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EIGHTH YEAR SATURDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 19, 1887.—EIGHT PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT

THE FISHERY CONVENTION

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH COMMISSIONERS AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. Chamberlain Gives an Audience to Newspaper Men and They Gather From His Remarks That He Will Not Give up Any Part of Canada's Case.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 18.—Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Chamberlain called officially upon Secretary Bayard to-day and arranged the first meeting of the Commission, which is to take place at the State Department on Monday next.

Mr. Chamberlain gave an audience specially to newspaper men this afternoon, and seemed both amazed and perplexed at the cross questioning to which he was subjected. He said that the definite instructions given the British plenipotentiaries were, of course, confidential, but he was at liberty to say that the scope of the Commission was sufficient to cover all difficulties existing between the United States and Canada. He stated that while the fishery question was at present one of limitations it might be found that other troubles would have also to be considered and he had no doubt whatever that an amicable solution would be arrived at. The fishery trouble seemed to him to be that the United States objected to the literal interpretation of the treaty in force, namely, that of 1818, and was disposed to put a new construction upon its terms. He held that the treaty explained or interpreted itself, and that no new patches would be added to make it serviceable. It must either remain in force according to its literal construction or be superseded by a new treaty.

From the decided and unhesitating manner in which the senior plenipotentiary expressed himself on this point, it may be taken for granted that there is no disposition on his part to relinquish the pound of flesh, or rather of fish to which the Canadians are entitled under the existing treaty without an acknowledged equivalent.

In reference to the surmise of some credulous newspapers that the majority power would be exercised and that the Canadian Commissioners would be compelled to acquiesce in any proposal which he and Sir Lionel West might feel disposed to agree to, Mr. Chamberlain said that he should consider it no agreement unless the final decisions were unanimous.

In answer to the question as to whether Commercial Union would be considered, he said that he had been sent clippings from some Canadian papers on the subject, but could not discover that any feasible scheme had been promulgated. The Canadian Government had not proposed it, and he was quite certain that the home Government would never do so. If the United States made the proposition with some tangible explanation of details it might be considered. The points which he mentioned as yet incomprehensible are: First, what authority or power will frame and modify the tariff against other countries; second, Canada being equally concerned with other parts of the Empire in existing treaties as to the most favored classes, what effect will that have on the new proposal, which will virtually annul these treaties.

He intimated very decidedly that unless the desire were unanimous on the part of Canada, the Imperial veto power would undoubtedly be called into requisition and applied to any such legislation on the part of the Canadian Parliament.

He referred to the wish of the Canadian Government to revert to the treaty of 1854, and said that no doubt the standing offer of reciprocity of natural products would be brought to the notice of the Commission. On this point the Canadian Government had done all that was possible, and if the United States Commission would acquiesce it would also be gratifying to the Government of Great Britain.

Sir Chas. Tupper and Mr. Chamberlain will be formally presented to President Cleveland by Secretary Bayard to-morrow at noon, after which Sir Chas. will present the other Canadian officials who are at present in Washington.

THE WILSON CASE.

The Prime Minister Will Not Consent to a Debate Concerning It.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—La Paix admits that the prosecution of M. Wilson is necessary, and says that it only remains for justice to speak. Many newspapers believe that the grand jury will return a verdict on the case of "not proven." The Radical and Monarchical organs violently attack President Grevy for refusing to resign.

Prime Minister Rouvier has announced that he will not consent to a debate on an interpellation concerning President Grevy, which the Republican groups intend to propose in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow.

M. Wilson and his family have quitted the Elysee.

The Extreme Left and a great majority of the Republican members of the Chamber of Deputies have abandoned their intention to send a delegation to ask President Grevy to resign.

Central Bank bills taken at par to-day at Pelleys'.

THE INDIAN COUNTERFEITERS.

For Lack of Evidence the Men are Liberated on Good Behavior Bonds.

OTTAWA, Nov. 18.—Abram Powels, David Schuyler, Wilson Doxtator, Simon Elijah and Amos Jones, all Indians of Oneida, were tried here to-day for counterfeiting silver half dollars. Four of them were allowed out under $1000 bonds, while Schuyler was bailed for $800. The plan pursued by the Indians is said to be superior to the old system of casting altogether from dies. They simply made impressions of half dollars in plaster of paris and cast the money therein. Some of the specimens were excellent in imitation.

More Curiosity Than Enthusiasm.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Times correspondent at Berlin says the enthusiasm displayed by the people to-day was only moderate, and it was difficult to decide whether their cheers were for the Czar or for Prince William. The Czar is looking very sad and careworn. He and Prince William drove to the Embassy in great state. They occupied a victoria drawn by four black horses, and were accompanied by two outriders and the Master of the Horse. The Czarina and Princess William were more heartily cheered than were their husbands. The spectators displayed more curiosity than enthusiasm.

