond North Buffalo Junction, to below Niagara Falls. Instead of following the New York Central tracks to Tonawanda, the new line will run around the bend in the river, and a station will be placed near the Bedell ferry. This change will greatly accommodate the immense lumber interests which already have extended nearly three miles south of Tonawanda Creek, and which, it is believed, are destined to connect Buffalo with Tonawanda. Below Tonawanda the Canadian Pacific will run parallel with the New York Central and between it and the river. The crossing to Canada below Niagara Falls has not been decided upon, and this part of the plan is believed to be a blind, as it is thought the real intention of the projectors is to bridge the river much farther up the stream. A company will be incorporated with a capital stock of about $300,000, and the line will then either be sold or permanently leased to the Canadian Pacific.

MANITOBA MATTERS.

Hatfield Likely to Swing for the Murder of His Wife.

WINNIPEG, March 13.—In all probability Hatfield, now on trial for wife murder at Holland last Christmas, will swing. The evidence is pretty strong against him, one of the witnesses being his own boy. Hatfield and his wife quarrelled over his sister-in-law, with whom he was intimate, and he admitted to neighbors having killed his wife.

A case of attempted incendiarism in Roberts' tobacco store will be investigated to-morrow. The companies have cancelled several policies in the neighborhood.

The bodies of a large number of valuable dogs missing during the winter have been found, they having been snared and killed for their skins.

Two trappers named Finlayson starved to death near Deer Lake, north of Prince Albert, having lost their way.

The wife of James Moore, who while supposed to be in Orillia was really living with a man in St. Paul, refused to return home with her husband, but allowed him to take back her child.

Chester Glass of Winnipeg has been admitted to the Minnesota Bar.

The first lodge Daughters of Rebekah was instituted here last night.

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION.

Many Persons Scalded and Seriously Injured—A Child Killed.

READING, Pa., March 13.—A nest of three boilers at the St. Nicholas Colliery near Mahoney City exploded at 11 o'clock this morning with terrific effect. One of the boilers was blown 500 yards, another was hurled through a blacksmith shop and the other was torn into fragments. The boiler house and blacksmith shop were wrecked. Mrs. Louisa Hoffman with her child in her arms was passing at the time. A fragment of iron broke her hip and killed the child. James Delaney, a driver passing with his team, had his skull fractured. Michael Warren, a lad of 13 on the same wagon, had his thigh broken and leg crushed. Edward Seltzer, a painter at work on the breaker, had his skull crushed. Patrick Warner and Edward Watts were terribly injured by flying pieces of iron. Others were scalded and injured.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

Another Circular From Mr. Wiman in the Telegraph Business.

MONTREAL, March 13.—The trial of John Benson for the murder of his wife, Bridget Doyle, was commenced in the Court of Queen's Bench to-day.

Frank Varey, an accountant in the employ of the liquidators of the Exchange Bank, is missing and so are the proceeds of an $800 check which he was sent to the Quebec Bank to deposit.

Erastus Wiman has issued another circular to the shareholders of the Montreal Telegraph Company, in which with a whine on one hand and a threat on the other he offers to pay a 6 per cent. dividend to settle all difficulties.

The Weavers' Struggle.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 13.—The third day of the big struggle between manufacturers and weavers shows the situation to be practically unchanged and there are no indications of yielding on either side. About 1000 looms are running but many of the factories have abandoned all attempts to work their weaving departments. It looks as if the spinners would soon be out of employment as there is now yarn enough on hand to furnish a supply for some time to come.

Continued Hostilities in Hayti.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Advices from Hayti received to-day show that hostilities between Legitime and Hyppolite are still in progress. Legitime's warship Dessalines arrived off Gonaives recently and was fired upon by two forts. On Feb. 26 a report was current that the Dessalines had been struck by three shots and that she had foundered off St. Marc. The southern army burned the town of Grand Saline and committed many outrages on the females.

The Bay of Quinte Bridge Contracts.

BELLEVILLE, March 13.—The contracts for the bay bridge have been awarded as follows: Brown Manufacturing Co., Belleville, superstructure, $36,825; McNeely & Walters, Lindsay, substructure, $48,224.95; the bridge will be 1971 feet long exclusive of the approaches, or about half a mile in all. The contracts, adding necessary expenses, will fall about $4500 below the estimate.

A Row in a Life Insurance Co.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The annual meeting of the policy holders of the Mutual Benefit Life Association of America was held here to-day and Policy holder Anthony Comstock and a score of other policy holders raised the biggest kind of a row. They assert that the management of the company is corrupt and that its funds have been misappropriated.

A Spanish Steamer Wrecked.

MADRID, March 13.—The Government has received despatches announcing the loss of the steamer Remus, which had a Spanish military expedition on board. The vessel was wrecked off the Philippine Islands. Forty-two persons were drowned and 127 were saved.

