CONGER COAL CO'Y.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers. Standard Grades Hard & Soft Coal.
OFFICE,—6 KING EAST.

The Toronto World.

COX & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
26 TORONTO-ST.
Continuous market quotations by direct wires.

EIGHTH YEAR — SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1887—EIGHT PAGES. — PRICE ONE CENT

AN ICE JAM AT MONTREAL

THE RIVER RISES AND FLOODS THE LOWER PARTS OF THE CITY.

The Inundation Equal to that Which Occurred a Year Ago, but the Loss Will Not be so Great, for Many were Forewarned and Took Precautions.

MONTREAL, April 22.—The residents of Montreal were confident, owing to encouraging assertions of those who were acquainted with the features of the river, that the city would be free from an inundation this spring. Nevertheless the majority of those residing in the low-lying districts who had suffered on previous occasions, although under the belief that the water would not rise, were still prepared for any emergency. The general belief last evening was that the ice would move away quietly without doing any damage and this was the conjecture this morning. However, those who had been watching the river noticed as far as the eye could see a tract of ice coming down toward Victoria Bridge at a rapid rate. This was the lake ice coming down and when it reached the ice at Victoria Bridge a loud, crashing sound announced that a jam had occurred at the bridge. The next moment the water rose with greater rapidity than ever before. The Nuns' Island was completely submerged, and the first flats of the buildings were covered with water in a short space of time. The rise was so sudden that the stablemen and the other employes of the nuns, and even the religieuses themselves were taken wholly by surprise, and not being prepared sufficiently to prevent loss, great damage was done to the furniture. The cattle were found floundering in the water, and many animals were lost, there being no place of safety to which they could be conducted. On this side the ancient stone house was flooded, and all communication cut off. The surrounding fields are one sheet of water, while the St. Cunegonde and St. Henri waterworks are immersed, and the water supply has been cut off. The engines are stopped and great damage done to the machinery. The Grand Trunk Boating Club House is surrounded by over ten feet of water and during the day numerous skiffs and boats of all descriptions were sailing about.

The fields near the Montreal Waterworks are flooded and the water in the jail race is within one and a half feet of the new embankment and is rising steadily. The embankment is seemingly very firm, and if it bears the pressure the parts of the point which were flooded last year by its giving way will be free from water.

The employes of the Grand Trunk shops had not arrived at work when the water commenced to rise, but on reaching the shops at 7 o'clock they found the southern parts all flooded, which necessitated the suspension of work.

The jam is directly at the Victoria Bridge, the ice being piled up around the piers almost reaching the body of the bridge.

Magdalen, Congregation, Sebastipole and other streets are flooded at the southern end. On St. James-street west the water is rising very rapidly and many of the houses are being invaded. Along the Grand Trunk track the water is rushing along at great speed, and all the houses bordering on the track between the depot and Mountain-street are flooded. The Grand Trunk yards at the depot are being submerged and Albert-street is one clear sheet of water, which is about three or four feet deep. Kennedy's field and Guy-street, in the vicinity of the track, as well as Lusignan Aqueduct, Mountain, Versailles, Richmond and St. Martin and other intersecting streets are all covered and rafting and boating are being indulged in freely. McGill-street, in the vicinity of the Albion Hotel, was jammed from early morning with carts, carriages, express wagons, boats, etc., and an ever-varying stream of curiosity seekers, and merchants or employes whose places of business were shut up by reason of the muddy water, filled the streets on both sides of the street were badly flooded, but it was learned that the majority of the merchants had taken time by the forelock, and, paying little regard to "old flood prophets" had managed to have their cellars all cleared of valuable stock in anticipation of the rise. Common-street was found packed with large cakes of ice, and it was a wonderful sight to see Black's Bridge, which at that time was several feet above the height of the water. The water rushed in torrents down William, College, Commissioner, St. Paul and other streets, and great excitement prevailed. The Hay Market was quickly submerged and College-street west. The water then worked its way down Inspector-street to Chaboillez-square, and before many minutes this part was covered with water from three to four feet. When the water first made its appearance merchants on the square and the other streets busied themselves in moving all perishable goods to a place of safety.

The scenes enacted were pitiable in some instances and comical in others. The streets were crowded with carters and others who owned horses and cows, and during the forenoon all these animals were conveyed to places of safety. Wellington-street, on the eastern side of the bridge to McGill-street and all the intersecting streets from Wellington to William on College, and Notre Dame streets were flooded. The water is at present not quite deep enough on these parts to permit the use of boats, consequently but little help can be rendered to those who are in need. During the morning all the residents in the lower flats of houses in the low-lying districts, even before the water made its appearance near their premises, had moved furniture and household effects to the upper stories of the houses.

