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TENTH YEAR. SATURDAY MORNING MAY 4, 1889.—EIGHT PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT.

FOUR LAWYERS IN THE BOX

LEARNED FRIENDS GIVE EVIDENCE ON THE DOWER NUISANCE.

Instances where it has Created Great Annoyance—Methods of Abating it—The Torrens System of Land Transfer Advocated—Various Amendments to the Act Suggested.

Few people object to dowers on account of their giving to widows a share of the estate their husbands were possessed of. No one wants to dispossess the widow of her portion. But the dower system, as at present operating in Ontario, is denounced because it is a clog to business and because under it scarcely a property is free from the danger of an old claim being put in against it.

It is acknowledged that in very few cases a wife refuses to sign the deed if her husband earnestly desires to sell the property—not one perhaps in a thousand. But the alleged refusal of the wife is very often put forward as a reason for declaring a bargain off, and this is annoying to the prospective purchaser. As has been pointed out, the value of dower, if it really has any, lies in its securing to widows their portion.

The law can be easily amended to clear away most of the dissatisfaction. Let married women have dower in only the property her husband dies possessed of. If this were the case married men could transfer their real estate with the same facility with which they can sell their bank stock.

Then provide that no dower shall be valid unless registered within, say, six months after a widow has come into possession of right to such a dower. This would dispense with the great trouble now experienced in proving that in the year 1820 Silas Jones was a blooming benedict.

In this connection it may be added that the general introduction of the Torrens system of land transfer would be the means of diverting the immense amount of energy now daily expended in "searching titles" to some more profitable employment.

Causes Many Inconveniences.

Mr. W. R. Meredith, Q.C., was seen by The World in his new Church-street offices. He had read the "dower" articles but had not yet given the matter consideration. "There is no doubt, however," he said, "that the present system of dower gives rise to great inconvenience. We have instances of this inconvenience nearly every day. It causes a great deal of labor in searching titles that might be dispensed with if the matter could be satisfactorily settled. I do not see why an act could not be passed declaring all dowers void unless claimed within a certain time—a short time. This would remove much of the difficulty. The Torrens system of land transfer, too, would do away with much inconvenience now occasioned by dowers, but the introduction of the system would be slow. In 1865 the Quieting Titles Act was passed, but it has been taken advantage of in only a small number of cases. The effect of that act was to give a man an opportunity to get an indefeasible title to his property as in the Torrens system. On accounts of expense and the possibility of the title being proved bad people did not care to test the validity of their titles. I think the Torrens system is a good one, and the Ontario Government should do more to help it along. If it were made permissive all over the Province people would gradually become acquainted with it and it would gradually come into use. The objection is raised that registrars are not competent to administer law of that kind, but that objection might be met in some way. A good many of the registrars are competent. Some local county officers might be utilised."

An Example in England and in Manitoba.

Mr. Beverley Jones was in the midst of his after-lunch World when the Young Man called on him. His eye had just caught a "dower" article and he read it through before giving his opinion. Then he said: "I have been engaged at law, student and solicitor, for 28 years and I have never seen a woman get any good out of dower with the exception of those who have joined with their husbands in making mortgages, where there has been power of sale, in which cases the wife realized some benefit from dower. These cases are since the passage of the Dower Act of 1879, which provides that when a woman signs a mortgage she becomes a surety for her husband, and her dower is to be estimated if the property is assessed at the full selling value. I think, however, that if the present Dower Act were amended and placed on the same footing as it is in England and Manitoba, it would be a great reform. In these places the wife is only entitled to dower of the land the husband dies possessed of, and not out of the lands he may have parted from during his lifetime. If this change were made much of the present abuse would be corrected and much of the trouble lawyers, real estate men and landholders are put to would be done away with. In Australia they had the same nuisance that we now have here, and in the colony of Victoria they passed an act requiring a woman who had a claim for dower to register such claim within a certain limit of time or it would be void. By this system it is easy to see what dower is against a property. We ought to have the same law here. Mr. John Hillyard Cameron many years ago brought this question up in the old Parliament of Canada and tried to have the English statute regarding dowers passed, but the conservative instinct of the representatives was against it that session. He intended to bring it forward at a subsequent session, but meanwhile there was an election in the County of Peel and such an outcry was made against him that he lost his election. They said he wanted to take away the rights of married women. On account of this politicians have been very chary in dealing with the question since. I may say, further, that if the statesmen would take up the whole question of land transfer in a comprehensive way, a statesmanlike spirit, that the evils of the present system would soon be swept away. The great remedy for our present evils is the adoption of the Torrens system of land transfer. It is in operation now in various parts of the Dominion and it should be in operation here."

One of the Toronto M.L.A.'s Talks.

