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EIGHTH YEAR — SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1887.---EIGHT PAGES. — PRICE ONE CENT

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

PROROGATION DEFERRED FOR A FEW DAYS.

The Members Hastening Through With the Work—Hon. Mr. Thompson Introduces a Substitute for Mr. Amyot's Bill Regarding Ship Laborers.

OTTAWA, June 17.—Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, Centre Toronto, this afternoon presented a petition of the District Assembly of the Knights of Labor of Toronto, praying that Mr. Amyot's bill, regarding ship laborers, be not allowed to pass.

At the same time D. J. O'Donohue, delegate of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council to oppose the same measure, sat in the gallery and wondered at the purposes of his creation as a delegation, seeing that even before the Trades Council met it had been decided that Mr. Amyot's bill should not pass. But Dan J. has had a nice trip at the expense of the workingmen of Toronto. He could not influence either for or against any measure, anyhow, but he may make a show of opposing the bill introduced by the Minister of Justice this afternoon, and so give color to the allegation that he is of use here.

Hon. Mr. Thompson introduced his bill immediately after routine. He said that the Government could not accept Mr. Amyot's bill and were only able to remove certain technical defects in existing legislation. The changes proposed by the bill, which is entitled, An Act respecting threats, intimidation, etc., against persons working on board of ships, are three in number. Instead of referring to persons "usually" employed about vessels, it will give power to deal with persons "actually" employed upon the vessels. It widens the scope of employes about the vessels, even if they are not actually upon the vessels, and it makes it a penal offence to assault persons because they have worked upon a vessel. In a word, the law regarding vessels will be about the same as regards buildings, and the changes are made because of the strike at the Quebec docks, it having been found in former strikes that with the law as it stood it was impossible to preserve the peace.

The Minister of the Interior introduced a bill to amend the act authorizing the grant of certain subsidies in land for the construction of the railways therein mentioned.

It was simply to correct an error in a former bill, and was introduced, read a first and second time, passed through committee, read a third time, finally passed and named with such a rush that it was ready to receive the Governor-General's assent before Mr. Mills could get his voice cleared to oppose it.

Sir John also introduced a bill. The elections for the Northwest Council are due in October. The bill proposes to defer them for another year, and next session the Government will introduce a measure to redivide the districts, extend the franchise and introduce the ballot.

Sir Cartwright called attention to the fact that the determination of the Government not to enforce the new iron duties until July 1 was known in Montreal, England and France several days before it was known to Toronto, Halifax and the general public.

Sir Charles Tupper said he did not know how that could be, but every effort would be made to do full justice to everybody.

Mr. Landerkin unearthed a terrible scandal. M. F. O'Donohue, brother of the well known Prof. O'Donohue, had been here prior to the elections and he had, he said, letters from Sir John Macdonald which, he held, showed a corrupt bargain between Mr. O'Donohue and the Premier, which bargain Sir John had failed to carry out. The letter from Sir John stated that if O'Donohue would call on him at 11 o'clock he would be happy to receive him. Then the House began to laugh. They laughed louder when Mr. Landerkin read a very damaging letter from Sir John's private secretary, telling O'Donohue that he had better go up to Toronto, and a copy of a letter from O'Donohue to Sir John, in which that individual offered to work for the Conservative party if, in the event of being sustained, Sir John would cause to be placed in the estimates a sum that would recoup Prof. O'Donohue's losses. He said, too, that Mr. McCarthy had written to O'Donohue.

The member for North Simcoe said he had no recollection of writing such a letter, and hoped it would be read. Right there the hilarity reached its height. Mr. Landerkin started to read the letter.

"BARRIE, March 10, 1879."

And the House roared and roared louder than ever as the member for South Grey vainly struggled with the handwriting of the member for North Simcoe. Somebody sent him a pair of spectacles across the floor, which he mechanically took, and every man on both sides of the House was shouting with laughter when Mr. Landerkin gave up in disgust. He was fairly laughed out of court, and you can't get a Reformer to touch the O'Donohue case with a pair of tongs.

The House went into supply and passed the fisheries estimates with a good deal of debate about the protection service.

The Indian Department's estimates caused a great deal of debate.

The Opposition again contended that a commission should be appointed to investigate the whole conduct of the management, and Sir John in reply held that the Indians were well treated and that no case calling for the appointment of a commission had been made out.

Mr. Per[illegible] of Assiniboia said that from personal observation he knew that the Indians were well treated, in fact better than they deserved. The item passed.

The House adjourned.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

Sir John Defines and Defends Canada's Position.

OTTAWA, June 17.—On the fisheries estimates this afternoon Messrs. Ellis and Davies spoke on the fisheries question, and Sir Richard Cartwright said this was a good opportunity for the Premier to express the views of the Government on that subject.

Sir John Macdonald: There can be no objection to the hon. gentleman making the enquiry. The member for Prince Edward (Davies) was good enough to say that he has read the correspondence that passed between the two Governments and that he cannot disapprove of the position taken by the Parliament of Canada. We stood simply on our rights. We stood simply on the convention of 1818. We stated and held to it that the change of years and the other commercial treaties which had been made between England and the United States did not and could not in any way in the most remote degree affect the terms of the convention of 1818. That convention was made after due deliberation and with mutual concessions, by which a good deal was given by the United States, as well as something given up by England. We hold to that now. We hold further that it has in no way been altered, nor that it can be altered by any diplomatic arrangements since arrived at. It should not, and I have no doubt it will not be altered. The United States in 1854 and in 1871 have recognized the existence of that treaty. They recognized it in express terms in the treaty of Washington. We hold that in watching our waters we are only defending our rights. In this we may go still further and contend that if there was no convention at all we are an independent country, independent of the United States, and it is understood that every country has the territorial jurisdiction and power in every way administrative, executive and legislative over the three-mile limit on its coasts.

There are only two questions on which there may be any contention. The first is the headland question, which we are all acquainted with. We adhere to the position taken by the British Government from the time of Lord Bathurst until now, that the basis of the three-miles limit is recognized from the headlands and not from thy sinuosities of the bays. All the constitutional writers in the United States agree with us.

Mr. Davies: The courts?

Sir John: Yes; and the United States courts in the Chesapeake and Delaware Bay cases.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell: The several states hold the same theory?

Sir John: The several States contend that they have their sovereign rights within those bays. The only other question is as to bait. We hold that under our treaty the American fisherman shall not enter our harbors as traders and purchase bait and deal generally as traders. We have taken the position that a fishing vessel is one thing and that a trading vessel is another thing and that by getting a trading permit from an American collector a fishing vessel cannot change its character so as to be a fishing vessel when it likes and a trading vessel when it likes. On that question of bait we hold the position of Chief Justice Young, that fishing vessels have no right to come in and make Canada, or any portion of Canada, the basis of their operations, while we are excluded from the American markets, and while they keep us out so as to supply the demand themselves. There is no doubt in my mind that on that point, too, we are in the right.

