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NINTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE OPPOSITION'S LEADER

SHOULDERS HIS MUSKET IN SUPPORT OF C. U.

A Memorable Day in the Debate on Sir Richard Cartwright's Motion—The Secretary of State's Eloquent Speech—An Old Time Scene in the House.

OTTAWA, April 5.—The House and crowded galleries were treated to-day to an array of eloquence that is seldom heard at one sitting. It was probably about as interesting an afternoon and evening as has been seen in the House this session. Mr. Laurier and Mr. Chapleau were pitted against each other for over three hours, and the two great French orators of the House of Commons just happened to be in their best form, which of course made the debate one to be remembered.

When the House adjourned early this morning it was on Mr. Laurier's motion, and this fact settled it that the Opposition leader would be the first to take the floor to-day to continue the great debate on Sir Richard's motion, which has now been running sixteen days. It was thought that the House might possibly divide to-night, but such was not the case. Mr. Laurier spoke for exactly two hours, and made what was admitted all round to be one of his very best speeches. He spoke freely and eloquently, and at 6 o'clock when the House arose for dinner his followers flocked around him in great numbers and shook him warmly by the hand.

For twenty minutes after Mr. Laurier began to speak Sir John took copious notes and it was generally understood that the Premier would reply to the French leader, but all of a sudden the program was changed. The Old Man suddenly dropped his pen and darted out of the chamber and was not seen again for half an hour, then he came in with his locks newly combed and looking suggestive of bears' grease. After a few minutes he disappeared again and was closeted for a long time with a railroad delegation. In the meantime the cards had been passed over to Mr. Chapleau and he took what notes he thought necessary. Mr. Chapleau was cheered to the echo during his remarks but his followers could not make it convenient to go through the hand-shaking act.

The public galleries were as full as they could hold, and altogether it was a gala day in the House. The Senate was not in session, and the old gentlemen from the school of elocution passed the time in their gallery and joined in the general admiration of the orators of the afternoon. Senator Macdonald of Toronto and Senator Turner of Hamilton, occupied reserved seats during the entire debate.

Twitting the Conservatives.

Mr. Laurier began by twitting the Conservatives on their professions of extreme loyalty and imputed them to fear rather than sincerity. Whatever of proud position the country held to-day he claimed was due to the unceasing efforts of the Reformers of former days. There was good reason to be proud of our country, her position and achievements, yet there is one wound. There must be something wrong somewhere. When we see our population moving away there is something that demands the attention of every patriot.

The Conservatives asserted that the country was highly prosperous. If prosperity is to be gauged by comparison with other countries it may be said we are prosperous, there is not the physical want and misery here that is seen in others, but more than this is needed. We must not live wholly within ourselves, communication and trade must be extended beyond our borders or the country cannot increase in prosperity.

There is to-day a sentiment of irritation and discontent which must be checked. He quoted from Sir John's Parkdale speech in '78 in which the Premier spoke of the crying shame that owing to the policy of the Government then in power, 500,000 people left Canada for the States. He (Laurier) wanted to know if it were not far more of a crying shame that under the present Administration 1,000,000 had been compelled to leave Canada. The cause of the present discontent lay in the fact that we have not a proper economic condition in labor and manufactures. All classes of people will say that the remedy is a wider commercial market. The barrier between this country and the States must be removed.

The Treaty of '54 and the N.P.

Mr. Laurier then reviewed the circumstances in our own country which led up to the treaty of 1854, which had proved most advantageous to this country, but which had been repealed by the United States owing to the irritation caused by the attitude of England and Canada.

Subsequently the National Policy was taken up and advocated by the Conservatives under the contention that it would drive the United States into reciprocity of trade. That contention and the present position of the Government were inconsistent because the Government now desired to keep that policy in its entirety.

Mr. Laurier's Remedy.

"The only remedy for the condition of affairs now existing in Canada," said Mr. Laurier, "is to adopt the resolution introduced by Sir Richard Cartwright. It would open wide to us the trade of the 60,000,000 to the south, yet the Government refuse to do this. They offer to go a certain extent and no further. They stand on their dignity and will not budge an inch. They had, however, failed in their effort to secure limited reciprocity; the United States failed to be coerced by Canada. The offer made by Canada was regarded as a threat and the threat had been unsuccessful."

