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TENTH YEAR. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1889. PRICE ONE CENT

THE TRIBE OF BENJAMIN.

HARRISON SWORN IN UNDER A POURING RAIN.

The New President of the United States Delivers a Long Inaugural Address, Dealing Mostly with Domestic Affairs—The Monroe Doctrine Strongly Reaffirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—There was a stir and a bustle about the city from an early hour this morning. Probably 100,000 visitors and as many more of the resident population of Washington were along the line of march. The inauguration ceremonies were delayed for some time by heavy rain which, threatened to drive the Presidential party from the east portico to the Senate chamber. After consultation with the Vice-President, President Harrison announced that he would not disappoint the large crowd in front of the Capitol and that rain or shine the inaugural address would be delivered on the east portico.

At 11.15 the Senate was called to order by Senator Ingalls and the senators rose as the diplomats entered. The venerable Hannibal Hamlin, the only living ex-Vice President, occupied a seat at the right of the presiding officer. Shortly before 12 o'clock the members of the House of Representatives and members-elect led by Speaker Carlisle entered the Senate Chamber. A few minutes before 12 o'clock the President of the United States was announced. He entered the main door opposite the presiding officer, followed by his Cabinet. A moment later the President-elect was announced. He entered with Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. As the hands of the Senate clock reached the hour of noon the Vice-President-elect was announced. He was escorted to the platform of the presiding officer by Senator Cullom of Illinois. Everyone in the chamber arose and remained standing while Senator Ingalls administered to Mr. Morton the oath of office. At the conclusion of his remarks Senator Ingalls turned and handed the gavel to Mr. Morton, who assumed the position of presiding officer and called the Senate to order in extra session. Vice-President Morton then addressed the Senate briefly. At the conclusion of this speech the new Senators were sworn in. The message of the President convening the Senate in extra session was then read and the Senate having completed its organization, the ceremonies of inaugurating the President were begun.

Harrison Takes the Oath.

As the President and President-elect appeared they were greeted with cheers from the dense throng.

When all had been settled the President-elect rose and the Chief Justice administered to him the oath of office. The great crowd rose and remained standing with uncovered heads during the ceremony. As the President bowed his head and kissed the open book the crowd cheered again and again. Turning from the Chief Justice, President Harrison began the delivery of his inaugural address.

After referring to the inaugural oath, and expressing the opinion that the obligations imposed by it on the President are no less binding on the people, the address notes that the occasion is the hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as first President, a statement which serves to introduce the poem of congratulation and thanksgiving which he refers to the nation's progress in wealth, population, territory and all that makes a nation great, during the century.

The Protection Tariff.

Much space is given to an explanation of the reasons which led the young Republic to adopt a protective policy, so that commercially and financially it should be as free from foreign control as it had become politically. Only the existence of slavery in a section of the country prevented a more general adherence to the principle of protection for home industries, and the emancipation proclamation carried with it reasons why the South should seek to share in the benefits which had come to the North because of the manufactories nursed and reared under the shield of a fostering tariff. He looks hopefully to the continuance of the protective system, and to the consequent development of manufacturing and mining enterprises in the States hitherto wholly given to agriculture, as a potent influence in the perfect unification of the people. "Is it not quite possible," he asks, "that the farmers and the promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises which have recently been established in the south, may yet come to see that the ballot of the workingman, without distinction of race, is needed for their defence as well as his own?"

The naturalization laws, said Mr. Harrison, should be so amended as to make the inquiry into the good disposition and character of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. The address continued:

The Monroe Doctrine Revived.

We have happily maintained a policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We have been only interested spectators of their contentions in diplomacy, and in war ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace—but never obtruding our advice, and never attempting unfairly to pole the business of other powers into commercial advantages to ourselves. We have a just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of European course. It is so manifestly incompatible with those precautions for our peace and safety which all the great powers habitually observe and enforce in matters affecting them that a shorter waterway between our eastern and western seaboards should be dominated by an European Government that we may confidently expect that such a purpose will not be entertained by any Power. We shall in the future, as in the past, use every endeavor to maintain and enlarge our friendly relations with all the great Powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to the dangers of a hostile observation or environment. We have not sought to dominate or absorb any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and encourage them, to establish free and stable governments, resting upon the consent of their own people. We have a clear right to expect therefore that no European government will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of these independent American States. That which a sense of justice restrains us from seeking they may be reasonably expected willingly to forego.