Sir Richard Cartwright: Hear, hear.

Sir John: I am glad to say that Her Majesty's Government has fully sustained that position. There never has been in the slightest degree an expression of disinclination on the part of Her Majesty's Government to sustain the legal rights of Canada. In the meantime, correspondence has been going on, of which we are duly informed. I do not believe there has been a single step taken, nor do I believe there will be a single step taken between Her Majesty's Government and the Government at Washington without consultation and conference with the Canadian Government, and I may say further, without our assent. At all events, hitherto there has not been any step taken without our assent.

I think it would be well that I go no further in speaking of this matter. I believe that the Government of the United States are friendly in the best sense of the word. I can only say that the British Government, as advised by us, is doing all it can to foster that treaty and to expedite the time when we may perhaps have enlarged commercial relations between Canada and the United States.

Throughout the delivery of the address Sir John was cheered again and again by both sides of the House, the Opposition being quite as united in support of the Government as the Ministerialists.

Hon. Peter Mitchell spoke after Sir John, endorsing every word he said.

In fact the Parliament of Canada is a unit in support of Canada's rights on the matter of our fisheries.

THE ATHABASKA RUNS ASHORE.

The Big C.P.R. Steamer Meets a Misfortune in a Heavy Fog at Isle of Coves.

OWEN SOUND, June 17.—The C.P.R. steamer Athabaska, Captain Foote, which left Port Arthur Tuesday afternoon, ran ashore on the northwest point of the Isle of Coves, in the Georgian Bay during a very heavy fog at 5 o'clock Thursday morning. The captain and four men took a small boat and started for Tobermorey for assistance. Fortunately the steamer Alderson was then just leaving for Squaw Island, and Captain Foote at once chartered her to go to the Athabaska and take her passengers, sixty-five in number, and baggage to Owen Sound. The Alderson arrived here about midnight, and the passengers all left for different points of destination on the steamboat express at 1 a.m., all well. The steam barge Chamberlain, laden with ties, happened to be in Tobermorey at the time, and was engaged at once to render what assistance she could to the Athabaska, but it was found that the steamer was too hard aground for her to be of much use, so she immediately returned to Tobermorey to discharge her cargo of ties, and she will proceed to take the load of grain off the Athabaska, and then try and release her. The Athabaska had on a load of 30,000 bushels of wheat and other freight. She lies in about two feet of water at her bow and deep water at the stern, but is in the neighborhood of reefs, which will render her getting off a slow process. Her hull is reported as uninjured.

What Mr. Beatty Said.

Mr Henry Beatty, Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Steamship Line, was seen by The World last evening. Mr. Beatty said that on Thursday morning while in the straits between Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, the Athabaska stopped near Cove Island, close to which the course runs, to hear the fog whistle which is sounded there. While at a stop she drifted on to Nat Shoal, a flat sandstone obstruction just west of Cove Island. She struck forwards amidships, the greater part of her stern being in water deep enough to float her. A lighter reached her that evening and commenced to take off the cargo which was in the forward part of the vessel. A tug arrived yesterday morning and took off the passengers who were conveyed to Owen Sound on the propeller Alverson which runs into St. Michael's Bay in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. The passengers reached Owen Sound Thursday night, and Toronto yesterday morning.

Mr. Beatty stated that no damage had been done to the Athabaska, the captain reported that not a leak had occurred. There is every probability that after being lightened she will be able to slide off the shoal this morning.

Mr. J. Hines, timber surveyor, of Barrie, who was a passenger, said to The World yesterday that the passengers were somewhat alarmed when the boat struck, but they were soon reassured by the captain.

FROM CAMP NIAGARA.

Sudden Death of Sergeant Thomas Horton of the 19th Battalion.

CAMP NIAGARA, June 17.—Yesterday was general equipment inspection of cavalry, artillery and infantry. There were quite a number of men slightly affected by the sun on the morning parade.

A serious accident occurred to Sergt. Eccleston of the Welland Field Battery. He received a compound fracture of the right leg, both bones being badly splintered.

The first death that has occurred on the Niagara camp grounds for three years occurred yesterday. Sergt. Thomas Horton of No. 2 Co., 19th Battalion, while descending the steps of the Salvation Army barracks, fell, and when picked up by Dr. Dow of the 31st Battalion was quite dead. Eating too much ice cream while overheated was given as the cause of death. He was a member of the Salvation Army.

NIAGARA CAMP, Ont., June 17.—To-day was a busy day in camp. The rain early in the morning laid the dust, and there was general brigade drill of cavalry, artillery and infantry. There is a vast improvement since last year in the Toronto Field Battery as regards the appearance of the men and their equipments.

The funeral of Sergeant Thos. Horton of No. 2 Company 19th Batt., who dropped dead yesterday, took place to-day from the camp grounds. A firing party of fifty men and four officers, with arms reversed, accompanied by the band of the 31st Batt., accompanied the remains outside the camp lines, and the hearse containing the remains proceeded to St. Catharines, where they will be interred on Sunday.

Sergt. Eccleson, who received a painful fracture of the right leg, was conveyed to St. Catharines to-day.

The Guelph Field Battery, in command of Col. Nicholls, arrived this afternoon and was given a hearty cheer by Col. John Gray's Battery.

Another Break in Coffee.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The main cause of the depression in the coffee market to-day was a break in Havre and reports of two failures in Brazil. It is also feared that there will be other suspensions, both here and on the other side. Advices from Rio are quiet, prices nominal.

"Let Her Go, Gallagher!"

The origin of this phrase a writer in The New York Sun undertakes to explain thus: Tom Gallagher was once sporting editor on The Globe-Democrat, and was known as a great billiard player. He had a deliberate way of walking around the billiard table, and viewing a hard shot from various points, and then fiddling with his cue reflectively before he made the shot, not nervous-like, but it was his way. So when the crowd would get tired waiting some one would call out, as Tom sawed with his cue, "Oh, let her go, Gallagher!" Finally it got to be a common phrase around St. Louis. Then it got into the poolrooms and on the race course.

HUSTLER JOHN EXPLAINS.

WHAT THE TELEGRAM PROPRIETOR KNOWS ABOUT THE PUMPS.

His Journal's Connection with the Inglis & Hunter Contract—A Gold Watch for an Energetic Municipal Reporter—But Proprietor John Advised Him not to Take it.

When Judge McDougall opened the Waterworks investigation yesterday afternoon the first witness called was Mr. John Ross Robertson of The Telegram. Mr. Robertson and his paper took a very active part in securing the contract for the new pumping engines for Inglis & Hunter. To this end John and his municipal reporters worked night and day, with eminent success.

His Honor explained that the reason Mr. Robertson was called was because of the hard work he had put in on behalf of the successful firm. He might therefore be able to throw some light on the merits or demerits of the engines. Mr. Robertson expressed himself as willing to give the court any information he could.

