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SIXTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 24 1886. PRICE ONE CENT

A FIVE HOURS' DEBATE.

FARMERS' DAY IN THE ONTARIO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Second Reading of the Bills to Appoint an Advisory Board for the Agricultural College and an Auditor-General—A Mysterious Poet.

Monday was dedicated to the rights of the workingmen by the Ontario legislature; yesterday the cudgels were taken up in the interests of the poor lone agriculturist. There was a five hours' discussion on the second reading of Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture Ross' bill to appoint an advisory board of five in connection with the Agricultural college and model farm at Guelph. About half of the house took a hand in the talk, but Mr. Ross, who had charge of the bill, was the only minister that had anything to say about it. The bill, which is an amendment to the act respecting the Agricultural college, provides that:

The lieutenant-governor in council may appoint an advisory board of five practical agriculturists to advise and assist the commissioner of agriculture in the management of the college and farm. The assistant-commissioner of agriculture shall be ex-officio a member of the board.

Every county and territorial district in the province may have the privilege of having during all college terms one student in attendance, and receiving instruction at the college, without the payment of any entrance or tuition fee. The council of each county shall nominate the student entitled to this privilege for the county, and the advisory board the students for the territorial districts. Such student must be the son of a practical farmer resident in the county or district, and have lived on his parents' farm at least two years prior to his admission to the college.

The members of the advisory board shall be paid for attending the meetings of the board an allowance not exceeding $4 per day, and also their actual necessary traveling expenses in attending said meetings.

Mr. Ross spoke at length about a visit he made during last summer to the agricultural colleges of Ohio, Michigan, Iowa and Kansas. He found that these institutions, to retain their popularity, had branched out into industrial and mechanical studies. The Ontario college, however, had remained true to first principles. It was an agricultural college pure and simple. By an act of congress passed in 1862 all of these state colleges were handsomely endowed by the federal government. The colleges were under the supervision of a board of regents or trustees. He did not ask that this advisory board should have the control of the expenditure of sums of money that might be voted by the house from year to year. There had been an almost general demand that such a board, composed of practical farmers, should be appointed to make the college a success. He moved the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Carnegie was glad that the commissioner of agriculture had awakened to the necessity of something in the shape of an advisory board in connection with the college. He did not, however, see anything in the bill investing the board with any powers or responsibilities. The speaker favored employing the council of the Agricultural and Arts association in the capacity of such a board. The board, as proposed by the bill, would after all be nothing but a political machine. The house had been told by the commissioner of agriculture that its composition would be non-political. The same promise was made when the boards of license commissioners were appointed. Everyone knew how that promise was kept. He looked upon the proposed board as a scheme adopted by the government to distribute a little patronage to political friends at $4 per day and expenses.

Mr. Waters hoped the board would be so formed as to make the people of Ontario feel assured that the college was run in the interest of the province, and not in the interest of the reform party, as had been suggested by the member for Peterboro. He had no doubt the advisory board would bring about many reforms in connection with the college.

Mr. Clancy regretted that the college had not received that countenance which an institution of the kind should have received. It had always been charged by the gentlemen across the floor when the conservative members criticised the Agricultural college that they were hostile to it. Notwithstanding the elaborate reports that were annually sent out about the college, not more than one farmer in 6000 had sent his son there. The college and farm had run behind $63,000 in five years.

Hon. Mr. Young laughed at the idea that over one hundred students could be taught practical and scientific agriculture at a college without a heavy expenditure of money. The minister of agriculture had yielded to a pretty general request among farmers for such a board, and the different county councils would be very much pleased that the government had given them the privilege of selecting a student from their county. The effect would be that there would be students in the college from every section of the province.

Mr. Ballantyne did not apprehend that the board would be of a political character.

Mr. Wilmot characterized the rosy reports of the college that had been sent out as being "manufactured." What was wanted was a good practical farmer at the head of the college, who would be responsible to the house for its conduct.

Mr. Laidlaw blushed to think that the son of any farmer of spirit in Ontario would accept a scholarship in the college. He did not at all agree with the clause which gave the county councils power to nominate a candidate. He would not allow a son of his to attend the college on such terms.

Mr. Drury did not think that such an argument would hold water. Were not scholarships eagerly sought by spirited young men in our schools and universities?

Mr. White was against the bill in its entirety. While Mr. White was speaking a man wearing a long, gray ulster entered the north press gallery and asked The World who the gentleman was that was addressing the house.

"That is Mr. Sol White of North Essex."

"Ah!" replied the stranger, and he mused thus:

He was his mother's dumpy doll,
And hence she called him Sunny Sol.

The stranger has not been seen since.

Dr. Cascaden said there was no comparison between the proposed scholarships and the scholarships in a university. The latter were only won by keen competition and hard studying.

Mr. Robilliard, the French member from the Orange county of Russel, away down at the east end of the province, told a funny story about a certain little Tommy that went to the devil. He made the whole house laugh, and evidently wanted to form a connection between the fate of little Tommy and the Agricultural college.

Messrs. Wood, Graham, Preston, McKay, Murray, Lees, McKenzie, Meredith, Awrey, McColman and Creighton closed the debate, which lasted till 9.25. Mr. Meredith said that in looking over the bill he noticed the assistant commissioner of agriculture mentioned. He would ask the treasurer who that gentleman was.

