EVENING EDITION

London Advertiser.

EVENING EDITION

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THE DAY'S DOINGS.

Condensed and Presented to Hurried Readers

CANADIAN.

The petition against Dr. Montague in Hastings has been dropped.

A bylaw to raise $10,000 for waterworks at Moose Jaw was defeated on Saturday.

The Baptist congregation in Guelph has split in two, and a new church is to be built.

Rev. George Roger, of Montreal, has accepted the rectorship of Brandon Episcopal Church.

Exhibition cars of products for Ontario Fairs have left Regina and Calgary. The Calgary car is gaily decorated.

Col. MacLeod Moore, grand master of the Knights Templar, and who in pre-Confederation days commanded the Canadian militia, died yesterday at Prescott.

Two freight trains collided on the Michigan Central at Dutton, causing a bad smash. Engineer J. H. Wilson had his arm and leg badly injured. Fireman Arch Robb was slightly bruised. Traffic was delayed five hours.

AMERICAN.

The New Hampshire Democrats nominated Charles H. Amsden for Governor.

The United States cruiser Charleston has gone to the Sandwich Islands in expectation of another revolution occurring there.

Rev. Dr. Alfred Nevin, one of the most prominent divines and authors of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, died yesterday at Lancaster, Pa., aged 75.

In the Senate Mr. Evarts presented the resolutions of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange favoring reciprocity both with the nations to the south of the United States and with that on the north.

All the rights, franchises, etc., of the Union Ferry Company were sold at auction yesterday at New York for $3,250,000. The purchasers, a legal firm, decline to give the names of the parties for whom they acted.

FOREIGN.

The Labrador short route scheme is attracting attention in London, and it is looked upon as chimerical.

The King of Portugal is ill of typhoid.

Cholera is reported to have broken out in three districts in Portugal.

Mecca is now said to be free from cholera, but there are still a number of cases at El Tor, the quarantine station between Arabia and Egypt.

TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Civil Assizes opened yesterday with Chief Justice Armour on the bench and a jury. The case of Wm. Eakins vs. Thomas Robertson was put at the bottom of the list. The case of Edward Trout against E. J. Loney, of Brantford, and Isabella Buchanan, of Toronto, to recover $40 on a note from both and $1,230 rent for the Avonmore Hotel from Isabella Buchanan, was reversed to the next assizes.

Charles Colby was sentenced to jail for 60 days, without the option of a fine, for feloniously wounding. Charles H. Ware, ex-clerk to T. Eaton & Co., admitted stealing various small sums of money from his employers, and said he wanted money to buy clothes. His wages was $5 a week. He was sentenced to six months at the Central. Jos. Bullock, charged with seducing his stepdaughter, was remanded. He is anxious to marry his stepdaughter. Photographer Neal, charged with criminal assault on Mary Ann Taylor, was committed for trial. Bail refused.

The death occurred suddenly yesterday at his residence, McCaull street, of Mr. John Kent, a well-known and respected citizen. He was born in this city in 1836, and had lived here all his life.

Half a dozen or more of the steamship Vancouver's passengers arrived on the G. T. R. Montreal express last night, which was half an hour late.

The Dominion Millers' Association holds its annual meeting in the Board of Trade rooms on Tuesday and Wednesday. The executive will meet at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, and after it the general meeting will be held.

The last of the Canadian Pacific Railway's harvest excursions to Manitoba and the Northwest left Toronto at 11 o'clock last evening. There were upwards of 300 excursionists.

Rev. Dr. Wallace McMullen, the distinguished delegate from the British Conference to the Methodist General Conference, has arrived in New York, and will spend next Sunday in Toronto.

Rev. Dr. Reid, treasurer of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, is enjoying a holiday at Preston Springs. He will return to the city at the close of the week.

The Board of Regents of Victoria College, Cobourg, met in Toronto yesterday, and prepared a report to be presented to the General Methodist Conference in Montreal next week.