Mr. W. A. Foster, who is conducting the case for the city, declined to examine Mr. Robertson, because he is his private solicitor. His Honor therefore conducted the examination himself. In addition to Mr. Robertson, his municipal reporter at the time the contract was awarded, Mr. John R. Robinson, was also examined.

A venturesome reporter employed on a contemporary of The Telegram asked permission to cross-examine Mr. Robertson. Mr. Foster said he had no objection, and His Honor permitted the cross-examination, but nothing that the Judge had not already elicited from Mr. Robertson was evolved.

In beginning his testimony under oath Mr. Robertson said he took a great interest in the Waterworks question, and in his newspaper advocated strongly the engines now in use.

"From what source," asked the judge, "did you get your information as to the capabilities of the engine before it was set to work?"

"From various sources," answered the witness. "From the engineers. I considered in the interests of the city that we should have the best engine, and I consider we got it."

Has anything since occurred that would alter that opinion? A.—No, sir.

Do you recollect the figures given as to the capacity of the engine? A.—Well, I don't exactly remember them now.

Are you aware that it was supposed to pump 12,000,000 gallons per day? A.—Yes, I think that was about it.

And would you be surprised to hear that it never did that only at the test? A.—I would not be surprised at anything I hear.

But as a matter of fact, that is so? A.—It may be.

Now, Mr. Robertson, you appear to have taken a very prominent part in this matter, and might I ask from whom you received your information? A.—From various sources.

From Mr. Venables? A.—Yes; he gave some information; so did Mr. Hamilton and others whose names I can't just now remember.

Would you be surprised to hear that Mr. Hamilton does not now approve of the engine and says it is only capable of doing ten or ten and a half million gallons? A.—That may be, but I consider the engine a good one and the best the city could get. Witness further said that he had received information from Mr. Tully, an engineer, and others.

I suppose you had frequent consultations with Mr. Venables as to the engine? A.—I believe I had.

And his statements were satisfactory? A.—I understood him to say it was giving satisfaction.

As to the capacity of the engines? A.—He always claimed that they were working well.

Did he ever tell you that they were constantly breaking down? A.—I heard that they occasionally got out of order, but were easily settled again.

Did he ever tell you that they would not run for five or six days consecutively without breaking down, more or less; of course they were repaired? A.—I can't say that he did. He always gave me to understand that they were working well, even with those mishaps.

If Mr. Venables had told you that they were only pumping 10,000,000 gallons per day, instead of 12,000,000, would you consider that satisfactory? A.—Well, I would have asked him to give some explanation.

Had you not several interviews with Mr. Hamilton on the subject? A.—Yes. I frequently met him. I understood that the engines were doing the duty of the test.

Did you ask what they did? A.—I don't remember, but I always thought they did their work well.

From anything that Hamilton told you did you understand that they were not doing their work up to the test? A.—Well, I always considered him prejudiced against the engines.

Why was he prejudiced against them? A.—I always considered that he was, and others, too.

Have you heard him speak of the principle on which the pumps were constructed? A.—Yes; I heard something about it.

And you took the statement of the Waterworks engineer, as I understand you, and took no further trouble to ascertain how they were working? A.—This was recently.

Your paper took a very strong stand in favor of these engines, and what I want to arrive at is the source from whence you derived your information? Witness replied that the opinions expressed in his paper were based upon those expressed by competent engineers, such as Mr. Tully and others.

Did you speak to Mr. Hunter on the subject? A.—No. I never saw him, as far as I can remember, until after the engine was started.

Or Mr. Inglis? A.—Yes; after the agitation was started to keep the work in Toronto. When we wanted information we often went to him. We were in his foundry twice or three times, I believe.

During the construction of the engines, were you speaking to him? A.—I think so. I frequently saw him at the engine house.

Was he in the habit of visiting your office during the time? A.—No; I only saw him in the office a few times, I think.

You know as he was the contractor and you were advocating the matter so strongly, it is but reasonable to suppose that he would often go down to you? A.—Well, we were very glad to get information from him.

Did you advocate for this engine because you considered it the best, or because it was to be made in Toronto? A.—Because we considered it the best. We had no object in view but the interests of the public.

If it were not the best engine, but were to be made in Toronto, would that alter your action? Witness replied that he considered the engine the best, and also that it was an advantage to have it built in Toronto. He was not aware that the firm had built any other water engine but this. He believed the pumps were devised by Mr. Martin, whom he believed to be a very competent man.

Did you know him to be a competent hydraulic engineer? A.—I believed him to be a very competent engineer. I understand he is over 700 or 800 men.

You know Col. Grasett is over 700 or 800 men, but that does not make him a hydraulic engineer. From whom did you get your information as to Martin's professional standing? A.—I really forget. I always heard Venables speak well of him.

The Judge said that he had made several enquiries on the point, and all he could ascertain was that the man was running some rolling mills. Witness said that he did not exactly know the man's standing. He understood the pumps were designed by Martin, and was not aware that the same style of pump was in use at any other city waterworks.

The Judge then asked witness if he was aware that the pumps had been condemned by some of the city engineers and by Mr. Kennedy of Montreal, and elicited an affirmative answer.

Did you ever read Mr. Kennedy's report on the subject? A.—I read almost everything on the subject.

Mr. Foster: Everything that appeared in The Telegram.

Did you get your information from any other source than from Mr. Inglis and Mr. Venables? A.—Oh, yes. I had conferences with Mr. Tully, and I heard other engineers speaking on the subject. He never met Mr. Galt, nor had he discussed the matter with Mr. Charles Molten.

Did you ever meet with any man who condemned it, except those you say were prejudiced, and opposed it on those grounds? A.—Most people were in favor of it.

Of course this is a scientific subject, and not everyone understands it. You got your information from those who favored the thing? Witness said he had but one object in view, and that was to benefit the public.

Yes, but anyone opposing your views you assumed to be wrong, and came down on them. We have had evidence that the engine is not giving satisfaction. Does that surprise you? A.—I believe they would give satisfaction if they were properly worked. I believe it was a good investment for the city to make.

I believe Inglis & Hunter are indebted to you for the contract? A.—They have expressed themselves so.

Now, Mr. Robertson, you know the remarks and statements that have been made. Might I ask if you ever received any consideration or pecuniary reward from the firm for the services you rendered them? A.—Never, not the slightest.

Are you aware that any member of your staff did? A.—I am not aware.

Did you hear anything about a gold watch having been presented to one of them? A.—I am aware that Mr. Inglis gave one of the young men a gold watch.

Did you write any of those articles, or was the work done by members of your staff? A.—I had my share in writing the articles. I think I can do that.

I suppose if you see a head you can hit it. That is an old press axiom. Are you aware that the engines, when first tested, did not suit the purpose—and that certain alterations had to be made? A.—I heard that some changes were made.

The pumps had to be taken out? A.—I heard so.

Are you aware what effect that had upon the engines? A.—I am not.