Mr. John Leys had read both of The World's articles on the dower question, and agreed that something should be done to abate the nuisance. He said: "The easier you make it to get indefeasible titles to real estate the better it is for everybody. One of the great difficulties about dower is that in the great majority of cases no evidence is ever filed showing that at the time of the deeds being executed the grantor was an unmarried man. Now you have to hunt up evidence everywhere to find whether some man who had deeded his property in the beginning of the century was married at the time of the execution of the conveyance or that his wife had since died. For instance, I have now before me a requisition of title for lots in Leslie-street in Toronto and one of the requisitions is: 'Was John Grey, who executed a deed in 1808 to Nathaniel Hastings, a married man at that date; and, if married, is his wife now dead?' Another is for evidence that the widow of Nathaniel Hastings, who devised this property to his children about 1840, is now dead. It is almost impossible in many cases to find out whether a man was married or not married years ago. No one can swear that such a man was not married but the man himself, and if he is dead there is no absolute proof to be had. There was a time when something could be said favorable to dowers, but now that a wife can transfer her property as freely as if she were an unmarried woman nothing can be said in favor of the system. Husbands should have the same right as wives in this respect. In Manitoba no such thing as dower exists. There is no reason or sense in the law remaining as it is. Wives can transfer their real estate freely and husbands can transfer their bank stock, building society stock, and mortgages. They should be given the right to transfer their real estate in the same way. The Torrens system of land transfer would do away with much of the nuisance, as no old dower could be claimed under it. The Torrens system is much better than our present system of registration."

It Protects the Wife.

Dr. D. A. O'Sullivan was interviewed. He said: "It is probably desirable that some alterations should be made in the law relating to dower, but I do not go the extent of saying that real property should be dealt in as rapidly as personal property. Sometimes dower acts as a wholesome check on a man in selling his property. I understand that in Manitoba, where there is no dower granted by law, it works very well, and if the whole country were to go into the real estate business it would be very desirable to have that law here because it would simplify matters so much. But I do not think that there is a very great deal of inconvenience caused by requiring a wife's signature on a conveyance, and I do not think it often happens that a wife will refuse to give her signature. I do not think that the dower should be done away with. If it is, a husband can cut a wife out of her just share of the property. In a great many cases the wife has done as much to build up this property as the husband, and it is not fair to deprive her of her rights in it. At present, you understand, a wife cannot be deprived of dower if her husband dies intestate, and if he dies making a will she can still claim her dower. The most important feature of dower is the widow's getting her just share of the property on the death of her husband. Her right to prevent sales does not amount to so much and is not often exercised. There are lawyers, no doubt, who can give a great deal of difficulty by requiring evidence of a clear title throughout, and therein lies the disadvantage of the system."

Frank Forbes' Funeral.

The funeral of Forbes took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Humphrey's undertaking establishment, Yonge-street, to St. Michael's Cemetery. The body was enclosed in a neat casket and was viewed by many friends and fellow-employes. At the head of the casket was a handsome floral shield of roses, violets and camellias, the tribute of the deceased's fellow-employes with the word "Employes" in immortelles. Bunches of roses were on the casket and about the body.

Rev. Wm. Patterson of Cooke's Church, of which the deceased was a member, read the burial service of the Presbyterian Church and offered up a fervent prayer, in which he particularly referred to the exemplary life of the deceased.

After the service the remains were escorted to the grave in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, where Rev. Mr. Patterson also conducted the service. The Polson Works were closed down and so 200 employes were enabled to attend the funeral and walk before the hearse. A large number of carriages followed.

At the adjourned inquest last night no less than 14 witnesses gave evidence, after which the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Women's Devoted Work.

The Toronto Church of England Women's Auxiliary concluded its session yesterday. These officers were elected:

President—Mrs. A. E. Williamson.
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. R. Horne, Mrs. Cartwright.
Treasurer—Miss Holland; Assistant-treasurer, Mrs. Boyd.
Secretary—Mrs. Willoughby Cummings; Assistant-secretary, Mrs. Robertson; secretary for Dorcas work, Miss L. Paterson; secretary of literature committee, Mrs. Helliwell.
Superintendents of children's guilds—Mrs. Francis and Mrs. Forsyth Grant.
Delegates to the triennial meeting in Montreal—Mrs. Cummings and Mrs. Cayley; substitutes, Mrs. Boddy and Mrs. McNab.

Papers were read on church work, by Miss Johnson, and on Dorcas work by Mrs. Crawford of Brockville. Impressive addresses by the Bishop of Algoma, almost the entire amount required for supporting a missionary at Temiscaming was promised at the meeting.

The New Western Cemetery.