Sentiments had been expressed in the States, however, in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity. During the recent fishery negotiations trade proposals had been made by the American plenipotentiaries and though those proposals are not made known to this House, yet it is impossible to imagine them to have been other than for the complete removal of the trade restrictions existing between the two countries. The present time was eminently well fitted for sending a commissioner to Washington to negotiate for freer trade relations. Unrestricted Reciprocity would include reciprocity in natural products and the latter was advocated by gentlemen opposite, but they contended that it would injure our manufacturing industries. He disputed this idea.

"A Union on Paper."

"The union of the people of Canada to-day," said the speaker, "is a mere union on paper, the heart of the people of Nova Scotia is not in the union." [Loud cries of dissent.] Mr. Laurier repeated his assertion and stated that it was the policy of the Reformers to win the heart of Nova Scotians to the Canadian flag by giving to them their natural market.

The time is coming when Canada and England must become closer friends or separate altogether, and if it comes to separation, he felt sure it would be peaceful, but without following out that idea he wished to say that he only desired that we could make the same proposition to England that he was now advocating for the States. The situation, however, was greatly different.

He closed with an eloquent appeal for support of the motion made by Sir Richard Cartwright and of the principle involved in it.

The Secretary of State Speaks.

Mr. Chapleau complimented Mr. Laurier on the eloquent effort he had made, but took exception to some of his assertions. The gentleman had made a great display, in words, of loyalty, but he gone further and had claimed for his party alone loyalty to the British Crown. It may be that he is loyal, but that loyalty might better have been displayed in time of danger than in times of peace, and the brandishing of the loyal sword now came with little grace from one who some months ago in alluding to that unhappy event in our Northwest had proclaimed that had he been on the spot he would have shouldered his musket in support of our country's enemies. This reference to Mr. Laurier's musket statement by the Secretary of State brought out a storm of hisses from the Opposition benches.

Laying that question aside Mr. Chapleau proceeded to discuss the National Policy and its effect on Canada. That policy has received solid support in the Province of Quebec in past years. It had been advocated by Sir George E. Cartier, Mr. Letellier and other great men, and later still, in 1878, it had received the support of the most liberal statesmen. Mr. Joly himself had said that even if he had to separate from his party he would be true to his province in advocating the National Policy.

The Will of the People.

He referred to the fact that the United States Congress declined to entertain proposals for reciprocity. The people of Canada are in favor of reciprocity, but they will have no Unrestricted Reciprocity. It is the object of the Government to govern in accordance with the heart of the country, to build up a national spirit and encourage a development untrammelled by any foreign influence. It becomes a sinister comedy when a party in this House looks across the border for assistance. We are only a small population, it is true, but we must protect ourselves and build up our industries. Gentlemen opposite say they are trying to educate the people to their theory, but the people have spoken and continue to speak for themselves.

This proposition might give us an enlarged market, but it would also make this country a market for the United States, and our manufacturers would be unable to compete with the large manufacturers of that country. This is known and realized by everyone. Unrestricted Reciprocity is an impossibility. Commercial Union has been repudiated by the people, and its advocates are ashamed of it. It would lead to Annexation, and Annexation might be discussed, but let them come out openly and make it a plank of their platform, and the voice of the people will be declared with no uncertain sound against it.

Protection.

Protection is in the heart of the people of the United States, and it will continue so long as there are vast fields south and west of them for development. It should be so with us, and it is so. The hearts of our people are not with the resolution proposed by the Opposition. There have been no petitions from any constituency for it.

The emigration of French-Canadians, continued Mr. Chapleau, had not been so large as had been represented, but those who had gone to the States had gone in order to get work in the large factories, and if our industries are encouraged and developed there will be no such emigration at all. The people of the country would continue to support that policy, and that policy would be continued for the good of the people and the glory of the country.

Talking to Empty Benches.

After Mr. Chapleau concluded his speech at 9.30 the House rapidly emptied itself, several of the members going to the theatricals at Government House and others to the various nooks and corridors of the building. The debate for the balance of the night was very dreary and the speakers did their talking to empty benches.

Sir John came back from Rideau Hall about 11 o'clock, and it began to look at that hour as if a division would take place. The Government was perfectly willing to divide, but the Opposition would not consent, their play being to keep the debate open until they forced Sir John and Sir Charles Tupper to commit themselves on record on Sir Richard Cartwright's motion.