Mr. Ross: "Mr. Blue."

Mr. Meredith: "When was he appointed assistant commissioner of agriculture?"

Mr. Ross: "After the death of the late Dr. Buckland."

The bill was read a second time.

The treasurer then moved the second reading of the bill providing for the appointment of an auditor-general. Mr. Ross explained that the duties of the new officer would be similar to those of the dominion auditor-general. The bill was taken from the dominion act.

Mr. Meredith asked if the treasurer was prepared to announce the salary which it was proposed to pay the new officer.

"No, not to-night," replied Mr. Ross.

The bill was read a second time without further discussion.

The house then went into committee of supply and passed the thirteenth item (miscellaneous) under the head of civil government, where it left off last Friday night. The miscellaneous item under this head amounts to $10,000, and the opposition had a great deal of fault to find with the explanations given by the ministry as to how the funds were to be disposed of.

It has now got to such a pitch in our local house that nothing can be done without referring to the Ottawa modus operandi. Consequently Mr. Ross, in answering the taunts of the opposition members, quoted extensively from the dominion public accounts to show that that parliament voted money for one thing and used it for another, the very thing that the local opposition were continually accusing his (Mr. Ross') colleagues of doing.

Hon. Mr. Hardy laid on the table the annual report of the commissioner of crown lands.

Mr. Meredith asked if the evidence taken at the central prison investigation was to be printed.

Mr. Hardy replied that it was not. It was too bulky. Any member who wished to refer to it could do so. It almost filled a vault. The provincial secretary could not see that it would do any good to have the evidence printed.

The house adjourned at 10.55.

In and Out of the House.

Hon. Mr. Fraser, who was not in the house on Monday or yesterday, reached his seat in time last night to witness the adjournment.

There is to be a general migration to-day from the press gallery to Ottawa. When the dominion house meets the reporters lose all interest in our own parliament.

Remarked Mr. Mowat last night: "I do not say that this government can't do anything wrong, but it never does do anything wrong."

Treasurer Ross was the most attentive listener in the house to the debate on the appointment of the Agricultural college advisory board. He drank in every word that was uttered by the different speakers.

Work in Committee.

In the public accounts committee yesterday forenoon, Mr. Ferris in the chair, the time was occupied with requests for papers relating to the Guelph creamery, the model farm, the insurance on the buildings affected by the fire, and the purchases and sales of vaccine by the provincial board of health.

In the private bills committee, Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) in the chair, the bill to consolidate the debt of the town of Orangeville was discussed. The committee directed that the debt should be consolidated at $60,000, and that there should be a sinking fund extending over thirty years. The bill was reported. The bill to authorize Walter D. Coale to practise as a chemist without passing the prescribed examination was reported.

Hon. Mr. Pardee presided at the meeting of the railway committee. Mr. Awrey's bill respecting the Hamilton and Dundas railway was reported. The bill provides for an increase of the bonds from $50,000 to $68,000 and confirms the lease to John Weatherstone. Mr. Widdifield's bill to charter a railway from some point on the line of the Northern railway, at or between the Newmarket and Richmond Hill stations; thence to run in a northwesterly direction through the township of King to the village of Schomberg; thence in a northwesterly direction, through the townships of King and Tecumseth to a point in the line of the Hamilton and Northwestern railway at or near Beeton, in the county of Simcoe, was considered, and was reported with slight amendments. Mr. Conmee's bill to incorporate the Ontario and Rainy River railway was partially considered.

When the house met in the afternoon all of these reports were presented.

Proposed Changes in the University Act.

A deputation of members of convocation of the University of Toronto waited yesterday afternoon on the minister of education to present the resolutions adopted at the recent meeting of that body. The object of the meeting and deputation was to secure certain changes in the University act, namely (1). An increase in the number of representatives of convocation on the senate from 15 to 25; (2). A change in the date of senate elections from May to September; (3). Restoration to convocation of the right to fill vacancies in the ranks of its own representatives, and (4). An increase in the number of high school representatives from two to four. The deputation yesterday included J. M. Gibson, M.P.P.; Dr. McLaughlin, M.P.P.; R. Harcourt, M.P.P.; Dr. Cascaden, M.P.P.; G. Kennedy, L.L.D.; D. Black, B.A.; C. R. W. Biggar, M.A.; W. Houston, M.A.; A. Stevenson, B.A.; H. L. Dunn, B.A.; A. Marsh, L.L.B.; W. G. Eakins, M.A., and R. E. Kingsford, M.A., who introduced the deputation and the subject. Short explanatory speeches were made by Messrs. Biggar, Black, Houston, Marsh, Gibson and others, after which the minister cordially thanked the deputation and promised to lay the matter before his colleagues.

Rules of The World.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—Editors from all parts of the country are arriving to attend a convention of the International Editorial association of America, organized in New Orleans last year. The following topics have been named for discussion: Regulation of foreign advertising agencies and prices; uniformity of type bodies on the part of all foundries; the effect of sensational publications upon the morals of our country; the ethics of advertising; the press as an educator, and its responsibility for the moral status of the reading world; the advisability of publishing news items of a doubtful moral purport; ready prints; journalistic ethics; international association rights of newspaper publishers and journalistic education.