The Toronto General Burying Ground Trust are laying out their cemetery near Davenport Station, north of St. Clair-avenue, so as to have the same open at the earliest possible moment. They have secured the services of Mr. Joseph Earnshaw of Cincinnati to oversee the proper laying out of the same, preparing the necessary topographical plans, drainage surveys, etc. Mr. Earnshaw's continental reputation is a sure guarantee that Prospect Cemetery, with all its natural advantages, will be made the most of and will surpass in beauty any of the present resting places of the dead.

St. George for Merry England.

A good attendance, practical philanthropic business, enrolling recruits and thanks for cordial co-operation characterised last night's monthly meeting of the St. George's Society. President W. E. Wellington was in the chair and the veteran John E. Pell was at his old secretarial post. Mr. J. K. Thompson was elected a life member, and the following were added to the list of ordinary members: Messrs. J. A. Worrell, James Sturdy, Stephen Wilcox, S. E. Townsend, J. D. Treloar, R. H. Fox, J. I. Hall. Thanks were accorded to Canon Du Moulin for the use of St. James' Cathedral, to Professor Roger for his admirable sermon, and the musical director, organist and choir, on the occasion of the annual service of the society.

"Tony's" 25 Years at the Queen's.

Toronto's two big hotels, the Queen's and the Rossin, are blessed with faithful nightmen, who have served long and well. It was only last Christmas that Mr. James Connors of the Rossin celebrated his 25th anniversary in that hostelry, and on Thursday last Mr. Anthony Gilchrist, better known as "Tony," entered into his 26th year in the capacity of nightman at the Queen's.

Grand Trunk Earnings.

The traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ended April 27 were:

	1889.	1888.
Passenger train earnings.....	$124,713	$122,352
Freight train earnings.....	220,122	216,356
Total earnings.....	$344,835	$338,708
Increase, 1889.....	$6,127	

The Late Railway Disaster.

The Hamilton railway disaster is causing a stir among the accidents insurance companies. An increased number of requests for policies is being made at the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company, 83 King-street west.

One Indian and Three Half breeds.

The police were notified last evening that four boys had broken out of the Mohawk Institute, on the Indian reserve at Brantford during the day. One is a fullblooded Indian, Peter Henhawk, and other three, Lewis Lame, Thomas Shaw, and John Ross, are halfbreeds.

Waterproofs Will Go Cheap.

The most stupendous sale of waterproof coats that has ever taken place in Canada will commence to-day at No. 92 Yonge-street. A shipment of over four hundred tweed and other styles of waterproofs will be sold by auction without any reserve.

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

Queen City Chambers.

The fine and spacious chambers, 24 Church-street, are now nearly complete. The few remaining offices will be fitted up to suit tenants. Application should be made at once to Scott & Walmsley.

Queen-street East.

The World has at various times called the attention of its readers to the bright prospects of East Toronto, and to Queen-street in particular as the great business thoroughfare of Toronto eastwards. See Mr. J. A. Nesbitt's plan of Queen-street east property on another page.

Hats and Gents' Furnishings.

Thorley, 366 Broadway (Spadina-avenue), has a fine spring stock of hats, caps and gents' furnishings.

The Sheffield House Importing Company (Registered),
65 Yonge-street (below King). Agents for the Patent Eagle Open and Closed Fire Grate of the best English manufacture. C. E. Robinson, Manager.

MR. PRIESTMAN'S ARREST

THE BROKER'S CHARGES AGAINST STAFF INSPECTOR ARCHABOLD.

An Enquiry Before the Police Commissioners Held With Open Doors—The Difference Between a Bucket Shop and a Legitimate Brokerage Business.

When the Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon to go into the matter of the raid on Broker Priestman's office, the outcome of which is a charge by Mr. Priestman against Staff Inspector Archabold, there was an interested throng hanging around Police Headquarters. The three commissioners, Magistrate Denison, Mayor Clarke and Judge Macdougall, constituted the board of inquiry into the complaints contained in the letter of Mr. Priestman.

The investigation was held with open doors. Inspector Archabold was present. Mr. Priestman's charges are summed up in this letter to the commissioners:

To the Chairman and Board of Police Commissioners of Toronto:

DEAR SIRS,—I beg to ask your consideration as a body competent to deal with a subject which when fully understood can but be regarded as a very reprehensible abuse of authority on the part of Staff-Inspector Archabold of the police force. It is doubtless known to you that in March last I was arrested in my place of business by him, he being accompanied by seven other detective and police officers. My son and my son-in-law, who have their places of business in the same rooms, were arrested, as were also three other persons who were in my office when the police came in, and two other persons who came in after the police had taken possession.

The simple statement by Mr. Archabold that he had reason to believe that an illegal business was being carried on by me and that he felt it his duty to break it up I might concede to be sufficient to warrant the steps he took, harsh and unnecessary though they were in the manner of execution. I have, however, such a number of facts to lay before you as do, I think, warrant the presumption of malice and of such an over-estimate on his part of the privileges of his position and such utter recklessness as to the rights of citizens as it would be dangerous to allow to go unreproved.