A Toronto builder is suing a master bricklayer for $6,000 because the latter put his name on the "black-list" of the Bricklayers' Association.

A Stratford Mystery.

STRATFORD, Sept. 2.—The body of an unknown man was found lying in the road on Romeo street, in the east end of the city, about 5:40 this morning. Mr. John Hillman, G. T. R. porter, found the body when returning home from work. The corpse lay almost directly opposite his house, in the middle of the road. The police were at once notified, and the dead man was removed to the police station, in the City Hall. Deceased is a man of medium height, rather slight and perhaps 40 or 45 years of age. He has a heavy head of black hair, mixed with grey, and a heavy black mustache and no beard. Some papers were found on his person, but the authorities refused to disclose their contents until the inquest.

A letter forwarded from 369½ Yonge street, and dated Toronto, May 5, 1890, was found in the clothes. It was addressed to "Dear Emma," and was signed "Your affectionate father, W. H. Mitchell."

A Windsor Shooting Affair.

WINDSOR, Sept. 2.—A dance of colored people took place at Brighton Beach last night. Some of the participants engaged in a row, during which Joseph Reed, aged about 19, living at 198 Goyeau street, was shot through the left cheek by one Kemp. Reed with remarkable fortitude walked to his home, accompanied by a friend named Kelly. The wounded man fainted three times on the way from loss of blood. Dr. Reaume probed for the ball this morning, but was unable to find it. Reed is delirious and his condition is dangerous. Soon after the shooting Kemp met Wm. Reed, a brother of the victim, and drew his revolver. William was too fast for Kemp, however, and knocked him down, taking the revolver away. As William knew nothing of Kemp's attack on his brother he permitted him to escape. The police are looking for Kemp.

THE BIG STRIKES.

Continuation of Evidence in the Central Difficulty.

Chicago Carpenters Gaining Their Fight —Switchmen at Erie on Strike —Other Notes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The State Board of Arbitration concluded its session yesterday with the hearing of the following evidence, but will resume again to-day:

Mr. Webb continued: "An engineer named Lee was discharged for unsatisfactory service. The man Lee was very arrogant and insolent, and said he would tie up every wheel between here and Buffalo if he did not get some of the Vanderbilt money. Several of the men knew the cause for which they were discharged. Their relations with the Knights of Labor had nothing to do with their discharge. Mr. Lee's prominence in the order was no reason for his discharge.

Mr. Pryor endeavored to find out if the Knights of Labor question had been discussed by the Board of Directors, but the Board of Arbitration declined to admit the question.

"That shuts us off," remarked Mr. Pryor, turning around to the Knights of Labor Executive Committee.

Mr. Webb said he had arranged for the services of Pinkerton's men some time before the strike. When asked about the details of the arrangement Mr. Webb declined to answer. Mr. Webb did not seek the protection of the police authorities prior to employing Pinkerton's men. This concluded Mr. Webb's testimony.

William A. Valentine, of New York, a Knight of Labor, was sworn. He had been a passenger train man for the New York Central. He was discharged. The notice was in writing. He was never told why he was discharged. He never had been drunk while in the service of the company.

Dennis McCarthy, Knight of Labor, testified that he had been discharged from the Central's service, although he had been employed in it for twenty years. His place was filled five minutes afterward. He had never neglected his work and had never been drunk or insolent. He had asked General Manager Toucey about the cause of his discharge. He was told that he would have to leave the Knights of Labor or the company's service and that he was creating trouble with Lee.

E. J. Lee, Knight of Labor and District Master Workman of Assembly No 246, testified that the board to which he belonged ordered the strike. It was for a violation of an agreement between the company and the employes, and because they were Knights of Labor. He had never neglected his work, but was discharged. He had a conversation with Mr. Toucey on July 27 about the adjustment of existing grievances in an amicable manner. He could get no satisfaction. He told Mr. Voorhees there was too much water in the stock of the road, and he had never said he wanted any money from the road. Mr. Toucey told him he was a detriment to the interests of the company and an agitator, but that he would recommend him to some other road.