Are you aware that when the engines are at work in the yard, there is considerable vibration? A.—I heard so, but I think that is caused by a bad foundation. He was not competent to judge of the capacity of the engines, but from the information derived from competent judges he derived his views on that subject.

Your paper was then but the reflex of the views expressed by Inglis, Hamilton, Hunter, Martin and Venables? A.—There were others besides these. I visited the place, but my education on the subject of engineering was not sufficient to enable me to express an opinion.

Did you ever study the reports of the Waterworks Committee? A.—I looked over them as published in The Telegram.

Are you aware that the engines never run more than four or five days consecutively without something wrong? A.—My impression is that the engines are not properly handled.

Of course the engines were in charge of Mr. Venables, but the complaint is that he did not look after them properly? A.—A man can't be always there. He requires to sleep and eat.

He was not supposed to spend twenty-four hours a day there, but he might be available if anything went wrong? A.—I believe the engine is not receiving fair play and that it is handicapped.

By whom? A.—I can't name any particular one, but I have heard stories about it.

What is the source of your information? A.—Well, Mr. Venables in particular.

There was no complaint made by him on that subject, nor has he ever reported it to the committee?

Mr. Venables: Not on that particular point. I think they did their duty up to the time I left.

His Honor again pointed out that Mr. Venables never complained that the engines were handicapped, and asked witness to explain himself. Witness said that he referred to the time when the engines were put up.

But Mr. Venables had charge of them up to August, 1886, when he was suspended. Where did you catch hold of this handicapping? A.—From common report.

It must have been very common, since it didn't come from the man most interested. While Venables was there he was responsible. He does not complain of the men even now? Witness said that the report was common since Mr. Venables gave up charge, and was asked: "Do you suppose that no person can replace him in the working of this engine?" Witness replied: "They have not got a man yet."

Do you say that this engine cannot be worked by any person else? A.—I believe John Venables to be a very competent fellow. I believe there is a prejudice and bias against this engine in the department.

Why? A.—Well, I don't know. He added that Mr. Tucker had approved of the engine, when his own was not accepted.

His Honor read an extract from The Telegram of June, 1887, which spoke of "cranks massing figures" to show that the engine was not working satisfactorily, whereas "it was really doing more work than engines which cost twice the price." He asked: "Who were you alluding to as cranks, the council or this court?" Witness replied that he was not alluding to the court, but to certain parties who contributed articles to the newspapers on the subject.

Do Inglis & Hunter advertise largely with you? A.—No. They are small advertisers.

Had you any dealings with them? A.—Yes. They built a boiler for me about two years ago.

And was that paid for in the ordinary business course? A.—Yes they were sent a check for the amount.

Did you understand that the engines were the design of Mr. Martin and Mr. Venables? A.—I believe the engine was designed by Mr. Venables and the pumps by Mr. Martin. Witness believed that Mr. Venables helped in superintending the construction of the work. He also understood that Mr. Venables made the drawing for Inglis & Hunter, but did not know whether or not he was paid for so doing.

His Honor remarked that there were attacks made upon certain aldermen and public men in the columns of The Telegram touching the Waterworks question, but he did not think they came within the scope of the enquiry.

Mr. Robertson said he was quite willing to answer any questions put to him on the subject.

His Honor: I don't think there is much fairness about modern journalism towards those opposed to them.

The witness said he did not quite concur in this view.

Then do you believe that all those opposed to you on this subject were actuated by motives of dishonesty, self-interest or chicanery? There were six or seven persons, you know, who were daily crucified in your paper. You said they were bought over by the opposite side, and all that? A.—They might have been.

You have made some serious charges against people holding public positions? The witness denied that he made any serious charges against such men.

His Honor (looking over a number of clippings from The Telegram): Several gentlemen have been curious enough to preserve these. You "went for them" pretty strongly—those who opposed your views at that time. I suppose you take credit to yourself for influencing the Council in this matter? A.—Well, I think I may have done so.

And I suppose you will be prepared to take the responsibility, and consider yourself liable for losses incurred should the result of the investigation prove that the thing has been a failure? A.—That is a legal question.

Mr. John R. Robinson, a reporter on The Telegram, was examined at considerable length as to his connection with the booming of the contract. He confessed that he knew practically nothing about hydraulics, and that the information on which he depended, in writing up the subject, was derived principally from those concerned in the undertaking.

His Honor: And when the matter was all over I suppose you were handsomely rewarded for your trouble? Witness replied that at Christmas, 1885, he one day met with Mr. Saunders (a gentleman employed in the office of Messrs. Inglis & Hunter), and was asked if he would accept a gold watch.

His Honor: And you did accept of it? The witness replied that he consented to accept of it, but on consulting Mr. A. Pirie (the editor of The Telegram) he was advised that the presentation would come better from Mr. Robertson, who at the time happened to be away from the city. When Mr. Robertson returned, he got his permission to take the watch, and then went down to the factory of Messrs. Inglis & Hunter, where the presentation was made. This was the only "consideration" he ever received.

Mr. Foster cross-examined the witness, but elicited nothing important.

Mr. Robertson (to witness): Is it not the case with regard to the presentation that I strongly recommended you not to accept it?

Witness: Yes, sir.

His Honor said he would adjourn the hearing sine die.

UTTERING UNSIGNED BILLS.

Parent, the Absconder, Putting the Hochelaga Bank to Trouble.

MONTREAL, June 17.—The Hochelaga Bank has issued circulars to other banks asking for information regarding the number of $10 and $20 bills held by them. This is in view of the fact that Parent had in his possession and has been circulating unsigned bills of the Hochelaga Bank. To what extent, however, it is impossible to say.

It was rumored to-day that Parent had offered $16,000 cash to compromise, provided he were allowed to return unmolested.

Mr. St. Charles, the President, said the bank would not accept such terms.

Revart, the other clerk who held Parent's check, has also been dismissed.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

The Chicago Panic Increases the Number for the Week.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to Dun, Wiman & Co. to-day by telegraph number for the United States 193, and for Canada 20, or total of 213, as compared with 172 last week and 150 the week previous to the last.

For the corresponding week of 1886 the failures were for the United States, 144; and for Canada, 11; total 155. The increase noticed this week arises, of course, mainly through the wheat panic in Chicago and the West. In other sections of the country the business troubles appear to be lighter than usual.

Samples free. The Overland Series of pens, suit any hand. McAinsh & Ellis, opp. Post-office.

STABBED TEN TIMES.

Thomas Jackson, a Worthless Character, Makes a Desperate Assault on His Wife.

Thomas Jackson, aged about 40, is a worthless drunken character who occasionally follows the occupation of teaming. Jackson lives at 155 Davenport-road. He is a man of a family, but his relations with his wife have been anything but pleasant, because, it is said, of his drunken habits.