After midnight things became very noisy in the Chamber, and quite lively and other missiles flew in all directions. A dozen or so ladies in full dress, who had been at Government House, looked down from the Speaker's Gallery at the noisy and sleepy Commoners as they disported themselves, not "on the green," but on the rugged edges of their benches. It reminded The World of an old time scene in the House of Commons. John Herbert Beaty, who had taken up a prominent place in the reporters' gallery, remarked that it struck him that way also.

The Other Speakers.

The speakers after Mr. Chapleau were Mr. Flynn, Mr. Weldon (Albert), Mr. Semple, Mr. Hesson and Dr. Wilson, who tried to force an adjournment at 12.30. Dr. Wilson was still talking at 2 o'clock, with no prospect of a division or an adjournment.

The Outdoorsk Rolling Stock.

OTTAWA, April 5.—Mr. Rykert presided at the meeting of the Public Accounts Committee to-day. Collingwood Schreiber, Chief Engineer of Government Railways, was examined in reference to the rolling stock of the Intercolonial. The Outdoorsk Locomotive Tender-donk taken over by the Government. He stated there were 185 cars and 8 engines and it cost $22,700 to bring the rolling stock to the East.

Witness was questioned about the use of the "Jamaica" car and asserted his ignorance of the prices charged for cars running on private lines. Mr. Schreiber said he had heard talk about the use of the "Jamaica" car, as did also Messrs. Bowell and McLelan.

Sir Richard Cartwright and other members protested against the prices charged by the Canadian Pacific Railway for hauling the Outdoorsk cars and engines, and it was brought out that if the engines had been used to haul the cars a very considerable saving would have been effected.

Mr. Schreiber said the stock was not worth nearly the amount it cost laid down at Moncton.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Writ Issued for Russell—Theatricals at Government House.

OTTAWA, April 5.—The writ for the Russell election was issued to-day. Nomination will be on April 30 and voting on May 7.

Frank McIlroy, representing the Toronto Rubber Company, to-day sold 1000 feet of hose to the Government for use in the Northwest.

Sir Chas. Tupper is again ill and was not in his seat to-day.

The theatricals at Government House to-night were a very pleasant affair. There was a large number of invitations. The principal feature was a comedy, entitled "Everybody's Friend," by J. S. Coyne, was given with good effect. Supper was served in the tennis court after the performance. The cast was:

Felix Featherly	Lord F. Hamilton
Mr. Ishbrook	Frank Gordon
Major Wellington De Boots	R. E. Kleiber
Trap	R. Metcalfe
Mrs. Featherly	Miss Allen
Mrs. Major De Boots	Mrs. Chas. Stuart
Mrs. Swandown	Mrs. Agnes Scott
Fanny	Miss M. White

Customs Financial Inspector McMullen has reported to the department the seizure of a quantity of mace entered at Toronto under false invoices. These goods were entered at $18 per gross, just half their value. The officer has obtained copies of both invoices which show conclusively that the charge of fraudulent undervaluation is well substantiated.

Reports from the London School of Infantry, which was opened on Monday last, indicate that no difficulty is being experienced in filling the permanent list. Applications covering the full strength, 100 men, have been received, but all the appointments have not yet been made. The school is under the command of Col. Smith, and Lieut. Wadmore, who has been transferred from the Toronto School of Artillery as adjutant. There are yet three appointments to make, and they will probably be gazetted in the next militia general order.

The Committee on Private Bills met this morning and considered the bill to incorporate the Nesbet Academy of Prince Albert. The clause naming the incorporators read thus: "And any such persons as may from time to time become members in full communion of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, in the Northwest Territories, etc." It was considered that this was a somewhat extensive range of power, and the bill was referred to a sub-committee to draft a suitable clause. The bill to authorize the town of Kincardine, county of Bruce, to impose and collect certain tolls at the harbor in that place, was laid over until the opinion of the Minister of Justice could be secured.

SUICIDE AT HAMILTON.

An 18-Year-Old Girl Takes a Fatal Dose of Rough on Rats.