It must not be assumed however, that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any events that may transpire elsewhere can be taken for granted. Our citizens domicile for purposes of trade in all countries, and in many islands of the sea demand and will have our adequate care in their personal and commercial rights. The necessities of our navy require convenient coaling stations, and dock and harbor privileges. These and other trading privileges we will be free to obtain only by means that do not in any degree partake of coercion, however feeble the Government from which we ask such concessions, but having fairly obtained them by methods and for purposes entirely consistent with the most friendly disposition towards all other powers our consent will be necessary to any modification or impairment of the concession. We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly nation or of the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact the like treatment for our own. Calmness, justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy. The offices of an intelligent diplomacy or of friendly arbitration in proper cases should be adequate to the peaceful adjustment of all international difficulties. By such methods we will make our contribution to the world's peace, which no nation values more highly, and avoid the opprobrium which must fall upon the nation that ruthlessly breaks it.

The remainder of the message has no special interest for Canadians.

Notes.

William Henry Harrison, on his white horse 48 years ago to-day, headed 4000 patriots over the same route taken by his grandson.

Much comment was caused by the absence of the Cleveland ladies from the gallery reserved for them.

The President took liberal draughts of hot beef tea at odd intervals.

The area of the ballroom floor was 37,000 square feet, nearly an acre.

What every one says must be true—every one says Dyer's Jelly of Cucumber and Roses is famous for curing chapped hands. Druggists keep it. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

THE YOUNG POLITICIANS.

The Debate Waxed Warm Ancent Romish Aggression.

The Young Conservatives met in Shaftesbury Hall last evening. Mr. J. A. Worrell was in the chair. Three new members were elected: Messrs. F. J. Jackson, M. A. Rice, J. A. Whiteside, J. A. Macdonald and John Davis. After the transaction of routine business the society resumed the debate on the lengthy set of resolutions respecting the Romish aggression and the Jesuit bill proposed at the last meeting by Mr. J. A. Ferguson. These resolutions cite 14 instances of Roman aggressions and denounce politicians who had been the means of encouraging such aggressions. The latter resolution expressed a strong wish that the Jesuits Estates Bill be disallowed. Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Bartlett withdrew the amendment proposed at last meeting and substituted one which, while regretting the excessive privileges ceded to Quebec and the establishing of separate schools in Ontario, disapproved of the resolutions as being too violent and not calculated to promote harmony. Mr. Maclean moved the previous question. These speakers supported the amendment: J. S. Boddy, O. M. Arnold, A. McLean, A. E. K. Greer, P. H. Bartlett and A. E. Crate. These speakers supported the resolutions: J. A. Ferguson, F. R. Blewett, Mr. Chick and B. Kirk. The amendment was then put and lost by 1 majority. The resolution was then put and lost by 4 majority. A large number abstained from voting on both motion and amendment. Amid applause Mr. A. C. F. Boulton gave notice of a motion seconded by R. E. Fair which deals only with the Jesuit Estate Act. This will be discussed at the next meeting.

Godless Education.

The Young Liberals resumed the debate last night on the "Secularization of Education and the abolition of Separate Schools," which was begun at the previous meeting of the club. Editor J. S. Willison occupied the chair. Mr. George Sandfield Macdonald opened the discussion. His remarks were directed to the qualifications required for separate school teachers in comparison with those required for public school teachers. He wanted to see a certificate of fitness signed by the Minister of Education or other responsible official before these separate school teachers could enter on their duties. Several other members took part in the discussion on which a division was not taken; a motion by Mr. S. Lyon to withdraw the resolution was agreed to.

FORT ARTHUR NOTES.

A Rich Strike—$7000 to the Ton—Assay Office Burnt—Warm Weather.

FORT ARTHUR, March 4.—The West End Silver Mountain mine has made another rich strike, a splendid pay streak on the drift working east, fully two feet, yielding ore in abundance assaying $7000 to the ton. So rich is the ore that drills have been discarded and the ore is coming out with picks.

The Badger mine has sent Thos. Marks & Co. a paper weight in the form of a solid silver brick weighing 27½ ounces.

The assay office of the Silver Mountain East mine was burned last week. The office and contents were a total loss.

The weather is extremely warm. The snow is all gone, causing loss and inconvenience to the lumbermen, who are unprepared for such a state of affairs. The ice in the bay and rivers is melting rapidly.

A RUNAWAY TRAIN.

Remarkable Accident in the Main Street of a Michigan Town.