I cannot but be expected to feel strongly the indignity put upon me and upon the others who were confined in the cells of the police station for two hours with the insufficient facilities allowed us to communicate with friends; yet in moving before you in this matter I disclaim any spirit of spite or revenge, but to secure such a consideration of the case as will, if I succeed in satisfying you that an outrage has been done, result in relieving me from the continuous loss occasioned by the keeping away from my office of persons who have business with me, through fear of police interference without warrant of law.

It may be thought that this will be secured to me by the decision in my case before Mr. Justice Rose and the admonition given by His Lordship, but if I have the opportunity I shall be able to show that Inspector Archabold has in this case wilfully disregarded a deliverance in another High Court of Justice, such deliverance being known to him, and it is not probable that anything but an application to a tribunal immediately superior to him will force from him respect for such decisions as have been given in regard to various arrests in his name under charges laid by him under the Abbott Act. His persistence in his own construction of the law, and the ease with which he seems to be able to get an order for the arrest of citizens are good grounds, I think, for asking your restraining influence to prevent a repetition of what has been so generally condemned as a wanton, harsh and tyrannical exercise of his power.

I charge against him that it was with malice, and not with an honest desire to suppress crime, that he initiated the proceedings against me; I charge that he acted in ignorance of but in defiance of the law that he confined in the cells certain persons arrested in my office; I charge that in this matter he used the power of his office to his own ends and not to the ends of justice. I charge that he used a subordinate, (Police Officer Duncan) to assist him, and if not actually the promoter of false statements, was too willing to give credence to improbable statements, and that it is not safe to trust the rights of citizens in hands so incapable of discrimination.

The difficulty of meeting with unwilling witnesses restrains me at present from making more serious charges, but if an opportunity be afforded me I shall lay before you such facts and circumstances and adduce such evidence as will in my opinion establish the correctness of the charges I have made, and moreover, I think it probable that when the witnesses called are subjected to cross-examination much more serious charges will be proven.

JOSEPH PRIESTMAN.

Toronto, April 22.

The proceedings were initiated by Mr. Priestman, who took up his letter in detail and explained why he thought he was justified in saying that Inspector Archabold was guilty of malice, and that in addition to being harsh and tyrannical in using his power as inspector he acted, not in accord with, but in defiance of the law. Mr. Priestman was questioned by the Commissioners as to the difference between a bucket-shop business and a legitimate broker's business, and satisfactorily showed that there was a difference in more than name.

In order to prove the malice Mr. Priestman called a Mail reporter to testify to certain statements which appeared in that newspaper a day or two after the trial, but the Commissioners thought that the character of this evidence was such as to completely exonerate the Inspector, inasmuch as it was point blank denied by the article referred to was inspired by that officer.

Chief Grasett recited the details of the scheme, which had been prepared to find out whether Priestman's office was a bucket-shop or not, and then County Crown Attorney Badgeroy reviewed the history of the Abbott Act, under which, he claimed, Archabold had every authority to arrest Priestman. Decision was reserved.

The main point in which Mr. Priestman thinks he has Inspector Archabold "on the hip" is that the judgments and deliverances of the superior courts in previous cases of a like character decidedly and emphatically state that even a breach of the provisions of the act would not entitle officers of the law to treat offenders as keepers of common gaming houses, and in the face of this Mr. Priestman's arrest was made and he was put in the cells like a common felon.

Six for One Dollar.

Mr. J. Walton, late of 60 King-street and 103 Yonge-street, has opened a new barber shop and bath establishment at 18 King-street east on an entirely new principle. Mr. Walton runs six chairs, with an experienced workman behind each one. No waiting at this establishment. Hot and cold baths can be obtained at all hours; everything first-class; prices moderate.

The Chicoutimi to Change Hands.

It is understood that the steamer Chicoutimi is about to change hands. The Doty Ferry Company is credited with an intention to purchase her and put her on the Island route, her trips to Victoria Park to be made by another new steamer which Ald. Thomas Davies is trying to secure.

The Poet to His Best Girl.

No longer lashes than your own
Ever o'er eyes more tender fell;
Your cheek is like a rose half-blown—
You sing extremely well.

Your teeth behind your red lips set,
Pretty and petulantly curved,
Have never found a rival yet—
As far as I've observed.

Petite and dainty is your waist—
Greek amplitude *my* eye allures—
But, judged by laws of modern taste,
I find no fault with yours.

Your various charms I would not try
To catalog; but all, I'll state,
Both general and specific, I
Fully appreciate.

This praise I simply think your due—
I know you're but a friend to me:
And I am not in love with you—
Though I should like to be!

For never would I Love decline,
With brutal scorn or flippant wit:
But now it is not in my line—
I can't attend to it.