HAMILTON, April 5.—Ellen Elizabeth Milmine, an 18-year-old girl, died at 8 o'clock this morning from the effects of a dose of "rough on rats," administered late last night by her own hand. Ellen was, according to her mother's story, hard to keep in at nights, and was at service on East-avenue south up to Sunday night last. That night she went home, and a dispute having arisen between her and her mother, the daughter was arrested on a charge of assault. The magistrate dismissed the case on Monday, on the ground that the mother had provoked the daughter, and the girl cried bitterly in court. She remained home that day, and the next morning when she went to her place she was informed that she was not wanted any more for having failed to come back on Monday. Yesterday evening she went out, and did not return till about 12 o'clock. She went to the back door, it appears, and after swallowing a dose of "rough on rats," then applied for admission. Soon she began to vomit, and about an hour afterwards she informed her mother that she had poisoned herself. The father of the dead girl is an invalid, and his name is Charles Milmine. The mother goes out washing, and the three daughters go to service. The eldest daughter is a good girl, and has been in one family for a number of years. There had been a son, but he was drowned at the Beach sixteen years ago.

The Police Magistrate this morning gave judgment in the case of James Miller, grocer, charged by License Inspector Mackenzie with a breach of the act in selling liquor to the City Hospital without having license. He found Miller guilty, and fined him $50 and $3 costs. The defendant gave notice of appeal.

The directors of the Bank of Hamilton have received a communication from Edward A. Colquhoun, the well known cashier of the bank, who is at present in England, informing them of his resignation of his position. Mr. Colquhoun had a severe attack of typhoid fever last fall, and about the middle of January went to England for his health. He writes now that the doctors there have informed him that he must take complete rest, both of body and mind and he has concluded to resign.

The police have been notified that a professional beat has been doing up a lot of boarding houses about the city. He gives a different name at every place he goes and manages to disguise himself very successfully.

A 10-days' old male child was left by some parties on the door-mat in front of John M. Dexter's residence, 32 Victoria-avenue south, about 8 o'clock last evening. The babe was warmly wrapped up, but there was nothing by which its identity or that of its parents could be discovered. It was sent to the Home of the Friendless to be cared for.

DISTRIBUTION OF HONORS.

AN INTERESTING AFTERNOON AT TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The Students Receive Their Awards—First Year, Primary and Final Examinations—Special Prizes and Scholarships—The Dean on Deck.

Trinity Medical School was established in 1856. The popularity of the college is great. Its students hail from all parts of the Dominion, United States and some from Australia. Its popularity is accounted for by the facilities it affords for study and practical work in the laboratory and dissecting room. It has a good record and its useful work is highly appreciated.

The annual distribution of honors to the successful students took place last night. Dr. Walter B. Geikie, Dean of the faculty, presided, and there was a large and interested body of spectators. Each member of the faculty gave prizes in turn, with appropriate observations. Following is a full list of the honors won in the past session:

First Year.

Honor Certificates—75 per cent and over: Sutherland, Jas., Knechtel, R., Fairchild, C. G., Mackay, Chas., Fairfield, C. A. D., Farmer, G. D., Herriman, W. D. B., Johnson, D., Shaw, J. W., Third, Jas.

First Class—70 per cent. and over: Hough, A. H., McKee, J. G., Moore, J. J., Martyn, J. B., Porter, H. W., Rogers, J. F. B.

Second Class—60 per cent. and over: Alexander, D. R., Archer, R., Abraham, C. F. P., Broberg, B. H., Bell, A. W., Bentley, D. B., Crooks, J., Dandy, J., Doyle, C. S., Fenton, Fred., Faircombe, T. S., Glenn, T. S., Hicks, J. S., Hunter, A. C., Hessen, Robert, Irwin, J. C., Laurent, R. L., Murray, A. J., McQueen, Jas., McFolland, M., McDowell, G. E., Sixon, A. W., Reid, H. A., Robertson, P., Sutherland, A. A., Salisbury, C. S., Sague, W. G., Spotswood, G. E., Temple, C. A., White, R. H.

Passed—Alexander, G., Allison, A., Bolster, L. E., Burrows, J. G., Dougan, R. P., Coughlin, C. B., Dickson, G. J., Easton, G. F., Elliott, S. B., Fairbanks, W., Finch, G. J., Gray, H. F., Gordon, J. A., Hanley, J. J., Hoyle, Arthur, McBride, E. E., McPherson, W. A., Martin, E., Montgomery, J. E., Reany, J., Rogers, A. J., Robertson, J. A., Ryan, J., Walsh, J. R., White, Jas., Wilson, G. B.

Special—Passed in practical anatomy, physiology, chemistry and botany: Guthrie, J. B., passed in chemistry: Fotheringham, J. T., Hanley, J., Doyle, C. S., Fenton, Fred., Faircombe, T. S., Glenn, T. S., Hicks, J. S., Hunter, A. C., Hessen, Robert, Irwin, J. C., Laurent, R. L., Murray, A. J., McQueen, Jas., McFolland, M., McDowell, G. E., Sixon, A. W., Reid, H. A., Robertson, P., Sutherland, A. A., Salisbury, C. S., Sague, W. G., Spotswood, G. E., Temple, C. A., White, R. H.