MARQUETTE, March 4.—A singular railroad accident occurred here this morning. The South Shore heavy freight train loaded with mine machinery was pulled out of a spur track with two engines. The track is in Front-street and four cars were left on the spur. When the train got part way up the hill it broke in two, one car from the engine. The train flew back and crashed into the cars on the spur, drove them over the big bulk head, across the street into Fraser's block, knocking the whole front of Steel & Lobdell's grocery in, tearing out the store of Tick, Holt & Co's coal office, damaging Rothschild & Benjamin's front and completely blocking the street. No lives were lost.

The Interstate Commerce Act.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Cleveland, before the expiration of his term of office, approved the bill amending the Interstate Commerce Act. One change requires three days' public notice of any proposed reduction in the published rates of a railroad. Special provision is made to prevent and punish "underbilling" under severe penalties. The penalty section of the interstate Act is strengthened by adding the penalty of imprisonment to the fine now provided when the offence is an unlawful discrimination in rates or charges. The provisions of the present Act in regard to the publication of rates are made to apply to joint through rates. A change is made in the court provisions which is intended to facilitate the recovery of damages for overcharges, and the powers of the commissioners are increased in several respects.

Fire at Alton.

ALTON, March 4.—Fire broke out in the Dixie House block about 2 o'clock this morning, and the whole block was completely destroyed. The losses and insurance are as follows: Jackson Dean, proprietor of block and hotel, $6000, insurance $4000, partly in Wellington Mutual and partly in Western; J. A. McClelland, general store, $1000, covered by insurance; G. F. Bull, grocer, $900, no insurance; F. V. Lemon, butcher, $100, no insurance; S. Cummings, shoe shop, $150, insured. The property of W. White, harness-maker, and N. C. Dodds' dwelling were also damaged.

Collapse of a Montreal Sawmill.

MONTREAL, March 4.—An old saw and planing mill at the corner of St. Philippe and Dorchester-street collapsed about 11.30 today. The roof fell in, the sides bulged out and the brick casing tumbled into the street. The workmen, of whom there were about twenty-five in the building, escaped without injury except in the case of two. Foreman Lamarche and laborer Philip Martin were pinned down by the roof timbers, but were taken out without much difficulty. Lamarche sustained several scalp wounds and Martin had his leg broken.

Winnipeg Wire Whispers.

WINNIPEG, March 4.—The local papers report the elopement of a grocer's wife with her music teacher, but no names are given.

The prospects for the bonspiel to-morrow are discouraging, owing to soft weather; 62 rinks are entered.

Seeding will probably be general next week in the west.

The Clarke-Burrows libel suit was again adjourned to-day till Thursday.

Death of Dr. Hyde of Stratford.

STRATFORD, March 4.—Dr. John Hyde, one of the oldest residents here, died this afternoon at the age of 70 years. He was a graduate of Glasgow University and has been in practice here for over 30 years. Until late years he took a prominent part in politics. Dr. Hyde was for many years a member of the town council and a school trustee. The funeral occurs on Wednesday at 3 o'clock.

For the voice—Adams' Tutti Frutti.

A Lumber Camp Burnt.

SEVERN BRIDGE, March 4.—At 3 p.m. today Boyd's camp of the Georgian Bay Lumber Company, near this place, was destroyed by fire. Nothing was saved. Some of the men lost heavily. The cause of the fire was a defective stove pipe. In the camp were quantities of clothing, jewelry and in many cases the winter's earnings of those employed by the company.

Found Dead in Bed.

ST. CATHARINES, March 4.—Miss Eleanor Jane Teubroeck was found dead in her bed this morning. The deceased was 58 years old.

TOPICS FROM THE CAPITAL

A CRUSH AT THEIR EXCELLENCIES' FIRST STATE BALL.

Brief Session of the House—The Mystery of the Capital—The Member for Annapolis' Scheme for the Annexation of Maine.

OTTAWA, March 4.—The features of the Capital to-day were a very brief session of the House, the appearance of Sir Charles Tupper in public and the state ball at Government House this evening. The House adjourned at 6 o'clock to give the members time to get ready for the spectacle at Rideau Hall.

There has been no small amount of dissatisfaction over the list of invitations to the ball. The press gallery does not of course feel sore because they are overlooked. That is a yearly occurrence in connection with festivities at the gubernatorial residence in Ottawa. But there is any amount of soreness among some forty members of Parliament who were overlooked this time. Others did not receive their invitation cards until late this evening and they had almost given up the hope of receiving them. Just how the oversight occurred is not at present known, but it is said His Excellency's aide, who had charge of the invitations, made a sad muddle of his task, overlooking those who were entitled to go and sending more than one card to others who were barely eligible.

There was a terrible crush at the ball. Toronto, Hamilton, London and other western towns were represented by a sprinkling of society people.