Heavy Sales of Cereals.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—More than a third of all the wheat which will leave the farms throughout the country during the entire year was sold in this one city during the past six days. The reported sales reached 107,800,000 bushels of wheat, and 22,257,000 bushels of corn.

What It Costs to Call Counsel a Liar.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—While the case of Gray v. O'Callaghan was in progress here to-day, before Judge Davis, the defendant called N. P. Graydon, counsel for the plaintiff, a liar. The Judge immediately fined T. E. O'Callaghan $5 and awarded the case to the plaintiff.

Freed From Quarantine.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The remaining passengers of the steamship Alesia, 224 in number, who were quartered on Hoffman's Island were landed at Castle Garden to-day.

Hovenden writes signs, 85 Bay-st. 624

LITTLE BILL AND THE CAPIAS.

Judge Mathieu Renders His Decision Quashing the Writ.

MONTREAL, Nov. 18.—The Practice Court was again crowded this morning by the legal and sporting fraternity, in anticipation of hearing the decision of Hon. Judge Mathieu in the case of Elliott vs. Bingham.

The honorable judge delivered a long judgment in French. He reviewed the evidence at great length, showing how the race had been "fixed" and how Elliott had lost his money. He here referred to the fact that in order to save time it had been agreed to plead the case on its merits and that in order to quash the capias the defendant would have to prove no secretions. The plaintiff in order to prove this rested his evidence on the allegation that the defendant, when he learned he was to be arrested in Toronto, fled to the States. It has been proved, however, that the defendant is proprietor of a big restaurant in Toronto and that it would not pay him to leave his license and business to escape payment of $10,000. It was also shown that defendant did not choose to come to Montreal in the charge of a constable and that in virtue of this he telegraphed a Mr. Hyman to employ Mr. Macmaster to conduct the case for him in Montreal, where he, Bingham, arrived before an answer could be sent to Rochester. This fact, His Honor held, showed that there was no intention at secretion, and in view of other evidence as to how portions of the $10,000 in question had been distributed he felt his duty to quash the capias against Mr. Bingham.

Turning to the merits of the case he said, as regarded the question of whether the Bethune race was a sold one and whether there was fraud, he would undoubtedly say yes. The start was peculiar, and why a man like Bethune should have allowed the "Unknown" to get such a start of him was most unexplainable. But Bethune also wrote a letter, which had been admitted as evidence, which showed by the words which it contained that Bethune was party to sell the race. In it he said, "I take no risks," and the only meaning in the opinion of the judge that could be placed on the words was that Bethune intended to allow himself to be beaten, and that he had an understanding with McKay to sell the race. Moreover, in Toronto, after the race, Bethune, while in a hotel, asked for $150 and received $100 from parties who were friends of the "Unknown." His Honor felt satisfied that the race had been sold by Bethune.

The question next considered was that of fraud, and whether the defendant Bingham had any knowledge of the same. For His Honor's part he could not possibly explain certain actions of the defendant. For instance, he returned Koester $250, which, the latter lost on the race, because he was a "good fellow," and also returned Laird a similar amount because the latter was a "kicker" and intended to show the thing up. It was very strange that a man should win and then refund the money, and in the opinion of His Honor it was a more than extraordinary proceeding. The defendant must have know that there was fraud.

Turning to the law and merits of the case His Honor said that according to Ontario law no money could be recovered on bets. He had examined Mr. McVeity as a witness on this point and he had declared so, but when His Honor had asked him how things would stand if it had been proved that there was fraud with the knowledge of defendant he had replied that in such a case there might be a conviction.

In conclusion, His Honor said that he was not prepared to agree with Mr. McVeity, and as to his knowledge there was no law covering the case and no decisions. He would reserve judgment as to condemnation for fraud until able to consult the authorities in Ontario.

On application of Mr. Guerin the court decided to suspend the execution of the judgment, and Mr. Macmaster then asked that Mr. Bingham be allowed bail. This was allowed after considerable trouble, James Guest and W. F. Lewis becoming bondsmen for $12,000.

Another issue occurred to-day when J. W. Cassiff of this city, through Mr. Macmaster, took out action for $4500 against A. R. Elliott. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant was short of money to complete the $10,000 required for the race and borrowed the above sum from plaintiff, giving in return his promissory note. The plaintiff claims that he now refuses to honor the note.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S PLAN.

