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SATURDAY MORNING MARCH 20 1886.----EIGHT PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT

A Murderer's Expiation in Keyteville.

In October last Keyteville, according to the Republican, Her h... joined ...

YEAR OF THE OPPOSITION

MR. LAKE COMMITTED TO VOTE FOR LANDRY'S MOTION.

Hours Spent in Special Pleading—Numerous Reasons for the Arraignment of the Government—An Acknowledgment That Sir John Will be Sustained.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 19.—Mr. Blake delivered himself of a nearly six hours' speech in the commons to-day on the Riel execution. It was a remarkable piece of special pleading and dealt fully with the legal, moral and judicial aspects of the case. While not justifying the rebellion the opposition leader argued that the halfbreeds were provoked to insurrection by the negligence and indifference of ministers, that the trial was not full and impartial, that the accused was laboring under delusions which weakened his intellect, that the executive should have therefore granted a commutation, that the prisoner was executed for a political offence and to save the government from political death, that the government was unduly pressing the house to a division while withholding information. Mr. Blake attempted no flights of oratory, but his argument was a masterly plea that Riel should not have been executed, backed up by authorities and precedents to an unlimited extent. A great wrong had been done in the correct administration of the criminal law in this case, and for it the executive were responsible to the house. He did not speak as leader of the liberal party, members of which were free to vote as they pleased. His closing words at 12.35 were that he would vote for Mr. Landry's motion, which made the bolters intensely jubilant.

Debate.

OTTAWA, March 19.—Mr. Mackintosh (Ottawa) who had the floor in the Riel debate rose at 3.35 to the applause of the ministerialists. He questioned the sincerity of the opposition in their expressions of sympathy for Riel. They had no policy and their position was represented by the old saying that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." They were ready to say and do anything to get into office. [Applause.] He told how the grits had ridden the Protestant horse in years gone by, stirring up sectional feeling and strife all over the country. The murder of Thos. Scott was a God send to them. It gave them a sectional cry. Meetings were called and Mr. Blake went round attending them, denouncing Riel as "a red handed murderer." The opposition leader smiled and shook his head, whereupon the member for Ottawa observed that history did the hon. gentleman a grave injustice and he should have taken an earlier opportunity to deny it. He used the words credited to him. Continuing Mr. Mackintosh said the hon. gentlemen opposite used to denounce the bleus as the worst enemies of Ontario, but now they were ready to embrace them so as to vault into office. [Hear, hear.]

"That's right, show them up," squeaked Mr. Farrow, who has the reputation of being a boss interrupter in the house, although his neighbor, Mr. Hesson, runs him pretty close. They make a strong team at this kind of work.

Arguing that Riel was not insane, Mr. Macintosh pointed to his letters and speeches as evidence of a responsible mind; as also were his well-prepared plans to leave the country.

Mr. Blake's usual attitude in listening to a speech is with the head resting on his desk, but this afternoon he was wonderfully wide awake and honored Mr. Mackintosh with the best of attention, his face illuminated with a sardonic smile which he frequently broke with ironical "hear, hears," much to the discomfiture of the speaker, but recovering quickly the member for Ottawa continued: Hon. gentlemen are asking for returns. They'll get all the returns they want at the general elections. They'll get the same returns they got recently from St. John and Antigonish, and they'll find they cannot cajole or deceive the people with slap-trap cries for papers and more information. [Applause.]