To Receive Their Kit Allowance.

The House sat for about 2½ hours this afternoon and disposed of routine business. Mr. Girouard withdrew his bill to incorporate the Ottawa and Montreal Boom Company, as he saw the measure was objectionable to not only the Government but almost the entire House.

Sir John Macdonald told Mr. Mulock that the Government had decided at last to allow the allowance to the York and Simcoe battalion. The Premier also informed Mr. Mulock that Sir Frank Smith's interest would be added to the allowance, as the battalion ought to have been paid the money in December, 1885, at the same time the 10th Royals of Toronto received theirs. Col. O'Brien, Col. Denison of Toronto, and Col. Tyrwhitt have been energetic in inducing the Government to make this allowance.

Mr. Davin in moving for a return in connection with the discipline of the Northwest Mounted Police made a ringing attack on his old enemy Commissioner Herchmer. The Premier defended the Commissioner and said his command was organized on a basis different from any other force in the world. It was therefore necessary to be absolutely strict as to discipline.

The Mystery of the Capital.

Sir Charles Tupper is the mystery of the Capital at present. The High Commissioner accompanied by Lady Tupper came into the Speaker's gallery this afternoon and remained half an hour. Then he went down to the floor of the House and shook hands with the Speaker and prominent members of both sides of the House. Sir Charles is looking very well and was dressed in the height of London fashion. He wore the latest stove-pipe-shaped "plug" and tan-colored gloves. His business in Ottawa at present, when he was not expected until the middle of April, is keeping everyone guessing. Everyone you meet has a theory of his mission.

Banking Corporations.

In the Banking and Commerce Committee this morning, Mr. Edgar's bill incorporating the Canadian Assets and Debentures Company came up for consideration in its amended condition and, after discussion, passed. The most prominent amendments to the original bill are the striking out of the "borrowers' share clause and the clause authorizing the company to receive money on deposit.

Mr. Kirkpatrick's act to incorporate the Canadian General Trusts Company was also considered. The incorporators are Messrs. Stephen, C. A. Geoffrion, J. Drummond, J. A. Morris, J. Crothern, E. K. Greene, C. M. Holt, F. H. Chrysler, D. B. Maclennan and G. M. MacDonnell. The rights asked for in the bill were refused by the Quebec Legislature. It was explained that discussion upon the principle of the bill would have to take place in the House and it was decided to report it.

The Railway Committee.

In the Railway Committee to-day Sir Hector Langevin asked that the bill incorporating the St. Helen's Island Bridge Company be postponed. Mr. Curran said he had been asked by the City Council and Board of Trade of Montreal to oppose the bill.

The bill extending the time for the commencement of the railway within three years of the Hamilton Central Railway Company was passed. An act changing the name of the Lake Nipissing and James' Bay Railway Company to the Nipissing and James' Bay Railway Company and in various other ways amending the act of incorporation was passed. Dr. Hickey's bill incorporating the Ottawa, Morrisburg and New York Railway and Bridge Company was reported with a number of amendments.

The act to amend the act incorporating the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company was considered. Hon. George Kirkpatrick explained that the contemplated line would run from Kingston to Smith's Falls and from thence to Ottawa. Kingston and Smith's Falls would grant bonuses and efforts were being made to induce the adjacent townships to do this also. It was intended to commence work next year. It was decided by the committee that the railway should be commenced within two years from June next and completed within five years from the same date.

Mr. Daly's bill to incorporate the Lac Seul Railway was reported.

He Wants a Divvy.

Mr. John A. Grose, who lately resigned his position in the Customs Department, has commenced an action against Messrs. Walters and McMichael, Toronto, of that service for the recovery of a portion of the proceeds of certain seizures and confiscations in which he claims he should have shared. Mr. Curran, M.P., is acting for Mr. Grose.

The Minister of Public Works informed Sir Richard Cartwright to-day that from July 1, 1888, to Feb. 1, 1889, there had been expended for plant and organization of the printing bureau $82,984 and on the building to Feb. 1 last, $129,946. It is hoped this bureau will improve the public printing of the country. Typographically the blue books and other public documents that have been turned out under the contract system have been a standing disgrace to the art preservative in the Dominion. One of these contractors grew immensely wealthy by getting top prices for slop work that would disgrace any back township printing office in the country.

The New Monroe Doctrine.