The Draft of a Legislature for Ireland He Thinks Would Please all Parties

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Tribune's Dublin correspondent gives the outlines of a plan for an Irish Parliament, as formulated by Michael Davitt. Mr. Davitt declares himself against a double Chamber, and the principle of voting by first and second orders contained in Mr. Gladstone's bill. He says: "I am satisfied that no Nationalist objects to any practicable provision which will ensure to our Protestant fellow-countrymen the fullest representation to which their numbers entitle them. Twenty-five per cent. of the entire representation in the National Assembly could be guaranteed to them. This would be more than the minority population could justly claim, but I am sure that this number would not be objected to by the Catholic portion of the community, to ensure also that the Protestants of the south and west should be as fully represented as those of the north, a "scrutin de liste" system of election could be provided, by aid of which the ablest champions of the minority could be voted for in Connaught and Munster as freely as in the most Protestant part of Ulster.

In a Legislature of say 300 members the Ministry would thus have a compact part of seventy-five, comprising the best ability within its ranks, and there, what is now known as the Nationalist or Home Rule party, would be certain to be divided into two or three parties in a national assembly, it would not be at all improbable to find the minority representatives holding more or less of the balance of power. The division of power in the national assembly would probably be as follows: First party—a Conservative Nationalist party; second party—a Democratic or Radical Nationalist party, sub-divided into two groups; third party—comprising the representatives of those who are now opposed to Home Rule.

The first duty of the new Parliament, Mr. Davitt says, would be easily performed. That would be to make the law and order respected and obeyed. National sentiment so long at war with unjust and alien administrations would combine with national honor to uphold laws which would become popular the moment the people's confidence would be secured in their justice and impartial administration. But the first task which I hope will devolve upon the new Legislature will be that which has baffled the efforts of English statesmen—a final settlement of the Irish land question. I am aware that the present landlord government is hugging the hope of being able to pass a measure for the solution of this great problem, but I maintain now, as I have never ceased to assert during the last five years, that it is in Dublin and not in London that the final settlement of this question must be made. The next national undertaking, Davitt says, would be the resuscitation of Ireland's manufacturing industries. Concurrently with the building up of the linen and woolen manufactures an Irish Parliament could not omit extending an immediate helping hand to the fisheries. Not more than 10,000 or 12,000 men now find employment round the coast, where at one time over 60,000 were engaged in harvesting the food treasures of the seas.

A scheme of artificial drainage upon a national scale would have to be one of the first great public works undertaken by an Irish Parliament. Mr. Davitt also advocates the abolition of the workhouse system.

The Chinese Bank Is All Right.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—W. Burke this morning said the rumors about the Chinese American Bank concession having been cancelled were entirely without foundation.

Big drives in Ladies' and Children's Mantles during the Big Sale at Pelleys'. x

THE BANK FEVER ABATES.

THE ANTICIPATED RUSH DID NOT TAKE PLACE.

Confidence Returns in the Community—The Central Resumption Not Likely at Hand—Should a Government Issue supersede the Bank Bills?

Thanksgiving Day reduced the feverish financial excitement that characterized Tuesday and Wednesday to the level of moderate curiosity. If the talkers were to have been believed half a dozen banks would have been raided yesterday. Instead, the day passed quietly, with the exception of spasmodic alarming rumors, which were proven false almost as soon as started. The banks were ready for a rush, which had it come, would have found them well prepared. The fact is that if the people will stop talking and attend to their ordinary duties no trouble need be feared. A few long-tongued people who are rushing about the street will idle sensational rumors—people who never had a bank account in their lives—are doing more to create a panic than all the business men of Toronto put together.

At the Central Bank yesterday a great deal of work was done. The directory held a meeting early in the day, the matter that came before them being the disposal of the business in the branches of the bank in outside towns. At present the directors are not prepared to report on the progress made.

The feeling that the Central will resume business is on the wane. Even some of the banks own officials believe that liquidation will ensue, though one of the large shareholders yesterday said that if business was resumed he was prepared to double his stock. The President, Mr. David Blain, is seriously ill and has not left his residence and scarcely his bed since Monday. He has been in bad health for some months past, and the bank's difficulties have aggravated his trouble. It is known that he feels the suspension keenly, and that before it took place he supplemented the bank's funds largely from his private means.

It is generally believed that the Central will not have to take advantage of the three months' grace provided by law, but that long before that period has elapsed bill-holders and depositors will have been paid in full.

ABOUT NATIONAL NOTES.

The Banks Object to the Withdrawal of Their Notes.

A prominent bank cashier was discussing yesterday the proposal to replace the bank bills with Dominion notes. He held that to do that would be to weaken the banks and to greatly incommode the public. He argued that there was just that much more money in circulation by the issue of these notes, and, that being the case, money was cheaper and more plentiful. If they were withdrawn the stringency would be aggravated by just that much.

Moreover, said he, the larger banks (especially the Bank of Montreal) might like to see a secured currency, but it would be to enable them to squeeze the small institutions. The Montreal banks are now over-jealous of the Toronto concerns, but if the bank circulation were called in Toronto would be harder up for money than ever, and business be paralyzed.