Recess was taken at this point.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The State Board of Arbitration resumed to-day. General Manager Toucey, Superintendent Voorhees, Master Mechanic Buchanan and Train Master J. W. Stevens gave evidence. The Board adjourned to meet at Albany at 10 o'clock Friday morning.

THE STRIKE AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 2.—The switchmen's strike at this point has ended in a complete victory for the New York Central. The switchmen claim that their strike was the result of an erratic statement by Major McGown, of the K. of L. Without consulting Master Morifarty or anybody else he went out to East Buffalo at 3 o'clock in the morning and told the Knight crews to quit work. He told them that the Central road had all been tied up. The result was that the men struck, believing that they had been ordered out by Grand President Sweeney. Sweeney was telegraphed to the Monday following and the men received the information that Sweeney had not ordered a strike, but that they had gone out on the word of a Knight of Labor. They could not return to work until ordered to. Many who wished to go back were afraid of being called "scabs."

FREIGHT BRAKEMEN GO OUT.

MERCER, Pa., Sept. 2.—The freight brakemen on the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad went on strike this morning for an advance in wages of 20 cents a day and all freight traffic is suspended in consequence. It is said that if the demands of the men are not conceded the firemen and engineers will be called out. The passenger traffic is not affected.

CARPENTERS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—About 4,000 union carpenters are now on strike. Over 2,000 strikers have been allowed to return to work for bosses paying 37½ cents per hour and allowing the eight hours day.

All the new bosses are still employing more men, but their employing capacity has greatly diminished since last spring. The old bosses claim they can and are employing 5,000 workmen, which gives each of the 148 members of the association in good standing about 33 men.

BUILDINGS BURNED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The building extending from 227 to 231 East Fifty-Sixth street, was burned this morning. The lower part was occupied by J. Hagan and the upper portion by the Rossemore Bouquet cigar factory. Dan. Lancely, aged 17, is supposed to have perished. John Logan was badly burned. The heat was so intense as to be of danger to the flats on either side.

Business Assignments.

The following assignments in Ontario were reported by Bradstreet's mercantile agency yesterday: G. F. S. Bently, fancy goods, Brockville, to C. H. Cochrane, Brockville; Sanderson & Hobbs, general store, Mount Elgin, to C. B. Armstrong, London; G. Deacon, pictures, mats and mounts, Toronto, to E. R. C. Clarkson; Mrs. John Willis, fancy goods, Walkerton; Gavin and McIlwraith, general store, Watson's Corners; W. H. Hewes, painter, Woodstock

A NOBLE LORD.

Lord Sackville Wants Rent for a Town Fountain.

Latest News by Cable from Various Foreign Lands—Union Against Labor Bodies.

Inundated.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—The Danube has overflowed in Upper Austria and the City of Linz is inundated.

The Danube, Inn, Ada and Upper Rhine Rivers are rising rapidly and large sections of land have been flooded. Several persons have been drowned at the town of Klosternenberg, six miles from Vienna.

'Twould Annoy Germany.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The correspondent of the Siecle at Rome says at a recent Cabinet Council meeting Prime Minister Crispi declared that the presence of a French fleet at Spezzia, besides disturbing Italy's foreign policy, would annoy Germany. Eight Ministers voted against and two in favor of King Humbert's going to Spezzia to attend the launching of the new war ship.

International Agricultural Congress.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—Count Falknehayn opened the International Agricultural Congress here yesterday. Delegates were present from almost every country in the world, including America. Count Marshall received the delegates on behalf of the Emperor, and the Burgomaster gave a brilliant reception in their honor last evening. The discussions will proceed mainly before committees, but there will be two general meetings.