You see, it takes me all my time—["rate"—
Now, please, don't "chestnuts" say or
To write, in graceful, easy rhyme,
These ads for Dineen's hats.

Garsmen—Try Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum.

AMONG THE DEAD.

The Search for Missing Friends Among the Calcined Bodies at Hamilton.

HAMILTON, May 3.—The best preserved of the seventeen bodies have been identified, or rather those that have the most clothing attached to them. There are two bodies, one man and a woman, which are comparatively well preserved, and unless the relatives turn up pretty rapidly they will be too late, as the remains will soon begin to go the way of all flesh. So far no steps have been taken to have the bodies preserved for the purposes of identification, and they are just as they came out of the wreck.

To-day Mr. Jewell, 265 King-street west, Toronto, arrived to look for his son Thomas Jewell. Young Jewell was on his way back from California, where he spent the past four months, and was to have arrived here on the Sunday morning express. He telegraphed ahead on Saturday night that he had decided to stay over with an aunt in Detroit, and his friends in Toronto were congratulating themselves on his escape, but have since received word that he did not stay over as intended, and as he has not turned up they are convinced that he is dead.

Mr. Oviatt, Mr. Sterns and Mr. Deforest of New York examined the bodies in search of the remains of E. Randall Orr of Peekskill, N.Y., and L. B. Oviatt, secretary of Judge Rushmore, New York, and found two bodies which they think are the ones, but have wired for information to friends about some clothing found. Mr. Deforest though he identified one body by the size and shape as that of Mr. Oviatt, with whom he was very well acquainted, having roomed with deceased in New York. Mr. Orr's body was identified by a neck tie and some underclothing.

Chief McKinnon has an inquiry from Mrs. Ida Myra, 1305 State-street, New York, about Harry Everets of Forepaugh's show, who was on his way to Philadelphia. He left Chicago all right, and as he has not reported in Philadelphia yet and his papers were found in the wreck, it may be concluded that he is dead. The friends of Harry Pringle were also enquiring about him. His brother, A. Pringle, lives at 86 Bond-street, Toronto.

All the injured at the Hospital will recover.

LOUIS COMBREMANT'S FATE.

A New York Jewelry Traveler a Supposed Victim of the Horror.

It is probable that the body of Louis Combremant, New York agent of a Swiss watch firm, is among the charred remains of the victims of the horror at the Y. The workmen, in clearing away the wreck, came across a sample case of watches. Up to date nobody has claimed it, and the local jewelers have now reason to believe that the owner perished in the accident, and that he was Louis Combremant. On April 25 P. W. Ellis & Co. and A. Kleiser both received cards from him with the information that he would be in town on the 27th. He did not come then nor has he come since. Jewelers who have seen the sample case pronounce the watches Swiss. Mr. Houghton of P. W. Ellis & Co. has written to friends of the missing man in New York, to inform them of his fears. Combremant was well known and well liked by the Toronto jewelers, making regular monthly visits to the city. So far as known he was a single man. His New York address was 2 John-street.

WOODSTOCK NEWS.

Many Persons Poisoned by Eating an Unwholesome Cheese.

WOODSTOCK, May 3.—A remarkable case of poisoning has just come to light in town. Two of the children of Samuel Creighton were taken ill with every symptom of poisoning. After a severe struggle the little ones were brought around. On the same night the children of George Clark and those of Mr. Burton were taken ill in exactly the same way. On examination it was found that all the parties named had purchased cheese at the same store. The cheese is being analysed.

About 150 have professed conversion at the revival services being held here by Crossley and Hunter.

Both sides are conducting the Scott Act contest on the still hunt principle.

Deputy-Sheriff John Perry and Constable Martin left to-day for the penitentiary in charge of Aaron M. Farnsworth, the young fellow sentenced as the result of three years for committing an unmentionable crime.

Samuel Derry was charged yesterday with having robbed Amos Adams of a sum of money and also with having stolen a rubber coat from J. R. Oliver. The case was adjourned.

THE MISSING JEWELRY.

P. W. Ellis & Co. Unable to Find Part of the Valuables Lost by Von Reinoltz.

MONTREAL, May 3.—M. C. Ellis of P. W. Ellis & Co. of Toronto is in town to-day for the purpose of recovering the jewelry lost by Von Reinoltz. For that purpose it is understood a conference took place between him and the accused, Maloney and Phillips. One-third of the total amount lost is in the hands of the High Constable and can probably be recovered by a seizure before judgment. Two-thirds, however, are still missing and the police are on the part of some persons connected with the prosecution, that they knew where it was and could lay their hands on it whenever they choose, have not been substantiated. A civil action will probably be taken for their recovery.

Attempted Highway Robbery.