Because, said he, the United States have a national currency that is no reason why we should follow them; the reasons that started them on this course do not exist in Canada.

A gentleman who favors a national currency replied as follows: The first essential is a safe currency, which we have not (three times already this year has business been disturbed by bank failures), and next that the currency be current at all over (which ours is not). And who do you think are the very first to dishonor and discount the bills of banks? Why, its fellow banks. It was the Bank of Commerce that first refused Central bills and hugging the hope of being able to pass a measure for the solution of this great problem, but I maintain now, as I have never ceased to assert during the last five years, that it is in Dublin and not in London that the final settlement of this question must be made. The next national undertaking, Davitt says, would be the resuscitation of Ireland's manufacturing industries. Concurrently with the building up of the linen and woolen manufactures an Irish Parliament could not omit extending an immediate helping hand to the fisheries. Not more than 10,000 or 12,000 men now find employment round the coast, where at one time over 60,000 were engaged in harvesting the food treasures of the seas.

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EROFITS OF THE EXHIBITION.

The Industrial Association Ahead $20,000 This Year—Presentations.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Exhibition Association was held yesterday afternoon, President Wishrow in the chair. The date for the exhibition of 1888 was fixed for the two weeks from Sept. 10 to 22. Mr. Thos. Davies, who ran the ferry service this year, appeared before the board with a view of securing a reduction on the rental of $500 charged him for wharf accommodation. The board seemed to be of the opinion that the present arrangement in connection with the ferry service was unsatisfactory and that it was desirable to effect its cancellation. Pending this step Mr. Davies' application was left in abeyance.

Resolutions of thanks were tendered J. J. Wright of the Toronto Electric Light Company, A. E. McKay, who is leaving the association's service to study medicine in England, and to Chairman Barton and members of the Exhibition Committee of the City Council, for valuable assistance given. Mr. Wright was presented with a tea service and Mr. McKay with $100.

Manager Hill submitted this approximate statement of the moneys received and expended in connection with the last exhibition:

I beg to submit herewith a memorandum of the receipts and expenditure in connection with the exhibition for the present year, as taken from the Treasurer's books. The memorandum includes all accounts and expenditure as estimated up to the end of the year, and is as close as it is possible to make it at the present time. The regular audited statement will be presented in detail at the annual meeting in February next.

It will be seen from the statement that the receipts for the year from all sources amount to $77,022.30, and the total expenditure to $65,413.15, leaving a cash balance of $11,304.15, which goes to reduce the association's indebtedness to the bank. The amount of the debt at the last annual meeting was $19,695.77, which will now be reduced to $8,391.62.

During the year the association has expended on capital account the sum of $12,203.16, as follows: Implement building, $697.50; express building, $800; press bureau, $3,632; ladies parlors, $1654.60; properties account, $1,500.74, and construction account, being new cattle sheds, horse stalls, horticultural hall, and other things, $4413.32. As the cost of the horticultural hall and changes in connection therewith, amounting to $3000, is to be met by City debentures, the net expenditure on capital account is therefore $9030.56. This amount of $9030.56 with $11,304.13, the amount by which the debt is reduced, makes a total of $20,334.71, which may be termed the net profits of this year's exhibition.

The assets of the association at the last annual meeting over all liabilities amounted to $65,848.13, and with the addition of $9030.56, expended on capital account this year, and the reduction of the bank debt, the net assets will now amount to about $85,000.

This statement was also presented:

RECEIPTS.

Gate receipts	$52,787 55
Dominion grant	10,000 00
Electric Railway, etc	3,959 50
Entry fees, etc	9,342 45
To be paid by city	2,222 60
Due for wharf	300 00
	$77,022 30

EXPENDITURES.

Prize account	$25,498 50
Grant to uniformed societies	670 49
New buildings	6,284 25
Cattle sheds, etc	4,418 30
Construction account	1,500 74
General expenses	25,742 40
Unpaid accounts	1,899 27
Amount applied to debt	11,304 15
	$77,022 30

W. & D. Dineen, corner of King and Yonge-streets, for fine fall hats, and ladies' fur garments. Hundreds of ladies daily throng their show rooms. All the latest styles.

HOPEFUL OF SETTLEMENT.

Sir Charles Tupper Interviewed at New York on the Fishing Troubles.

Sir Charles Tupper and party were in New York on Thursday, on route for Washington. Newspaper interviewers besieged the Fishery Commissioner, but beaded not much to say. "Tear only speak," he observed to The World man, "in a general way of the object of my visit to Washington. We shall discuss the various questions at length and try and reach an agreement that will be satisfactory and just to both countries and Canada. I have no hesitancy in saying that I consider all the Canadian Government has done has been just and proper. They have simply protected their rights and carried out the agreements existing between the two countries." To The Herald reporter he said: "I do not anticipate any difficulty in coming to a mutually agreeable understanding with the United States Government. Surely in this nineteenth century the two great English-speaking nations of the world ought to be able to settle any difference of opinion by discussion."