In Griffintown, where cattle are plentiful, the loss is great, as many have perished. Owners of horses had great trouble in saving their animals and many pitiable scenes were witnessed during the rise of the water. When the water appeared on the streets communicating with Chaboillez-square the proprietors of stores and tenants immediately set about to clear the lower parts of the premises as fast as possible. The sidewalks were secured in order that they might not drift off and everything was arranged so that the loss might be as slight as possible. The fire station is flooded and all the surrounding stores. The water is rising very rapidly in this part and at present intersecting streets leading to St. James and the latter street are submerged to such an extent that traffic is impossible. The water in all parts is rising rapidly, and the flood promises to equal that of last year.

The majority of the citizens seemed to-day to look for the worst, and did so resignedly. They appeared certain that the water would not stop in its course until it had reached its height of last year, and at the hour of going to press everything appears to indicate that their expectations will be fulfilled.

At Back River this afternoon the water was still gradually rising, and no change whatever was noticeable on the river since yesterday.

The Hochelaga Cotton Factory, the St. Ann's Cotton Works, situated at Hochelaga, and the Canadian Rubber Factory had to suspend operations at noon to-day owing to the rising waters.

The river between the city and Lake St. Peter was reported this afternoon as being completely packed with ice, but no sign of a general move was visible. The water was very high and the low-lying villages situated between the city and Three Rivers were partially flooded.

At a meeting of the City Council this afternoon a relief committee was appointed to supply sufferers with provisions, and a deputation was appointed to wait on the Federal Government with a view of getting them to build a boom and piers so as to prevent lake ice from coming down.

—Wire mats may be left out of doors in the rain, as all the parts are thoroughly galvanized and japanned, and will not rust or injure carpets or painted floors. 136

The Socialists to Coalesce.

CHICAGO, April 22.—It is asserted that the three socialistic organizations of the United States are about to coalesce. The three, it is said, will join forces and form one body with a general executive board, and, as a unit, will take part in all political fights—municipal, state and national.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

A Letter from Professor Goldwin Smith on the Subject.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Prof. Goldwin Smith has written a letter, which appears in the New York Times this morning, on the attitude of Great Britain in regard to the question of a possible commercial union between the United States and Canada, as foreshadowed in the Butterworth Bill. The letter is in response to a question put to the Professor by Erastus Wiman. It is as follows:

APRIL 19, 1887.

MY DEAR WIMAN,—The question is naturally asked, as you say, whether the consent of Great Britain could be obtained to a measure of complete reciprocity which would involve an assimilation of tariffs between Canada and the United States. Certainly the Canadians, as loyal Colonists, who have every reason to feel grateful and attached to their Mother Country, would not act in defiance of her wishes. For my own part, being British to the core, I would never vote for anything which I thought in the least degree at variance with the interest or honor of Great Britain. But Canada has already been taken, formally as well as practically, out of the commercial unity of the Empire by Sir John Macdonald, who has declared that he is for fiscal home rule to the hilt. Fiscal independence was formally conceded to the Colonies some time ago, when the Imperial Government determined not to interfere with the adoption by an Australian colony of a protective tariff. Canada already levies duties, avowedly protective, on British goods, and her adoption of the American scale would make no great difference, as it appears to me, either practically or in point of principle. It is not a matter, I imagine, about which the commercial classes of England, who took the change in the Canadian tariff coolly enough, would feel very strongly, or call loudly on their Government to interfere. That the one great interest of England on this side of the Atlantic is the friendship of the English-speaking communities of this continent has been my firm belief, and though I, of course, speak with no authority, I feel a sanguine expectation that this opinion will be found under the circumstances to prevail with British statesmen, and that the consent of the Imperial Government to free trade between Canada and the United States will be obtained. The voice of Canada in the councils of her own continent is really the best support which she can ever lend to England, either on commercial questions or on questions of any other kind.

HAMILTON ITEMS.

The Occurrences of a Day in the Neighboring City.

HAMILTON, April 22.—Lindley Court, No 148, of Foresters at their semi-annual meeting elected the following officers: W. W. Buchanan, P.C.R.; P. A. Summerville, C.R.; J. Gadsby, V.C.R.; D. Turner, Chaplain; C. Johnson, R. S.; G. A. Marshall, F.S.; G. W. Laut, Treasurer; W. H. McWaters, S.W.; C. J. Bell, J.W.; J. McMurray, S.B.; J. Little, J.B.; Dr. Bingham, Examining M.D. The officers' reports showed that the Court is in excellent standing. The above named will be duly installed on May 5.

The M.A.B.B.L., which means the Manufacturer's Amateur Baseball League, has adjourned without electing their officers, but will do so on April 28, when by-laws and a schedule will also be accepted.

A very interesting military lecture was delivered last night by Sergt.-Major Woodhouse of the 13th, on musketry. Great interest and attention was manifested by the many officers and subordinates present.

The Royal Templars of Clarmont Commandery are making preparations to visit Toronto on May 6, to take part in the ceremony of initiating a new commandery.