The Transcontinental Rate War.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—The passenger agents of all railroads west of the Missouri centering in this city to-day announced a further reduction in passenger rates to San Francisco. First-class limited to that city can now be bought for $35, and second class tickets for $25.

Why Not?

Dunner—"See here, I'm tired running here after that bill of mine?"

Servant—"An' why don't yer kape yer bill at home thin?"

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Mannheimer's marble block, St. Paul, Minn., was burned yesterday. Loss $200,000.

The ice on the Hudson is moving as far north as Hyde park. The season of navigation will be opened between Newburg and New York to-day.

The freight brakemen on the New Orleans-Canton, Miss., division of the Illinois Central railway have struck for better pay. They now get $47.50 per month.

At Ashland, Wis., John Weber, aged 21, drank a quart of whisky, after which he crawled into an abandoned tenement house to sleep and was found dead in the morning.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the Delaware and Lackawanna and Western railway Samuel Stern was re-elected president. The last annual report showed gross earnings of $31,091,677 and expenses of $23,220,572; net earnings $7,871,105.

At Salem, N.H., Edward Farr's barn was burned yesterday morning. Mr. Farr succeeded in getting out one horse and went back after another when both he and the horse were burned to death.

A clerk in a grocery store at Winchester, Ky., was weighing some powder from a can yesterday when a man who was standing near struck a match. A terrible explosion followed. Eight people were wounded and the shop was badly wrecked.

See the Busy Merchant reading The World on the cars.

ENGLAND'S UNEMPLOYED

THEY WANT WORK AND NOT CHARITY.

The Trades Unions Decline to Accept Aid For Their Members and Say They Can Provide For Them Themselves.

LONDON, Feb., 23.—Joseph Chamberlain was to-day visited by a deputation of unemployed workingmen who stated their grievances and asked what the government meant to do to relieve the prevailing distress. Mr. Chamberlain deprecated riot and all similar forms of disturbance to manifest needs of help. He said he was opposed to emigration as a means of relief unless the distress were chronic. This opposition was based on many grounds, not the least among which was the fact that the colonies would refuse to welcome large numbers of paupers, because among other reasons their influx would cheapen the labor market. Mr. Chamberlain hoped the government would soon be able to establish the British laborer upon the soil he tilled. Pending the accomplishment of this he would not cease urging local boards to start relief works, such as paving and improving streets, to furnish means of subsistence to such as were in absolute need.

The trades unions of London have unanimously rejected aid from the Mansion house relief fund. They declare that they are able to provide for their own members out of employment. The ratio of their members out of work is only three per cent.

Several thousand Scotch women have been thrown out of employment by the collapse of the skirt and ruchings industry due to the American increase of duty on goods of that class.

A Chambers of Commerce Convention.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—At a meeting of the chambers of commerce in this city to-day, Mr. Forwood, conservative member of parliament from Lancashire, and a prominent merchant and shipowner of Liverpool, presided. He attributed the present depression in British trade to the appreciation of gold, assisted by the competition of foreign products and manufactures turned out by skilled labor, improved by technical education.

The Dublin chamber of commerce offered and the Glasgow chamber seconded a resolution "against the weakening of the union between England and Ireland, because of the disastrous nature of the results which would ensue to the commercial and trading interests of Great Britain."

The meeting by a vote nearly unanimous resolved that "The depreciation of silver and its present tendency towards disuse as money are disturbing trade generally and England's eastern commerce in particular." Another resolution was adopted, urging the government to unite with other countries in an endeavor to restore silver to its former function as a legal tender, thereby giving it a permanent instead of a fluctuating value.

EXPULSION OF THE PRINCES.

Jerome Napoleon Protests in Vigorous Language Against Existing Things.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Prince Jerome Napoleon publishes a letter protesting against the proposed prosecution of the French princes, and insists that such treatment would be unfair. The Bonapartists, he declares, were defenders of the revolution. What the republic requires to increase its strength and prestige, he says, is a reform of its method of government. The expulsion of the princes would tend to the destruction of the republic. He also criticises the manner in which the president is chosen. He says the people should be allowed to choose their own chief magistrate. The prince's letter is addressed to the senate and chamber of deputies. It declares that the bill of expulsion against the princes is a revival of the Loi des Suspects. It replaces, says the writer, justice by the police. It confounds the Napoleons, the friends of the revolution, with the Bourbons, the enemies of the revolution. Prince Napoleon declares that he recognizes that a republic is the logical outcome of universal suffrage. "But," he adds, "the present republic is a mere oligarchy. It exists by the prosecution of adventures, wasting the public money, and resulting in national isolation and public poverty."

In conclusion the prince explains: "If it be a crime for a lover of France to speak out of her danger, then punish me."

The protest has thrilled Paris with a genuine sensation. The newspapers are furious over it. They call it a "defiance" and demand the Prince's expulsion.

COL. HENDERSON'S INCOMPETENCY.

His Probable Successor—The Inquiry Regarding the Trafalgar Square Riot.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The successor of Col. Henderson as chief of the police department of London, will be either Captain Shaw, the chief of the London fire brigade, Col. Vincent, member of parliament, or Mr. Jenkinson of Dublin. Mr. Jenkinson is most likely to receive the appointment.