A Shipping Union Formed.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The long projected shipping union has been formed in London. The avowed object of the union is to deal with labor questions throughout the world, and especially to resist the tyranny of trade unions, to protect employes from terrorism and to generally promote the shipping interest. The official report of the meeting avers that several passenger lines and the bulk of the cargo trade were represented at the meeting. The union represents a capital of £160,000,000.

Attempted Assassination.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—At Nijni Novgorod yesterday a young man named Vladimiroff accosted Governor-General Baranoff and requested an interview, on the pretense that he had an important secret to impart. The Governor-General was about to acquiesce, when the young man suddenly drew a revolver and fired at Baranoff. The bullet went wide of its mark, however, and before he could fire a second shot the man was seized by bystanders and handed over to the police.

German Socialists.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—A meeting of Socialists was held here at which the editor of the Volkesblatt unfolded the programme of the party. He declared that a year must elapse without the operation of a Socialist law in order that the Socialists by discussion might arrive at a clear understanding. He demanded that women should be allowed to vote, and that religion be declared a private matter. The radical wing of the party attempted to unfold their programme, but found no support at the meeting.

Substantial Sympathy.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—At a meeting of trades union delegates yesterday arrangements were made to raise a fund for the Australian dock laborers now on strike. Mr. Tillett, who presided, said he believed the generous assistance received from Australia during the strike of the London dockmen would now be repaid. The dockmen alone, he thought, would be able to raise from £15,000 to £20,000 for their Australian brethren. Regarding the proposed union of shipowners, Mr. Tillett said the men had no cause for fear. A committee to raise funds for the strikers was appointed. The Gas Workers' and Sailors' Unions have decided to raise £1,000 each for the strikers by means of a levy upon their members and other unions promise to follow their example.

The British Squadron at Toulon.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—In response to the invitation extended by Admiral Rieunier, naval commander at Toulon, the British Mediterranean squadron, Vice-Admiral Hoskins commanding, entered the harbor at Toulon yesterday. As the warships entered the port a salute of 21 guns was fired, which was answered from the shore batteries. The flag of France was then hoisted upon the British flagship and saluted with fifteen guns. The French ironclad Formidable and the Spanish ironclad Pelayo each ran the British ensign to the foremasthead and fired a salute in its honor. A large crowd gathered upon the quays to witness the ceremonies.

Australian Employers Organizing.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 3.—At a meeting of employers of all classes yesterday, held under the auspices of the Employers' Union and the Steamship Association, it was resolved that the time had arrived when it was necessary for employers and capitalists to form a protective association and co-operate in fighting the balance of the community against aggressive unionism. An employers' defense association was accordingly constituted, and a committee appointed to draft a scheme of colonial co-operation. A fund was also started to assist the ship-owners in the fight against their striking employes.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 3.—The Australian coast shipping trade has partly resumed. The places made vacant on the vessels by the strikers have been filled in many cases by non-union men. The situation at the gas works in this city, arising from the strike, is improving.

Will Mizner Come Home?

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Herald from Gautemala City says: "Minister Mizner's friends are urging him to abandon the city if he would save his life. Followers of Gen. Barrundia threaten to kill him on sight. Incensed by his orders to Captain Pitts to surrender their chief they hold him responsible for the subsequent tragedy on board the Acapuetrio. The failure of Barrundia's daughter to shoot Mr. Mizner seems only to have whetted their appetite for what they call their revenge. Up to the present Mr. Mizner shows no signs of accepting the advice; but the almost open threats of assassination have badly frightened him, and the legation is constantly guarded by squads of policemen. Nothing is talked of but the abortive attempt of Barrundia's daughter to kill Mr. Mizner. Undoubtedly the woman who was recently married was made temporarily crazy by the killing of her father. While policemen were disarming the woman, it is now said, Mr. Mizner ran to the street crying loudly for help. A crowd quickly gathered, among them being a number of policemen, who arrested the woman.