The first officers of the first German K. of P. lodge here are: P.C., H. Steyshang; C.C., L. Roehm; V.C. Geo. Schusbel; Prelate, H. O. Sontag; K. of R. and S., A. H. Otto; M.F., B. Schelling; Treasurer, L. Hartsfeld; M.A., Jos. Schwartz. They were duly installed by the Grand Officers, viz., Wm. Will S. Vale of this city; B. J. Lebsdorf of St. Catharines and M. Levy of New York at Oddfellows' Hall last night. At 2 this morning the officers and members repaired to the Germania Hall and there partook of a banquet.

The remains of Peter O'Hara, an officer of Customs and a highly respected citizen who died last Wednesday, were accompanied to their last resting place by a large number of relatives and friends. Deceased was 68 years old.

Food Inspector Foster had Peter Duffy arrested for trying to sell a bag of potatoes under weight; $5 fine or twenty days was the verdict.

W. Latham and J. S. Fullerton of Toronto were guests at the Royal to-day.

The Hospital Committee were met by a ladies' committee of the Home of the Friendless, who sought the assistance of the Hospital Committee towards the erection of a maternity department at the home. It is under advisement till the next meeting.

The only excuse given by Edward Blakley, who sold liquor without a license, why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, was that he did not know that W. B. Williams, who had him arraigned, was the License Inspector. The Magistrate did not deem it sufficient excuse and fined him $40 and costs or thirty days in jail.

The first steamer of the season, Celtic, will leave Wednesday next for Kingston.

This afternoon Bailiff Samuel Bell went down to No. 22 Wilson-street to make a seizure of goods for overdue rent. The premises are occupied by three maiden ladies, and when Mr. Bell went inside and announced his business they proceeded to fire him out in the most approved style. However, Mr. Bell is a big man, and he struggled considerably, and in the course of the tussle they hustled him into a room and locked the door on him. A man whom Bell had brought with him remained outside during all this time and at last, becoming alarmed at the disappearance of his chief, he notified the police and Constables Hunter and Cameron went down in the patrol wagon and released the prisoner.

THE UNHAPPY MAN OF RUSSIA.

Persistent Attempts on His Life Drive Him From St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 22.—The Czar has abandoned his intention of staying several weeks in St. Petersburg and has returned to Gatschina. This alteration of the Czar's plans is said to have been made in consequence of additional arrests made on Easter Sunday on the Newsky-prospect of several persons in addition to those before reported arrested, all of whom, it was ascertained, had taken positions along that thoroughfare for the purpose of making a fresh attempt on the Czar's life. These arrests were made quietly in order to avoid alarm.

Found Dead on the Railway.

AYR, April 22.—The mutilated body of a man was found this morning by the conductor of the morning express going east, about one mile and a half east of this place, lying between the rails face downwards. The body was brought here by section men, who were unable to find anything that might lead to his identification. Every circumstance points to his being a tramp, and it was supposed he was stealing a ride and fell from the train. The coroner deemed an inquest unnecessary.

Funeral of Sheriff Clarke.

SIMCOE, April 22.—The funeral of the late Sheriff Clarke of Thunder Bay took place here this afternoon from the G. B. & L. E. railway station to Oakwood cemetery and was largely attended, the services being conducted by Norfolk Lodge No. 10 A. F. & A. M., Simcoe, of which the deceased was an old and honored member. The stores were closed during the passage of the cortege through the town. Previous to his appointment to the shrievalty of Thunder Bay Dr. Clarke resided in Simcoe. He represented North Norfolk in the Local Legislature for eight years.

It is Summer Along the C.P.R.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 22.—A severe snowstorm, accompanied by high wind and cold weather, raged along the line of the Union Pacific Railway all yesterday and last night.

—Oh, Maria! How delightful keeping house is when you have a supply of Family Cream Ale. My dear husband and I find Davies' Brewing Company's really splendid. You know how it is yourself. Yes, Jane. 461

—Steel wire door mats will not wear out. They require no shaking as they clean themselves. They do not fill with dirt and dust; all dust falls through and can be readily swept up. 136

THE IRISH AGGRAVATION.

CONTINUATION OF THE HOME RULE DEBATE AT OTTAWA.

Mr. Blake Speaks Eloquently and Forcefully in Support of the Resolutions and is Answered in Spirited Style by Mr. Dalton McCarthy.

OTTAWA, April 22.—The debate on the Home Rule resolutions was resumed by Mr. Laurier. As on the previous day, the galleries were filled to their utmost capacity. But the Government House party were not present. The debate this afternoon was mostly of a dry character, not a little of it having something of a psalm-singing quality. Mr. Laurier spoke eloquently, but added very little of new matter. In fact, the same may be said of most of the speakers. Mr. Blake's moderation surprised everybody, coming as it did immediately after Mr. Landerkin who showed a disposition to tear passion to tatters.