The committee investigating the recent riot has found that Col. Henderson's instructions to the police on Feb 8, the day of the Trafalgar square meeting, were meagre and inadequate, and that although he had been fully warned he had nothing arranged to control the mob. The committee declares that after the meeting had finished Col. Henderson ought to have used cabs, telegraph lines and scouts to give warning before the mob's march westward.

PERSECUTION OF THE POLES.

Continuation of the Debate on the Subject in the Prussian Diet.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The discussion of the Polish bill was continued in the lower house of the Prussian diet to-day. The bill was opposed by the Polish deputies and by the members of the new German liberal and centre parties, while the conservatives and national liberals supported the measure. Dr. Lucius, minister of domains, pointed out that the thirty years' Polish agitation had culminated in a dangerous and firmly organized menace, and that it might take ten years to overcome the evil and attain the objects of the bill. The bill was finally referred to a committee of twenty-one members.

De Lesseps in Panama.

PANAMA, Feb. 23.—Thousands of people of all nationalities gathered together last night to witness the entrance of M. de Lesseps into the city. Such enthusiasm and display were never seen here before. The reception was a complete success, and M. de Lesseps was much impressed. The Duke of Sutherland and a party accompanied M. de Lesseps on his voyage from Europe.

CABLE NOTES.

Messrs. Parnell and Arthur O'Connor have been nominated to represent the Parnellites on the procedure committee of the house of commons.

Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador, has notified Lord Rosebery of the establishment of a German protectorate over the Marshall, Providence and Brown islands.

THEY STOLE A MARCH.

How Sir Chas. Dilke's Friends Pulled the Wires at Chelsea.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Dilke clique in the Chelsea liberal council are charged with stealing a march on the other members in adopting the resolution of confidence in Sir Charles. The majority of the council had not received intimation that the resolution would be brought up. The meeting was convened ostensibly to hear a member read a paper on free trade, and only Sir Charles Dilke's friends were present. Sir Charles appealed to the feelings of the meeting, but gave no good reason why he did not go into the witness box during the recent trial. The liberals intend to demand of him a public statement that he did not pack the meeting.

The Sultan's Bad Humor.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—James Bryce, under foreign secretary, in the house of commons this evening, stated that the government did not entertain the opinion that the present was a favorable time to approach the sultan with a view of securing a cession of territory to Greece. The statement was cheered by the conservatives.

Greece Subsides.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Lord Rosebery, foreign secretary, has received from Sir Horace Rumbold, the British minister at Athens, a telegram announcing the formal submission of Greece and stating that Premier Delyannis will prepare a protest to the powers that Greece submits only to the force of the majority.

Fruit-Growing in Nova Scotia.

Halifax Letter to the Montreal Gazette.

Enormous strides are being made in fruit-growing in Nova Scotia's fruit-producing belt. This is a tract of country known as the Annapolis Valley, and stretches from Newport down the Cornwallis and Annapolis valleys to below Old Port Royal. The belt averages five miles wide, and comprises in all about 400 miles. The soil is wonderfully productive of fruit. The valley is protected from the fogs of the Bay of Fundy by a range of mountains running its entire length. Apple trees were introduced into this region by the French-Acadian settlers, and mention was first made of them in 1698. Some of the old orchards and trees planted by the French pioneers are still standing and bearing fruit. I have myself seen trees 100 years of age, which still yield handsome annual returns. Great improvements in variety and cultivation were, of course, introduced by the Anglo-Saxons, who came into possession of this veritable Canaan after the expulsion of the French-Acadians in 1755. But it is only in late years that the people of the valley have awakened to their remarkable heritage. Cheap railway and ocean communication and the opening of the English markets a few years ago inaugurated a new era for the people of this belt of land. The production of the valley is now about 200,000 barrels of fruit during good years, of which 100,000 barrels are exported to Europe. These figures will soon be doubled and trebled. Some of our Gravenstein trees bear twenty barrels during the season.

Real Protection to Industry.

From the Chicago Herald.

The theory that the tariff is for the promotion of American industry can have no basis when raw materials are taxed, for unless the American manufacturer can procure his supplies as cheaply as his foreign competitor does, he is handicapped the moment excessive stocks compel him to seek purchasers outside of his own protected market. It is for this reason that hundreds of the most intelligent manufacturers of the east and west have united in favor of free raw materials, and it is to meet this demand that Mr. Morrison's bill has been drawn. It attacks some of the weakest and most inexcusable features of the protective system, and is consequently a measure which is well calculated to make the first impression on the mass of crude and selfish legislation devised in the interest of capital and monopoly.

The Health of Montreal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—The official returns of the health office for the year 1885 have been issued. The total number of deaths were 7825, as against 4358 in 1884. Of these 6178 were French Canadians, 896 other Catholics and 929 Protestants. There were 3164 deaths from smallpox, and from all preventible diseases 4554. There were 5876 children, 122 between 80 and 90 years of age, 23 over 90 years and 1 over 100 years.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

WYOMING, Ont., Feb. 23.—About 3 o'clock this afternoon the boiler in Stokes Bros.' flouring mills exploded, killing David Service, the engineer, and badly wrecking the building. A young man named Robert Brown was also very seriously hurt. A number of millwrights, who were putting machinery into the mill all escaped without serious injuries. It is believed that low water in the boiler was the cause of the explosion.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of General Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

Guelph talks about sending its band to the Indian and Colonial exhibition.

