THE TORONTO RUBBER CO.
OF CANADA (LIMITED)
T. McILROY, JR., & CO.
India Rubber goods of every description.
80 KING-ST WEST.

The Toronto World.

WALKS IN LONDON
BY
Augustus J. C. Hare.
2 Vols. in One, $3.50.
McAinsh & Ellis, Opp. Postoffice, Toronto

NINTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

SHARPERS AND "SUCKERS"

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE'S "GREEN GOODS" BILL.

The Purchaser to be Punished Equally With the Advertiser—Other Government Measures—In Committee of Supply—Pauper Immigration—Railroad Matters.

OTTAWA, May 2.—The Minister of Justice engaged the attention of the House for a considerable time this afternoon in progressing various government measures. He also had passed through its various stages his act respecting the advertising of counterfeit money, and in doing so made some startling disclosures with regard to the operators in and receivers of "green goods." The Minister displayed a unique and minute knowledge of the methods of the "sawdust" men, the "green goods" swindler, the advertiser of the "queer," and the other kindred trade-marks under which these sharpers work. Mr. Thompson has evidently been on the track of these people, so far as their operations extend to Canada, for some time. He explained that formerly all the "work" was done from New York city, but of late branches had been established in different parts of Canada, the exact location of which he did not divulge to the House.

The "sawdust" trick is an old one, but it still returns its operators handsome profits, some of whom, the minister said, were worth upwards of $150,000, all made out of "suckers." From names selected from the mercantile agencies' lists the country was flooded with circulars offering to sell quantities of counterfeit money for a small sum of the genuine stuff, and some of the Canadian victims had even been induced to visit given addresses in New York only to be taken in by being shown good bank notes as samples, making a purchase of the supposed "queer," and then finding that instead of good or bad bank notes they possessed a box of sawdust. The operators shifted their addresses in a very adroit manner and some of them had been known by as many as 150 different aliases.

Latterly, the Minister went on to say, these circulars were sent from one part of Canada to another. Among the persons who had received these circulars and who had offered to negotiate with the operators for a supply of the "queer," the House would be surprised to learn, were municipal officers, justices of the peace and others holding important public offices. "I have several letters in my possession written from such public officials to the operators," continued the Minister, and he read one of them without disclosing the name or place of residence.

The new provision for the punishment of any person who contracts to buy counterfeit money equally with the seller or the sender of a circular, Sec. 2 provides that:

Every one who prints, writes, utters, publishes, sells, lends, gives away, circulates or distributes any letter, writing, circular, paper, pamphlet, handbill or any written or printed matter advertising or offering, or purporting to advertise or offer, for sale, loan, exchange, gift or distribution, or to furnish, sell or distribute any counterfeit token of value, or what purports to be a counterfeit token of value, or what purports to be a counterfeit token of value, may be procured or had, and every one who aids or assists in any manner in any scheme and device whatsoever offering or purporting to offer for sale, loan, gift, exchange or distribution any counterfeit token of value, and everyone who purchases, exchanges, accepts, takes possession of, or in any way uses, or offers to purchase, exchange, accept, take possession of, or in any way use, any such counterfeit token of value, or what purports so to be, is guilty of felony and liable to five years' imprisonment.

The expression "counterfeit token of value" is described as meaning:

Any spurious or counterfeit coin, paper money, inland revenue stamp, postage stamp or other evidence of value, by whatever technical, trivial or deceptive designation the same may be described.

The act was read a third time and passed.

Other Government Bills.

The other Government bills on which progress was made were the act to amend the Dominion Elections Act and an act to abolish forfeitures for treason and felony. Mr. Barron's amendment to the Elections Act fixing the date of election in a constituency where a vacancy has occurred within twenty days after the vacancy and within thirty days in certain isolated constituencies was rejected by the Minister of Justice and the House. Mr. Amyot's bill (No. 2) amending the same act was withdrawn and the act, with several amendments offered by Mr. Thompson, was read a second time. The act to abolish forfeitures for treason and felony was also read a second time. A discussion arose on this bill in which some of the members confounded escheats, which have to do with forfeitures to the Crown of property of convicts. The Minister of Justice said the Crown had the right to these forfeitures, and what the bill aimed at was to abolish this right and to administer the estate of a convict for the benefit of himself and family.

During the discussion the famous Mercer escheat was raked up, and Col. Tisdale arose to remark that it was an outrage that a rich and prosperous province like Ontario should build a palatial prison for females out of an estate which belonged to private parties. He hoped the power to escheat estates on the infamous principle that Ontario grabbed the Andrew Mercer property would be taken out of the hands of every Government and Parliament.