BRIGHT, May 3.—At 5 o'clock to-day as Mr. E. Michener, Bible agent, of Berlin, 20 years of age, was driving on the town line between Brantford and Bright a person stopped him and asked for a ride. After riding for two miles the stranger asked him if he could change a $5 bill. Michener told him that he had only a $5 bill and some small change. The stranger then asked if he would sell his horse. Michener said he would take $60 for it. Upon reaching Burk's swamp, a mile from this village, the man said he would take the horse without pay, at the same time holding a pistol at Michener's breast. Michener clutched the pistol, when it went off, the ball going into his hand. He pulled out the ball with his knife, and got Dr. Lake to dress the wound. The scoundrel jumped from the conveyance and made for the swamp. He is a man of 35 years, of slender build, 5 feet 9 inches in height, red mustache, wears a grey sack coat and black pantaloons with a light stripe in them.

After the Salt Vendors.

KINGSTON, May 3.—W. Johnson has returned from looking up and prosecuting salt dealers for infringement of the law. The salt seized was between 3000 and 4000 lbs., and varied from 16 to 60 pounds short on the barrel. The salt was the product of four manufacturers, three of whom have been prosecuted and fined $10 and costs. The other case is pending. In each case there were from five to thirteen charges, but all the charges except one was withdrawn upon their promising to repack the salt which they had sent out and upon promising to keep within the law hereafter.

They Report the Cash Short.

GUELPH, May 3.—W. S. Andrews, auditor for Mr. Lyon who examined the books of The World Publishing Company from November, 1887, to March, 1889, in connection with the alleged embezzlement by Wm. H. Harvey, who now lies in jail awaiting trial for the murder of his wife and two daughters, reports a deficit in the cash of $734.20. The books of The Oceanic Publishing Company appear to have been correctly kept. Messrs. Gansby of Guelph also examined the books and make the same report.

Families leaving town for the summer can have their furniture carefully stored with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street east.

"The Painter of Parma."

Bryce's latest publication in the "Home Series" is "The Painter of Parma" by Sylvanus Cobb, jr., author of "The Gunmaker of Moscow" and "Karmel the Scout." Mr. Cobb is a favorite writer and no doubt this work will have a large sale.

THE IDOL'S FEET OF CLAY.

MR. PARNELL ADMITS THAT HE DELIBERATELY LIED.

The Sang Froid With Which He Confesses to Making a Gross Misstatement in the Commons Elicits Hisses from the Audience—Missing Documents.

LONDON, May 3.—The cross examination of Mr. Parnell was continued before the Parnell Commission to-day. Mr. Parnell testified he had often reproved Mr. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, for the violent articles that appeared in that paper. He had not publicly repudiated the articles because he did not consider that to be the way to effect the alterations he desired in the tone of the articles. Mr. Parnell said he considered Mr. O'Brien's teachings to be in advance of his own.

Mr. Parnell denied that he knew "Number One" under the name of Tynan or any other name, and said he had never heard of Mr. Egan's being associated with "the martyrs' fund" for the benefit of the families of Phœnix Park murderers. He saw nothing criminal in the fund, and rather thought it was right to assist the innocent victims. "The martyrs' fund" might not, however, have been the most appropriate name for such a fund.

He could not, he said, recollect denouncing outrages between 1878 and 1881. He believed the outrages perpetrated to have been the work of small secret societies. Witness was then asked whether if secret societies adverse to the League had existed and it a vast majority of the people had belonged to the League there would not have been ample evidence obtained to convict the perpetrators of outrages, but he parried the question, saying that that might or might not have been the case.

Here occurred the most remarkable incident in the witness' cross-examination. Attorney-General Webster quoted a statement made by Parnell in the House of Commons, during the debate on Mr. Forster's bill in 1881, suspending the writ of habeas corpus, to the effect that secret societies had then ceased to exist in Ireland. "Did you believe that when you said it?" asked the Attorney-General.

"No," replied Parnell. "At any rate it was a grossly exaggerated statement?"

There was a buzz of surprise throughout the court rooms at this response.

"Did you or did you not," continued the Attorney-General, "intend to misstate the fact when you made that statement?"

"I have no doubt I did," was the reply.

The Attorney-General: "Deliberately?"

Mr. Parnell: "Yes, deliberately."

The Attorney-General: "You deliberately made the statement, knowing it to be untrue?"

Mr. Parnell: "Yes, or if not untrue, very extravagant and boastful."

The Attorney-General: "And you have never since withdrawn it?"

Mr. Parnell: "No, I have not."

The nonchalance with which the witness made these admissions astonished the audience and elicited hisses.

"Probably," added Mr. Parnell, "the statement was meant to mislead the House. I am afraid it did not. The Secretary of State's Coercion Bill was passed. My purpose was to exaggerate the effect the League had in reducing the number of secret societies. The League undoubtedly diminished the number of secret societies, though it had not swept them away as I stated."