Mr. Isaac Robinson of Peterboro dropped dead in church on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Christopher Severs of Peterboro fell down the stairs adjoining her shop and was killed.

Counterfeit 50-cent coins are in circulation in Ottawa. The bogus coin is an excellent imitation.

The Port Arthur Herald predicts busy times in the mining industries during the coming summer.

An unknown woman was blown from a train on the C. P. R. near St. Martin's junction and killed.

William Cameron has been arrested at Port Arthur for having caused the death of F. Freeman during the latter part of last December.

Mr. John Doyle of Caledonia, who lost his foot by slipping between moving cars at the G. T. R. station, St. Catharines, is not expected to live.

Chief Constantine of Winnipeg has caught David H. Scott, who defrauded the Merchants' bank of $9000, in Mexico, and will fetch him back to Canada.

The Calgary Herald advises the farmers up there to get ready for their spring plowing, as it expects the ground will be ready in about three weeks' time.

A roller skating race has been arranged between McCulloch, the Manitoba champion, and Rodney of Port Arthur for $100 a side. The race will come off at Port Arthur next week.

The Rev. J. Robertson, missionary to the Northwest, in a sermon preached in St. Andrew's church, Ottawa, showed some drawings by Indians, which, he said, though not particularly good, were equal in merit to the recent portraits in the Toronto Globe.

Prayer of Mary, Queen of Scots.

O Domine Deus, speravi in Te,
O care mi Jesu nunc libera me.
In dura catena, in misera poena,
Desidero Te,
Languendo, gemendo, et genuflectendo
Adoro, imploro, ut liberes me.

Translation—

O Lord! O my God! I have trusted in Thee.
O Jesus! Beloved! deliver Thou me.
A prisoner friendless,
In misery endless,
I weary for Thee.
In sighing, in crying, before Thy throne lying,
Adoring, imploring—deliver Thou me!

CHURCHILL IS CRUSHED.

MR. PARNELL'S OPINION OF ORANGE BRAVERY.

The Opinion of the Irish Leaders on Lord Randy's Trip to, and Speeches in, Belfast—A Soldier of the Nationalist Cause.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—In an interview today Mr. Parnell said that he did not attach serious political importance to Lord Churchill's speech at Belfast. His visit to Ulster was likely to end in smoke. It was not generally known that the proportion of Catholics to Protestants in Ulster was as 49 to 51. Lord Churchill was a most contemptible politician. He would have taken either side just as suited his purposes at the moment. He was virtually on the national side and against the Orangemen just before taking office. He was extremely unpopular with the Orangemen then. His militant orations may be summed up in one word, "Talk." The Orangemen do not intend to fight. The last Orange demonstration in Ulster proved this. As soon as a few Orangemen were pricked with bayonets by a handful of policemen all bolted. Lord Churchill was no more violent than was to be expected.

Mr. Sexton, in an interview, said the speech rendered Lord Churchill impotent to affect Irish opinion. Lord Churchill's position on the Irish question was one of bad faith. Everybody knew that if the elections had made Lord Salisbury independent of the Orange members, Lord Churchill would now have been engaged on a home rule bill. Lord Churchill now appealed to Orangemen under the delusion that they would put the tories in power by winning British sympathy. His speech showed ignorance of Irish politics as well as of human nature. Within living memory men had been hanged for language not more traitorous than Lord Churchill's. Within Mr. Sexton's own knowledge members of the league had been sent to prison for life for using such language. Lord Churchill was a political outlaw. It was impossible for him to speak for the mature leaders of a party.

In an interview yesterday Mr Chamberlain said that he felt it would be improper for him to discuss home rule before Mr. Gladstone had matured and propounded his scheme. "My speeches on the subject," he said, "are well known. I see no reason yet to abandon the views I have expressed in regard to home rule although possibly later information might cause a slight modification of my views. Attacks by Irish members of parliament will be ignored. Their utterance, so far as they refer to me, I regard with perfect indifference."

Mr. T. O'Connor, in an interview to-day, said: Lord Churchill failed to do his best for the nationalists, and is now doing his best against them. With folly arising from a shallow mind and absolute illiteracy, he attacks a most sacred Catholic belief—the confessional. His speeches are an appeal to the lowest form of bigotry. They will do the nationalists an immense amount of good.

Mr. Healy said he believed Lord Churchill's speeches would excite the blood of the liberals and benefit the nationalists. "It is an attempt," he continued, "to drag sixteenth century feuds into the political arena of to-day. The story of Lord Churchill's relations with the Parnellites is bosh. I never conversed with him longer than five minutes at a time in my life." Mr. O'Brien said: "Lord Churchill is serving us so hugely that I almost think he is revenging himself on the Orangemen who threatened to spoil his meeting at Liverpool a few months ago."

The Pope's Views.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Standard's Rome correspondent learns from the Jesuit portion of the Vatican that the Pope does not favor the separation of England and Ireland on the ground that separation would be inimical to the Catholic religion.

Enlarging the Horticultural Pavilion.

At a special meeting of the directors of the Horticultural society on Monday afternoon the following resolution offered by Ald. Saunders and Ald. Pepler was carried: "That this meeting approves of an enlargement of the present buildings, provided that the city council grant the powers of further mortgage asked tor, and that the secretary prepare a rough estimate of the cost of such enlargements, the same to be submitted to the board at the next annual meeting."