Mr. Mills of the salt water County of Annapolis, N.S., put an extraordinary notice in the paper this evening. He believes he sees in the near future the dissolution of the federation known as the United States and the setting up of foreign powers in the New England States which might imperil British interests on this continent. He therefore asks the House to pass resolutions empowering the Governor-General to co-operate with Her Majesty's Government in securing such an amendment to the Act of British North America as may be necessary to extend the boundaries of the Dominion of Canada so as to include portions of the New England States, such boundaries, however, not to be extended in a westerly direction beyond the Connecticut River, the Green Mountains and Lake Champlain. Mr. Mills also graciously proposes that Canada assume the debt of the states which he proposes to absorb.

Sir John Macdonald gave notice this evening of a resolution providing that any member of the Northwest Mounted Police Force, other than a commissioned officer, may receive a pension for life provided he joined the force subsequent to May 23, 1873, and completed 25 years' service, or if having completed 15 years he retires in consequence of bodily or mental infirmity.

Canal Tolls.

The following order-in-council was passed Saturday:

His Excellency-in-Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the special rate of toll of two cents per ton, adopted last year for the passage through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, of certain cereals, wheat, Indian corn, peas, barley and rye, when shipped for Montreal or for any other port east of Montreal, be continued during the forthcoming season of navigation and no longer, such toll covering the Welland and the St. Lawrence canals.

SICK CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL GRANT.

Action Taken in Council Last Night—The Waterworks Bylaw Passed.

The City Council opened up business at 7.30 last night, every member being in his seat. Among the communications was one signed by Drs. R. B. Nevitt, A. McPhedran, T. S. Covernton, J. A. Watson, G. S. Ryerson, W. H. B. Aikins, R. A. Stevenson, A. H. Wright, W. J. Wagner, J. E. Graham, Charles Sheard, W. B. Geikie, A. R. Pyne, R. A. Pyne, J. H. Burns and G. A. Wishart, submitting that in their opinion the Hospital for Sick Children not should be located in College-avenue as proposed. They held that the site was not sufficiently healthy, that it was too small, that the traffic past the place was so great as to materially distress the children, and that no playground could be spared if the site was adopted. Lastly, that the subscribers had two sites in view quite as central and preferable in every way. On motion of Ald. McMillan the clause in the City Bill referring to the matter was struck out thus leaving the matter in abeyance for a year, it being hoped that in the meantime the present difficulty will be straightened out.

It was decided that Ald. Carlyle (St. Thos.), Shaw, Tait, Ritchie, Dodds, Baxter, with the City Engineer, proceed forthwith on the trip and get all the information possible on the subject of the overhead wire nuisance.

The Lackie Salary Question.

Then a battle royal followed in the following clause:

Your committee cannot concur in the recommendation to pay Mr. Lackie the sums mentioned, viz.: $219.85 for salary while under suspension, and Mr. Maclaren, solicitor's costs incurred during the Board of Works Judicial Investigation; but recommend that the Committee on Works be requested to take into consideration the advisability of employing Mr. Lackie in some capacity in connection with that department.

The clause was sustained.

Ald. Moses made a bitter fight against a rebate of 50 per cent. being given to F. W. Doty in the settlement of a claim the city had against him. He worked in vain, both in committee and Council, the report going through.

Passed through all its Stages.

In Council Ald. McMillan presented the by-law calling for the voice of the people in raising the half-million and over for the proposed improved waterworks system. It was passed through all its stages.

Ald. Bell rung in a motion that it be an instruction to the Board of Works to consider the advisability of doing such work as sewers, block pavements, etc., by day labor. The Council adjourned at 11.5.

CHURCHES AND EXEMPTIONS.

A Lively Discussion at Parkdale Last Night.

There was a full attendance at the Parkdale Town Council last night. A communication was received asking that the New Jerusalem Church be exempted from taxation. This led to an interesting discussion. Coun. Mungal was not aware that such a sect existed. Coun. Dodds said that it was illegal to exempt them from taxes and he would not agree to it. The Mayor proposed that Mr. Brown or Mr. McLachlan bring in a request, asking for a refund of any taxes they have had to pay. Coun. Threlkeld suggested that the communications be referred back to the Finance Committee.

Councillor McLachlan jokingly asked if he could have a remission of the taxes on the old Town Hall while it was occupied by the Bible Christians. "Then," he said, "we shall have enough to pay the taxes of the New Jerusalem Church and something to spare." The request of the letter was finally granted. A communication from the Fire, Gas and Police Committee asking that street lamps be placed in front of the new Baptist Church and the church in Elmroad was carried.

THEATRE AND CONCERT.

Levy, the Cornetist, at the Pavilion—"The Twelve Temptations."