Mr. Laurier opened out by saying that after all there were but two ways to govern the people—despotism or coercion, if it was chosen to call it by that name, and freedom. A weak, debased, unintellectual people might be governed by coercion; a free, intelligent people never. He referred to the mission of Lord Durham to Canada to enquire into the dissatisfaction then existing, and the noble Lord's report that the cure consisted in giving the utmost legislative freedom to the provinces. He traced the struggle in Canada up to the time when complete self-government had been obtained, and said that the result was that now, in this jubilee year of the Queen's reign, we had loyalty, trust and devotion, where, fifty years ago, was turbulency and rebellion. Let but England deal with Ireland as she has dealt with Canada and all would be well. It was said that there were demagogs in Canada, and there might be, but in a free country demagogs were not dangerous. It was only under tyranny and oppression that demagogism flourished. It was the bounden duty of every Canadian in the light of Canadian history to aid in the endeavors of Irishmen to obtain Home Rule.

Mr. Landerkin was the first man to introduce Canadian politics into the discussion. He charged into the Tory camp and laid about him right and left, asserting that the Government had emasculated the Home Rule resolutions of the leader of the Opposition, that they rode the Protestant horse outside and dared not do it inside, and in general hung his banner on the outer walls and trailed his coat tails on the floor. Ireland was governed by laws that were a disgrace to civilization. Only prayer to the Irish people the duty of maintaining order and they would be orderly.

Mr. Blake followed in a speech of great force and eloquence. Citizens of a common country, Britons, should be governed by a common law, the weal of one being the weal of all. They, the Canadian Parliament, were justified in expressing an opinion which would be brought before the House by the member for Montreal Centre. Nevertheless, he thought it better in the resolutions to use the language of request and hope rather than the language of protest. In other ways he thought the wording of the resolutions should be modified. For instance, it was proposed in a word to ask that Ireland be given legislative powers such as we have in Canada. The difficulties in the way of applying the Canadian Constitution to Ireland were so manifest as to require no explanation. Was it wise in any way to try to define the precise measure of Home Rule to be given to Ireland? He was anxious that the Irish Parliament should be clothed with ample powers, and not doled out before the Empire and the world. He would suggest that the resolutions be referred to a committee of the whole House that changes might be made that would come as near unanimity as possible. As to himself he had supported Home Rule resolutions in the past and he would support those now before them even if they were in no way amended. He then spent a considerable time in discussing the provisions of the Crimes bill, condemning the large powers given to magistrates and the dragging of prisoners across the channel to be tried. Before closing he stated emphatically that he did not believe that Parnell wrote that letter. The proposed vote of censure had nothing to do with the case, though he would greatly regret if that gentleman carried out his purpose. He replied to the arguments against Home Rule at considerable length, and closed exactly at 6 o'clock with the words: "Let us do what we can to avert the evil; let us do what we can to promote the good."

Mr. Costigan was the first speaker after recess. He advised Mr. Curran not to accept any amendment to the resolutions unless he were satisfied that it would add to their strength. He denied the statements of crime charged by certain of the speakers against the Irish people. He further defended himself against the charge that he had rendered null the last Home Rule resolutions. Mr. Costigan spoke shortly, but well.

Mr. Coursol remembered years ago when Canada was struggling for legislative freedom how comforting expressions of sympathy from other parts were. He hoped that Home Rule might be granted so that when Queen Victoria died she could say she left her Empire in peace.

Mr. McCarthy opened by sensibly remarking that the discussion had taken so wide a range that it might be as well to look for a moment at the matter they had to decide upon. He went on to say that he, on this question, could not say that he could voice the sentiments of his constituents because he could not pretend to voice an opinion that had not been delivered. They had pronounced before on the question of Home Rule, but what were they being led to now? They were being asked to pronounce upon a legislative enactment at present before the Imperial Parliament and he, for one, was not prepared to say that they were not going beyond the powers delegated to them if they attempted such an act. The Parliament of Canada had large powers, but they were delegated powers and had limits that it would be well to consider. Outside of that he was not prepared on the knowledge that they had to enter a protest against the Crimes Bill. He quoted authorities at length to show the necessity of increased stringency in the criminal law of Ireland. Mr. Blake had most tremendously denounced the creation of new crimes and of the abolition of trial by jury. Mr. McCarthy asked him if he remembered the strike on the Grand Trunk Railway. At that time, he went on to show, Mr. Blake brought in a bill, now on the statute books, in which not only was a new crime created, but it was declared to be a crime to break a civil contract, and the trial in such cases was not to be by jury, but by two magistrates. The Speaker subdued this in mercilessly, while the Conservative side of the House cheered him to the echo. Then Mr. McCarthy took up Mr. Laurier. The member for Quebec had spoken of the peace that followed responsible government. Did he remember that the act of union which led to responsible government had to be forced on the people of Lower Canada against their will? He then took up the Crimes Bill, clause by clause, to show that it was not the outrageous measure it had been said to be. He held that it behooved them not to invite by meddling with other affairs interference with our own. Just here the Opposition began to interfere and the speaker came out plainer than ever. He told them that the law of Great Britain would override the law of Canada, and if they brought on themselves by meddlesome interference such a law, who could they blame for it? Then he took up the case of William O'Brien, and justified the language used by the member from Muskoka. He read the threats of O'Brien, that they would hoot Governor Lansdowne from end to end of Canada, that they would boycott and execrate him, and said he for one could not understand how, after that, there could be hope that O'Brien would be treated with respect when he came here. He showed that the tenantry in Ireland were better off than the tenantry of Canada. It was not for him to say whether Parnell had written that letter in the Times or not, but until he took the way open to him to clear his name and sued the alleged libeller, he for one would not vote to send him a copy of the resolution. In this connection he fairly scarified Parnell for submitting so long to the combined and repeated charges of the Thunderer if he could disprove them. In conclusion McCarthy moved an amendment to the amendment to the effect that the Canadian Parliament had no business to interfere with legislative matters before the Imperial Parliament. McCarthy was listened to with the closest attention throughout. His address may be classed among the great debating efforts of the Canadian Commons. It was generally conceded in the lobby that he smashed the coercion case to pieces.