A Young Woman Killed on the G. T. R.

Lavinia Lakey was out selling tickets for a church concert yesterday afternoon. She was walking between the double tracks of the Grand Trunk railway, three miles east of the Don, when two trains approached, one from either direction. Before she had the presence of mind to get out of the way she was struck by one of the trains and instantly killed. The remains were taken to her late home at 190 Bolton avenue. Miss Lakey was 23 years of age.

Mr. J. J. McLaren on the Lecture Platform.

At Shaftesbury hall last night, under the auspices of the Chatauqua Literary and Scientific circle and the Young Men's Christian association, Mr. J. J. McLaren, Q.C., gave a descriptive lecture on "Florence, Rome and Naples." Mr. R. J. Tackaberry read an historical paper on Count Cavour, the celebrated Italian statesman. The reading-room was well filled. Mr. Lewis C. Peake presided.

The English Crown Jewels.

From a Late London Letter.

While speaking of jewels I may add here that the English crown jewels do not at all compare with those of France, and of course do not come anywhere near those of Russia and some other countries. Here there is a lot of filigree gold work, great golden crowns, plain and bejeweled, and the only two among all worth mentioning are, first, the Queen Victoria coronation bonnet, which is a cup of purple velvet in hoops of silver, surmounted by a ball and cross, resplendent with diamonds, and in the centre of the cross is the "inestimable sapphire," and in front is the great, heart-shaped ruby said to have been worn by the Black Prince. The other diadem, called St. Edward's Crown, was made for Charles I. It is a mass of gold, brilliantly honeycombed in gems of the purest water in every species, from the diamond to the humble torquoise. This bonnet has crowned every English sovereign since Charles II., and was stolen from the tower by a certain Col. Blood, who afterwards restored it with many likewise stolen state documents, and who received, in recompense for his pains, a pension of £500 a year for life to himself and heirs male forever after, a peculiar way of rewarding theft, I should say. I wonder that there have been any crowns left in the kingdom to go on with.

Independence Looking Up.

From the Montreal Herald.

We believe that a national sentiment is speading, and that should a serious change in our political relations come, it will be in the direction of independence rather than in any other direction.

LADY HOWLAND LAID AT REST.

A Large Concourse of Citizens Attend the Funeral Services at St. James'.

The funeral of the late Lady Pearce Howland took place yesterday afternoon. At the family residence in Simcoe street a large number of prominent citizens assembled to pay their last respects to the deceased lady. The elegant rosewood and satin casket was almost buried in a profusion of floral tributes, among which were a large cross of lilies and immortelles from Sir William and family; a wreath from Mayor Howland, Mr. Oliver and Miss Howland; a large anchor from the employes at Sir William's office; and a pillow from the managers of the Infants' home. The coffin bore the following inscription:

SUSANNA JULIA HOWLAND,
Beloved wife
of
Sir William Pearce Howland.
Born
May 4, 1830.
Died
February 21, 1886.

The chief mourners were Sir William Howland, O. A. Howland, his worship the mayor, H. S. Howland, Master Goldwin Howland, son of the mayor; Masters H. S. Howland, jr., Peleg Howland, and Egbert Howland, sons of H. S. Howland, and Lucian Howland, son of the late F. A. Howland. The pall bearers were: Col. Gzowski, Sheriff Jarvis, J. D. Edgar, M.P., J. K. Macdonald, Chief Justice Hagarty, Dr. Daniel Wilson, James Grant Macdonald, and A. J. Cattanach. Among those present were: Lieut.-Gov. Robinson, Rev. H. G. Baldwin, Rev. Septimus Jones, Senator Allan, Senator McMaster, Hon. T. W. Anglin, James Beaty, Q.C., M.P., Gordon Brown, Alan Macdougall, P. G. Close, Henry O'Brien, A. M. Smith, H. J. Mason, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Dr. Hodgins, Dr. O'Reilly, Col. Grasett, Major Dawson, Major Draper, G. R. R. Cockburn, George Gooderham, Thomas Walmesley, Hugh Scott, Charles Holland, Wm. Tyrell, City Solicitor McWilliams, City Clerk Blevins and the city council in a body.

At 3 o'clock the casket was borne from the house and the procession made its way to St. James' cathedral, where Canon Dumoulin preached an impressive sermon. He was assisted at the service by Rev. H. P. Hobson. The remains were then conveyed to the cemetery and laid in the vault.

The Industrial Board at Work.

The first business meeting of the new board of directors of the Industrial Exhibition association was held yesterday afternoon in the Public Library building. Present were J. J. Withrow, Ald. Crocker, Neil C. Love, P. G. Close, W. Rennie, W. Christie, R. W. Elliot, Geo. Booth, Geo. Vair, Geo. Leslie and James McGee.

These chairmen were appointed for the different exhibition committees:

Horses—W. Christie. Cattle—Dr. A. Smith. Sheep and Pigs—J. Crocker. Agricultural Products—George Leslie. Poultry—A. McGregor. Machinery—D. C. Ridout. Dairy Products—P. G. Close. Agricultural Implements—W. Rennie. Carriages—J. R. Mitchell. Stoves and Castings—George Booth. Manufactures and Main Building—Capt. W. F. McMaster. Natural History—Neil C. Love. Chemicals—R. W. Elliot. Fine Arts—Walter S. Lee. Honey and Apiary Supplies—George Vair. Grounds—Ald. Crocker. Reception and Transportation—J. J. Withrow. Finance—W. B. Hamilton. Special Attractions—D. C. Ridout.