Jules Levy, the greatest living cornetist, appeared in the Pavilion last night before a large audience which most enthusiastically greeted him and demanded encore after encore. His three program numbers were the "Inflamatus" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Mattei's ever popular "Non E'Ver," and a delightful piece of his own composition. A master indeed is he who can make perhaps the grandest of orchestral instruments, and that his numbers were rapturously received was only what was due to him. Particularly happy was he in his encore numbers, which were mostly of the popular order, such as "The Bells of Scotland," and "The Old Folks at Home." He was assisted by a competent company in the persons of Signora Stella Costa, Miss Mae Neill, Signor Tamberlik and Signor Maina, while Herr Max Mozart rendered a couple of piano solos in a style that was as expressionless as his position at the instrument was ungainly.

"The Twelve Temptations."

It was like a Sunday matinee at the Grand last night when Gilmore's spectacular play, "The Twelve Temptations," was put on to run a week, every seat and every box being filled, while scores were content to stand. It is a production which contains everything that is fascinating in plays of its kind, with scenery and properties of the most gorgeous kind. The ballet is exceptionally good and the antics of the Carons, the grotesque gymnasts, are exceptionally clever. The ballet of nations in the third act created a rather exciting incident when more than one cheers greeted the appearance of "America" while cheers and applause were called forth when "Britannia" danced out.

Other Amusement Notes.

Reilly & Wood's big specialty show opened a week's engagement at the Toronto Opera House last night and gave what is really a good show in this line. There is good singing, dancing and acrobatic performing, while the trapeze business of the Valdis sisters, with the air dive of Miss Lizzie, is almost marvelous.

The dramatization of "She" will have its first presentation in Toronto next week at the Grand by a company that is said to be first-class.

The popular Hungarian Gypsy Band will play in the Permanent Exhibition building next Friday and Saturday and Saturday afternoon.

Half a Score of Petty Larcenies.

Quite a heap of larcenies were reported to the police yesterday. They were:

A lady's ulster, stolen from De La Salle Institute.

A book and 75c. from R. G. Walker, 147 Victoria-street.

An overcoat from the house of S. Johnston, 189 Argyle-street.

A watch from Charles Glover, who lives in Salem-avenue.

And another watch from D. Davis, 289 King-street west.

Mrs. Stafford of 73 Victoria-street reports the loss of $30, taken from her pocket while entering Bond-street Congregational Church Sunday night.

The Injured at St. George.

ST. GEORGE, March 4.—The injured here had quite a favorable day and improvement is noticeable in all.

A letter of thanks from the Mayor of Woodstock to the citizens of St. George for their efforts in alleviating the sufferings of the injured has been received. It is one of many.

Goderich Imports.

Editor World: In your description, etc., of town of Goderich, 1st inst., I find you state that the imports for 1887 were $77,571, duty collected $768.65, exports $146,084. I don't know where you got your information, but if you look at trade and navigation returns for fiscal year ending Jan. 30, 1888, you will find amount of imports to be $60,406, duty collected $8638.45, exports $135,873.

A. FARROW, Collector.

AND STILL THEY COME.

How Deputations Kept the Cabinet Occupied Last Night.

The Attorney-General and his Cabinet exhibited a vast amount of patience in listening to half a score or so of deputations which waited on them last night after adjournment. The untiring $600 exemption men urged what they consider will be a step towards a modern Utopia, the temperance advocates gave the Government the benefit of their views, the druggists were on hand to talk about the Pharmacy Bill before the House, and so on.

The first delegation represented the Royal Templars of Temperance, and was composed of Revs. E. A. Stafford, W. R. Parker, W.G. Scott, W. A. V. E. Pattyson, T. W. Campbell, Dr. B. E. McKenzie, Dr. E. J. T. Fisher, Dr. T. A. Ferguson, Dr. E. Clouse, Messrs. W. H. Howland, J. E. Armstrong, Frank Buchanan, Wm. Munns, James Hughes, John White, Robt. Rae, P. McSweyn, Isaac Lennox, A. C. Neff, W. W. Mason, H. T. Wood, Isaac Wardell, D. Fotheringham, W. McCullough, L. C. Peake, J. E. Kerr, Wm. Parsons, W. T. Ecclestone, J. B. Meacham, J. N. Depew, W. C. Murray.

Mr. A. C. Steele as spokesman urged these amendments to the Crooks Act:

That there shall be two hotels for each thousand of the population and one for every additional thousand; that liquor shall be drunk at meals or in the rooms of guests, abolition of bars, shops to be allowed to sell only from one pint to two gallons to be drunk off the premises, the candidate for a license must present a petition signed by a majority of 80 out of 100 ratepayers, voters at municipal elections to be able to declare for license or no license, bars to be closed from 6 p.m. Saturday until 7 a.m. on Monday, other days hours of sale to be from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m., the age of minors to be raised to 21, and that no liquor shall be sold in hotels on statutory holidays.