Mr. Clayes said McCarthy was afflicted by an ignorance, not of the head, but the heart, and that could not be cured. He made a strong appeal for the resolutions.

Mr. Davin pointed out that if they did pass Home Rule there would be still the same number of landlords and the same number of tenants, and the tenant who would not pay his rent now would not pay it then.

It being evident that the debate could not be concluded, at Sir John's request it was adjourned until Monday.

HEARD IN THE LOBBIES.

The Senate Has a Short Sitting and Adjourns for Two Weeks.

OTTAWA, April 22.—Messrs. Dawson and Ogilvie, the Yukon explorers, are now both on their way west. The former left to-night. At Vancouver they will remain a couple of weeks organizing the expedition.

Mr. Wood of Brockville has been elected Chairman of the Committee on Standing Orders. The committee have extended the time for notices for private bills until May 13, and for presenting the same until May 20.

Darby Bergin takes charge of the work of the Printing Committee in the House and presented the first report to-day. He also introduced two bills, one respecting the Ontario and Sault Ste. Marie Railway, and the other to incorporate the Niagara and St. Catharines Railway Company.

Mr. Curran introduced two bills, one regarding the St. Gabriel Levee and Railway Company. The other an act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Mr. McCarthy introduced a bill to incorporate the Collingwood General and Marine Hospital, and Mr. Denison a bill to incorporate the Imperial Trust Company.

Hon. Thos. White introduced an act respecting the Banff National Park. The bill simply defines the boundaries of the park and provides for policing the same.

Sir John introduced the bill to provide senatorial representation for the territories. The number of Senators is fixed at two.

Mr. McIntyre introduced an act to amend the act respecting the Supreme and Exchequer Courts. It proposes to arrange that appeals may be brought to the Supreme Court in those cases where the County Court and Supreme Court have concurrent jurisdiction. This is the case in some of the provinces in certain cases.

The Senate to-day the Western Canada Loan and Savings Bill and the Riddell divorce case were introduced, and the honorable body adjourned until Monday, 2 p.m.

The question of the deputy speakership seems to be a troublesome one. At first Mr. Rykert was spoken of, but he is sick and Peter Mitchell seemed to be favored for a time, but he is said not to want it. Dr. Ferguson of Welland is the last man spoken of, but he declares that he knows nothing about it and is not seeking the position. It will be an Ontario man, anyway.

It is said to-day that the estimates will be down early next week, probably on Tuesday or Wednesday. They will appear very voluminous throughout. One item of interest will be the sum appropriated for immigration. Aid will be confined strictly to agricultural laborers and domestic servants actually going to the Northwest. The appropriation for public works will be on a very limited scale.

One of the public works of this year will be the Government Printing Bureau. The proposed building will cost from $6000 to $7000, and tenders will be called for as soon as the estimates are passed.

A deputation of British Columbian members, consisting of Messrs. Baker, Marn and Shakespeare, waited on Minister McLelan to-day regarding the extension of the postal service in that province. It is stated that postal service has increased sixfold since the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and new postoffices are being established weekly.

Mr. Tupper, jr., left for Montreal to-day that Mr. Tasse, late member for Ottawa, who was defeated in Laprairie at the late elections, will be provided with a seat in the Quebec Legislature. It is believed that the Dominion Government cannot last, in which event Mr. Tasse would have a portfolio in the new cabinet.

F. W. Jackson, President of the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway, left for home to-night. He has arranged for the construction of his road, of which seventy miles will be built this year.

To-day the Conservatives claim that Mr. Doyon, who defeated Tasse in Laprairie, has declared himself a Conservative-Nationalist.