Passed—Alexander, G., Allison, A., Bolster, L. E., Burrows, J. G., Dougan, R. P., Coughlin, C. B., Dickson, G. J., Easton, G. F., Elliott, S. B., Fairbanks, W., Finch, G. J., Gray, H. F., Gordon, J. A., Hanley, J. J., Hoyle, Arthur, McBride, E. E., McPherson, W. A., Martin, E., Montgomery, J. E., Reany, J., Rogers, A. J., Robertson, J. A., Ryan, J., Walsh, J. R., White, Jas., Wilson, G. B.

Passed in practical anatomy, physiology, chemistry and botany: Guthrie, J. B., passed in chemistry: Fotheringham, J. T., Hanley, J., Doyle, C. S., Special—Passed in practical anatomy: Nicholson, D. D., passed in practical and descriptive anatomy and botany: Martin, A., passed in descriptive anatomy: Coughlin, C. B., passed in descriptive anatomy, physiology, chemistry and materia medica: Johnson, D., Mon., passed in descriptive anatomy and physiology.

Primary (Second Year).

Honor Certificates—75 per cent. and over: Harris, J. H., Cameron, J., Macdonald, J. A., Clarke, A. E., Niddery, R. W., Murchison, A. J., Allingham, F. W., Pinchot, F. W., Sirton, J. M., Oliver, G. B., Hill, H., Cummings, H. J.

First, second year's scholarship, value $80, Harris, J. S.

Second, second year's scholarship, value $30, McCullough, J. W.

First Class—70 per cent. and over: Boyes, E. J., Drake, F. A., Alexander, W. J., Speers, A. H., Arnott, H. T., Sheldon, B. F., Trefle, J.

Second Class—60 per cent. and over: Hilary, R. M., Fletcher, W. J., McCarty, O. E., McDonald, J. A., Berry, W. F. J., Hargreaves, G., Donald, J. F., Harrison, G. M., Dimmocky, J. W., Morton, E. L., Gee, J. B., Gibbons, J. A., Cameron, D., Rogers, Geo., J. B., Sargent, W. A., Cunningham, J. W.

Passed—Beatty, J., Beatty, J. C., Boyes, E. T., Ewing, F. J., Honsberger, J., Ray, R. T., Jones, W. A., Mills, J. A., McGee, R., Stratly, R. E., Thomson, Mills, J. A.

Laurie, C. N., passed in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, practical and toxicology: Sweet, J. A., Laurie, C. N., passed in chemistry, general and practical, and materia medica: Smith, S. E., passes in anatomy, chemistry, general and practical, physiology and toxicology.

Final ("Fellowship Degree.")

Honor Certificates—75 per cent. and over: Wright, W. H., Collins, J., Wardlaw, J. S., Bowlby, G. H., Fisher, J. H. C. F., Neff, J. A., Meyers, D. C., Campbell, D. M., Ross, Jas.

First Class—70 per cent. and over: Anderson, C. E., Arlington, A. E., Bruce, J. A., Bruce, Jas., Bruce, C. H., Campbell, Jos., Cowan, F. P., Emmerson, A. T., Ferguson, T. F., Howitt, J. A., Harding, E. B., Hodgins, J. H., Hoyes, J. A., Hall, J. A., Jones, C., James, C., Lem, W. H., Kalbfleisch, F. H., Karn, C. J., Lamminan, B., McPhedran, A. B., McNaughton, A. E., McNaughton, J. E., McDonald, R. J., Marling, J. H. O., Merritt, W. H., Minehin, H. A., Ogden, A. R., Pelling, A. E., Rutherford, J. W., Steele, M., Thompson, F. G., Topp, R. U., Walker, R. E., Wade, H. J.

Second Class—60 per cent. and over: Ellicott, H. C., S. Fitzgerald, T. A., Garratt, A., Hixson, L. J., Meikle, John, Ross, Wm., Robertson, J. A., Rogers, J. F., Thomson, B. F., McFaul, J., Henry.

Special Prizes.

The special prize for the highest in physology of the first year, value $20, Harris, J. S.