About a week ago Mrs. Jackson left her home and went to live with her sister at 92 Elizabeth-street, which may be described as little better than a hovel. Jackson went to the house about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon; he was under the influence of whisky. His wife was not there, but she came in later on. When they met they quarreled. The quareling was kept up at intervals till about 8 o'clock last evening. Mrs. Jackson walked out to the yard at the back of the house and her husband followed her out. So did their daughter Georgina, aged 12, who had been with her mother since sha left home.

Jackson made a savage attack on his wife with a penknife and stabbed her in rapid succession no less than ten times around the neck and breast. The little girl, who went between them, was stabbed once near the right shoulder. Mrs. Jackson sank to the ground and bled profusely from her wounds. Her brutal husband made off and hid himself in a shed on the other side of the street. Subsequently Policeman Lewis discovered him and locked him up in the Agnes-street Station.

Drs. F. Krauss and C. Cuthbertson were called in and after doing what they could had the wounded woman and her daughter removed to the Hospital. The doctors say the wounds are not necessarily fatal. Mrs. Jackson is a fleshy woman, and many of the cuts are superficial. One of them, however, is one and three-quarter inches deep.

No trace of the knife could be found by the police. At a late hour last night the wounded woman was doing well.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Marion Harland's Timely Suggestions on the Summer Care of Children.

At this season, if ever, the mother must resist the disposition to fatalism. Recognizing, like a brave, sensible woman, that summer is fraught with peculiar perils, let her acquaint herself with the nature of them and station her guards. To begin with the most obvious of these dangers—look wisely and seasonably to baby's clothing. Make changes, notably in flannels, cautiously. A woolen garment, covering the chest and abdomen, should be worn next the skin all summer long, at least until the child has completed his second year. It need not be heavy or thick. Exchange that worn in winter for one of moderate weight, and, as the heat increases, this for one still thinner. It must be of wool and long enough to protect the vulnerable parts indicated by day and by night. The day flannel must not be worn at night, nor vice versa. Linen is cooler, the perspiration evaporating from it with dangerous rapidity. The wearer runs about until weary, sits down to rest or falls to sleep in a draught, and in five minutes perspiration is checked. Baby is comfortable and the skin is congesting. Flannel parts slowly with animal heat and moisture; the friction of it on the cuticle as the child moves about keeps the pores open.

Second—Do not let the little ones get excessively overheated—or, should this occur, manage in person the process of cooling off. The nurse, moved to compassion by the streaming scarlet face, will strip away the infant's outer clothing, give him ice water to drink and set him by on open window. If left to his own devices, baby stretches himself luxuriously on the grass or sand and pulls off shoes and stockings. If practicable, he perfects his work by wading in a puddle or dipping his head in a water pail. Many a guiltless suicide has thus gone the way of all earth.

Third—Temper night air with discretion. The nursery should be ventilated, but baby must not sleep in the draught. Screen his crib from wandering airs in the hottest weather. The change that creeps over the darkened half of the globe between midnight and dawn is the terror that walketh by night. Train yourself to awake between 2 and 3 o'clock a.m. and, testing the temperature of the chamber with a thermometer, adjust the covering over the plump limbs; see that the gown is closed at the throat, the flannel shirt or band drawn down over the bowels. These are simple precautions, but indifference to lesser perils than those which they may avert has filled a home with mourning.

Fourth—And outranking everthing else, do not change the child's food so long as his present dietary agrees with and nourishes him. One of Mr. Lincoln's homely saws, advising against a horse trade while crossing a creek, is sharply pertinent here. Green fruit has slain its thousands, but the Herodian murderer of babes from 2 years old and under is the mother's vicarious hankering after variety in the nursery bill of fare. When you wean your child seek out one really excellent kind of food, and, having established the fact that it suits him better than any other, cleave to it while he relishes and thrives upon it, remaining proof against temptations to depart from it until the ugly creek of the second summer has been forded.

The milk that enters into the composition of porridge or whatever may make up his modest menu must be sweet and fresh; the cereal with which it is combined the best of its kind and the mixture never be oversweetened. Eschew experiments as you would labeled poison. Do not let him drink iced milk or iced water and avoid the other extreme. Cold checks digestion and really hot drinks have a tendency to weaken the bowels. Keep wholesome respect for the "intestinal changes" before your eyes and do not interfere with them. Finally, should baby languish in spite of wise regimen, give him immediate change of air.

An Untenable Defense.

From the San Francisco Post.

Police Judge (severely): "Prisoner at the bar, you are charged with wanton and unprovoked assault on this district messenger boy, who appears here as complaining witness. What have you to say in your own behalf?" Prisoner (volubly): "You see, your Honor, I was coming down the street, when this boy dashed out of the bank and dashed against me—" Judge (doubtfully): "You say he ran out of the bank?" Prisoner (confidently): "Yes, your Honor. He ran out, as I said, and—" Judge (contemptuously): "You dare to come here and tell this Court that a messenger boy ran! I'll have you to understand, sir, that this Court cannot be trifled with. Fifty dollars or fifty days in jail."

Working Him Nicely.

From The New York Sun.

"My dear," said a husband, who is fond of putting posers, "can you tell me why young women who don't want to get married are like angels' visits?" The lady finally gave it up. "Because they are few and far between; ha, ha, ha! not bad, eh?" "Exceedingly clever; he, he, he! By the way, John, can you let me have that $30?" "Certainly," said John.

A Mighty Power.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Boy: "Father, is 'pants' a good word?"

Parent: "It has been trying to get into the language a long time, my son, but I believe the best judges prefer the word trousers." "How does it happen that this word 'boodle' was adopted in all the papers as soon as it came out?" "Boodle, my son, is a different thing; it can force its way anywhere."

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

William Brothers, constable and Scott Act informer in Halton, has been arrested on a charge of assaulting Marion Zimmerman while he was arresting her for an unpaid fine.

Barnum Vanderburgh, a dissipated young man of St. Catharines, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for beating his grandmother, who is 87 years old.

The Hamilton grand jury have brought in a true bill against John Torrence for manslaughter. This is the young man who, in a wrestling match, squeezed Thos. Taylor so that he died.

Jubilee, Jubiloo, Jubilum.

—This is an era of jubilees all over the Queen's Dominions. All loyal British subjects throw up their hats in honor of England's Queen. Speaking of hats C. H. Tonkin, 718 Yonge street, North Toronto, has a fine stock for jubilee week. See them.

PARNELLITES WON'T VOTE

THEY LEAVE THE CHAMBER WHILE THE ACT PASSES COMMITTEE.

An Ineffectual Attempt to Pass an Important Amendment—The Announcement Made That the Bill Willbe Reported on June 27.

LONDON, June 17.—When the debate was resumed on the Crimes Bill this evening Mr. Fowler, Liberal, moved an amendment requiring that before the enforcing of clause 6 (which deals with the proclaiming of dangerous associations) the consent of both Houses of Parliament be obtained. This, he said, was the most dangerous clause of the bill and ought to be resisted to the uttermost. If there was a national danger demanding such exceptional powers, Parliament might be trusted to confer the necessary authority.