Mr. McGee was made an ex officio member of the association, and Mr. James Fleming an honorary member. A discussion followed in reference to the extension of the exhibition grounds. A committee consisting of President Withrow, Capt. McMaster, Col. Gray, Wm. Christie and James McGee were appointed to visit members of the Rifle association and the exhibition committee of the city council. Mr. Withrow suggested that a drive should be made from Bathurst street, along the Garrison common, towards the Humber, and that an hotel be established in connection with the exhibition, to be open all the year.

A Run-off at Charbot Lake.

The express from Montreal, over the Ontario & Quebec railway, due at 9.50 Monday night, did not reach the city until 6.30 yesterday morning. While proceeding at an ordinary speed, about two miles west of Charbot lake, the engine and baggage and express cars jumped the track. The cars were pretty badly ripped up, but no one on board was injured. Among the passengers were Hugh John and Mrs. Macdonald, who had taken the train at Charbot lake, en route from Kingston to Toronto.

Rumored Tariff Changes.

Commercial circles were excited yesterday over rumors of impending tariff changes. Tea and coffee, it is said, will be placed on the dutiable list, and a further increase is expected on tobacco and cigars. Large stocks of tea are held in this city in anticipation of the duty being put on. Wines are also reported as being likely to be increased in duty, but nothing definite will be known until the dominion budget is brought down.

In Corn Growing Time.

William Henry Harrison—"Say, dad, lemme go to de spring for a drink of water?"

William's Father—"Shet your fool mouf, chile, an' go on wid your work! Don't de Good Book say: 'Hoe every one dat thirsteth?'"

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Canadian Grocer is a new monthly journal started in Toronto.

Wm. M. Widgery is recovering from an attack of spasm of the chest.

The board of trade will hold two general meetings to-day at 11.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Rev. Father Hand will deliver a lecture to-night in the hall of the Toronto branch of the Irish National league. The public are invited.

Last night the Park Tobogganing club threw their slide open to the gentlemen as well as lady friends of the members. The attendance was large.

The carnival at the Princess to-night is the big thing; of course it is in accordance with the big rink. Impersonations of every clime and custom are entered in the lists and a great treat may be expected.

Lily Wilson, a hardened character, well known to the public, was arrested last night for keeping a disorderly house at 103 Jarvis street. Lily Brady, an inmate, and Frederick Harper, a frequenter, were also run in.

The employes of Gowans, Kent & Co. on Monday night presented their late manager, Mr. Robert Junor, with a handsome silver water pitcher, with goblets and bowls to match. Mr. Junor is about to leave the warehouse and take a higher position under the same firm.

Building permits issued yesterday: C. Parker, three semi-detached brick dwellings on the south side of Boswell avenue, cost $2700; James Patterson, one story brick office on the old jail lot, Front street east, cost $350; James Moore, two-story rough-cast dwelling on Bleeker street, cost $400.

Mr. Peter Daly, the well-known Canadian passenger agent of the New York, Lake Erie & Western railway, slipped on the icy pavement in King street yesterday afternoon and cut a deep gash in his forehead. The cut was so deep that it had to be stitched.

The Four Williams.

—William the Conqueror—William of Orange—William Shakespeare—William Dineen—the last named William sells the finest and cheapest furs, and the best and most stylish hats in town. Corner King and Yonge streets.

N. B.—The first three can't kick at my using their names. I believe them to be dead.

x WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

NEW IMPOSTS ON WHISKY

IMPORTANT NOTICES OF MOTION FROM ONTARIO GOVERNMENT.

Large Additions to the Old Licenses—How the Consolidated Revenue is to be Augmented—The Municipal Day of Grace Extended Until April 20.

Among the government notices of motion which appeared on the order paper of the Ontario legislature yesterday were some important additions and alterations to the fees which the government proposes to levy on the liquor traffic, and which were foreshadowed in Treasurer Ross' budget speech last Thursday night. The notices are of sufficient importance to print in full, which The World does this morning. The resolutions state:

That it is expedient that sec. 35 of the Liquor License act of 1884 be repealed and the following substituted: "Over and above the duties for licenses heretofore imposed by the Liquor License act, or any act amending the same, and any duties which have been or may be imposed by any municipal bylaw, unless the municipality shall by bylaw otherwise provide, there shall be paid, in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial purposes, for the exclusive use of this province, the following additional duties thereon, the whole of which shall form part of the consolidated revenue of the province:

	Net Increase.
Wholesale Licenses.	
Cities over 20,000	$150 00
Under 20,000 and other municipalities	100 00
Taverns and Shops.	
Cities over 20,000	150 00
Under 20,000	100 00
Towns	70 00
Incorporated villages	70 00
Townships	40 00
Saloons in cities	200 00
In towns	170 00
Vessels.	
On the great lakes	75 00
Beer and wine	25 00
Inland waters	40 00
Beer and wine	15 00

For each beer and wine license, a fee in addition to that provided by 44 Vic., cap. 27, sec. 2, ss. 4 (act of 1881), of one-fourth hereby added to tavern licenses.