Sackville's Queer Claim.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Lord Sackville, as lord of the manor of Stratford-on-Avon, has presented to the Town Council a claim for encroachment and rent in respect to the fountain and clock tower donated by Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia. At a court meeting to-day several speakers denounced the conduct of Lord Sackville in the matter. They said the spot on which the fountain stands has not been used as a public market for 600 years. The Council holds that there has been no encroachment unless Lord Sackville can prove his manorial rights over the middle of the market square. Lord Sackville's agent writes that if the Council admits the claim, at the same time asking that it be not enforced, his Lordship may refrain from levying rent. The Council, however, has decided to fight the claim.

Cable Notes.

The third International Temperance Congress opened at Christiania Tuesday.

The nigat men in the Plymouth, Eng., Merthyr Colliery have quit work. Eighteen hundred persons are affected by the strike.

Cholera is raging in the town of Yembo. Many Egyptian pilgrims pass through Yembo every year on their way to the holy cities of Arabia.

Blackstone & Co., a large engineering firm at Stamford, has conceded to their employes a reduction in work of one hour daily and an advance of 5 per cent. in their wages.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

Annual Session of the Workingmen's Parliament.

Welcome to the Trades and Labor Representatives—Ottawa the Place of Meeting.

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—The sixth annual meeting of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress commenced here this morning. There were present between 80 and 90 delegates, representing unions and assemblies in every Province of the Dominion. Among those from Western Ontario are the following:

D. A. 138, St. Thomas—W. J. Shaw, Martin McGill.

D. A. 207, St. Catharines—J. T. Carey, A. G. Rogers and L. K. Simmons.

Toronto Typographical Union—J. H. Armstrong, J. H. Gilmour, J. T. Gilmour, G. W. Dower and D. Hastings.

London Typographical Union—Hugh A. McLean.

Toronto Builders' and Laborers' Union—H. T. Benson and Geo. T. Beales.

Toronto Ironmolders' Union—J. S. Worr.

Toronto Plasterers' Union—Jas. Armstrong.

Toronto Carpenters' and Joiners' Union—R. J. Nichols.

London Carpenters' and Joiners Union—R. J. Hesack.

London Boot and Shoemakers' Union—D. Tuttle.

L. A. No. 2,622, Toronto—W. Thompson.

L. A. No. 22,056, St. Catharines—W. Garson.

L. A. No. 3,449, St. Thomas—A. B. Ingram.

L. A. No. 10,005, Toronto—A. W. Holmes.

London Trades and Labor Council—Frank Bremner.

Windsor Tailors' Union—A. Honsen.

Toronto K. of L., 5,792—Fred Strange.

Windsor Trades and Labor Council—John Barnet.

Windsor K. of L., 7,912—Thos. Golden.

The Mayor, on behalf of the citizens of Ottawa, tendered an earnest and hearty welcome to the capital, and hoped that their stay in the city would be pleasant and profitable.

The president of the Congress, Mr. J. F. Carey, of St. Catharines, made an appropriate and effective speech.

The Mayor then withdrew, and the President formally opened the meeting calling for the reports to be submitted, and for the appointment of a Committee on Credentials.

Secretary Dower then submitted the annual report, and a Committee on Credentials was struck. The revenue from the per capita rate was $479 67 and the expenditures of the year was $561 93, a balance was on hand of $84 17. The total number of organizations contributing to the Congress was 61.

It was resolved that this Congress extends its sympathy and support to the miners of Wellington, British Columbia, and New York strike for the recognition of their organization, the right to combine and the establishment of eight hours as a day's work, and that a copy of this resolution be telegraphed to them at once.

The President and Secretary were instructed to draft and forward a congratulatory cable message to the Trades Union Congress now in session in Liverpool.

A discussion took place upon a question raised by a Montreal delegate, who held that the absence of any plasters' union in Ottawa enabled the bosses in Montreal to draw supplies of cheaper labor from the capital. He expressed his willingness to assist during the present session in organizing the plasterers in Ottawa.