Senator Trudel, in his correspondence to his papers, gives up the ghost regarding Laurier. Only a personal difference with Sir Adolphe Caron keeps Mr. Amyot in the Grit ranks and the boiler is a thing of the past. The total estimated revenue of the current year ending June 30 is $34,500,000. Prof. Carpmael of Toronto is here on business with the Government.

Mr. Stewart Tupper, the eldest son of Sir Charles Tupper, arrived in the city from Winnipeg to-day. He is stopping at the Russell and looks a good deal like the old man.

A delegation of residents of Stafford, Embro, Ingersoll and Springfield, accompanied by Messrs. Charlton and Trow and Dr. Wilson, waited on the Minister of Railways to-day to ask that a subsidy be granted for an extension of the Canada Southern Railway.

Chiefs Sasseunia, Teonsalasto, Onse de Aksendarite and Agent Sasendarolen, of the Huron Tribe Company, Lorette, are in the city, and will have an interview with Minister and the Indian Department with reference to certain rights possessed by them in certain lands granted to the Huron tribe by the French Government in the year 1650. No transfer has ever taken place, and the land is long ago built on. The property is very valuable, and the representatives of the remnant of the tribes think they are entitled to compensation.

A State Dinner.

OTTAWA, April 22.—The Governor-General gave a state dinner to-night in Rideau Hall. Sir Cartwright, who was present, wore the cross of St. Michael and St. George. Among others invited were: Lord John Hervey, Senator McCallum, Sencal, Sandford and Clemow, and the following members of Parliament: Messrs. Edgar, Cockburn, McCarthy, Amyot, Gigault, Freeman, Putnam, Ward, Baker, C. H. Tupper, Mackeen, Tyrwhitt, Haggart, Patterson, Hesson, Shakespeare, Jones, Lister, Robertson, Ross and McMullen.

Out of the Gazette.

OTTAWA, April 22.—The Canada Gazette of to-morrow will contain the following:

Letters patent have been granted to Sarnia Tug and Transit Company, with a capital of $60,000.

The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation apply for release, ceasing operation in Canada.

The Continental Bank of Canada will close its books on May 23.

A despatch from Dowling-street, embodying a copy of the treaty between Great Britain and Russia for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals.

Also a copy of an Imperial order in council extending the provisions of the foreign deserter act of 1850 to Zanzibar.

An order in council disallowing an act by Nova Scotia Legislature concerning the collection of freight, wharfage and warehouse charges.

The following appointments are made:

J. N. Oliver, of Three Rivers, as Inspector of Weights and Measures.

W. H. House of Niagara Falls, to be a preventive officer.

John Shannon Marysburg, P.E.I., preventive officer.

Geo. B. Swan, East Harbor, Shelborne, N.S., preventive officer.

A New Heater.

R. M. Wanzer & Co. of Hamilton are an enterprising firm. They are now about to place on the market an entirely new invention in the shape of a portable open reflecting fire place and steam heater. It requires neither stove-pipe, chimney nor steam piping, and produces no smoke, ashes or gas, constituting the most unique economical steam heater for warming public buildings, offices, stores, halls, parlor, sitting, dining and sleeping rooms of private dwellings. It is cheaper than wood, coal or steam-boiler heating. It is elegant in design and finish, an ornament to any apartment. It is a rich grate and heater, nickel-plated bronzed radiator, and japanned iron front and fender—the whole occupying a floor space of 14x24 inches, and is 34 inches in height. When placed against the wall it has the appearance of an open coal fire grate. It possesses great heating capacity, both from reflected heat and steam, which is generated by water passing through the coil pipes over the burner and back into the radiator at top. It has 968 square inches of heating surface when at full heating capacity. It consumes but half a gallon of oil each ten hours, generating about 50 pounds of steam and giving as much heat as can be obtained from a 40-pipe radiator or an open coal fire grate. The flame generated is produced by Wanzer's Mechanical Lamp. This great invention of Mr. Wanzer's will in a few days be on exhibition and sale at their warerooms, 84 King-street west. Call and examine it. Wanzer's representative will ever be glad to meet you and explain its merits.

A BARBER'S SCRAPE.

Threatened Dismemberment of the Tonsorial Artists' Union.

The Barbers' Union is threatened with disintegration. Several causes are given for the existing difficulty in the organization, but the principal one is the refusal of the union to pay the dues, assessed by the District Assembly, when any of the affiliated labor bodies are out on strike.

"We have been called upon to pay 10 cents weekly to assist the Heintzman strikers," said a member of the union yesterday, "and there is a decided opposition to contributing the amount among our members. Barbers, you will notice, don't strike, and the union seems to to have arrived at the conclusion that its connection with the Knights of Labor is productive of no especial benefit. Will we withdraw? Well, we have no other alternative unless we pay our assessments as the District Assembly will, as it has threatened, call for our charter. There is a well defined impression among the members that we can get along without an alliance with the K. of L. and the indications point to a severance of the connection."