The secret of the liberal leader's unusual alertness was now revealed. He rose to speak at 5.10 amidst the enthusiastic applause of his followers. A big pile of carefully arranged manuscript lay on his desk. After getting off a few sarcastic points at the expense of the last speaker, he launched into the question, which, while it came immediately under the department of justice, demanded imperatively the interference of parliament. He did not desire to complicate the particular issue raised with other issues, and hoped all spirit of partizanship would be eschewed. They should view the case as nearly as they could with the calmness and dignity of a judge, which task, he admitted, was the most difficult one in a political body. Their duty was, as far as justice and truth would allow, to say nothing irritating and to cure old sores and new ones, too. In referring to Mr. Laurier's speech he laughingly described it as a crowning proof of French domination, inasmuch as the member for Quebec East had invaded our (English) tongue, and delivered the finest parliamentary speech on record since confederation. [Hear, hear.] Mr. Blake made a declaration, which was received with ironical cheers by the ministerialists, that the members of the opposition would vote as they pleased on the question, and anything he said was not in his capacity as leader of the liberals, but his individual expression of opinion. He criticised the Minister of Justice for not having spoken, and drew the inference that Mr. Thompson did not intend to rise. The conduct of the government in refusing to produce papers was blameable in the extreme. [Hear, hear.] The only document he had seen was a copy of the instructions to the crown counsel. They only chose to give the house what was useful to them in making a point in the debate. The government's course of conducting the discussion was inconvenient, illogical and unsatisfactory. And it had better be understood that if they insisted on putting the cart before the horse the horse would have to be discussed later on, the horse in this instance being the state of affairs in the Northwest before the rebellion—[hear, hear]—and the cart the rebellion itself. There must be decisions on other questions besides the one involved on Mr. Landry's resolution, and the speaker intimated that he intended to bring these up. For the next quarter of an hour Mr. Blake kept the house in suspense. He would vote against the previous question, believing the time had not arrived when the house should be asked to vote on Riel's execution. In doing so he knew he would be with the minority and therefore before the house came to the straight question he wished to express his views.

The house was on the tiptoe of expectation, waiting for the speaker to announce how he would vote, and his remarks certainly warranted such an expectation, but the hon. gentleman quietly dropped this most interesting phase of the case and members fell back in their seats with disappointment.

The government, said Mr. Blake, is guilty of gross and palpable delay, neglect and mismanagement in their administration of Northwest affairs, which led up to the rebellion. They are responsible for every dollar expended, for every pang inflicted and for every life lost on the field or scaffold [opposition applause], and for this accountability they will be challenged here and at a later date before the great tribunal of the people. [Hear, hear.] There was no doubt as to the legal guilt of Riel. No matter what the provocations, grievances and hardships, he and those who rose with them were equally guilty of treason, if they were mentally responsible, but he objected to the constitution of the court which tried Riel. The choice of a judge was bad. The stipendiary magistrates in the Northwest were rather political officers of the government than magistrates.

The galleries were thronged after recess. Few members were absent.