A Celestial's Purchase of Opium.

PORT HURON, Mich., March 13.—An auction sale of 42 boxes and 70 cans of seized opium took place at the Custom House in this city yesterday. Lee Pond, a Chinaman from New York, was the successful bidder, paying $3.90 each for boxes, $3.20 for 30 cans and $3.95 for 40 cans.

AIRING OF GRIEVANCES.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE SPEAKS.

Proposed Legislation Criticized—Delegations Will See the Government—Combines Bill and Increased Postage Objected to—The Ship Railway Project.

When President Matthews took the chair at a general meeting of the Board of Trade last night there was not a very large number present, but the representative and interested men were nearly all on hand. The first business of the meeting was the election of a member to the Council to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Mr. H. N. Baird as vice-president. Mr. D. W. Alexander was the unanimous choice, thus confirming the wish of the Council.

Mr. Kivas Tully, C.E., Architect of Public Works, then addressed the meeting, explaining his project of a ship railway between Toronto and the southern extremity of the Georgian Bay. The estimated cost of the undertaking was put at $12,000,000 as against the figure of $24,000,000, the cost of a canal. The distance between the two points is 66 miles, and in case the scheme were completed ships of any size up to 250,000 tons could be transported in six hours. This would save going round by Lake Huron, St. Clair, Erie, &c., which means a loss of five or six days. Mr. Tully fully explained his scheme, and at the close a resolution was unanimously adopted instructing the Council to take the matter into their consideration and report at a general meeting.

The Combines Bill.

Then came up the Combines Bill. Mr. Hugh Blain presented in an exhaustive speech the features which were objectionable. So far, he said, as the general public were concerned Mr. Blain did not think the question had received thorough discussion. Reviewing the causes which led to combines he showed clearly why it was necessary to enter into just and righteous combinations for the protection of the various industries of the country. In view of the existing circumstances which surround trade in Canada it became necessary that something be done to save business from commercial and moral bankruptcy, and the Combines Bill, conceived in enmity and brought forth in spite, was an unjust and premature measure tending to demoralize the trade generally. The present Wholesale Grocers' Association was defended in its position with reference to prices of tobacco and sugar and the terms on which goods should be sold at, and in concluding his remarks Mr. Blain moved that the report of the Combines Committee be adopted and copies forwarded with a memorial to the Dominion Government authorities.

Next to take up the cudgels was Mr. Edward Gurney, who also was of opinion that the hostility against combines was but the result of ignorance and misunderstanding on the part of opponents. He pointed out a difference between a trust and a combine, the former a gigantic sweating system in which the man who has the most money get the greatest profit, and the rest of the men as well as the general public get swamped.

A Fair Protective Agreement.

On the other hand a combine was but a fair agreement made between men to protect their property against the encroachments of outside capital without experience, which in losing money and making a huge failure of their "enterprise" caused disintegration and demoralization in the trade. As Mr. Gurney looked at it, he was of opinion that no government had a right to interfere with any combination except in case of necessity, and when it became necessary in order to prevent the sacrifice of individual or community rights.

Mr. Elias Rogers followed in review of the alleged coal combine, in which he was charged of being a prominent member, and denounced the Act not as a personal matter but as a matter of public importance. About the mover in the Combines, Mr. Rogers had to say that the object seemed to be to make out a case in the investigation, and not to arrive at the bottom of the case.

The resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Ed. Gurney, was unanimously carried.

The Millers' Grievance.

Mr. McLaughlin, seconded by Mr. Ed. Gurney, brought up the duty grievance under which the millers of Canada are now laboring and obtained a unanimous resolution appointing President Matthews, Mr. S. F. McKinnon, and the mover and seconder a deputation to go to Ottawa and see the Government in reference. In seconding the resolution Mr. Gurney referred to the government at Ottawa as a number of men trying to guess at a correct solution of difficulties, and really knowing a great deal less about business than the combined intelligence of the members of the Board of Trade.

Rates of Postage.

Mr. Wm. Ince brought up the question of postage. The following resolution, seconded by Mr. S. F. McKinnon, was unanimously carried:

That a memorial be sent from this Board to the Postmaster-General of the Dominion, urging on him the undesirability of increasing the postage on drop-letters from one to two cents each, and requesting that he will reconsider his proposition and not make any increase in the postage on such letters; and, further, that this Board co-operate with the Boards of Trade of the cities of Montreal and Hamilton in sending a deputation to Ottawa if found necessary to press these views on the Dominion Government.

THE ALLEGED BUCKET SHOP.

Defendants in Court—McBroom Discharged—Hearing Next Monday.

There was a crowd at the Police Court yesterday to hear the charge under the Abbott Act against these eight defendants: Joseph Priestman, Charles Priestman, J. C. Millichamp, Francis J. Spear, Walter Armour, Thomas Galbraith, George B. Foster and William McBroom.