The special prize for the Fulton Memorial Prize" for the highest standing in surgery, where the student passes four consecutive examinations here at Trinity, value $50, D. C. Meyers.

Special prize given by "Trinity Medical College" for the highest standing in the second primary examinations at Trinity University, value $50, A. Ross.

Scholarships.

1st first year's scholarship, $80, James Sutherland.
2nd first year's scholarship, $30, Robert Knechtel.
3rd first year's scholarship, $20, C. G. Fairchild.
1st second year's scholarship, $50, J. S. Harris.
2nd second year's scholarship, $30, J. W. S. McCullough.

Medals.

Second Trinity medal, James S. Wardlaw.
First Trinity silver medal, J. J. Cline.
Trinity gold medal, W. R. Wade.

A Niagara Central Deputation.

OTTAWA, April 5.—Dr. L. Olle, president; Capt. Ross, vice-president; Mr. Smith, M.P., W. W. Greenwood and John Shields, directors of the Niagara Central Railway, had a lengthy interview with Sir John Macdonald this afternoon and asked for aid for the road from St. Catharines to Toronto, a distance of thirty miles. The gentlemen were accompanied at the interview by Mr. Carpenter, M.P., Mr. Henderson, M.P., Dr. Ferguson (Welland), M.P., and Mr. Rykert, M.P.

The whole history of the Niagara Central was gone over carefully and the latest information about its prospective operations was laid before the Premier. The directors asked for the upset aid now granted by Government to railways—$3200 per mile.

The deputation think that they influenced the Premier very favorably with their scheme and left encouraged to think that he and Sir John Shields live in St. Catharines. Mr Shields came on this morning from Boston, where he had a large contract, to be present at the interview.

Hamilton's Labor Difficulties.

HAMILTON, April 5.—The differences in the present labor difficulties have as yet taken no steps that are likely to lead to a settlement or that even point to an amicable arrangement. The Union bricklayers and masons say that they will have no difficulty in obtaining all the supplies they want to carry on operations for themselves. They say, also, that the dealers in brick, lime and other supplies will not refuse to give them all they want, although the Exchange is trying to get these dealers to join with them. Several more jobs have been secured by union men and work has been commenced.

Allinson Votes for a Bonus.

ALLISTON, April 5.—A vote of the freeholders of this place was taken to day on the question of discharging the mortgage held by Allinson against the Vulcan foundry for account of bonus of $10,000, in the event of a company being formed to buy and run the works, one of the conditions being that the company shall have a subscribed capital of $40,000, with $20,000 paid up. The vote stood 10 to 1 for discharge.

The French Chamber Adjourns.

PARIS, April 5.—In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Meline charged the House for the honor of his election. He accepted the task in the interests of the country. He requested the support of all, including those who had voted for M. Clemenceau, in order that he might surmount the universal difficulties attending his new duties. The Chamber then adjourned till April 19.

The Sunshine Case.

OSHAWA, April 5.—The two men, Sunshine and Synenburg of Toronto, who got into trouble a short time ago about the horses which Bernstein, also of Toronto, took away from Mr. Brooks of Oshawa, were brought before Police Magistrate Grierson to-day and sent for trial at the midsummer sessions. Bail was accepted.

The Color Line in Chatham.

CHATHAM, April 5.—At a meeting of the School Board last night the motion of Mr. Murray (colored) to admit the colored children to the various ward schools was voted down by a vote of 5 to 4.

Accident to a Schoolgirl.

OSHAWA, April 5.—While the 14 year old daughter of Mr. R. J. Mackie was on her way to school yesterday the horses ran away and one of her thighs was fractured.

CANADIAN NOTES.

The hotelkeepers of Burlington and Oakville are getting their premises ready for opening up as soon as licenses can be procured.

Edward Farr, the Hamilton lad who was run over and seriously injured last Wednesday afternoon, has regained consciousness and it is thought that he will recover.

Dr. Carroll of St. Catharines while in England lately secured a valuable relic in the shape of a walking-stick that was at one time the property of the great John Wesley, the founder of Methodism.

Don't Forget, Ladies.

The great house furnishing sale at 179 Yonge-street still continues for a few more days. Great bargains are to be had such as never were obtained in Toronto before. Messrs Strathern are just moving to their new premises, 203 Yonge-street, and want to lessen their stock as much as possible. Ladies, go early.

COURT HOUSE STONE.

The Committee on a Still Hunt—The Ideal Found.