That it is expedient that nothing herein contained shall limit the right of the council of any municipality, without submitting the same to the ratepayers, by their bylaw to fix the duties or fees upon tavern or shop licenses, wholly for the use of the municipality to the extent provided by sec. 32 of the liquor license act, and the sum so fixed or to be fixed by any municipal council, may be, in addition to the sum imposed by this section, in and for the respective municipalities above mentioned.

That it is expedient that sec. 26 of the liquor license act of 1884 be repealed, and the following substituted therefor: "The time in which during the present year, 1886, any municipality may require a larger duty to be paid for tavern or shop licenses therein, is hereby extended to the twentieth day of April, of the said year, and any municipality may vary, amend or repeal any bylaw of such municipality now existing or which may be hereafter passed in respect to license duties as late as the twentieth day of April, during the present year."

That it is expedient that the following license duties, issued under and in pursuance of sub-secs. 4 and 8 of sec. 99 of the Canada temperance act of 1878 shall hereafter be payable as follows:

Each druggist's or shop license in cities	$100
" " " towns	60
Each druggist's or shop license in other municipalities	40
Each wholesale license in cities	150
" " " towns	100
Each wholesale license in other municipalities	60

It will be seen that in Toronto the new license tariff will be: Statutory fee of 1884 for taverns and shops $160, imposed by the city council $50, new addition by the government $150, total $360. A saloon license in Toronto will now cost $410. It will also be observed that the different municipalities have until April 20th next to impose any additional fee they see fit. Heretofore this had to be settled before March 1st in each year. The net increase in Toronto on tavern and shop licenses, provided the city council leaves its impost at $50, is $150 and on saloons $200, of which there are 10 or 12 in this city. By the above resolution it will be seen that the government purposes to appropriate for its own use these increases.

PERSONAL.

John B. Gough's estate is estimated at less than $75,000.

The Pope had a fainting fit yesterday, resulting from overwork.

Mr. Hugh John Macdonald and Mrs. Macdonald are registered at the Queen's.

Mr. W. J. Johnstone, chief inspector of weights and measures, is at the Queen's.

Mr. Crookall, manager of the Merchants' bank at Berlin, died there last Monday after ten days' illness. He was 60 years of age.

The World Would Like to Know

Why the mayor and the city commissioner allow the street lamp-posts to be turned into sign boards.

And if it's so John Ross Robertson has been given the privilege of painting a sign on the city hall.

If the aldermen are afraid to speak out because the sinners are newspaper men.

What They are Saying.

Will you walk into my parlor—John A.

Said ze spidaire to ze fly—The French Vote.

When the Rouges are kicking up a dust at Ottawa we will shove the new buildings through our house—The Little Premier.

Will you—D. Creighton.

Christie, Brown & Co.

Editor World: Which is the largest biscuit factory, etc., Christie, Brown & Co., Toronto, Ont., or Thos. McCormick, of London, Ont.? CONSTANT READER.

A New Firm.

All-over Coat & Co.: Coolican & Gooch.

Heard in a King Street Car.

1st Pass.—Hello! What are you doing up this way?

2nd Pass.—Trying to collect $300 from a fellow on Bathurst street.

1st Pass.—Did you succeed?

2nd Pass.—Naw! When I told him I'd sue, he told me to "sue and be dashed," and that everything he owned was mortgaged so heavily that a derrick could not lift them.

1st Pass.—That's tough.

2nd Pass.—You bet—done up for $300.

Still Prophesying a Thaw.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, Toronto, Feb. 24, 1 a.m.—The pressure has increased over the lake region with fair, cold weather, and the depression over Ontario yesterday is now over the Maritime provinces, where it has given light falls of snow or sleet. There is another depression over the Northwest, moving eastward, which is causing strong winds and mild weather there.

Probabilities—Lakes: Southeast to southwest winds: fair weather; higher temperatures; light sleet or rain to-night or to-morrow.

Bejingo and By Gosh!

Reprinted by Request From World, Oct. 7, '85.

I like to hear the Grenadiers,
The boys, I mean, who swept the west,
Stand up and tell of scenes of war,
With kindling eye and martial crest,
Of fearful scenes that they've gone thro',
Of things they did and didn't do:
"Bejingo, *we* were at Batoche,
And fit at Fish Creek, too, By Gosh!"

I like the flush of honest pride,
I like to mark their cockey air,
I like the broad and swelling breast,
The forage cap set on a hair.
You talk to them of Cut Knife Hill,
The answer thro' your soul will thrill,
"Bejingo, *we* were at Batoche,
And fit at Fish Creek, too. By Gosh!"

And when they climb the golden stairs
And meet the men of Waterloo,
And they begin to tell of how
They made old Bonaparte look blue,
The boys will simply wait a while,
Then answer with a pitying smile,
"Bejingo, *we* were at Batoche,
And fit at Fish Creek, too, By Gosh!"

—*The Khan.*

—We would advise ladies wanting a Sewing Machine to buy the silent Wanzer "C." It is silent, simple and perfect. x

The Doric Conversazione.

—This will be one of the gayest events of the season. Flowers will be largely worn. Drop in and see Bradley at the Dominion Bank buildings. x