Joseph Priestman was first arraigned on two charges; first, of keeping a common gaming house for the purpose of making lucre at 71 Yonge-street, and, secondly, with having made a fraudulent transaction to deliver 1000 bushels of wheat, which there was no intention of delivering. He pleaded not guilty, and both charges were enlarged until next Monday.

The other defendants were then arraigned on the charge that on March 12, with intent to make profit, they did enter into a non-bona fide transaction, to wit, the delivery of 1000 bushels of wheat, and also with being frequenters of a common gaming house.

McBroom explained that he had never been in Priestman's office before. He went there to collect a note for the Equitable Insurance Company and arrived there just as the raid was being made.

Inspector Archabold was willing to let the case against Mr. McBroom drop, as he had no evidence that he was a frequenter of the place. McBroom was accordingly discharged.

The defendants were then bailed, the hearing to take place on Monday.

Small Favors Thankfully Received.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Ex-President Cleveland to-day accepted the invitation of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick to respond to one of the toasts at the annual dinner of the society.

A Boston Failure.

BOSTON, March 13.—Noyes & Fish, boot and shoe jobbers, have assigned with liabilities of $110,000.

Very Invigorating—Adams' Tutti Frutti.

Cuba's New Captain-General.

HAVANA, March 13.—Gen Salamanca, the new Captain-General of Cuba, arrived to-day from Spain.

An excellent expectorant—Tutti Frutti.

"Lord Stanley"

will not be recalled, notwithstanding the oversight at Rideau Hall. "The Empire" will still be intact. "The Empire," "Lord Stanley," the "Court" and the "Fairfax," the four leading shapes in spring scarfs, at White's, 65 King-street west.

CABINET TIMBER.

Premier Mowat Looking For New Stuff to Work up For the Ontario Trade.

The item in yesterday's World discussing prospective changes in the Ontario Cabinet caused no little talk among the members among M. L. A.'s and the general public yesterday. Mr. Harcourt's capacity for office and his likelihood of getting a portfolio were admitted by many of his fellow-members, but others were not wanting who were of the opinion that John Dryden ought to be the next man taken into the Cabinet. It was said that though he was not so apt a debater, nor possessed of so polished a manner as Mr. Harcourt, he was still a shrewd and able man and had the Baptist body solid at his back, and it was the possession of "solid" support of this kind that counted largely with Mr. Mowat and his colleagues when looking for new Cabinet timber. Moreover, it is urged in Mr. Dryden's favor, that he is an eastern man and that the east is at present represented by only one minister, Mr. Fraser.

Among other Reform members who have an itching for office is Dr. Gibsour of York, Mr. Balfour of South Essex, Mr. O'Connor of Bruce, Mr. Ballantyne of Perth, Mr. Awrey (he has it bad) of Wentworth, and Monsieur Evanturel of Prescott. Whip Freeman solemnly avers that he would not take a Cabinet office if it were offered to him, but he would not mind succeeding Dr. Baxter as Speaker when that post became vacant. He expects that the Doctor will give him the first opportunity of presiding in order that he may show the House his capacity for that position.

The report circulated some time ago that Mr. Mowat is likely to go to Ottawa to help his party there is again revived, though what there is at the back of it The World is not prepared to say at present. While Mr. Mowat has in a way given a hint to one and perhaps two of his colleagues that they might expect an early date to wear his mantle, it is more than likely that the little gentleman is figuring to himself at least ten years more of office. A medical man who knows the Cabinet pretty well says that the Premier has the best constitution in it.

Baggage to the States in Bond.

A week ago there came into effect a rule of the United States authorities by which persons going from Toronto to any part of the United States via Montreal may have their baggage checked through to their destination in bond after having been examined here. Heretofore the passenger had to lock after his own baggage at the border, but now a person intending to leave Portland or Boston by boat, going from here via Montreal, will be saved the trouble. It is said that an effort will be made to induce the United States collector of customs at Suspension Bridge to allow bonded baggage from Toronto to pass his port without being re-examined.

The Season for Seeds.

Mr. J. Simmers, the well-known seed merchant, 147 King-street west, has made great preparations for the seed trade, the season for which is just commencing. He has all the latest novelties in flower and vegetable seeds, also a full line in bulbs, roots, etc. His handsome new illustrated catalog, which will be sent to any address free on application, will give a good idea of the extensiveness of his stock. The catalog, besides giving many valuable hints to gardeners, dealers and amateur horticulturists, describes the latest implements used in flower and vegetable culture. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention and delivery is guaranteed in every case. People living at a distance can have seed up to five pounds sent by mail.

Queen's Own Notes.

The recruit class was formed last night with 42 young men who are anxious to don the dark green. Adjutant Macdonald and Pte.