OTTAWA, April 5.—The subcommittee of the Court House Committee of the Toronto City Council delegated to visit the various stone quarries in Ontario to examine stone for the new city and county buildings, reached Ottawa this morning. The committee is composed of Chairman Jones, Ald. Fells, Ald. Hill, Architect Lennox and Expert J. Isaacs. The object of the committee in visiting the Capital was to examine the new departmental building, which is constructed of stone from the Miramichi (N. B.) quarries. This stone the visitors found satisfactory in color, but too expensive for the Toronto buildings.

Since the committee left Toronto, last Tuesday evening, they have visited the quarries thirty miles back of Peterboro, where they found plenty of stone but of an unadaptable nature. Seven miles north of Belleville they found a stone well suited for foundations which could be delivered in Toronto at a cheaper rate than that now being used in the Parliament buildings. At Madoc they found a good stone but too expensive. "At Bridgewater, in the County of Hastings," said Architect Lennox to The World, "we found the ideal stone. The only question is one of cost. It is a pure white marble studded with crystals. There are also blue and pink marbles at Bridgewater, but the white met the endorsation of the entire committee."

The committee will make a report to the Council on their visit. It is understood the Bridgewater white marble will be recommended and contracts called for for buildings of this stone. Of course the other stones, including Credit Valley, will be included in the bylaw empowering the committee to ask for bids. The visitors contemplated a trip to the Portland (Me.) quarries, but it was abandoned.

THE ROSE INQUEST.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—Montreal's Mud—Mr. Lavallee's Case.

MONTREAL, April 5.—The inquest on the body of the late L. C. Rose, who was found in the Lachine Canal, was concluded to-day when the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased was found drowned without marks of violence. J. M. M. Duff, who purchased the assets of the firm of which deceased was member, produced the books and proved that the firm's affairs were in a satisfactory condition, and also gave it as his opinion that deceased had not any of the firm's money on him when he met his death.

All the omnibuses belonging to the Street Railway Company will be withdrawn to-morrow, except those on Notre-Dame-street. Clarke, Kidder & Co. lost 50 horses on account of the terrible condition of the streets.

The new engine in C. Shepard's brick factory on Parthenais-street was completely stripped of all its brass attachments by burglars yesterday morning. The loss will be about $250.

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PICKED UP AT POLICE STATIONS.

A Woman who Passed Herself off as the Wife of an Archdeacon.

Charles Davis, Frank Carroll and George Fare were committed for trial at Streetsville yesterday for burglaries there. William Backus and Edward Lake, who were also arraigned, were discharged.

Mary Ann Hedge, aged 15, was under arrest at St. Andrew's station last night for vagrancy.

Thomas Hayes, 15 years of age, who has been employed at the Street Railway stables, was given lodgings at police headquarters last night. According to the boy's story he came to this country five years ago with his father and a younger brother. He was apprenticed to a farmer, with whom he remained till January last. He then came on the city and got employment at the Street Railway stables. He was, however, hardly capable of doing the work required of him and he was discharged. The boy was sick and unable to procure work. He has no idea where his father is.

The boy was born in Sheerness, England.

Benjamin Lever (27 Temperance-street was the victim of a highway robbery on Tuesday night. His gold watch was taken by his assailant, of whom Lever, although drunk at the time, was able to furnish a good description. Detectives Burrows and Davis last night arrested James Flynn of 29 Victoria-street, who has a bad reputation. Lever identified Flynn as the man who robbed him.

Ada Childs, a married woman living at 82 Oak-street, if the charges against her are true, has been playing a successful confidence game for some weeks. She was arrested last night by Detectives Burrows and Cuddy for attempting to obtain goods under false pretences from the Mammoth House. She represented herself to be Mrs. Boddy, wife of Archdeacon Boddy, which ruse, however, was not successful. On Feb. 13 last she secured a quantity of small articles from a Front-street wholesale house, whose proprietors will also prosecute.

ACQUITTED ON THE FIRST CHARGE.

The Trial of James H. Samo for Alleged Forgery—Stealing a Ton of Coal.

James H. Samo, the ex-furniture dealer of Yonge-street, was placed on trial in the Criminal Assize Court yesterday on a charge of forging and uttering a note for $136, purporting to have been made by Mrs. Euphemia Fenwick, residing at No. 23 Breadalbane-street, and discounted in the defunct Central Bank on Aug. 1, 1887. Mr. W. G. Murdoch and Mr. N. G. Bigelow defended the prisoner, the Crown being represented by Mr. Æmilius Irving, Q.C.