Mr. Blake resumed at 8.15. He said the government occupied altogether a different position as prosecutors in such a case as this from what they did in ordinary offences. In these cases the judges should not depend on the executive [Hear, hear.], and should not belong to political bodies. Criticizing Col. Richardson from this standpoint, the speaker pointed out that he was the legal adviser of the executive in the Northwest and the recipient of special favors and allowances at the hands of the government. Besides he was nominated by members of the Northwest council. As to the jury there should have been a larger panel to choose from. As to the prosecution, how was it that Riel was indicted for high treason while those associated with him were only accused of treason-felony? Were there special instructions from the department of justice on this point? As to the witnesses, he regarded it as a matter of the highest consequence that Dr. Howard of Montreal should have been called to give evidence as to Riel's condition of mind. Dr. Howard, it may be remarked, had the prisoner under treatment in Quebec asylum some years ago and knew his case thoroughly. Then as to the part played by the whites in the affair. Jackson was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and Scott was found not guilty. Had effort been made to ascertain if other whites at Prince Albert were mixed up in the case? As to the issue before the jury, a verdict of guilty would have been right, no matter how much of a political offence it was, no matter as to the mental condition of the prisoner's mind, of which much had been said on the insanity point, most of it altogether irrelevant. He disposed of Sir Alex. Campbell's argument that if Riel were insane he could not have done what he did and had so many followers, by quoting from authorities instances where persons laboring under religious, military and other delusions had gained control over and influenced large bodies of people. Unquestionably Riel had been insane. He was in Beauport asylum from 1876 to 1878, when he was released with a sound mind. This was Dr. Roy's opinion. The same symptoms reasserted themselves in 1885. He quoted cases of a recurrence of insanity. The chances are three to one that if a man once becomes insane he will remain in that condition until he dies, and if he recovers, the recovery will only be temporary, and he will fall back into insanity again. Too much importance could not, therefore, be attached to the condition of Riel, prior to and during the outbreak, having regard to his previous insanity. His actions and speeches all went to show he was laboring under delusions when he took up arms. Father Andre's evidence showed that he was crazy on religion, believing himself to be a prophet and infallible. When the outbreak began he lost all control of himself and wanted to destroy the churches, and spoke wildly on political and national questions. He would destroy England, Canada, Italy and other countries, and build up new nationalities. Before the rebellion Riel went about with a large crucifix claiming to be inspired and asserting that Rome had fallen. He was going to divide territories among the Poles, Hungarians, halfbreeds and Indians. His clear conclusion was from the imperfect evidence produced that there was overwhelming proof of great disorder of intellect on religious and political matters. Whether it was sufficient or not to warrant a verdict of acquittal minds would differ. Even if it was not serious enough to justify such a verdict, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, this by no means relieved the executive of a subsequent responsibility—[hear, hear]—about which so much had been said inside and outside the house. Criminal statistics of England and Wales showed that in the past five years only 48 per cent. of the capital sentences had been carried out. During four years in Ontario and Quebec 96 persons were charged with murder, 26 only being convicted and only half of these executed. This showed reluctance to convict and a tendency to acquit. In a capital case there were more sorts and shades of guilt than in other crimes. There was a most marked distinction between capital sentence and its execution and another sentence and its execution. It was not the rule to execute the capital sentence. The old law for high treason still prevailed, but the practice was to treat political offences more leniently than murder. Gentlemen argued that treason was a higher crime than murder, but he argued to the contrary. In England and France it was the executive that really fixed the punishment in capital cases, and in exercising the prerogative of mercy the executives was not limited as to extent. It could be used as to the recommendation of mercy. The practice in England invariably was to make a commutation of sentence. In this case it was unfortunate the jury was not asked by the judge what they meant by the which he had changed his mind since was that it was questionable whether at that time Riel's mind was evenly balanced. [Hear, hear.] He approved of and voted for his amnesty in 1875. How about the position of the Secretary of State at the time of the first rebellion and now? Then he defended Lepine, accused of Scott's murder, and in December, 1874, passed resolutions of sympathy and friendship with Riel as a compatriot. Now he sent him to the scaffold. Perhaps the hon. gentleman would explain the change at an early date.

Mr. Chapleau nodded his head.

Mr. Blake closed with a reference to his threatened political annihilation by the parties on the other side. He did not know whether or not his services were of any benefit to the country, but his principle of parliamentary representation was not that we should retain, but that we should deserve, public confidence. He regretted that the execution should have been allowed to take place, and therefore in favor of that view he must record his vote. [Loud applause.]

The minister of justice moved the adjournment of the debate.

The house adjourned at 12.40.

Various Items.

OTTAWA, March 19.—Mr. Amyot will ask Monday for correspondence between the Imperial and Dominion governments respecting the medals for the Northwest troops.

Mr. Ross wants to know if the government intend establishing national parks along the line of the C. P.R. in the Northwest and British Columbia. Mr. Ross also handed in several questions for information concerning surveys, maps, etc., of the Hudson Bay territory.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Haggart to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Junction Railway company; by Mr. Beaty to incorporate the first synod in the Dominion of Canada of the R. R. church, and by Mr. McMillan (Middlesex) to incorporate the Colonial bank of Canada.

The oppositionists are preparing for an onslaught on the government expenditure. In the public accounts committee to-day they moved for a batch of papers, accounts, etc., connected with the different services.

The "Atradome" excel in their specialties. See their Beaded Laces, Grenadines and Net, all exclusive goods, many of them hand made, the handsomest shown in the city. 63

MR. GLADSTONE'S SCHEME.