Other amendments were also urged.

Inspect the Boilers, License the Engineers.

The stationary engineers were not left out. A delegation composed of Messrs. Robert Dickinson, Mr. Morris, Hamilton; George White, William Sutton, Frank Sutton, J. C. Mooney, M. J. Wallbridge, Walter Blackgrove, W. L. Outhwaite, A. M. Wiggins, A. E. Lakins, James Queen, Walter Lewis, of Toronto, urged upon the Government the necessity of boiler inspection and the licensing of engineers. Mr. Garson introduced a bill to the House a short time ago containing the above provisions.

A delegation from St. Andrew's Society also waited on the Government requesting that they recommend the purchase of a chronological chart of the Bible prepared by John Stevenson to be placed in the Legislative Library. Mr. Stevenson has been engaged for 40 years in its preparation and the chart is considered to be quite a work of art by those who have seen it.

A delegation of journeymen plumbers waited on the Government to urge the $600 tax exemption. They were Messrs. B. Kirk, K. Allison, W. Miller, J. Mount, T. Slean, J. Robertson, T. Brothers and L. Lyon.

Druggists and City Fathers Crave a Hearing.

A deputation of druggists was also on hand. It was composed of Messrs. W. B. Sanders, Stayner, Hugh Miller, J. H. Pearce, R. W. Elliot. They waited on the Provincial Secretary to urge the postponement of the bill relating to the Pharmacy College until its provisions have been clearly understood by the druggists in the city and throughout the province.

A deputation from the City Council, represented by the Mayor and others, and also from the Board of Trade, was in attendance. The City Council asked that the borrowing powers of the city should be increased to 15 per cent. This request was opposed by members of the Board of Trade. They were prepared to accede to 12½ per cent. for the first one hundred million of the assessment and 11 per cent. on the remainder. The city also wanted $125,000 for the Don improvements.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Davies portion of the Don arbitration was continued before Judge McDougall yesterday.

The Bishop of Algoma will preach the annual sermon before the Protestant Orphans' Home Society on March 17.

The regular meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society is postponed till Tuesday next on account of the meeting in the Pavilion tonight.

Two special freight trains and four coaches of live stock and passengers leave Toronto on the C. P. R. on Friday. The passenger cars are "colonists" and are for the great Northwest.

Lodge St. George 27 P.O.E.B.S. held their regular meeting last night, Bro. H. Lesson, president, in the chair. Three new members were initiated and six propositions were handed in.

"A Subscriber" points out that Dufferin-street is about to be block pavedand that the street car company could appeal the case. The House should make it perfectly clear that a litigant is not in the interests of anybody to be saddled with the enormous expense involved in such appeal unless the case is one of very great importance. He had hoped that the Attorney-General, professing to be and no doubt being to a large extent a law reformer, would have given him his support to the passage of this measure.

The Attorney-General said that Mr. Meredith had a case of his own where he had been defeated and little was full of it. He could not see how he could assure the House there had been no grievance whatever. The appeals had been very few, had been in fact confined to cases where it was very important such appeals should be made.

Mr. Meredith said that the Attorney-General always got warm when in the wrong, and on this occasion he was very wrong. He had charged him with saying that the judges in these courts had been guilty of a scandal. Such an accusation was very unjust as was also the remark that he was at present very much interested in certain cases, which was the reason for his advocating the measure under discussion. It was at length decided to let the bill stand till Wednesday.

Mr. Meredith moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Building Societies Act, the objects of which he explained. The bill was passed and referred to a select committee.

Concerning Live Stock.

The second reading of the bill respecting live stock was moved by Mr. Bishop and passed. The object of this act is the insurance of live stock against accident by fire in buildings, by lightning, by diseases of any kind or accidents of any nature. It proposes to place live stock companies on the same basis as fire and life insurance companies. The mover spoke of the petitions last session presented by himself from constituents and others. He believed that a live stock company could be made a success on the mutual principle. He condemned the workings of the Lion Provident Life and Live Stock Association. It was, he said, resurrected out of the Industrial union

He exposed the operations of the company, proving that they insured all questionable articles and animals. From the auditor's report there seemed to be only $1750.54 to pay for losses, while it took $7002.55 to run the institution. The auditor was the clerk of the secretary of the company—[laughter]—and of these trustees one of them was Robert Barth, who repudiated in the public press that he had anything to do with the association, while three others were nothing more than figure heads.