The Minister of Justice sent up a bill for a first reading to amend the Banking Act. This act would give distillers the power to issue warehouse receipts on the contents of their tanks. Under the "aging" clause of the Inland Revenue Act it is required that spirits should be "tanked" for two years before they are entered for consumption. The distillers will thus be enabled to obtain accommodation on the spirits which are tanked for the prescribed two years. The "aging" clause goes into effect on July 1 next.

Mr. Thompson also introduced a bill to amend the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act. The bill provides for allowing of appeals in reference to British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.

In answer to Mr. Davies, Sir Charles Tupper said the Government had advanced $2,725,504 to the Montreal Harbor Commissioners up to date for the Lake St. Peter improvements. Sir Charles also said that $220,000 more would be required to complete these improvements.

In Supply.

The House went into committee of supply at the evening session. There were only about two dozen members present, and the galleries were entirely deserted. There was metal more attractive at Government House, where the Marquis and the Marchioness were indulging the gay throng now at the Capital with their last social revel in the shape of a ball. The Premier and Sir Charles Tupper were not of the revelers, nor was Mr. Thompson, Mr. Bowell or Mr. Carling.

The committee considered the arts and agriculture statistics and immigration estimates amounting in all to $263,389. The item of $10,000 for the Dominion Exhibition was struck out, the Minister of Agriculture announcing that his department had found it necessary to retrench, and they would commence thereon. Halifax would have had the grant this year. Toronto was the lucky and probably the last recipient of the $10,000 plum in 1887.

The item of $10,000 for mortuary statistics caused a great deal of kicking from the Opposition. The statistics were described as being unreliable and untruthful.

The wind-up of the sitting was quite lively. The Opposition made charges against the Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Customs for allowing all of their deputies to go on leave for electioneering purposes. Mr. Jones of Halifax and Mr. Bowell did not stop till they had said to each other, "You're another," but the bout of the evening was between Mr. Mulock and Mr. Curran, the gentleman from Montreal with getting three Irishmen discharged from the Lachine Canal because they would not vote for Mr. Curran. Mr. Mulock repeated the charge for the second time this session, and to-night's episode over the affair was quite lively. By the way they addressed each other the reporters were led to believe that they would see each other again (probably outside).

The committee reported progress and the House adjourned at 1.20.

PAUPER IMMIGRATION.

A. F. Jury Before the Agriculture and Colonization Committee.

OTTAWA, May 2.—Pauper immigration occupied the attention of Chairman Peter White's Committee on Agriculture and Colonization this morning. A. F. Jury of Toronto was heard. He said that during the past winter season the Mayor of the Queen City had been so bothered with poor immigrants looking for work that he had, on his own responsibility, to start extensive public works to keep them employed, and even at the rate of a dollar a day and working three days a week those in charge of the work were overburdened with applicants. The Mayor had to station a special man at his door to arrange applicants for relief in line and to pass them in and out again to keep the passage clear. Montreal had also suffered in this respect, and so had the Northwest. The Mayor of Calgary had been telegraphed, for instance, that there were 500 wealthy farmers due there on a certain day. For fear that the Winnipeg sharks would rob Calgary of these desirable additions to her population a deputation was sent down to meet them on their arrival at Winnipeg and escort them to Calgary. The immigrants highly appreciated the attention more than the deputation appreciated the immigrants, who turned out to be 100 men, women and children, without money and possessing in the shape of farm stock one solitary frame cock. "With a long pedigree." Many of the immigrants were people sent out by the poor law guardians. He also complained of the pauper children brought out.

Dr. Ferguson of Welland was opposed to the importation of waifs and strays now distributed by the orphan agencies of Miss Rye and Miss Macpherson. The former's movements might just as well bring out the virus of the vilest of disease and spread surgeons throughout the country to inoculate the people with it as to encourage or to allow these people to come out and marry and inter-marry amongst our farmers. These children, if not physically, are mentally diseased, the offspring of vice. He knew that it was a saying in Scotland that Miss Macpherson never took away a boy that would be of any use to that country, that is she takes none but the worst.

Gen. Laurie, Mr. Trow and Mr. Risher said that from their experience these children were of a very different class and were in great demand for adoption and for apprenticeship.

Dr. Wilson of Elgin, speaking from an extended experience, endorsed what Dr. Ferguson had said. There might now and again, he said, be a healthy child amongst those imported through these orphan agencies, but the large majority of them were sure to become citizens of Canada or any other country.

Dr. Macdonald of Huron largely agreed with this opinion.

Dr. Roome and Dr. Sproule took the ground that there were only a limited number of diseased children brought in, and they thought that thorough medical inspection before leaving the Old Country would meet the difficulty.

Mr. Lowe, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, said that for a large number of years the department had made a personal inspection of these pauper children made, and it was found that only five or seven per cent. failed to turn out well. It was the small percentage of unsuitable children that caused the extravagant stories to be spread about, and he didn't think that the whole should be condemned for the few. Concerning the statement that the poor law guardians were sending out adult paupers, he said this general statement was also very much exaggerated.