Mr. Balfour opposed the amendment.

Mr. Gladstone said the section of the House most responsible as guardians of Irish liberties were the Irish members. Was it henceforth to be understood that the desires of the Irish members on such subjects would be sufficient to make it the duty of the Government to provide opportunities for discussion.

Mr. Dillon declared that the belief was universal in Ireland that the bill was mainly directed against the National League. The powers which the clause put into the hands of the Viceroy would be used for the suppression of the League, which would result in a greater crop of misery and hatred in Ireland.

Mr. Fowler's amendment was rejected by a vote of 233 to 171.

Several more amendments having been disposed of the chairman put the question whether the clause should stand a part of the bill.

Sir Charles Russell entreated the House to consider the gravely objectionable character of the clause.

While he was speaking the hour of 10 arrived. The Ministerial benches rapidly filled, the members pouring in from the lobbies. The Parnellites simultaneously arose and left the House, the chairman twice calling upon them to resume their seats.

Amid great confusion a division was ordered and the clause was adopted, 332 to 163.

The Gladstonians who went out returned after the voting, but the division having been declared, they immediately arose in a body and withdrew amid Conservative cheers and laughter.

The remaining clauses were then put and carried without comment, and the bill passed the committee stage, the Conservatives again cheering.

The report stage of the bill is fixed for June 27.

IS HUNTER A SCAB EMPLOYER?

The Trades and Labor Council Kick Against the Amyot Bill's Successor.

President Harris presided at the regular meeting last night of the Trades and Labor Council. Chairman March, of the Legislative Committee, reported that no written report was forthcoming as the secretary was absent in Ottawa opposing the Amyot Bill, which he then read.

A voluminous report was read by Secretary John Armstrong, of the Municipal Committee, objecting strongly to the manner in which certain industries had been granted exemption from taxation in accordance with the consolidated municipal statutes of 1883, on the ground that the conditions were not complied with by the parties so favored. The carpet factory of George Unser, at McMurrich and Walter streets, was instanced as having been exempted from taxation on the condition that fifty men or 100 operatives were continually employed therein; this important condition had not been carried out. The report added that too many miniature factories and bogus sugar refineries had been the recipients of the benefits of exemption. The committee promised to wait upon the Property Committee with reference to having the city bell rung at five o'clock for the benefit of the working classes. The construction by day work of civic improvements was approved of and certain contractors were criticized for the loose manner in which they had carried out their drain contracts. The ferry monopoly of Doty & Co. also came under the committee's censure. The report was adopted.

The question of participating in the jubilee celebration, July 1, was brought up, when a communication was read inviting the council to send representatives to a jubilee meeting, to be held in the City Hall, to arrange the details. It was decided the labor trades could not participate owing to the arrangement entered into by the council with the Industrial Exhibition Association.

A telegram was read from Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue at Ottawa, stating that the Amyot Bill had been dropped but was to be substituted by a more iniquitous Government measure. He asked that the Trades and Labor Council adopt and forward to him a resolution strongly protesting against the measure. A committee was appointed to frame a resolution, which they reported as follows:

That, whereas it has just come to our knowledge that a bill has been introduced by the Government at Ottawa in lieu of the one proposed by Mr. Amyot recently, directed against Quebec ship laborers, the rights and privileges of said organization being menaced,

Be it resolved that we, the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, do strongly condemn and emphatically protest against the passage of said bill, believing that, although ostensibly directed to this particular branch of trade, it is practically a direct blow to the rights and privileges of organized labor in the Dominion.

The resolution was adopted and ordered to be telegraphed to Mr. O'Donoghue.

The Municipal Committee was instructed to investigate the statement that Ald. Hunter was employing scab labor. The council then adjourned to meet on the third Friday in July.

A New Zealand Steamer at New York.

The White Star Line have temporarily added to their Atlantic fleet the steamer Arabic, one of their magnificent New Zealand fleet, and she will arrive in New York in a few days. The Arabic is described as a magnificent ocean traveler with every modern improvement, including large and airy staterooms. She leaves for Liverpool direct about July 2. Good steamer for the dog-days.

Maritime Bank Notes.

A test case is now before the Chief Justice of New Brunswick, the point being as to whether holders of Maritime bank notes can compel the liquidators to accept the same in payment of maturing liabilities. In the case of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, when it fell into difficulties, the notes were not taken in payment of obligations. A great many Maritime Bank notes have been purchased by debtors of the bank, and if the decision is against them they will be placed in an awkward fix, for, as matters now look, the assets will make a poor show as compared with the volume of notes.

An Old Lady in the West End Fatally Burned.

Mrs. Mary Hanna, aged 74, while lighting a fire in her house at 163 Borden-street yesterday forenoon with coal oil, was fatally burned. The poor old woman was alone in the house at the time. When her grandson, Thomas Hanna, came home at noon he found his grandmother dead on the kitchen floor. Death, it is thought, was caused by inhaling the poisonous flames, and fright.

Thanks to the Grand Lodge, K. of P.

The Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, before the close of the session on Wednesday, in Hamilton, sent a cablegram to Queen Victoria. To this the following reply was received, dated Balmoral, June 16: "The Queen thanks the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, for loyal congratulations."

Value for Your Money.

—Quite a few people are solving the question, "Where to get value for your money?" It's easily answered, and those who have bought housefurnishings, hammocks, baby carriages, etc., at Strathern's, 179 Yonge-street, have got such bargains that will ensure their future patronage as a store where they get value for their money.

THE DOCTORS WIND UP.

End of the Medical Council's Meeting—The Board of Examiners Appointed.

The Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons reassembled at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Dr. Henry moved, seconded by Dr. Orr, that legislation be obtained to compel municipal corporations to make provision for the payment of medical men for attendance on their poor; that the question be referred to the Legislation Committee with instructions to endeavor to procure the same, and that the Registrar be instructed to send a circular to all registered practitioners in the province, requesting them to use their influence to strengthen the position of the committee to procure legislation. The motion was adopted.

It was moved by Dr. Logan, seconded by Dr. Geikie, that in view of the late change in the Imperial Medical Act it is desirable on the part of this council to determine the conditions upon which British graduates may be registered in Ontario. Carried.

A special committee consisting of Dr. Fowler, Dr. Geikie, Dr. Wright and Dr. Bergin was appointed to consider the question, and that in the meantime British graduates be not allowed to register except in the ordinary way, by examination. Dr. Campbell favored the registration of British graduates in Ontario on the same terms as Ontario graduates are registered in Great Britain.

The Finance Committee's report was presented and adopted. It recommended placing a room in the college building at the disposal of the Ontario Medical Association for a library at a nominal rental. The examiners' fees were recommended to be increased to $50 and that their traveling expenses be paid. A balance of $8045.63 was reported to be in the hands of the treasurer. Accounts to the amount of $1587.45 were ordered to be paid. The total assets were placed at $53,450.63 and the liabilities $18,487.45.