William Jones, the managing director, some time in February, 1887, bought a safe from J. & J. Taylor, agreeing to pay $120 for it and paid $5 down. Jones was to pay the $120 in instalments, but he did not pay the first instalment and Taylor sued him and got judgment for $14.08, and now the firm of J. & J. Taylor offer their judgment of $14.08 for $4, and no buyers. [Laughter.]

Mr. Gibson said he would suggest that the bill pass its second reading and be referred to a special committee in order that it might receive the fullest consideration. The bill accordingly passed.

These bills passed their third readings yesterday: Mr. Fraser's Franchise Assessment Act; Mr. Fraser moved that 3000 copies be printed. To confer certain powers on the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto—Mr. Leys. To legalize a bylaw of the Town of Galt, and other purposes—Mr. Master. A lot of private bills were also passed through their second stage.

Key Versus Stem.

Key-winding watches of value altered to stem-winders, at prices ranging from $10 to $20. E. Beston, high-grade watch specialist, opposite Post Office. 246

Steamship Arrivals.

Date.	Name.	Reported at.	From.
March 4	Servia	Queenstown	New York
"	Canada	London	"
"	Fulda	New York	Bremen

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATORS.

MR. BISHOP TAKES THE SCALP OF LIVE STOCK INSURANCE MEN.

A Useful Measure for Farmers—The Text Book Grievance—A Tilt Between the Leaders on the Appeal Nuisance—Third Readings.

Little was done in the Local House yesterday besides the passing of various resolutions. Mr. Bishop created quite a sensation when moving the second reading of his bill respecting live stock insurance by condemning the working of the Lion Provident Life and Live Stock Association. Outside the chamber after the House adjourned there was an evening of deputations.

Mr. Davis introduced a bill to amend the Municipal Act, the object of which is to give the franchise to freeholders and householders whose lease extends over a term of not less than five years from the date of voting.

In Favor of Publicity.

Mr. Willoughby moved:

That in the opinion of this House it is expedient that all police magistrates should make the same returns of convictions and fines imposed by them in respect of infringements of the Canada Temperance Act as are made in other cases to the clerks of the peace. That such returns, when made, should be published and that all expenses in connection with the enforcement of the act should be submitted for audit to the county auditors.

Mr. Gibson thought at the present time, when the business of police courts was so extensive the motion of Mr. Willoughby was unreasonable. He did not think that the Government should consent to the resolution passing. Mr. French in defending the motion brought up the question of remuneration of detectives in enforcing the Scott Act,—men who were inducing persons to a breach of the law. He objected to the employment of a lawyer as a police magistrate, a detective and an inspector. There should be a proper audit of these accounts by the local authorities. The Provincial Secretary had objected that this would be too great an inconvenience, but the localities interested were best able to judge in this matter.

Mr. Mowat replied that if there were any charges made against police magistrates they would be, as they always had been, thoroughly investigated. Charges had been made against two police magistrates, and on both occasions they sustained the functionaries were discharged. He was satisfied that no provision of the resolution would be in the interests of the public. He further indicated that the information required in the resolution could be obtained if asked for.

Mr. Willoughby said that on one occasion such a request had been made, but after waiting a considerable time the information was not furnished. He could see no reasonable grounds upon which the public could be refused the information asked for in the resolution. The motion was finally declared lost on division.

The Books the Public Pay For.

Mr. Craig then moved for a return showing a list of all text books for each of the last five years the use of which was compulsory on pupils—first in the high schools, secondly in public schools and third in the separate schools.

Mr. Craig said: "We should be able to get a list of all books used in schools supported by the public money."

The Minister of Education said that he would offer no objection to the motion if the mover would consent to slightly alter it to read after "the last five years" to "the use of one or more of which" was compulsory. With regard to the text books in the separate schools he would endeavor to furnish the information asked for. Ninety per cent. of the separate schools used the same text books as those of the public schools.

Mr. Meredith said that as the matter had been incidentally referred to he would add that all matters outside of those of a religious nature in schools which required money from the Legislature should be under the control of the State.

The motion as amended passed.

The Ontario Judicature Act.

Mr. Meredith moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Ontario Judicature Act. In explaining the purposes of this measure the Leader of the Opposition said the manner in which, as he had stated, the fees imposed by them in respect of infringements of the Canada Temperance Act as are made in other cases to the clerks of the peace. That such returns, when made, should be published and that all expenses in connection with the enforcement of the act should be submitted for audit to the county auditors.

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