Another perplexing difficulty with which the union is laboring is the concessions made at its last meeting with reference to extending the time for the closing of shops. Hitherto it has been 8 o'clock, but at the request of the West End barbers, the union this week decided to allow the shops to be kept open till 9. The employes however are to be allowed to depart as usual at 8, and the bosses are to look after business that offers at a later hour.

At the meeting of the union referred to the accounts of the treasurer were overhauled, resulting in the disclosure of a deficit, which is said to have been made good by that official's sureties.

ISLAND FERRY BOATS.

Mr. Doty Explains His Scheme—Monopoly at Hanlan's Point.

The Markets and Health sub-committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon, there being present Ald. Dodds, in the chair, Johnston, Irwin and Wickett.

Messrs. John Doty and Peter McIntyre were heard in relation to the Ferry Bylaw, the former stating that all the wharves at Hanlan's Point were under his control, as well as the Yonge and York-street wharves. He proposed running six boats to the Point, and he would be willing to allow two outside boats to run there, if they would pay $3 per day for wharfage, $1.50 for electric light and $5 for each band performance, or in all $9.50.

Ald. Dodds remarked that these were the men who opposed the monopoly scheme, but who now seemed to be desirous of securing a similar privilege for themselves.

City Solicitor McWilliams, in reply to Ald. Irwin, said the city had no right to limit the number of licenses.

Ald. Dodds suggested that the present monopoly at Hanlan's Point might be avoided by the erection of a city wharf there.

Mr. Doty said he would allow two of the opposition boats to run to the Point from Church-street upon payment of the amount stated and that his line would run two boats to the centre of the Island or would agree to pay its share of any attractions that might be secured by the other boats.

It was finally decided to recommend the advisability of erecting city wharves at four points on the Island, including Hanlan's Point.

The full committee subsequently adopted this report of the sub-committee.

HORACE GREELEY'S ADVICE.

C. S. Stevens & Co. of 107 Yonge Street Establish a Big Auction Warerooms in Queen-street West.

The merry sound of the auctioneer's hammer is to be heard in the West End at last. After many years traveling down town to secure bargains in the central auction rooms, the West End housekeepers will now have a chance to do all their business near home. C. S. Stevens & Co., the well-known Yonge-street auctioneers, have made a new departure. They have established at No. 483 Queen-street west, an immense auction warerooms, for the convenience of the West End residents who may find it inconvenient through press of time to come down town to buy. The new venture promises to be an important addition to the business catalog of Queen-street west, but it will also undoubtedly be a great boon to the residents. A first-class auction business was wanted in the West End and now the residents have got it. The large premises are well lighted and an able and courteous staff of assistants have been engaged. Consignments of chuck full of the best class of furniture, household goods, etc., to be auctioned off without reserve. Saturday evening is the time set apart for the grand opening sale, which will be on a scale never before witnessed in the West End.

AN ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

A Farm Laborer Assails His Employer With an Axe.

OTTAWA, April 22.—A young man named Robert McIver, who made a murderous attack on Farmer John Hunt near Duncanville yesterday, was captured last evening and brought to the city to-day. He will be removed to L'Orignal this evening. McIver was employed as a servant by Hunt. Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock he was engaged in cutting wood with an axe. As Hunt was passing into the house McIver struck him with the axe on the shoulders, cutting clean down to the lung, inflicting a most horrible wound. Hunt sank under the blow and McIver stood over him with the axe and aimed another blow as he rose, but Hunt, dodging his assailant, slipped and fell, and he escaped into the house. McIver, who is only about 19 years of age, came from Liverpool, England, two years ago.

FELL THROUGH A BRIDGE.

A Freight Train Smashed to Atoms Near Morrisburg.

MORRISBURG, Ont., April 22.—A terrible railway accident occurred one mile east of here this morning, about 4 o'clock. Nash's Creek, now a foaming stream, is here spanned by an iron bridge, resting on two stone piers. A freight train going west went through the bridge, carrying the engineer and fireman to instant death. A brakeman was thrown into the creek, but was rescued nearly dead. Thirteen loaded cars were piled into the gorge and smashed to atoms. The driver's name is Stewart. It is said that the bridge was inspected last week and pronounced safe. The supposition is that the stone piers had been undermined by frost. The loss will be very heavy. Express trains had crossed the bridge only an hour before, and the morning express from Toronto was to pass the unfortunate train here.

The Cause a Mystery.

MORRISBURG, April 22.—The piers of the bridge at which the freight train was wrecked this morning have been examined and found sound. The cause of the collapse of the bridge is a mystery.

On the Border of Two Countries.

At Wickersdorf, near Weimar, the frontier line passes right through a house, dividing the cooking stove of the family into two equal parts, so that it frequently happens that the soup for dinner is being cooked in Saxony, while the potatoes are being boiled in the principality of Altenburg. In the neighboring village the frontier traverses a shippon in such a manne that the cows eat their fodder in Altenburg and digest it in Saxony.