Touching annexation, Sir Charles is reported by The World to have said: "I cannot think that annexation would be advisable. On the contrary, I think it better for both countries to remain under separate governments. It gives larger representation to the people and prevents the Government coming too much under one head. I do not think it will take place for a long time, if ever. The Canadians are certainly great admirers of American institutions, of American energy and American advancement. They no doubt are proud and envious of American progress and ideas; still I think all are loyal to the Mother Country; and while interested in the American branch of the English-speaking family are more inclined to be Brithers than Americans."

Big drives in Boys' and Boys' Overcoats to-day at Pelleys'.

Doings of the Anti-Poverty Society.

The weekly meeting of the Toronto Anti-Poverty Society was held in the lecture room of the Y.M.C.A. last evening. Some correspondence was read from members in Three Rivers, Que., suggesting plans for a permanent organization throughout Canada. Mr. A. F. Jury delivered an address on "The Wage Fund Theory," which was attentively listened to and evoked considerable discussion. A reply was received from Mr. William Houston, Librarian of the Legislature, stating that he would address the society on the subject of "Historical Progress" in the Y.M.C.A. room on Friday, Nov. 25, and it was unanimously decided to make the meeting public. Notice was given of a motion for a deputation to interview candidates for municipal honors regarding an appeal to the Legislature for power to impose a land tax for raising municipal revenues.

Not so Bad After All.

The Horner shooting affair that happened in the yard of Slee's Hotel, Yonge-street, on Wednesday, was aired in the Police Court yesterday. Christopher Horner said the shooting of his brother William was purely accidental. There was no evidence to the contrary. Christopher was fined $1 and costs for discharging firearms within the city limits, and $20 and costs for carrying a weapon. Both fines were paid. The injured youth is getting along nicely.

W. & D. Dineen, corner of King and Yonge-streets, for fine fall hats, and ladies' fur garments. Hundreds of ladies daily throng their show rooms. All the latest styles.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

The World yesterday dropped into the office of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, 88 King-street east, with a view to renewing a big advertising contract with the Managing Director. "Can't do it," said Mr. Carlile. The rush of business has been so immense on account of advertising already done, that we will advertise no more this year. Applications are pouring in from all quarters of the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Why, I submitted to-day, alone applications amounting to $300,000 to the Insurance Committee, the largest amount ever put before an insurance committee at one time by any company in Canada. A large amount of our business is secured in the city; wholesale and professional men have become alive to the fact that we issue a liberal policy at a low premium, compatible with safe business principles. Ah, Mr. World, there's nothing succeeds like success."

Davies B. & M. Co.'s Family Cream Ales and nourishing Porter in bottle are now the favorite beverages. India Pale Crystal Ale equals Bass' English, and highly appreciated. 56

WHO FIXED THE BALLOTS?

A HOT LEGAL FIRE UPON DEFENDANTS IN PEAREN v. LOVE.

Registrar Hodgetts and Scrutineer Charles Love go Through a Hard Ordeal in the Pharmacy College Election Case—The Judge Makes Some Racy Comments.

And still the case of Pearen v. Love, that is the Ontario College of Pharmacy election trial, goes on. The interest has been growing daily since Monday, and yesterday it reached its zenith when the two principal defendants, Geo. Hodgetts and Chas. Love, were placed in the box and gave evidence that was received most unfavorably by judge and auditors. President Harvey of Guelph will be the principal witness to-day, when the case will probably conclude. From what has been said by His Lordship it is not difficult to anticipate the judgment.

On opening the court yesterday morning His Lordship gave judgment in the points raised on Wednesday, finding that he had jurisdiction in the case and that while the plaintiffs were not entitled to apply for an injunction he had the power to void the election which amounted to the same thing.

After argument between Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Kerr, Mr. Biggar, counsel for the college, said that if His Lordship were of opinion that there was fraud the college was willing that there should be a new election, but they were not willing to pay the costs. His Lordship said that he certainly was of that opinion, but preferred hearing the evidence of the defence in the hope of discovering who did the wrong, so that he might say who should bear the costs of discovering that wrong.

Mr. Geo. Hodgetts, Registrar of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, was the first witness called by the defence. After detailing his connection with the college he was questioned by Mr. Kerr regarding the voting papers. Three-fourths of them, he said, comprised envelopes bearing one-cent stamps. For half an hour or so his evidence was confined to stating how he received the papers, how he opened them and how he counted them.

Mr. Kerr: Did you in any way place any mark of any kind on a paper?