Chairman White was authorized to write to the City Clerk of Toronto for further details respecting the undesirable immigrants complained of in the resolution on the subject laid before the committee, and upon the same lines as Mr. Jury's complaint.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Another Victory for the C.P.R.—The Eastern Entrance into Toronto.

OTTAWA, May 2.—Although the session is drawing to a close railway matters and interests continue to hold their own at the Capital. The Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk people had a parting fling at each other this morning in the Railway Committee of the Senate over the Southwestern charter, the same bill which created such a lively fight in the Commons and in which the Canadian Pacific was victorious. The Canadian Pacific repeated its victory this morning in a canter. The committee reported the bill and when the Senate met in the afternoon it was finally passed. Mr. Wainwright, as in other battles over this charter, met the Canadian Pacific minions single-handed, but he fought them desperately.

A deputation of twenty, principally reeves and deputy-reeves of the municipalities along the line of the proposed Ontario and Western Railway, had an interview with Sir John Macdonald this afternoon with reference to a subsidy for this line, which will run from Claremont in the County of Ontario to Shelburne, in the County of Grey, a distance of some 56 miles, and thence to Inverhuron, on the shores of Lake Huron, in the County of Bruce. The deputation was accompanied by Mr. Mulock, Col. Tyrwhitt, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Ward and Mr. Cargill. It was pointed out to the Premier that this proposed line in asking for a subsidy had special claims for the same, notwithstanding that the Government had announced a policy of no more aid to railways. The late Hon. Thos. White, through whose constituency, Cardwell, the road would run, had made promise years ago that the road would receive Government aid, and large sums had been expended in surveys and profiles. Sir John promised an answer in a week. The proposed line is evidently part of the Canadian Pacific scheme to control a line from the shores of Lake Huron to the Niagara frontier.

Geo. Gooderham, W. H. Beatty and T. G. Blackstock of Toronto had an interview today with Mr. VanHorne and Solicitor Clark of the Canadian Pacific with reference to the entrance of the big railway into Toronto from the east. The road is to run from north of the distillery, which means that the property will be surrounded by tracks on three sides, much to the detriment and safety of their business, they claim. Under the circumstances the distillers think they should be compensated by the railway company to the extent of some $10,000. It is understood that Mr. VanHorne told the Toronto people that his company would not pay anything that the law did not compel them to pay. The Gooderhams would be well satisfied in lieu of compensation if the Canadian Pacific would join the Grand Trunk tracks to the east of the distillery instead of at Berkeley-street.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Irving Divorce Case—Senate Proceedings—Lansdowne's Military Secretary.

OTTAWA, May 2.—Evidence will be heard to-morrow before the Senate Divorce Committee on the bill for the relief of Mr. A. M. Irving of Toronto.

The Senate sat till 6 o'clock to-day and passed a number of House bills. In connection with the bills sent to the Red Chamber from the House it would be a startling incident if they were to occasionally throw out one or two of them.

Mr. Craig, M.P.P., of Port Hope, is in town at the head of a deputation which is asking for a grant for the harbor of that town.

Lieut.-Col. Lord William Beresford of the Ninth Lancers has been offered by Lord Lansdowne the military secretaryship on his staff in India for one year from the date of His Excellency's arrival, and has accepted the offer.

Hon. F. G. Littleton, who was Lord Dufferin's secretary in Canada, becomes Lord Hatherton by his father's death.

BITTERNESS IN POLITICS.

MANIFESTED IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Pope's Circular—The Impending Split Between Parnellites and Liberals—Gladstone Meets the Irish Leader—Turning Social Into Political Gatherings.

NEW YORK, May 2.—"The Tory wrath over Lord Randolph Churchill's attack on the Government," cables George W. Smalley to The Tribune, "has not yet died away. Much more would have been heard of it had not the Pope's manifesto against the National League put Lord Randolph for a time out of court. No authoritative answer to the Pope has yet been made, nor is it clear what line the Parnellites mean to take. To say that the Pope is interfering in politics and must be kept within his proper domain, which is faith and morals, is but an academic answer. The Pope's circular is addressed to the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland, and a copy of it sent officially to each. It is a declaration by the Supreme Congregation of the Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition, confirmed and approved by the Holy Father, and therefore of final authority upon the consciences of good Catholics.

"The question of first interest is, What will the bishops do? They are ordered to admonish, prudently and effectively, the clergy and people. They are ordered to see that the clergy obey and enforce obedience upon the people. Many of the clergy are leaders in the campaign which the league wages against the law. Will Monsignor Persico saw and what led him to urge this course upon the Pope was, that if the priests could be taken out of this combination, its power would be reduced.