What the People Want.

—Fine weather.

Complete arrangements for the Queen's jubilee.

Hon. Mr. Blake's health to improve.

Sir John A. Macdonald to live forever.

And keep everything booming.

And Strathcona retain his notoriety.

—As being the leading housefurnishing man in Toronto.

And "if" any don't know, to enquire what and where he is! x

A MOST SERIOUS MATTER.

THE SCHNAEBELES ARREST MAY LEAD TO WAR.

The Germans Make no Apology for the Detention of the French Commissary, Who, They Say, is a Spy. Nor Have They Yet Set Him at Liberty.

PARIS, April 22.—The arrest of the French Commissary Schnaebeles by the German police after he had been decoyed over the frontier is regarded as a serious matter in official circles. M. Goblet, the Prime Minister, and M. Flourens, Foreign Minister, were in conference until midnight for the purpose of determining what action to take in the matter, and they again met this morning to further consider the subject. The Patrie says that the Government has demanded an explanation of the arrest from Germany. The French newspapers generally regard the occurrence as a direct provocation on Germany's part, and exhort the people to be calm and not to play Prince Bismarck's game.

The Effect on the Money Markets.

PARIS, April 22.—The absence of an explanation by Germany of her action at Pagny-sur-Moselle caused a temporary panic on the Bourse to-day, but the close was firmer.

BERLIN, April 22.—The Boerze closed weak to-day.

FRANKFORT, April 22—The Boerze was weak all day and there was a general decline on limited dealings.

VIENNA, April 22.—The business on the Boerze to-day showed a bad tendency.

Arrested on French Territory.

PARIS, April 22.—The French papers are unanimous in the statement that M. Schnaebeles was arrested on French soil by the German officers who took him into custody. The Temps publishes a despatch from Strasburg, stating that the German officials suspected M. Schnaebeles of having relations with persons in Germany for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the military measures being taken around Metz for the use of the French military officials. The authorities of the foreign office believe the German Government will make an explanation of the affair that will calm the present irritation of the French Ministers. Political and financial circles take a gloomy view of the situation.

Why the Arrest was Made.

BERLIN, April 22.—The arrest of M. Schnaebeles was the outcome of an ordinary judicial proceeding. The judge who ordered his arrest did so, it is stated, on evidence implicating him in an attempt to subvert the allegiance of the Alsatians to Germany. The German authorities consider the fact of his being a foreigner does not exempt M. Schnaebeles from punishment. They say the moment he is caught on German territory he is under the jurisdiction of the German courts.

THE NOVA SCOTIA REPEALERS.

The Mover the Only One Who Voted For the Annexation Resolution.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 22.—James A. Fraser of Guysboro re-opened the repeal debate in the House this afternoon, speaking for over an hour and a half and delivering an able speech in support of the agitation for Nova Scotia's withdrawal from the Union. He presented exhaustive statistics comparing the present financial and commercial position of the province with what it was twenty years ago, contending that the upper provinces were reaping the benefits of confederation at the cost of the maritime provinces, whose property had been sapped and their prospects ruined.

At the opening of the evening session Mr. McColl of Pictou moved his annexation resolution which was seconded by David Hearn (Con.) of Richmond, for the purpose of eliciting discussion. The latter said he was not a friend of the object of Mr. McColl's resolution, but seconded it because some members were charged with being annexationists and he desired to know if the charge was true. On the vote being taken 26 voted against it and only 1 (Mr. McColl) for the resolution. William Roche, Liberal, of Halifax, spoke in the strongest language against the union. He believed the question was taken to the people without other questions being involved they would reverse the vote of February and declare by a large majority in favor of repeal. The debate was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE COURT RECORD.

Motions, Pleadings and Proceedings at Osgoode Hall, April 22.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHAMBERS.

Before Dalton, Q.C., Master.

Re Markle—Walsh (Orangeville), for execution, moved for payment into Court under Trustees' Act. Order granted.

Black v. Barrie—Judgment discontinuance on payment of costs, and that no other action be brought by the plaintiff in the Superior Courts for plaintiff, Porteous contra.

Hutton v. Maycock—Cook (Gordon & Simpson), for plaintiff, moved for order for payment of money into Court instead giving a bond. Order made.

Midland v. Wood—Enlarged until to-morrow.

Toronto Brewing & Malting Company v. Orpere—C. Boulton, for plaintiff, moved for payment out of money in Court. Holman for Bank of Commerce. Boulton contra. Order made. Costs of motion for payment into and out of Court to be paid by Bank.

McGregor v. McDonald—Enlarged until Monday on yesterday.

Trust & Loan v. Young—Marsh, for plaintiff, moved for an order to examine Mr. Delabey. Aylesworth contra. Reserved.

Dacks v. Dacks—Lynn, J. A. Patterson, for defendants, obtained on cons