The witness, in an earnest and faltering voice, replied: The All-Seeing Eye is my witness that I never put mark of ink or pencil on any of those papers."

This was said in a manner almost dramatic, and His Lordship seemed not to like it.

Mr. Kerr: Were you a party to it in any way?

Witness: I was not.

Continuing the witness said that he did not observe any "plumpers" nor was the word spoken so far as he could remember. His relations with Mr. Pearen were of the most friendly nature, and he felt no particular interest in the result of the election, for it made no difference to him who was elected, nor had he any recollection of having spoken of this. He examined the vault on the vault on Saturday, July 9, in an unsuccessful search for the papers. He assisted in the search and was asked so many questions by those present that he declined to answer, because there was no one present to substantiate what he would say.

Mr. McCarthy took the witness in hand and put him through a vigorous cross-examination, out of which the witness did not come very well. He admitted having signed his son's name to an 1885 scrutineers' report without affixing his own initials. His name was signed at the time and he (the witness) was much disturbed in his mind. The day before the election, in opening the papers, he placed the unsigned papers by themselves. It was usual to receive voting papers up to 4 o'clock, the time of the poll, on election days. With reference to one rejected ballot, he said that Mr. Harvey and Mr. Chas. Love had rejected it, but he could not state their reasons, nor why he had concurred with them.

Mr. McCarthy produced several apparently regular papers, which had been rejected, but the witness was unable to give any reason for rejecting them.

His Lordship: I must say that I think this suit is brought in the interests of the public and this society. It is high time that such practices are put a stop to, if the public is to place any faith in incorporated bodies.

Continuing, the witness admitted that he told Mr. Pearen that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of the papers, whereas he knew that Mr. Harvey had put them in the vault. He was not able to give any ground whatever for his action regarding his statements as to where the papers were.

After adjournment Mr. McCarthy resumed his cross-examination of Mr. Hodgetts, and worried him till he was driven into a close corner. The witness admitted with a hesitating "yes," that when Plaintiff Pearen, Lawyer Redmond and himself went into the vault on Saturday afternoon to search for the papers, he expected they would be there, although the previous afternoon Chas. Love had told him they were destroyed. His explanation of this was that he thought Love was fooling. Mr. McCarthy strongly endeavored to ascertain from the witness why President Harvey had called to see him and why the two had gone to Love's drug store. The witness could offer no explanation, even when Mr. McCarthy told him that the picking up of "this little job" was the work of one of the three.

Mr. Charles Love, one of the scrutineers, was the next witness. Examined by Mr. J. A. Paterson, he said that the opening of the ballots the day before election was in pursuance of a previous custom. He told of the counting of the ballots and said that he read the names off correctly. He positively swore that he did not mark or alter any paper, and had not been a party to any such transaction. The voting papers had been destroyed, but he could not say why, except in pursuance of an invariable practice.

His Lordship: Why were they destroyed? It is most unusual. This is the greatest farce of an election trial I ever heard of. The two scrutineers destroy the only proof of their report being correct, after they had declared certain people elected, and other people are left in a whistle.

The witness further made the statement that he destroyed the ballots by reason of a telephone message from President Harvey at Guelph, which was reported to him by a clerk in the Bay Horse Hotel, the only audible words of which were "ballots" and "destroy." It was the usual custom. The message from Harvey had nothing to do with it.

His Lordship: Then what was the use of the message from Harvey?

The witness was at a loss to tell of the tearing up of a telegram addressed to Hodgetts, whereupon His Lordship looked over his glasses at the witness and drily remarked: This should be called "The General Obliteration Society." Later His Lordship seriously put a number of questions of the witness and severely sat upon Mr. Love, saying: I think if the council were wise they would not have put this witness in the box. Mr. Hodgetts and this witness have shown themselves guilty of more frauds than the plaintiff's witnesses have made out.

Mr. Kerr said that his clients felt they had done no wrong, whereupon His Lordship remarked: "Well, their moral cuticles must be very thick." Mr. Paterson said that his clients had to defend themselves.

"This," said His Lordship, "is evidently an election by scrutineers, not by members of the college. This was done for the purpose of covering up something which we have not been able to discover. I do not say that they did illegal marking."

Mr. Kerr had a red-hot discussion with His Lordship and vouched for the good character of his clients from his own personal knowledge.

Mr. McCarthy took the witness in charge and put him through a cross-examination that was as rattling, searching and confusing as the well-known Q.C. ever engaged in. Metaphorically he tore Mr. Love and his evidence to pieces, catching him at every point and causing him to contradict himself time and again.

The court adjourned at 5.30 to sit again this morning at 10.

The superior quality of Davies' Brewing Co.'s Ales and Porter is a subject of comment amongst lovers of first-class ale. We have a very fine stock of October brews now on hand.

UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS.

For some time past university affairs have been at a standstill, but there is every prospect that in the near future many changes will take place for eclipsing those of former years. The recent death of Dr. Nelles has brought once more to light a desire on the part of certain of the Methodist body to overthrow the scheme of confederation, but the unanimous election of Prof. Burwash has settled all that.

As regards the Baptists, those who predicted a return to the old regime of affiliation are disgusted with themselves and everyone else; and yet there are some, and probably one or two of the staff at McMaster Hall, who would welcome the return of anything in the shape of affiliation. The old, never-failing argument of the inability of a denominational institution to teach law, medicine, arts and science still holds good, and yet, as Rev. Elmore Harris stated at the recent meeting of the Baptist body, the desire on the part of Treasurer Thomson seems to be to create an institution which will develop into nothing but a large Sunday school. It is certain, moreover, that Mr. McMaster at one time was strongly in favor of confederation. How he changed, and why, it is not for us to say—he is dead and gone, and we believe in the old Latin proverb: "De mortuis nil nisi bonum." One thing, however, should not be passed over, and that is the painful exhibition which took place some time ago, and which was not noticed in the papers—a portrait of Mr. McMaster was, we believe, placed on the platform in a conspicuous place at one of the meetings to discuss the university question, and this was referred to every few minutes as "our dear and departed brother." This in the minds of a good many present seemed like desecration, and yet was done evidently with the purpose of unduly influencing those present. It was worthy only of a band of idolaters.

At University College the new medical scheme is working well, and the chief complaint the students have seems to be the inconvenience of going from the college over to the hospital. This will no doubt be remedied soon by the erection of some new medical buildings; rumor has it that Moss Hall, known to the graduates of years gone by as the Old Medical School, is to be reconstructed and turned once more to its former use. But what a change from former times when the old Caddie Green, plainly in the ravine under the little wooden bridge, and gurgled onwards through the slimy frogponds that nestled in the bottom of Spadina Hollow! Then the medical student was wild and barbarous, his midnight shouts offended the sensitive ears of passers by, and occasionally a overzealous the bounds of decency by impaling a "body" on some fence post. To-day, alas! he will be surrounded by the Y.M.C.A. building, the Divinity School, and the School of Science, and instead of the noisy shouts of old, he will walk along hand in hand with the divinity student discussing the merits of "frenology" or the attributes of prehistoric man.

Football seems to be finished for the season and with shortening days and lengthening nights the students seem to take more and more pleasure from their books. Indeed, as has often been remarked, the working capacity of the average student varies inversely as the length of the day.

The Varsity appears weekly and contains a fair amount of reading matter, although the present issue has not reached the standard of other years.

The Song Book, which is to appear soon, judging from the proof sheet, will do credit to the University of Toronto. No better collection of general songs, college choruses, etc., has been presented to the public for some years.

Regarding music, it seems pretty certain that an effort will be made by the Toronto Conservatory of Music to affiliate in some way or other with Toronto University, and this, if carried out, will be a move in the proper direction. No conservatory of music, be it ever so prosperous, can maintain its standing and dignity without the overshadowing wing of a university. If, on the other hand, such position, either dependently or independently, then it speedily degenerates into what a goodly number of conservatories in the States have become, mere institutions to teach the piano, violin, organ, and to train the human voice at the greatest possible expense and with the least possible effort. Now that the Conservatory of Music has become firmly established and has been more than successful in obtaining pupils, let those in authority see to it that the institution becomes what Toronto University is to-day—a seat of learning which is free from religious prejudice, open to all who have the ability and the inclination to learn, and above all an institution which gives more for the money than any other similar institution in America.

W. & D. Dineen, corner of King and Yonge-streets, for fine fall hats, and ladies' fur garments. Hundreds of ladies daily throng their show rooms. All the latest styles.

A Police Inspector's Funeral.

The interment of the late Police Inspector Alexander Munro took place yesterday, the large funeral cortege testifying to the respect in which he was held, and the sorrow occasioned by his unexpected demise. The inspector was one of the most popular members of the Toronto Police Force. He joined in 1870, and by his sterling ability raised himself to the position of inspector. The funeral left the late residence, 78 Alexander-street, at 2.30 for Mount Pleasant cemetery. The casket was of French burl walnut, silver mounted, and bearing the inscription "Alex. Munro, died 16th November, 1887, in his 49th year." Among the floral gifts which decked the casket was a beautiful shield from the Police Force, and a heart from the officers. About 100 members of the force were in attendance, under Inspector Ward, and preceded the hearse. The pall bearers were Inspectors Armstrong, Stephen and Breckenridge and Sergeants Hall, Carr and Hales. Chief Grasett and Surgeon Spragge were among those present. Rev. P. McF. McLeod, Central Presbyterian Church, officiated.