A Warning Against Irresponsible Reports—Mr. Chamberlain and the Cabinet.

LONDON, March 18.—Mr. Gladstone said this afternoon in the house of commons that he hoped to be able during the coming week to name a day for presenting a statement of his Irish proposals. Referring to the current rumors about the nature of the scheme of Irish reform which he proposed to submit, Mr. Gladstone asked members of the house to exercise a prudent reserve in giving credence to any of them. He added that his statement would probably be followed by the introduction of a government bill to carry his plans into effect. Mr. Gladstone also asked that members exercise a wholesome scepticism in regard to the rumors of dissension in the cabinet. Some of the lobby frequenters think this indicates that the difference between the premier and Mr. Chamberlain has either been arranged or is in a fair way to be arranged. The conservatives, however, in view of the vagueness of Mr. Gladstone's language incline to think that the breach is beyond repair. Lord Churchill is highly displeased at the political importance attached to his conference of yesterday with Mr. Chamberlain.

FROM A MOVING TRAIN.

Successful Test of Edison's New System of Telegraphy.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 19.—The exhibition of the working of the Edison system of telegraphing to and from a moving train by induction from the roof the cars to the wires, given to-day on a special train run by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, from Chicago to Milwaukee and return was very successful. Sealed messages written and addressed to the passengers were sent by the horse system from Chicago to the point where condensers for the new system were placed, and from there were telegraphed to the operator on the train running thirty-five miles per hour and delivered to the writers. Practical telegraphers and electricians were unanimous in pronouncing it a wonderful invention.

The Contest for Drummond.

MONTREAL, March 18.—At the nomination meeting at Drummondville the following telegram was read from Mr. Bergeron, M.P.:

The patriots of the house of commons have their eyes fixed upon your county. They hope that the electors will sustain them in the position they have taken. I will be with you on Sunday to aid you should that be necessary.

Both candidates signed a declaration couched in the following terms:

I have no hesitation in declaring that I condemn the federal government for the line of conduct which it has followed in connection with Riel, and that I give my entire consent to the resolutions adopted at the Champ de Mars mass meeting.

The "Atradome" guarantee all their Silks pure and durable for wear. See their prices in to-day's advertisement. 63

Sentenced to Five Years.

ST. THOMAS, March 19.—Geo. W. Boggs, the deputy postmaster, convicted yesterday on four different charges of stealing registered letters, was this morning brought before the police magistrate and sentenced to five years in the provincial penitentiary on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

Jumped on a Hay Fork.

EDGAR STATION, Ont., March 19.—Theodore Southey of this place was in a hay mow, and had just thrown down some hay when he made a jump for the floor. He fell on the fork which he had in his hand, and one of the tines pierced his heart, killing him instantly.

Just to hand, 50 pieces Floor Oil Cloth at 20c per yard up. Also Door Mats, Rugs, etc. 285 Yonge street, Furland & Duffett.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of General Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

John F. Gillis, of Merritton, Ont., writes accusing Alexander Gillis, lately sentenced at Halifax to the penitentiary for life for the murder of Callaghan, the cemetery keeper at Charlottetown, of the murder also of James Thorn, at Vanceboro, Maine, in 1871, of which event J. F. Gillis was a witness.

St. Paul's Episcopal congregation of Halifax, the rectorship of which has been vacant since the resignation of Rev. Dr. Hill last year, have decided to call Rev. Wester Jones of Lindsay, Ont., a young man of 32, he being the first selection from a large number of applicants. The parish is the largest low church in the Maritime provinces, and the salary $2000 with a curate.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the Queen's university council, Kingston, for the next six years: Rev. George Milligan, B.A., Toronto; J. S. Muckleston, B.A., Kingston; John Mudie, B.A., Kingston; Jas. Burgess, M.A., Sydenham; H. B. Rathbun, B.A., Rathbun; Robert Kincaid, M.D., Peterboro; and Judge Fralick, B.A., Belleville.