"The circular is directed expressly against the plan of campaign and boycotting, not against the league, urge the Irish organs. Therefore the Englishman thinks it suppresses the plan of campaign and boycotting, and what becomes of the authority of the league? The managers of the league have, of course, no idea of letting that powerful organization go to pieces because the Pope, as they say, has gone over to the landlords. But they well know that they are now confronted with opposition of a very formidable kind, and some decision must speedily be taken."

The story of an impending change in the relations between the Parnellites and Liberals, which has been denied by some of the former, is repeated. Lord Randolph Churchill's speech last Wednesday is supposed to supply some proof of a coming break-up. "If," said Lord Randolph, "you will give Ireland the same privileges as England, you will do much to wile away from Mr. Gladstone a my who now follow him in despair of getting what they want from this side of the house." The speech was much more effective, may be found in the energy with which the Parnellites deny the story. It remains, however, for the present, in the form of a sheer rumor.

T. P. O'Connor is responsible for the statement that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell met for the last time in their lives at a dinner. The giver of the dinner was Mr. Armitstead, formerly member for Dundee, and the scene Mr. Armitstead's house in Cleveland-square, under the shadow of St. Paul's, near Stafford house and Bridgewater house. There is no more aristocratic neighborhood. There was a company of six altogether, the other three being John Morley, T. E. Ellis and Herbert Gladstone. Mr. Ellis is a Nonconformist Liberal, member for Rushcliffe division of that county. This meeting, I judge, is the fruit of Herbert Gladstone's diplomacy, as he is more or less a permanent guest of Mr. Armitstead, and is a bachelor like his host. Mr. Armitstead is Russian merchant. So, perhaps, that terrible impending split between Mr. Gladstone and Parnell may be averted.

The bitterness of current politics again showed itself yesterday in the House on the bill for giving a salary to the Irish under-secretary. There are not two better-tempered men in England than John Morley and Mr. Balfour. But on this burning question they have contrived to fall out. Mr. Morley accused Mr. Balfour of bad faith. There is no evidence of bad faith, and Mr. Balfour resented the charge in terms which implied a breach of all personal relations between himself and Mr. Morley.

The fashion of turning social into political gatherings was again followed Saturday evening, though at a house of no importance. What importance the matter had was lent by Mrs. Gladstone, who arrived on the scene to excuse her husband's absence. The host, to her surprise, called on her for a speech. This speech, kindly and genial and altogether informal, to her further surprise, was reported in the Sunday papers. Exercises of this sort, with the publicity which attends them, are supposed to overcome in some mysterious way the activity of the Primrose League.

Arranging a More Active Opposition.

LONDON, May 2.—A meeting of the Parnellites and Liberals has been arranged, the object of which is to organize a better system of persistent opposition to Government bills. There is a unanimous feeling in favor of a more active policy—not of blind obstructionism but of closer watchfulness and more constant criticism. The plan was discussed at Mr. Armistead's dinner on Monday evening.

O'Brien's Trial Resumed.

DUBLIN, May 2.—The trial of William O'Brien, M.P., who was arrested on April 14 in consequence of a speech made at Loughrea, was resumed to-day. The magistrate announced that during the night the office of the court session had been broken into by burglars, who stole a number of depositions and warrants, and that it would therefore be necessary to re-open the case at the beginning.

Court Gossip.

LONDON, May 2.—There is no shadow of foundation for the report that the Prince of Wales contemplates a visit to America next year in company with the Duke of Sutherland.

The drawing-room of next Wednesday will be notable for the absence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who will not have returned to London from their expedition to Glasgow and Blackburn. The Queen will probably receive the whole of the company, as only a small attendance is expected. But if Her Majesty should get tired the later arrivals will be received by Princess Christian.

Several villas on the Fiesole side of Florence have been inspected with a view to the Queen either renting or purchasing one of them. But even the best of them seems poor after the Villa Palmieri. One result of Her Majesty's publicly announced intention of revisiting Florence next spring is that all the villas in the neighborhood have already risen in price, and certain English and American visitors have actually been negotiating for residences in the district which the Queen particularly favors.

Signs of Coming Trouble in Europe.

BERLIN, May 2.—The Cologne Gazette and Vienna papers publish reports that Russia is moving more troops to the Austrian frontier.

LONDON, May 2.—The Greek Government will withdraw its minister at Constantinople.

Advices received at the foreign office indicate a probable Greek rising in Macedonia, such a movement being encouraged by Russia to bring about a crisis in the eastern question. If the diplomatic representations by the British minister at Athens do not result in satisfactory assurances, England, Austria and Italy will send a squadron to the Piræus.

Creighton Asks for a Change of Venue.

QUEBEC, May 2.—In the Mercier-Creighton libel suit this morning Hon. George Irvine, counsel for the accused, made application for a change of venue, and filed half-a-dozen affidavits in support. The grounds of application were that the private prosecutor is Attorney-General of this province, and has his greatest influence in this city, having to a certain extent the power of choosing his own jury, while the accused is a perfect stranger here, the libel complained of appeared in a newspaper published out of the province, and he would not get a fair trial here.