A bylaw was passed providing for the appointment of a committee to carry out the acts passed by the Ontario Legislature at its last session amending the Ontario Medical Act.

This cablegram was read: "WINDSOR, June 17.—The Queen desires me to thank the Medical Council of Ontario for their kind congratulations. Signed, PONSONBY."

The council concluded its business last night. The report of the Education Committee recommended the appointment of a representative to the senate of the Toronto University, as other bodies have one. The report was adopted.

A resolution of condolence with the family of the late Dr. Barrett was passed.

These examiners were appointed: Anatomy, descriptive, Dr. Grassett; theory and practice of medicine, Dr. Irwin, Kingston; midwifery, Dr. J. MacArthur, London; physiology, Dr. H. P. Wright, Ottawa; surgery, Dr. J. H. Cameron, Toronto; surgical anatomy, D. J. Wishart, London; H. McKay, Ingersoll; medical jurisprudence, D. S. Elliott, Orillia; homœopathic, Dr. Evans, Toronto.

The Overland series of pens, suit any class of work and unrivalled for durability. Samples free. McAinsh & Ellis, opp. Post-office.

The Military Church Parade.

The various city corps will assemble in different parts of the Park at 2.15 to-morrow afternoon. They will then march to the parade grounds, near the guns, where they will be brigaded under Lt.-Col. Grasett, the senior officer at present in the city.

They will then proceed by way of College-avenue, Yonge and King streets to the Cathedral. The friends of the regiments will be admitted by ticket at 3 o'clock, and the public generally after the troops are seated. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Canon O'Meara.

A collection will be taken up in aid of the volunteer monument fund.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Revs. J. McArthur of Idaho and G. McArthur of Cardinal, Ont., are in the city visiting friends.

Mr. Hugh MacMahon, Q.C., will conduct the Crown business at the Criminal Assizes, which open next Monday.

The steamer Hastings advertises a cheap excursion to Hamilton and Burlington Beach to-day. This is a delightful sail.

McAinsh & Ellis have got out the Overland series of steel pens. They are called by well-known Canadian overland names.

The Carbolic Smoke Ball Company publish a lot of new testimonials to-day. Catarrh sufferers say it affords great relief.

Margaret Carey, living at No. 27 Camden-street, dropped dead in her house at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Heart disease.

H. W. VanEvery is advertising a cheap excursion to New York, leaving Toronto June 30th. Tickets are good for 15 days.

There will be an interesting meeting of the Young Women's Christian Guild in the large parlor, Shaftesbury Hall, Monday night.

A certain useful official has got for himself the name of Henry W.'s terrier, by his biased conduct on a question lately under discussion.

By an error in yesterday's paper Rev. Canon Dumoulin was credited with the speech really made by Rev. J. G. Lewis, on the St. James' rectory cases.

S. Frank Wilson of Truth has bought 59, 61, 63 and 65 Adelaide-street, opposite Sheppard-street, and will fit it up for his newspaper auxiliary business.

Thomas Wilson, a waiter, was locked up at Police Headquarters last night on a charge of stealing a baby carriage from a store at York and Queen streets.

The Woman's Union Missionary At Home, on Tuesday evening, June 28, at Granite Rink, promises to be a big affair. All the leading churches are interested in the matter.

David Brown, residing at 21 Alma-avenue, was taken to the General Hospital yesterday morning, suffering from severe injuries of the spine by falling from a C.P.R. freight train.

Eli Scott, a colored youth, admitted stealing a pair of shoes from Samuel Crabb in Judge McDougall's court yesterday, and he was sent to the Central Prison for two years all but a day.

A 3 year old son of Mr. Westmough, fruiter, King-street, Thursday fell out of a two-story window. The little one lodged in an awning on the story below and was but slightly injured.

Deputy Attorney-General Johnston advertises his new brick residence on King-street, Parkdale, for sale cheap. It is a fine piece of property. House contains all modern improvements, etc.

Attention is called to the sale by Messrs. Oliver, Coate & Co. of Egmond Gunther's property, which takes place to-day (Saturday) on the grounds, St. George-street north, at 2 p.m.

Mr. John Marder, President of the Chicago Type Foundry, is in the city. He is looking into the merits of a new type-casting machine in the premises of Mr. J. T. Johnston at 82 Wellington-street west.

Rev. Father Sigl, who had charge of St. Patrick's parish for the past eighteen months, left for Philadelphia yesterday to take charge of St. Peter's in that city. A number of his parishioners were at the depot to bid him good bye.

Jessie Anderson of No. 7 Gould-street was a prisoner at the Agnes-street Station last evening. Yesterday afternoon she went into a Shuter-street barber shop and assaulted the proprietor with a rolling-pin. There is said to be another woman in the case.

Moffatt & Rankin, 20 Toronto-street, are offering for sale some very desirable building lots in Saint Alban's Park; also a number of choice residences and vacant lots throughout the city. Parties wishing to purchase cannot do better than call and see their list.

The McMurtry Tea Company, 326 Yonge-street, are offering teas of the most delicate blends from China, India and Ceylon. These teas are guaranteed absolutely free from adulteration, and are judiciously mixed. Judging from the taste, the quality is undoubtedly good and the flavor pleasant and mellow to the palate.

Rev. W. G. Davis, Grand Marshal of Ireland, will deliver a reunion thanksgiving sermon to the Good Templars at Zion Congregational Church, in Howland-place, at 3.30 to-morrow afternoon. A cordial invitation is extended to the general public.

The case of George Cooper against the Horticultural Gardens is to come up again next assizes. At the trial on Thursday eleven of the jury were for $600 damages and one for $100; the eleven came down to $500, but the one would not budge, and so a disagreement was the result.

Ocean travel seems to be as brisk as ever, and the State Line appears to be a favorite line with Canadians. Mr. A. F. Webster, the General Canadian Agent, will run another personally conducted party, leaving here next Tuesday, to connect with the steamer Nebraska, sailing June 23 at 7 a.m.

A largely attended meeting of the Ladies' Furnishing Committee, of the Y.M.C.A., was held yesterday afternoon, when energetic committees were struck for the proposed garden party to be held at the residence of Mr. John Macdonald in September. It is expected the entertainment will be one of the pleasantest of the season and the proceeds will be devoted to the furnishing fund of the new building. Mrs Aikens has been unable to accept the presidency of the General Committee, and Mrs. Harvie was appointed in her stead. Mrs. Thompson was appointed vice-president in place of Mrs. Harvie.

Jubilee number of London Graphic on sale this morning. This is a magnificent number, and by all odds the best thing that has yet appeared in jubilee literature. In rollers for mailing. McAinsh & Ellis, opp. Postoffice.

Registered at the Hotels.

Col. H. P. Stearn of Hartford is at the Rossin.

Sheriff Duncan of Lincoln is at the Rossin.

Mr. R. B. Hardwick of New York is at the Walker.