Opened to-day, large range of Lace Curtains from 50c per pair up. Also extra heavy spreads 65c, worth $1.25, at Furland & Duffett's, 285 Yonge st., cor. Wilton ave.

THEY WILL NOT SUBMIT.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR AND THE MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Mr. Hoxie, Vice-President of the Railway Company, Writes a Letter Giving Detailed Reasons for Their Non-Compliance with the Demands of the Strikers.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—The following reply of Vice-President Hoxie to the request of Master Workman Powderley for a conference was telegraphed to that gentleman last night:

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, Executive Department.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19, 1886.—*T. V. Powderley, Kansas City, Mo.:* I have just received your telegram of this instant, asking if we will meet yourself and committee to arrange a settlement of the pending difficulties. As this company now has contracts and agreements with various labor unions and organizations, and is not unwilling to continue to make such agreements as circumstances may require with such unions and organizations of its employes as have shown a disposition to carry out in good faith their undertakings, and as it has had in the past contracts with your organization and its representative have heretofore had conferences with yourself and other members of your executive committee, it is just and courteous that I should give you the reasons for this company now declining to meet yourself and your executive committee, which it would have done before this strike was inaugurated. The usual object of such meetings between railway companies and their representatives and committees of their employes is either to discuss such differences as may have arisen in order that an understanding may be reached of the rights and relations existing between them, and such mutual concessions made as will avoid strikes, resulting therefrom, or on the other hand to settle and compromise such differences between the parties after the grievances of the employes have been presented and redress refused, and after resort has been had to the strike as the only remedy. In the present case neither of the above reasons for a conference exists, but the company is presented at a strike which is without a redressable grievance, which was entered upon without notice to the company and which has resulted in the wanton destruction of this company's property by violence and incendiarism, and in the almost total stoppage of its business by threats, intimidation and force.

Mr. Hoxie then relates certain instances in which he claims the Knights of Labor have not acted up to their agreement, and in which the work of the company has been subject to frequent stoppages by local strikes. He points out that the present strike is to enforce the settlement of a difficulty on a road over which the Missouri Pacific has no control, and which is in the hands of the United States courts.

Mr. Hoxie concludes:

These continued stoppages of work of this company without any cause have become so frequent that, believing the future will be as unsettled as the past, it cannot consent to renew the agreement voluntarily and arbitrarily abrogated by your organization, and longer submit to it the management of its business. This company, through its representatives, is and has always been willing to meet the public through the committees or individuals in the matters of public concern, and if yourself or other intelligent citizens can suggest any practicable methods whereby the present situation can be changed and traffic permanently resumed, this company will be pleased to meet yourself or them as citizens, but not as representatives of your organization, to discuss the pending difficulties or in any other matter of public interest.

I desire emphatically to state that the responsibility of the continuance of the present unjustifiable strike will not interfere with the management of this company, but inasmuch as your organization has committed the error of striking first and endeavoring to investigate afterwards, it has power to, and should end the present troubles by permitting such of our former employes and others as desire to work to do so without fear of threats and intimidation, leaving this company free to resume its operations and adjust with its employes—as it is at all times ready and willing to—any grievances they may have.—H. M. HOXIE, First Vice-President of the Missouri-Pacific railway.

RUSSIA'S NEW DISCOVERY.

A Meeting to be Held to Consider the Development of the Oil Region.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—The government has taken steps to thoroughly develop the petroleum fields of the peninsula of Apsheron, on the west coast of the Caspian sea. It has called a convention of scientists, engineers and oil producers to meet at Baker, on the south side of the peninsula, on March 27 to discuss plans for the promotion of the oil trade. Among the problems which this congress is desired by the government to solve are the best methods for building up a large trade in the export of Russian petroleum and the best standards and rules to adopt. They are also to consider the subject of exempting from duty all articles utilized in the business of producing and refining petroleum and the best means to improve the harbor so as to facilitate the shipment of oil.