Similar suggestions were made and accepted in reference to organizing the molders in this city.

It was moved and seconded that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the advisability of forming a labor platform for the coming Dominion election.

In the discussion which ensued opinions were freely expressed that the congress should eschew politics.

An amendment to defer consideration till Thursday and a further amendment to consider the resolutions passed by the Congress as the labor platform were offered and discussed. Further discussion followed, and a vote being taken the amendment that the resolutions of this Congress be the labor platform was carried by a large majority.

The Charges Against Boulanger.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—La Presse says that M. Naquet denies having any knowledge concerning the charges made against Gen. Boulanger by the Figaro. The paper confirms the reports that M. Naquet will retire from political life. In an interview to-day Baron Mackau declared that Gen. Boulanger met the Count of Paris in London, but received no funds from him. Two persons in Paris whose names have not yet been mentioned supplied money to Gen. Boulanger.

Florida cabbages, cucumbers and tomatoes. Havana pineapples. A. MOUNTJOY, City Hall.

Get a set of Scott or Dickens for $3 50 at Allaster's book store, 180 Dundas street.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c. a bottle.

FOR THE WORKERS.

The Laws Passed by the Ontario Legislature

For the Benefit of Workingmen.

At the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council which opened in Ottawa yesterday the committee appointed to promote as well as to watch and promote legislation in the interests of labor in the Ontario Legislature reported as follows:

We find that since 1872, when organized labor in Ontario—in fact in Canada—first began to figure as a factor in the domain of practical politics of the many acts of the Legislature of this Province passed into law since that date no less than 30 or 40 of them have been of more or less direct interest and importance to the wage-earners of the Province. Among these may be mentioned the following as worthy of special enumeration:

1873—An act to facilitate agreements between masters and workmen for participation in profits.

The Trades Arbitration Act. This law was intended to facilitate the settlement of disputes between employers and employes.

An act to establish liens in favor of mechanics, machinists and others.

1874—An act to amend the law relating to the attachment of debts, as respects the wages and salaries of mechanics and others. This act exempts from garnishee wages up to and including $25, except in cases of debt for board or lodging.

An act respecting industrial schools. This act makes provisions for the reclamation and care of children found begging, receiving alms, wandering about without settled homes or proper guardians, found destitute, neglected by parents or guardians, etc.

1878—An act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act. The preamble to this act recites that "Whereas, it is desirable to afford greater protection to the earnings of the working mechanics, laborers and suppliers of materials then is now provided by law," her Majesty enacts, etc.

1880—An act to protect the goods of lodgers and boarders against distresses for rent due superior landlord.

An act respecting municipal assessments and exemptions. Clause 4 of this act provides that "the deduction of $400 from the income of a person having an income exceeding that amount shall not be made in case such income exceeds $1,000."

1881—An act to make provision for the safety of railway employers and the public.

An act to amend the law securing to wives and children the benefit of assurance on the lives of their husbands and parents.

1882—An act to establish a bureau of industries. This department effects much good in collecting and giving very valuable and reliable information as to the supply of labor, rates of wages prevailing, etc., in Ontario.

An act to make further provision respecting the lien of mechanics and laborers.

An act to provide for the establishment of free libraries. This act provides that, on petition to council, signed by not less than 100 electors in a city, not less than 60 in a town and not less than 30 in an incorporated village, the council may pass a bylaw giving effect to the prayer thereof as to the establishment of a free library.

1884—An act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act, and still further improving that important measure.

An act to secure to wives and children the benefit of life insurance.

An act to extend the provisions of the revised statute respecting master and servant. Under the provisions of this act proceedings may be taken within one month after the engagement or employment has ceased, or within one month after the act becomes law.

AN ACT RESPECTING WAGES.