Mr. Parnell was next asked what had become of the Land League's books. He explained that some were brought to London and were before the Commission. The cash-books and ledgers had disappeared, he did not know where. Neither were Treasurer Kenny, Mr. Egan nor any other of the League officials able to tell what had become of them. The books and files of Mr. Egan had also vanished.

Presiding Justice Hannen here impressed upon the witness the fact that the Court attaches great importance to the missing documents and Mr. Parnell promised to try and find them.

How King John Met His Death.

LONDON, May 3.—Advices from Massowah give details concerning the recent death of King John of Abyssinia. On March 10 he made an attack on the dervishes in the stronghold at Metemmeh but his forces were defeated, the King being badly wounded. Two days afterward the dervishes made an assault and completely routed King John's army, killing the King and his generals, Ras-ara-ula and Ras-alula. The King of Shoa then proclaimed himself negus and marched upon Adowa.

Many Arrests in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—Arrests of officers in this city connected with the peaceful political revolutionary society continues. It is declared that the association in question is not aiming at attacks upon the person of the Czar.

The Catholic Congress.

VIENNA, May 3.—The Austrian Government, it is said, will very likely declare the Catholic Congress a private assembly and will therefore give no heed to the recent telegrams to the congress from the Holy Father in one of which the Pope informed the congregated Catholics that he received from the demands of Catholics for the restoration of his temporalities.

A TORONTO FIRM'S LOSS.

W. D. Matthews & Co.'s Malt House at Leroy, N.Y., Burnt—Loss $200,000.

LEROY, N.Y., May 3.—At 7.45 to-night flames were seen issuing from the cupola of W. D. Matthews & Co.'s large malt house situated in Church-street. The alarm was sounded by the company's whistles and in a short time two heavy streams were in operation. After some time the fire was subdued but an immense quantity of malt by which the building was filled was thoroughly soaked and spoiled. The damage to the building and contents will, it is believed, amount to about $200,000, which is covered by insurance. This malting establishment is one of the largest in the country. The company also own malt houses at Toronto and Palmerston, Ont.

Other Fires.

FORRESTON, Ill., May 3.—Fire here to-day destroyed three business blocks. It originated in a grain elevator. Loss $125,000.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 3.—The Kentucky Feeble Minded Institute was burned here to-day. The 125 inmates were got out without accident. Loss $75,000.

A Murderous Blow.

MONTREAL, May 3.—A murderous attack occurred in the basement of the new Imperial Insurance building opposite the Place d'Armes this afternoon. A Scotchman named James McIntyre, a fitter by trade, was engaged at his work, when, according to McIntyre's friends, a carpenter named P. Labbee without any provocation came up, raised a heavy plane and struck McIntyre a murderous blow across the temple. The Scotchman fell as if dead but will probably recover.

Run Down by an Engine.

BERLIN, Ont., May 3.—Last night about two miles north of here on the Grand Trunk, a man, supposed to be a tramp, was struck by the engine of a freight train while walking on the track. The man was so badly injured that he died shortly afterward. His name is unknown.

The Banquet to Mr. Taillon.

OTTAWA, May 3.—Sir John Macdonald and Hon. J. A. Chapleau have accepted invitations to attend the banquet in honor of Hon. L. O. Taillon in Montreal on May 8.

Stabbed a Constable.

OTTAWA, May 3.—Peters, an Italian arrested yesterday for stabbing Constable McFall on the arm, elected this morning to be tried by a jury. He was sent down to jail.

High Grade Watch Repairing.
Plain and complicated watches carefully repaired, cleaned and adjusted, see top left hand corner of this page. E. Beeton, high grade watch specialist, opposite Post Office.

THE ANTIS' FLANK MOVEMENT.

Affidavits that were Filed to Block College Federation.

The friends of Federation are preparing for a short, sharp and decisive battle in the Victoria University injunction matter. Yesterday Mr. Justice McMahon enlarged the interim injunction until Tuesday next, when it will be seen whether the latest move by the enemies of Federation will prove successful or be committed to oblivion. They filed yesterday a whole army of affidavits in support of their contention that the Victoria University must and shall remain in Cobourg.

The parties seeking the injunction are three in number. The first is the corporation of the town of Cobourg; the second, Henry Hough and others, representing the subscribers to the endowment fund of the university; and the third William Kerr, Q.C., and others, representing themselves and all other members of the senate. The defendants are the Board of Regents, and their policy is to bring the litigation to a sharp conclusion so that the work of removal can proceed forthwith without further let or hindrance. They are confident of success, believing that the injunction cannot possibly hold, as being outside the pale of the courts. The defence is in the hands of Mr. B. M. Bonilton, Q.C., Kingston, and Mr. E. H. Britton of Toronto.