A CHANGE IN TEMPERATURE.

Britishers Precipitated Into Summer With Their Winter Clothes on.

LONDON, March 19.—The weather has suddenly became oppressively warm. The thermometer to-day has registered 62 degrees in the shade. It has risen 34 degrees since Wednesday night. The sudden and rapid change from the long spell of wintry weather which, with heavy snow storms, has prevailed over Great Britain for several weeks past to almost the summer heat of this latitude, overtook the people when they were entirely unprepared, and has proven extraordinarily oppressive and troublesome. In Paris there has been a similar rise in temperature, and several persons have been attacked by sun stroke.

If you want a reliable messenger call up 1003, which is the telephone call of the C.D.S.

Admiral Nelson's Grandson.

ROME, March 19.—A sensation has been produced in Sicily by a daring attempt of brigands to capture the great grandson of Admiral Nelson. The young gentleman is Hon. Victor Albert Nelson Hood, son of the present and third Baron Bridgeport, whose father was the husband of Lady Charlotte, daughter of Admiral Nelson. His father is an equerry to the Queen and the Duke of Bronte in Sicily. The family estate includes property containing the Castello di Maniace, which was given by the King of Sicily to the admiral. Victor was residing in the castle when the brigands, who it is believed had plotted to take him prisoner and hold him for a high ransom, made an attack in force upon the place. The servants were brave and rallied around their young master in defence of his person and estate. A fierce fight ensued, which resulted in the defeat and dispersal of the robbers, but only after many of them were disabled by wounds. Four brigands were taken prisoners and turned over to the custody of the authorities.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

The mayor of Milwaukee yesterday signed an eight hour ordinance, making eight hours a full day for all employes of the city.

CABLE NOTES.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone will not be prepared to present his scheme of Irish reform to parliament before the first week of April. The cabinet will not meet again until next week.

The British naval estimates this year are the largest since the Crimean war. They have been passed.

White Cottons, extra heavy and wide, 5½c. Embroidery, Laces, Hosiery, etc., at half their actual value, at Furland & Duffett's, 285 Yonge st., cor. Wilton ave.

BASEBALL AT THE ROSSIN.

The Toronto Club Shareholders Unanimously Agree to Increase the Capital.

A meeting of the Toronto Baseball club was held in the reading room of the Rossin house last evening, when the report of the directors increasing the capital of the association from $6000 to $10,000 was unanimously accepted. Mr. Cox, the president, who was in the chair, announced that three-fourths of the increased capital had already been taken up, that only 10 per cent. would be called in and that the trouble was the allotment of the remainder. Outsiders wished to come in, and on the principle that it was desirable to make the interest in the game as widespread as possible he thought it wise to admit them, but then again the holders of the original stock were anxious to double, holding that the investment was beyond risk. Mr. Cox then read a telegram from Mr. Hamburger, the club's representative at the International league meeting at Rochester, N. Y., announcing the admission of the club and the adoption of the schedule, and stating that the following umpires had been selected: John Clapp (Ithaca), Dave Sullivan (Chicago), W. Hoover (Pfiladelphia), and Chas. Foley (Worcester, Mass.); with W. Corcoran of Portland, Me., as a substitute, none of those selected being residents of a town represented in the league.

Referring to the schedule, Mr. Humphrey pointed out that Hamilton is down to play at Toronto June 12, while Toronto is down to play at Oswego on the same date. Toronto, he said, would undoubtedly be strong, but it was doubtful if it could divide itself and play two league clubs at different places on the same day with any reasonable hope of success.

Write E. J. Ebbels, Soederham & Worts

Editor World: Can you give me the address of the secretary of the Amateur baseball league? Secretary, Parkdale B. B. C.

Weekly at $2.25 Per Annum.

Editor World: Is the Philadelphia Sporting Life a weekly paper or not. What is the price of the same? BASEBALL.

The Rochesters Play Two Games Here.

Editor World: Are the Metropolitan baseball club of New York going to play here on the 24th of May, or is there going to be a game here at all? J. D.