1885—An act respecting wages. This act provides that "In cases of assignment of any real or personal property for the benefit of creditors, the assignee shall pay in priority to the claims of the ordinary or general creditors of the person making the same, the wages or salary of all persons in the employment, or within one month before the making thereof, not exceeding three months' wages or salary and such persons shall be entitled to rank as ordinary or general creditors for the residue, if any, of their claims. A like provision is made to apply to the distribution of the assets of a company in liquidation under the Joint Stock Companies' Winding Up Act, as well as to the settlement of claims under the Creditors' Relief Act. The provision of the act respecting wages, just quoted, applies to all wage-earners—whether by the day, the week, the month, or the piece.

An act to amend the laws relating to the franchise, and the representation of the people. This act conferred the right of franchise on wage-earners who earned $250 annually, and part of this may be in the form of board and lodging.

1886—An act to amend the Franchise and Representation Act, 1885. Through this amendment "any voter entitled to vote within a city or town shall, on the day of polling, for the purpose of voting, be entitled to absent himself from any service or employment in which he is engaged or employed from the hour of noon in the daytime until the hour of 2 o'clock next thereafter, and such voter shall not, because of absenting himself, be liable to any penalty, or suffer or incur any reduction from the wages or compensation to which, but for such absence, he would have been entitled," etc.

An act to amend the revised statutes respecting master and servant still further improves that law in favor of the servants. It contains a provision that "any agreement or bargain, verbal or written, expressed or implied, which may hereafter be made between any person and any other person not a resident of Canada, for the performance of labor or service, or having reference to the performance of labor or service, by such other person in the Province of Ontario, and made as aforesaid, previous to the migration or coming into Canada of such other person whose labor or service is contracted for, shall be void and of no effect as against the person so migrating or coming."

An act to secure compensation to workmen in certain cases.

1887—An act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act, by adding to section 6 of the act the following words: "But such lien during the said periods shall have the same priority for all purposes before as after registration."

An act to amend the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, by omitting therefrom the words: "Lapse of one year from and after the commencement thereof," and inserting instead the words, "First day of April in the year 1888." By the insertion of the words just quoted the law was made to apply to the Grand Trunk Railway, which was exempt under the act prior to 1888, so as to enable the employes of that company to make answer to a series of questions propounded by a committee of the Legislature as to the value to them of the insurance system in connection with that railway. This amendment also extends the provisions of the act of 1886 so as to apply to other employes than those being members of the G. T. R. insurance association.

An act respecting distress for rent and taxes. This act exempts goods and chattels from seizure or distress by a landlord, except as provided therein.

An act relating to exemptions from seizure under execution, by which wearing apparel, certain household effects and necessaries, etc., are exempt from seizure and sale under all circumstances.

Revised Statutes of Ontario, chap. 193.—Exemptions from taxation: The annual income of any person derived from his personal earnings, provided the same does not exceed $700; the annual income of any person to the amount of $400, provided the same does not exceed $1,000. Any person entered on the rolls as a wage earner shall be entitled to the exemption provided for in this sub-section in respect of earnings or income.

1888—An act to establish manhood suffrage for the Legislative Assembly.

An act to regulate the closing of shops and the hours of labor therein for children and young persons.

An act to amend the Free Libraries Act by adding to sub-section 2 thereof the following words: "There may also be established evening classes for artisans, mechanics and workingmen in such subjects as may promote a knowledge of the mechanical and manufacturing arts."

1889—An act to amend the Ontario Factories Act. This amendment applies the law where five (instead of twenty) or more persons are employed.

An act to amend the Ontario Shops Regulations Act and extending its provisions.

An act for the enforcement of orders under the act respecting master and servant. Under this act when a person secures a judgment for wages before a police magistrate, the latter has the like power and authority to enforce the payment thereof as are possessed by the division court judge in like cases.

An act to amend the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, as experience warranted, and in the direction contemplated by the act in the first instance.