Judgment was reserved after Crown Prosecutor Fitzpatrick had opposed the motion.

The Cascade Tunnel.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 2.—The boring of the great tunnel through the Cascade Mountain on the Northern Pacific road was completed to-day. The tunnel, which is 9930 feet long, is through a solid rock nearly all the way. Trains will be running through it within two weeks. The tunnel was begun early in 1886, and the contract price was $2,000,000.

A Big Output of Flour.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 2.—The Northwestern Miller says: The mills again outdid themselves last week, making the highest amount of flour ever produced in a single week. The total output was 181,800 barrels against 178,900 the week before and 120,500 for the corresponding time in 1887.

Judge's Prosperity.

NEW YORK, May 2.—W. J. Arkell, proprietor of The Judge, has purchased the Martinelli building, corner of Sixteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, paying $165,000. On the site of this he is to put up a building for The Judge eight stories high, at a cost of $400,000.

Vestibule Trains.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The celebrated case between the Pullman and Wagner Car Companies in regard to vestibule trains, was decided this morning in favor of the Pullman Company and the Wagner Company was enjoined from a further use of these trains.

Winnipeg Stonemasons' Union.

WINNIPEG, May 2.—A union of Winnipeg stonemasons has been formed at Selkirk. They have decided that nine hours shall constitute a day's work except on Saturdays, when it shall be eight.

The Yankee and the Moor.

TANGIERS, May 2.—The Sultan refuses to submit the differences between Morocco and the United States in reference to the man imprisoned at Rabat to arbitration, and the dispute has been re-opened.

Stanley's Whereabouts Still a Mystery.

LONDON, May 2.—Advices have been received at Zanzibar from Emin Bey, dated Nov. 2, stating that he had been reconnoitering for Stanley, but had heard nothing of him up to that time.

The Kent Election.

CHATHAM, May 2.—In the election to-day to fill the vacancy in the Dominion House caused by the unseating of Archibald Campbell (Lib.), Mr. Campbell was returned by 109 majority over Mr. Smythe (Con.)

PAINTERS ON STRIKE.

The Men Will Go Out To-day for 22 1-2 Cents per Hour.

The negotiations between the bosses and workmen painters having failed, it is expected that nearly 400 painters and paper-hangers of the city will be on strike this morning. Up to the last moment it was hoped that a strike would be averted, but the men claim that they have tried their best to come to terms without avail so that nothing was left but to fight. The negotiations showed that the employers were willing to grant the nine hours but not the 22½ cents per hour. Eventually they offered to give the nine hours immediately but to have the question of pay held in abeyance till August 1. The men could not agree to this as they held that it would place them at a great disadvantage to have the matter delayed so long. However they were willing to meet the bosses half way, and agreed to June 1 as the period to arrange as to the higher wages. At this point the employers asked a short delay before finally deciding, and on Tuesday Mr. Lane, the workmen's Secretary, received the following letter:

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the Master Painters held this afternoon it was resolved after considerable debate that they would recommend each employer to arrange with his own men in respect to time and wages.

JOHN FATHERLOTH, Secretary M.P.A.

Last night a very large meeting of the operatives was held in Richmond Hall, when the foregoing letter was read. A lengthy and earnest discussion ensued, at the close of which, by a unanimous vote, it was resolved to strike this morning. The men are members of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America. They appear sanguine of speedy success.

Four Years for a Ride.

HAMILTON, May 2.—Thomas McMahon, 15; James McInerney, 13, and George Norton, 18, the three lads who came from Dundas yesterday with Adam Dyment's horse and buggy, were tried this morning at the police court. McMahon was sent to Penetanguishene for four years, and the other lads were let off with a severe reprimand. Tabey and Charles Lappin pleaded guilty to burglariously getting possession of three pairs of shoes, the property of Thomas Oliver. Sentence was deferred till to-morrow. Jennie Sheppard was fined $40 for keeping a house of ill-fame, and two inmates $20 each.

Yesterday Minnie Ainsworth, a girl of 16, stole $20 from her mother and started to Buffalo to seek her fortune in company with 18-year-old Mary Maloy. They were arrested in Buffalo to-day.

Huron Assizes.

GODERICH, May 2.—The first case taken up at the assizes to-day was the Queen v. James W. Manser, for forgery. The prisoner was convicted and sentence deferred. The Queen v. Joshua F. Barr was a prosecution under the Chattel Mortgage Act, for the benefit of the defendant of Sarah Ann Little, a girl over 12 and under 16 years of age. The defendant was acquitted.