General Notes.

A new driving park association has been organized at Syracuse, N.Y.

Pierre Lorillard is reported to be lying seriously ill at his residence in St. Augustine, Fla.

The Alert baseball club will hold a meeting at 145 Parliament street, Monday, March 22, at 8 o'clock sharp.

John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, is to pitch for the Eastern League club, Providence, R.I., in its opening game.

The chess game at New Orleans yesterday between Zukertort and Steinitz resulted in a draw on the fifty second move.

The Oxford colts contemplate a match with the Detroit colts. The match will be an international colt match and will be played at Detroit in July.

The second shoot of the Owl Gun club will take place at the byres to-day for the Elton medal, after which the sweepstakes, open to all comers, will be decided.

An athletic association is being formed in London, Ont. Nearly every town and city in the Province can now boast an association of this sort, but where, oh where is the one in Toronto?

The third annual meeting of the Whiting Cricket club will be held in the Oddfellows hall, Dundas street, on Monday evening, the 22nd inst., at 8 p.m., for the election of officers and general business.

Vasich and Humphreys, assisted by Fred. Macklin, are putting in some good practice every bright day in the drill shed. They are dandies and don't you forget it. Humphreys speaks highly of Macklin.

John S. Prince, the champion bicycle rider, arrived from England on Tuesday last on the Arizona. He says the Oregon and Arizona left Queenstown together and raced for 50 miles, when the Oregon went to the front.

Leadville must be the prize fighters' paradise. At a contest between two heavy bruisers, in the fifth round the ring was broken into, but a dozen policemen with drawn revolvers restored order and the fight proceeded.

The Nineteenth Hussars have taken their fox hounds to Egypt. In the first run an old cow buffalo charged one of the huntsmen, and he barely escaped with his life, after a chase almost as arduous as the fox was called upon to endure.

An extra entertainment at Harry Gilmore's academy, King street west, next to the Mail building, is promised for to-night, when young Bittle will spar two rounds with Frank Smith. A silver collection will be taken up, and no admission fee charged.

The first 2.30 horse of the year and her first appearance in the standard list is L. J. Rose, jr.'s, Margaret by Sultan, which trotted a fourheat race at Los Angeles, Cal., on Feb. 20, winning the first, second and fourth heats all in better time than 2.30. The first heat was trotted in 2.28.

Richard K. Fox has offered a $500 medal to be competed for early in June in a twenty-mile bicycle contest, open to all comers, and to represent the twenty-mile championship of the world. John S. Prince has posted $100 forfeit, and challenges all comers to contest in the race.

The Civil Service baseball club held a meeting last evening, when N. Clarke was elected president; W. D. O'Halloran, vice-president, W. J. Newell, secretary-treasurer; Messrs. Westman, J. Wright, Galloway, Plunkes and Gibson, executive committee; manager and captain, W. J. Galloway.

The entries to the seven stakes of the National Jockey club to be run at the spring meeting, and which closed on March 1, show an increase of twenty per cent. over those of last year. Dewdrop, Pontiac, Pontico, Bersan, Colonel Sprague, Drake Carter, Ten Booker, and other noted horses are among the entries.

In the court of common pleas of New Brunswick, N.J., the Clipper Baseball club pressed their suit against the Buckeyes to gain possession of a ball won by the former nine in a match game played last summer. The Buckeyes put in the plea that playing for balls is gambling under the laws of New Jersey. The court would not allow this defence, and gave judgment for the Clippers.

The Syracuse Star management is planning a trip to be taken for practice before the opening of the champion season. They are talking of having the club start from Providence on the 15th, after playing there trying conclusions with Brockton, Haverhill, Waterbury, Hartford, Yale College at New Haven, and other clubs of Connecticut and Massachusetts.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Ontario lacrosse club was held in the Temperance hall last evening. The new management scheme was discussed and other important business. The Maitlands have been taken as the junior Ontarios. The delegates for the convention were elected as follows: Peter Small, J. D. Bailey and Sam Gerry. A meeting will be held at the rooms on the second week in April for election of officers and other business.