ACTS OF LAST SESSION.

1890.—An act respecting mining regulations. This measure is applicable to all mines employing six or more persons, and prohibits the employment of any boy under 15 years of age in a mine underground. It also provides that no girl or woman shall be employed at mining work, or for such a purpose in or about a mine. Neither shall any boy of 15 or under 17 years of age work in any mine underground more than eight hours a day, or more than 48 hours in any one week.

An act to simplify the procedure for enforcing mechanics' liens. This law provides that, instead of taking a case into the ordinary courts, a workingman may file a statement of claim in the office of a master or official referee having jurisdiction, who is empowered as a judge in such cases, and as a consequence of which privilege large law costs are avoided, and where a plaintiff may plead and be heard on his own behalf.

An act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act, making still further beneficial changes and additions to the law respecting mechanics and laborers' lien.

An act to amend the Trades Arbitration Act, so that masters and workmen mentioned in section 3 of this act may by such memorandum or agreement authorize the said board to establish a rate of wages or price of labor or workmanship at which the workmen shall in future be paid.

MORE REMAINS TO BE DONE.

In so far as the legislation of the session of 1890 is specially concerned, your committee desire to bear testimony to the unvarying courtesy accorded them by Attorney-General Mowat, as well as by each of his colleagues in the Government upon whom it was incumbent to wait at any time in reference to needed legislation or for the purpose of offering suggestions as to measures pending during that session. We are much pleased in being able to report, also, that the Government, in most instances, recognizing the justness of our suggestions, embodied them in Government measures.

While this is true, however, yet very much remains to be done, first in seeking that legislation affecting the working classes should, as nearly as purely local circumstances will permit, be alike in all the Provinces of the Dominion, and, secondly, in agitating in the direction of securing such further legislation as, while not to the detriment of the general interests of the country, will still further improve the conditions surrounding and governing the toilers of the Dominion.

We desire also to draw attention to the fact that steps should be taken, either by the Congress itself, or by the Provincial or labor organizations, to provide funds with which to carry into court, whendeemed expedient or necessary, and prosecute to judgment, such infractions of existing laws as occur, as well as appealing to higher courts in cases where it appears that justice requires such action, when those aggrieved are not in a position financially to take the requisite steps in that behalf. In this connection it is but just to record that the Attorney-General of Ontario, at the request and on the application of organized labor, has, in more than one instance, taken steps to sustain the letter and intent of the law respecting cases of the nature referred to.

HER PRAYERS ANSWERED.

A Baby Lies Dead in Its Mother's Arms and Is Brought Back to Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 3.—Mrs. John Scott sat in her room on Folsom street Friday and held her dying babe in her arms. Soon all breath left the tiny frame, from which, too, all warmth little by little departed. The young mother was in agony. She took the little creature in her arms, knelt with it by the side of the bed, and prayed as the tears rained down her cheeks. "O God of mercy, restore my baby to life! O Lord, give me back my child!"

For hours she thus moaned, holding the inanimate form all the while. The father, sorrowful as he was, yet feeling that there was no help, went for a death certificate, intending to arrange for the funeral without delay. His surprise was great when he reached home to find the babe that had died restored to life. It seemed to him, he said, as if the day of miracles had come again. He asked his joyful wife how so strange a thing happened, and she told him that after he had left the house she continued her appeals to heaven. She kissed the pale lips incessantly. She forgot how long she had been weeping and wailing, when the remarkable restoration took place. All at once the wee lips grew warm again and opened, the flush of life came back to the ashen cheeks, the stiffening arms lost their rigidity, and the chubby hands wandered over the mother's face. She was amazed. That the prayer should have been granted seemed so extraordinary, now that the babe was again living, that she could hardly believe she was not dreaming when she supposed the child dead. The father had the death certificate with him, but it was then a useless document, and was laid aside. He had, while he was away from the house, gone to the newspaper offices and left a notice of the baby's death.

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