The grand jury brought in true bills against Emanuel R. Bissett for malicious wounding, and John H. Kennedy, assaulting a police officer, and against William Watson, John Hopper, Van Ransoler, Van Norman, Wm. Hanna and W. G. Nicholson for wounding Robert Durnian with various intents. Five true bills were also returned against Thomas C. Edmunds, late agent of the Singer Manufacturing Company, charging him with embezzlement of money receipts and two for embezzlement.

Victoria's Convocation Program.

CONOURG, May 2.—The program of proceedings during Convocation week at the University of Victoria College is: Friday evening, May 4, annual dinner of the undergraduates in the Arlington; Sunday morning, annual sermon before the Theological Union by Rev. A. M. Phillips, D.D., of St. Thomas; Sunday evening, baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Dr. Carman, D.D.; Monday afternoon, annual meeting of the Philologic in Convocation Hall; Monday evening, closing entertainment of the Literary Society in Alumni Hall; Tuesday morning, meeting of Senate; Tuesday afternoon, meeting of the Athenian Society; Tuesday evening, meeting in Faraday Hall; Tuesday evening, annual meeting of the Alumni Association in their hall; Wednesday afternoon, reception in Victoria Hall, conversazione in the Arlington.

Down on the Chinese.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 2.—The resolutions reported at last night's session of the Republican Convention denounce the Chinese treaty, demand the appeal and abrogation of all laws and treaties allowing Chinamen to land in this country, and the enactment of such laws as will fix a period of residence for those now here, denounce the treaties suggested by the President and his Secretary of State as mere trifling with the great questions, proclaim allegiance to the principles and declare for such legislation as will prevent the coming of Anarchists and Socialists into the country.

Manitoba Printing Contracts.

WINNIPEG, May 2.—Discussion of the bill cancelling the printing contracts of The Call and Le Manitoba occupied the Legislature this afternoon. The Attorney-General explained that the contracts were awarded illegally at exorbitant rates. Mr. Norquay defended the action of his Government, saying that tenders were asked for and he had not to the lowest tenderers. A six months' hoist was voted down, 17 to 8.

Warden Bedson of the Manitoba Penitentiary was exonerated from the charge made of preventing his medical superintendent from voting and afterwards dismissing them.

The Laborers at Guelph.

At the meeting of the Builders' Laborers' Union on Tuesday night a letter was received from the Guelph laborers stating that the employers at that place had decided to refuse employment to union men. A deputation of two members of the union was appointed to proceed to Guelph and endeavor to settle the matter amicably. At the same time it was resolved that the men at Guelph should have full support from the union in case of necessity.

Uncle Sam's Chinese Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—In secret session today Senator Sherman reported back the Chinese Treaty from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations with the recommendation of that committee that it be ratified. Mr. Sherman (W. V.) asked that the treaty be taken up to-day, but objection was made and it went over.

The Oxford Regatta.

Women are the one that is held at 65 King-st. The Oxford Regatta Shirt, made by Alfred White. This shirt wears everlastingly, washes elegantly and when laundried looks exceedingly neat and dressy. For mechanics' wear these shirts are very desirable. The material is strong. The patterns well covered. The prices low. Remember the number 65 King-st.

Horse Is a Free Man.

Judgment was yesterday given by Chief Justice Galt in the case of Morse, the colored man from Savannah, Ga., who was held on the strength of a despatch charging him with attempted murder. His Lordship supported Mr. Murdoch's contention and said that in his opinion a telegram was not sufficient authority on which to arrest a man under the agreement between Canada and the States.

Killed by the Turkeys.

Richard Wilson of Lobo was in his father's barn when some turkeys, roosting on a rail over his head, by some means knocked the rail down, striking the young man a severe blow on the back of the neck.

Be prepared for all emergencies and secure liberal financial aid by insuring in the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Co. x

Escaped from the Central.

James Greenfield, alias Brown, one of the gang sent to the Central two months ago for stealing from a Grand Trunk Railway car at Whitby, escaped from that institution yesterday afternoon, and despite all the efforts of the authorities remains still at large.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

A. O. Andrews sells by auction to-day at 11 o'clock, household, 77 Close-ave., Parkdale.

Mr. F. H. Torrington has offered to assist at Mrs. Thomson's testimonial concert on May 10, and will take the musical direction of the program.

"St. Charles."

A suite of elegant luncheon and dining rooms for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen have just been opened and furnished regardless of expense at the above named restaurant, 70 Yonge-street, first door south of the Dominion Bank. The celebrated lunch counter for the convenience of business men and others will be continued as usual. Fred Mossop, Proprietor. 246

"Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum is entitled to especial praise and recognition."—The American Analyst. Sold by all druggists and confectioners, 5 cents. x

ON STRIKE.

Railroad Laborers Quit Work Because of a Wage Reduction.