The anti-Federationists have filed six affidavits. They all practically tend to the same end and cover in a certain degree the same grounds. The first on the list is sworn to by Mr. William Kerr, Q.C. It deals more particularly with the legal aspect of the case from the plaintiffs' point of view. It sets forth that the citizens of Cobourg subscribed to the building known as Faraday Hall on the understanding and express stipulation that Victoria University remain in the town. The statutes governing the university are also fully gone into, the first quoted dating back as early as 1829 in the reign of William IV., and the last passed in the Ontario Legislature in 1887.

The next affidavit is sworn to by John Henry Dumble, Police Magistrate of Cobourg. He follows in the same track as Mr. Kerr and swears to what is practically the same statement.

Henry Hough, the one-time proprietor of The Cobourg World, but now with Grip Publishing Company, is the third. He speaks as a member of the senate and seeks to voice the opinions of the graduates.

Robert Mulholland, ex-M.L.A. for West Northumberland, ranks fourth. His statements deal with purely technical points and have no important general bearing on the question at issue. The other two affidavits are by Ex-Mayor J. Vance Gravely and Mayor Samuel Clarke of Cobourg. They also contain nothing of importance.

On Tuesday next these documents will be met with similar ones sworn to on behalf of the defence by Dr. Carman, general superintendent; Dr. Burwash, registrar of the University; and Dr. Potts, superintendent of education, with 15 other members of the Board of Trustees. In effect they contain an unbiased and calm review of the points at issue and a general refutation of the statements of the anti-Federationists.

Mr. Britton went home to Kingston last evening and will return on Monday.

THOSE SAPIENT UNIONISTS.

What the Trades and Labor Council Kicked at Last Night.

President Parr presided over last night's trades parliament, the proceedings at which were a rehash of those of previous meetings. The immigration chestnut figured first on the bill of fare—in fact Pensioner O'Donoghue could not prepare a legislative committee's report without this stalking in. The conduct of ex-Assisting Agent Walker in sending men to Toronto from the Old Country was strongly condemned and representations will be made to the Colonies and Mr. Carman respecting it. It was condemnation all round—the Dominion Government for passing Clarke Wallace's Combines Bill; the Welland Canal people for permitting Sunday labor. The Municipal Committee's report advocated the appointment of a pavement inspector, who should undergo an examination to test his knowledge of the difference between cedar and basswood. Then the committee carped at the $20,000 proposed to be expended for the reception of the American scientists; objected to the city printing being given to non-union offices, favored the underground wires scheme, again urged a scaffold inspector be appointed, bointing the moral of the accident reported in that day's World. Both reports were adopted.

The meeting resolved to support those aldermen who are against the snow by-law and in favor of the city cleaning the sidewalks. They also censured Rosedale property-holders wanting compensation for surrendering their lands to the citizens. A sub-committee was appointed to make arrangements for the annual picnic.

Then the valiant and obsequious Dan, ardent Grit though he professes to be, fell foul of the poor old Globe because its City Editor had inserted a paragraph founded on fact and supplied by Government Emigration Agent Donaldson to the effect that he had received 300 applications from Ontario farmers for laborers. Representatives of the Trades and Labor Council vainly sought to give the lie to this unquestioned fact, whereat the unionists were wroth and maligned poor Donaldson forsooth because he was in Government pay, forgetting meanwhile that the tricky Dan is in the same position.

From The Ontario Gazette.

The Ontario Gazette to-day will contain these appointments: J. H. Radford, Galt, associate coroner of Waterloo; J. K. McLeod, Teeswater, notary public; J. C. Nelles, Gore Bay, bailiff of the Fourth Division Court of Manitoulin.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating these companies: The London Electric Fencing Company, with a capital stock of $3000; The C. Beck Manufacturing Company of Penetang, stock of $250,000; The Ontario Basket Company of Walkerville, with a capital stock of $12,000; The Windsor Crimped Stay Company, with a capital stock of $10,000; The Hawkesbury Milling Company, with a capital stock of $50,000; the corporation of Toronto Church School with a capital stock of $20,000.

Wants to Retire from Politics.

Mr. John Leys, M.L.A., Toronto, it is said, will not be a candidate at the next elections. His retirement from politics is not among the improbabilities.

Guthrie Booming.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Postmaster Flynn at Guthrie, Oklahoma, telegraphs that the daily sale of postage stamps there amounts to $60. The eleven clerks in the office are busy from 5 a.m. until midnight. When the mail is ready for delivery there is usually a line of men half a mile long waiting for it. About 3000 letters and 1000 newspapers are delivered from that office daily. There are five banks and six newspapers in town.

Change in Telegraph Rates.

NEW YORK, May 3.—By orders issued by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies a large number of long distance rates have been reduced, while for short distances the rates have been advanced slightly. All the Mutual Union offices are by the new orders closed or turned into Western Union offices.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, May 3