John F. Schiele of the "Artistic," Yonge-street, has the best and finest stock of cigars and tobaccos in Toronto. His stock is complete. Billiard room in rear. 26

President VanderSmissen.

Owing to a desire on the part of the above gentleman to devote himself entirely to the study of the German language and literature, he has been compelled to resign his position as president of the Canadian Institute. The institute, under Mr. VanderSmissen's presidency, was placed on a footing far above that of former years. Several new sections were added, and the membership increased by several hundred. It is but just to say that he was a most valuable officer, whose interests in its welfare was only surpassed by the activity he displayed on all occasions to advance and improve it as a society of learning.

Brand New Barristers.

The following gentlemen have passed the examination for barrister at Osgoode Hall, and will in due time be called to the bar:

Without an oral—G. W. Holmes, C. J. Atkinson, H. L. Dunn, W. F. Torrance, R. J. McLennan, J. W. Page, F. Lemieux, E. R. Britton, W. A. J. Bell, A. R. Bardett, R. J. Leslie, H. H. Dewart, R. C. Levisconte, D. D. Grierson, Clarence R. Fitch and W. J. Millicon, equal; C. E. Weeks, G. F. Cane.

With oral—A. J. Arnold, H. O. E. Pratt and Geo. W. Ross.

Barristers' Gowns and Bags new ready. Geo. Harcourt & Son, 63 King-street East, Toronto.

The Athenaeum Club.

The winter season of this club opens tonight at its rooms in the Public Library Building. An orchestra will play. All the members and their friends are invited. The ladies will occupy the gallery. The rooms have been put in splendid order and members should take advantage of their excellent accommodation.

Something Big in the Way of Cheese.

Messrs. Grant & Co. of Ingersoll shipped yesterday via Grand Trunk and Erie railways and White Star Line for Liverpool four large cheese each averaging 3000 lbs. These cheese were manufactured at the factory of G. Gallaway, Ingersoll.

Ladies' Hands.

Ladies like a nice fitting glove. There is none better than the Josephine. They are sold for $1.25 and $1.50 usually, but McKendry has been running them at 75 cents at the kid glove sale. There has been a big rush for them, and now as the medium sizes are sold out we have sold the remaining sizes, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 7½, 7¾. All ladies who wear those sizes can have them for 75 cents. First come first served, $1.25 for 7 cents. That should clear them out. McKendry, 79 Yonge.

DR. BURWASH THE MAN.

HE IS UNANIMOUSLY CHOSEN CHANCELLOR OF VICTORIA.

A Worthy Successor to the Lamented Dr. Nelles—An Old University Boy Rises to be Head of the Institution—Meeting of the Board of Regents in Toronto.

Rev. Dr. Burwash, Dean of the Faculty of Victoria College, was elected Chancellor of that institution to succeed the late Rev. Dr. Nelles, by the Board of Regents yesterday afternoon. The meeting was harmonious and the election unanimous.

The Board of Regents of Victoria College met in the Metropolitan Church yesterday morning. The only absentees were Mr. D. Moore of Hamilton and Mr. Wm. Beatty of Parry Sound. Those present were: Rev. Drs. Carman, Williams, Sanderson, Ryckman, Dewart, Sutherland, Stone, Griffin, Potts, Burwash, Aylesworth, Antliffe, Parker, Burns; Revs. E. A. Stafford, Jas. Allan, D. G. Sutherland, Hon. Justice Rose, Hon. John Macdonald, Hon. W. E. Langford, Judge Dean, Geo. A. Cox, Wm. Kerr, Wm. Gooderham, Jas. Mills, S. F. Lazier, H. C. McMullen, B. M. Britton, Irving Walker, J. J. McLaren, Dr. Lavell and Dr. Downey. Rev. James Allan of Brockville acted as Secretary.

The vacant place of the deceased Chancellor Nelles was affectingly referred to and a committee composed of Messrs. Macdonald, Potts, Burns and Kerr was appointed to prepare a suitable resolution for the journal. A unanimous resolution directed the bursar to pay the whole of the current year's salary to Mrs. Nelles, and all other financial questions arising out of the decease of Dr. Nelles were referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Cox, Sanford, Ryckman, Stafford, Burwash and Kerr.

The election to fill the vacant chancellorship developed no opposition to Dr. Burwash. The other gentlemen whose names had been mentioned refused to be put in nomination, and Dr. Burwash was accordingly unanimously elected on a standing vote. This result gave the liveliest satisfaction.

The newly elected Chancellor is an old Victoria boy, having passed through the college course in early life. Afterwards he completed his studies in American institutions, taking his degree at Harvard. After a comparatively long career in the ministry of the church in Canada Dr. Burwash was, several years ago