CLEVELAND, O., May 2.—Two hundred men employed by the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Iron and Dock Company to load ore on cars, quit work yesterday because of a reduction in wages. If a strike ensues 1000 men will be affected, but it is hoped a settlement will be made.

Eight Hundred Miners Out.

WILKESBARRE, May 2.—Eight hundred miners and laborers employed by the Kingston Coal Company struck this morning.

The Brewers Will Work.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—The working Brewers' Union last night adopted resolutions that in view of the situation in other cities they will not press their demand upon the boss brewers, but continue to work at present wages and hours.

The "Q" Strike.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Alexander Sullivan, counsel for the striking engineers and firemen, said to-day that the report that the "Q" strike had been declared off was without foundation.

Chairman Hogs of the Grievance Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who has had practical charge of the strike since the second week of its existence, when asked if the "Q" strike had been declared off, paused quite awhile and then said: "The strike has not been declared off formally. The men, however, have been allowed to secure their old places with the company at the best terms they can get, whenever they can do so, and those who cannot get work here will go somewhere else."

HORSES FOR ARMY REMOUNTS.

What a Horse Authority Has to Say to the Farmers and to the Purchasing Officers.

The World's horse reporter interviewed Mr. T. C. Patteson on the subject of the purchase of army remounts for the British cavalry, which was a pet theory with him 12 or 14 years ago, when he first wrote to the Horse Guards on the subject. The postmaster said that if the report was true that the English government intended buying horses here this summer the attempt would be as extensive a failure as it had heretofore proved from an economical standpoint, unless agents in the several counties were appointed who were professionally competent to deal with the farmers, who are farmers. There had been instances of imposition when Col. Ravenhill was out here buying: of persons who had paid $90 for a horse readily selling it next day to the officer for $125—the maximum price. Col. Ravenhill's scheme of traveling through the country and advertising in advance where he would be on a certain day to buy horses was a failure because the farmers were themselves too ignorant of the points of the horses to know what kind of horses they were the Colonel wanted or not. A competent buyer going up and down the concession lines would have brought in for the Colonel's approval only the sort of horses that he was looking for. This is an industry which seriously requires a practical bred stallion. The trotting stallion does not give to his produce the necessary obliquity of shoulder or height of withers to keep the army saddle and its upholstery in the right place. The farmers who have eligible horses in their possession should be willing to put them in condition to sell, and not bring them down to skin and bones with plows and harrows at seeding time.

The "Soo" Land Sales.

The office of R. B. Hamilton & Co., No. 13 Toronto-street, has become in reality the headquarters for Sault Ste. Marie in Toronto. All parties, whether they wish to sell or buy, or are only desirous of making enquiries about "The Hub of the Lakes," naturally repair to the office of the members, as specially handling property in that rising town. They have now property for sale situated both in the business centres and residential quarters, as well as large blocks of land immediately adjoining the present town site. Great interest is being manifested in "Soo" matters just now, and with the opening of navigation will certainly witness quite a boom. Intending investors cannot do better than look into the advantages presented at Sault Ste Marie, either for small or large investments, and early purchasers will certainly reap the greatest benefit.

That Fatal Electric Wire.

The two dreadful accidents reported from Halifax, Nova Scotia, within two days of each other, will lead all thoughtful persons to wonder on whose shoulders the blame of these two deaths properly rests. No doubt in many cases the men employed to adjust electric lights are both ignorant and careless, but so much the more careful should the company be that such men should be properly instructed in their dangerous duties. This fact should be borne in mind: Although an immense reward is offered for the two poor fellows in question to arrange this light without each meeting with an instantaneous and horrible death, it was just as all impossible for men in each case to climb to the fatal spot about half an hour later and remain probably much longer—long enough, at all events, to draw the life blood of each from off the wires and lower them to the ground. We have not heard whether these men left families or not, but it is quite possible it quite in order for any of their relatives to demand a most searching investigation into the whole matter, lest it may happen that even electric wires might be so arranged as to prevent these shocking casualties. At the corner of King and Yonge streets, this city, Dineen's $2.50 Derbys are selling as fast as ever.

The Queen's Own at the Capital.

Last night there was a very fair parade of the Queen's Own. Leaving the Armory under command of Major Hamilton, the regiment marched to Adelaide-street, where they were put through battalion drill. The route was then taken via Jarvis, Carlaton, Yonge and Queen-streets to the Armory, where Lieut.-Col. Allan put the men through the manual. An invitation having been extended by the Mayor and Council of Ottawa for the Queen's Own to visit the city on the occasion of the Queen's Birthday, the regiment will arrive early on the Queen's Birthday and take part in a review. The return journey will be made so as to strike Toronto early on the morning of Friday, May 25.

The Oxford Regatta.

Women the one that is held at 65 King-st. The Oxford Regatta Shirt, made by Alfred White. This shirt wears everlastingly, washes elegantly and when laundried looks exceedingly neat and dressy. For mechanics' wear these shirts are very desirable. The material is strong. The patterns well covered. The prices low. Remember the number 65 King-st.