Mrs. Fenwick testified to never having signed her name to the note in question, her evidence being borne out by her son, Mr. William Fenwick. Mr. John Bickell, discount clerk of the Central Bank, followed and was subjected to a three hours' examination. In effect he swore to the prisoner having discounted the note, which far-bermore bore his endorsation. The defence produced documents signed on two different occasions by Mrs. Fenwick, giving Samo the power to use her name. At this point Mr. Justice Street directed the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal, which was accordingly done. There are still two charges of forgery on which Samo will have to stand his trial.

George Robinson, a carter, was put on his trial for the larceny of a ton of coal from Andrew Shannon. The evidence was short and conclusive, the jury returning a verdict of guilty with a strong recommendation to mercy.

Mr. Chamberlain on Peace.

LONDON, April 5.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain made a speech last night at a meeting of the Peace Arbitration Union. He said that under the growth of public opinion war was becoming more and more unpopular. As an illustration of this change of feeling he instanced the fisheries treaty. The arrangement, he said, was founded not upon triumphs or sacrifices, but upon reasonable mutual concessions. The only merit he personally could claim, the only qualification he had for being entrusted with the commission, was the strong feeling of friendship he had always entertained for America. If the result of the negotiations was submitted to the people themselves it would be accepted by a vast majority. At all events they had secured a formal record of the opinions of the three governments concerned, and had obtained disinterested representations which tended toward a final settlement of the question.

PLUNGED DOWN TO DEATH.

A PASSENGER TRAIN SUBMERGED IN A TORRENT.

Twelve Persons Lose Their Lives and Fifteen or Twenty Others Injured, a Number so Seriously that it is Feared they Cannot Recover.

ST. PAUL, April 5.—A special to The Despatch from New Hampton, Ia., says: A terrible accident occurred about four miles west of this town on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway by which at least a dozen persons lost their lives and from fifteen to twenty were injured. The train, which left Chicago at 11.30 yesterday forenoon and was due here at 2.31 this morning, passed nearly on time and when about four miles west plunged into a creek, the bridge over which had been washed away. The creek was swollen by the immense amount of water which has been running off the past few days and in addition a gorge of ice was formed which previous to the arrival of the train carried away a portion of the bridge. There was nothing to show that there was danger ahead and the train plunged into the swollen stream while running at full speed. The engine and three coaches went into the creek and were immediately submerged in the torrent of water which overflowed the banks.

A scene of the wildest confusion followed, and those of the train crew and passengers who escaped death or injury were immediately called into service to relieve the drowning or pinioned passengers. It was with great difficulty that the passengers could be reached owing to the rushing of the waters through the car windows. Those who were rescued from the smoking car, which was almost entirely submerged, were taken from the window, some maimed to such an extent that they were powerless to help themselves, while others were nearly drowned before they could reach them. At 11 a.m. six dead bodies had been taken out from the wreck and there are known to be a number beneath the debris through which the water is madly pouring, and it is difficult to reach them. It is also stated that 19 express messenger, produced the books and showed that the firm's affairs were in a satisfactory condition, and also gave it as his opinion that deceased had not any of the firm's money on him when he met his death.

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A Niagara Central Deputation.

OTTAWA, April 5.—Dr. L. Olle, president; Capt. Ross, vice-president; Mr. Smith, M.P., W. W. Greenwood and John Shields, directors of the Niagara Central Railway, had a lengthy interview with Sir John Macdonald this afternoon and asked for aid for the road from St. Catharines to Toronto, a distance of thirty miles. The gentlemen were accompanied at the interview by Mr. Carpenter, M.P., Mr. Henderson, M.P., Dr. Ferguson (Welland), M.P., and Mr. Rykert, M.P.

The whole history of the Niagara Central was gone over carefully and the latest information about its prospective operations was laid before the Premier. The directors asked for the upset aid now granted by Government to railways—$3200 per mile.

The deputation think that they influenced the Premier very favorably with their scheme and left encouraged to think that he and Sir John Shields live in St. Catharines. Mr Shields came on this morning from Boston, where he had a large contract, to be present at the interview.

Hamilton's Labor Difficulties.

HAMILTON, April 5.—The differences in the present labor difficulties have as yet taken no steps that are likely to lead to a settlement or that even