Mr. E. S. Phelp of Boston is at the Walker.

Painting the Town Green.

—The most suitable costume this weather is a white tie and one of Dineen's straw or light felt hats. Leaving out the hat, this is the clothing in which a well-known musical director advised his young tenors to appear at a first-class concert. But the days are so extremely sultry that a straw hat with a spreading leaf is a desirable luxury, and within the reach of all. See Dineen and he can suit you with a hat that will make the town turn green with envy.

CANADA'S IMPOST ON IRON.

A DEBATE ON THE SUBJECT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The View Taken that the Duties were Not Imposed in a Spirit of Hostility to England, but to Foster the Dominion's Mineral Wealth.

LONDON, June 17.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Lamington called attention to the prohibitory duties which the Canadian Government proposed to place upon English iron.

Lord Carnarvon said he regarded the proposed duties as purely a matter of home finance, and that it would be regrettable if the English Government allowed the impost to affect the proposed subvention of the Vancouver Steamship Line.

Lord Onslow reminded the House that the Government had no practical power to interfere in the matter. He said that a number of representations made to the Colonial Office to be forwarded to Lord Lansdowne were receiving the firm support of the Government. He could not think the duties would be imposed in any spirit of hostility to England. The aim of the Canadian Government's policy was to foster the Dominion's immense undeveloped mineral wealth, and it was with a view of obtaining iron of Canadian manufacture that the duties were to be imposed, which were directed principally against the United States, rather than Great Britain. [Cries of "hear, hear!"]

Lord Salisbury concurred in the belief that there was no animus against England in the Canadian policy. The new duties were a part of the increased protective feeling visible in every country. Probably the Canadian idea that protection was beneficial was delusive but it was sincere. The Government would do what it could in behalf of British manufacturers, but he would not invite too much confidence in their efforts.

ORALS AT DE LA SALLE.

A Creditable Exhibition by Pupils in the Commercial Department.

The annual oral examination of the pupils of the commercial department of the De La Salle Institute was held last night. Fifteen candidates presented themselves. The candidates occupied desks in the Separate School Board room at the institute, and among the visitors present were His Grace Archbishop Lynch, Mr. C. Donovan, M.A., Provincial Inspector of Roman Catholic Separate Schools; Hon. T. W. Anglin, and Trustees Mulligan, Kelly and Curran. Rev. Father Hand was appointed chairman.

Mr. Donovan examined the candidates in reading, commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, stenography, and Trustee Mulligan examined them in commercial law.

His Grace addressed the pupils, and so did Inspector Donovan, who stated that he found the answers far above the average, Messrs. Anglin and Mulligan and Rev. Father Hand.

Several creditable exhibits of architectural drawing, crayon portraits and modelling in clay were displayed about the room.

Progress of the Strikes.

The only incidents in connection with the strikes yesterday was the action of the carpenters in visiting several places with a view of persuading the men at work to join their ranks. In no instance were they successful. The first place visited was Withrow & Hillock's, Queen-street east, and as the men employed there left the premises at noon, the strikers numbering about 100 proceeded to get in their "fine work" in influencing the men to join them. The scene was so unusual that a big crowd soon congregated, whereupon a messenger was sent to Police Headquarters that a row was imminent. Four officers were sent to the spot, but their services were not needed, as the crowd was orderly save that it was inclined to be somewhat boisterous. The other works visited were those of Mr. Carlyle, Sherbourne and Gerrard-streets, and Mr. Thompson in Sherbourne-street. No arrests were made.

The Independent Club's President Fined.

For a long time yesterday in the Police Court Messrs. Love and Miller, J.P.'s, were occupied with the case of President J. E. Mosey of the recently-raided Independent Club, at Hanlan's Point, who was charged with selling liquor without a license. Nearly a score of witnesses were examined to prove that Mr. Mosey had sold liquor and that the club's charter was not the proper one for the sale of liquor. The justices concurred in fining Mr. Mosey $50 and costs.

The Mainspring of Trade.

The love of dress is the power that keeps the commercial machinery in motion. The foolish talk about "the vanity and folly of dress" should have gone out of date with stage coaches. What would our young men look like to-day without quinn the shirt-maker's summer neckties and flannel sporting shirts.

Found Guilty of Murder.

BUFFALO, June 17.—In the case of Mrs. Penseyres, charged with having murdered her husband in February last by shooting him, the jury to-day returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. She will be sentenced to prison for life.

The Dead.

Ex-President Hopkins of Williams College died yesterday morning at North Adams, Mass.

Dr. Roswell Dwight Hitchcock, President of the Union Theological Seminary of New York, died Thursday night at Fall River, Mass.

Old Stanley-Street.

First it was March-street, then Stanley, now Lombard-street, and the best institution on it is the St. Nicholas Boys' Home. Mail there your Morse's mottled wrappers and swell their share of the $1000 donation to be divided according to number of wrappers.

The Board.

Scene—Toronto breakfast table: pater familias reading The World.

Small Boy—Pa, what is the Board of Trade?
Pa—The Board of Trade (hesitates), why, the Board of Trade, of course—
S. B.—Pa, who made the Board of Trade?
Pa—Why, the Board of Trade, of course—
S. B.—Pa, what is it good for?
Pa—Nothing, shut up.

To Island Residents.

The World is now delivered on the Island, from one end to the other, before sunrise. If you are a boarder or cottager have it left at the door every morning and read it with your breakfast as an appetizer, and as a soother and tonic when waiting for and crossing on the ferry.

—Lawn tennis setts from $8 upwards, croquet setts from 85c. upwards, Battledore and Shuttlecock setts from 50c. upwards at F. Qua & Co.'s, 49 King-street west. 246

—Many persons have ruined their eyesight completely by wearing unreliable spectacles. Don't wait until you cannot read this advertisement, but call on Foster, the Optican, and have your eyes properly fitted.

Moderate Winds; Fair and Warm.

Weather for Ontario: Light to moderate winds; fair, warm weather, with showers in a few places in the morning.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Queenstown: Adriatic, Nevada.
At New York: Westland, from Antwerp; Richmond, from Havre; Gallia, from Liverpool.
At London: Erin, from New York.

A Queer Dream.

I had a dream the other night,
When everything was still.
I thought I saw 'Ras Wiman
A coming down a hill.
Ontay-ri-o was in his eye,
Quebec was in his mouth,
New Brunswick was in his trousers' pocket
—And he was going south.

He'd swallowed Nova Scotia,
It didn't make him gag—
Prince Edward Island was stuffed away
In his well-worn carpet-bag.
I asked him where away he went,
He dare not ope his mouth,
But pointed to the Stars and Stripes
That floated further south.

I found this sweet receipt on 'Ras,
With very little seekin':
"[illegible] a pail of soft soap for
My residence. The Deacon."
I tied McMillan to his feet
Then, to complete the fake,
With Baby Buntin' round his neck
I dropped him in the [illegible]