Horse Is a Free Man.

Judgment was yesterday given by Chief Justice Galt in the case of Morse, the colored man from Savannah, Ga., who was held on the strength of a despatch charging him with attempted murder. His Lordship supported Mr. Murdoch's contention and said that in his opinion a telegram was not sufficient authority on which to arrest a man under the agreement between Canada and the States.

Killed by the Turkeys.

Richard Wilson of Lobo was in his father's barn when some turkeys, roosting on a rail over his head, by some means knocked the rail down, striking the young man a severe blow on the back of the neck.

Be prepared for all emergencies and secure liberal financial aid by insuring in the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Co. x

Escaped from the Central.

James Greenfield, alias Brown, one of the gang sent to the Central two months ago for stealing from a Grand Trunk Railway car at Whitby, escaped from that institution yesterday afternoon, and despite all the efforts of the authorities remains still at large.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

A. O. Andrews sells by auction to-day at 11 o'clock, household, 77 Close-ave., Parkdale.

Mr. F. H. Torrington has offered to assist at Mrs. Thomson's testimonial concert on May 10, and will take the musical direction of the program.

"St. Charles."

A suite of elegant luncheon and dining rooms for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen have just been opened and furnished regardless of expense at the above named restaurant, 70 Yonge-street, first door south of the Dominion Bank. The celebrated lunch counter for the convenience of business men and others will be continued as usual. Fred Mossop, Proprietor. 246

"Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum is entitled to especial praise and recognition."—The American Analyst. Sold by all druggists and confectioners, 5 cents. x

THE SCHEME CUT SHORT.

AN INJUNCTION RESPECTING THE ESPLANADE AGREEMENT.

Affidavits Filed at Osgoode Hall—No Access to Property Along the Line of the Street—The Mayor Explains the Situation to the Council.

The proposed agreement between the city and the two railway companies, and about which so many telegraphic despatches were interchanged with Ottawa, so many consultations held, and so many civic trips to the Capital made, has fallen through with almost absolute certainty for a year, and perhaps for all time. Ald. Boustead's motion on Monday night for delay gave the Esplanaders time to consider and combine their forces, with what success can be gathered from what occurred yesterday. From the City Council Chamber the fight was transferred to Osgoode Hall, and from aldermen anxious to talk and hear themselves speak to lawyers only anxious to make money. Yesterday at 12 o'clock Mr. Moss, Q.C., and Mr. John T. Small applied before Chancellor Boyd for an interim injunction restraining the city from ratifying the agreement until such time as the property owners along the front, and their clients more especially, were satisfied.

Mr. Moss opened the fight by reading two affidavits. The first was sworn to by William H. Clendenning, and set forth in seven clauses the reasons why, in the deponent's opinion, the City Council should be prevented from ratifying the agreement forthwith. Clause 1 was to the effect that W. H. Clendenning was one of the lessees and proprietors of a boat-house on the south side of the Esplanade, situate between York and Simcoe streets. The remainder of the affidavit claims that Mr. Clendenning expended $17,000 on the construction of a new boat-house, that the closing up of York and Simcoe streets would render his property valueless for the present purpose; that many other persons and boating clubs would be injuriously affected by the closing of the said streets, and that it appears from the agreement that there would be practically no access to the water front between John and Yonge streets except by the bridge at York-street.

Mr. James Henderson, trustee of the estate of the late Darlymple Crawford, swore to the facts contained in an affidavit 16 clauses long. The Crawford property, according to the affidavit, is situate on the north-east corner of Esplanade and Princess-street, fronting 132 feet on the former and 272 feet on the latter. The property had been leased to Elias Rogers and F. C. Dinning for a term of years, that the Midland Railway Co. had in 1883 laid down a switch along the north side of the Esplanade, which, at the instance of the property owners, the city ordered to be removed. Afterwards by arrangement the Midland Co. deposited them a bond that on the receipt of six months' notice the said track would be removed, either by it or its successors. The agreement, however, gives over to the G.T.R. the right to assume the track without making any provision for carrying out the terms of the agreement entered into with the Midland. Further Mr. Henderson believed that the agreement transfers valuable privileges and properties to the G.T.R. and C.P.R., but the city is conceded little or nothing, which it does not own already by right, and further that it is not in the city's interest to ratify it, at least until its terms can be more perfectly understood and discussed.

Queen's Counsel Moss, after reading the affidavits began his argument on the points set forth. It was necessarily an ex parte hearing, the city, although represented by Mayor Clarke, Ald. McMillan, Ald. Shaw and City Solicitor Bigger, having no opportunity at this stage to disprove the allegations in the two statements.

Chancellor Boyd thought the strong point was the closing up of the Esplanade, without ar