A certain pigeon shooting club in Montreal has sprung a happy device for procuring shooting material. They have engaged several farmers to trap crows for them. The crows are caught by offering them corn steeped in alcohol which makes them drunk. It is much more difficult to shoot them than pigeons because their flight is stronger and they gyrate more in the air. At the first experiment only nine out of twenty crows were killed, although the sportsmen were crack shots.

At a meeting of the Junior Amateur Baseball league over Sullivan's cigar store, 551 King street west, the representatives of the following clubs were present: Wiltons, Dorsets, St. Michael's college, Clippers, Alerts, Primroses, Actives and Athletics, junior. The following umpires were selected: R. P. Murray, R. Reynolds, M. Givens and J. Johnson. It was decided to have eight clubs form the league. Any club wishing to correspond with the secretary of the league can address J. B. Nethery, 551 King street west.

Jack Dempsey writes: "Joe Ellingsworth has challenged me to a fight for $1000 a side, purse of $1500, and middle-weight championship, saying he will claim the latter title should I not agree to a match. I have done fighting enough in the past few months, and, acting under the advice of my backers, Gus Tuthill and Richard K. Fox, will rest for two months at least. In the meantime, since Ellingsworth is spoiling for a fight, I will match my friend Dave Campbell of Oregon against him for $1000 a side, any rules and at any time. I have deposited $250 with Richard K. Fox for Ellingsworth to cover."

On Monday evening an affair takes place at the Toronto roller rink of transcendent interest namely, the third tug-of-war between the L. C. B. U. team of this city and the West End rowing club of Buffalo for four gold medals, typical of the international championship. Two tugs have already taken place, one having been won by Buffalo and the other by Toronto. This will be the decider. There will also be an open competition for a cup given by the I.C.B.U., for which six teams have already entered, besides a promenade concert by No. 1 band of the I.O.B.U.

The fourth annual meeting of the Oxford cricket club was held on Thursday evening. After the secretary read his report, which showed the club to be in a flourishing condition, bote financially and in membership, the election of officers took place with the following result: Patron, John Smith; hon. pres., R. McKay; pres., A. H. John Maughan; vice-pres., E. Perryman; 2d vice-pres., B. Pearsall; captain, J. Chandler; sec. and treas., J. J. Cleander; match sec., E. F. Foley; committee, E. Smith, C. Jordon, C. G. Hallowell, A. McGraw and A. McKay. The secretary's address is 43 Jarvis street.

Rochester Herald: It seems to be the prevailing impression that the Hamilton and Toronto clubs will make good records the coming season and give the Empire state organizations all they want to do to keep the pennant out of Canada. The Toronto club is thought to be specially strong. The Rochester club will make a good showing, unquestionably, and its friends claim that it is easily the strongest of the league.

Notice appears in last week's Ontario Gazette that the Hamilton Baseball association will apply for incorporation with a capital stock of $5000, divided into 100 shares of $50 each. The applicants are Messrs. James M. Lottridge, William H. Stroud, Thomas Crooks, John H. Cummer, John Hoodless and James A. McPherson, all of Hamilton.

The Ireland of To-Day.

DUBLIN, March 19.—A letter from Father Greattoy, who has labored incessantly among the fishermen of the west coast since the famine began, tells of one family in which two children had died of famine fever the day before the arrival of supplies. The mother and three other children were nearly dead of the same disease, but are likely to recover.

Excesses in Ireland.

KILLARNEY, March 19.—A carrier named Neill was attacked and beaten until unconscious last night while conveying goods from Killarney to Molahoffe for the Curtin family, the head of which was murdered by moonlighters last November. The carrier's injuries are serious, and it is feared may prove fatal.

Queen v. City.

Queen v. City was called before Judge McDougall at the general sessions at 1.30 yesterday. Mr. Galbraith appeared for the crown and, in Mr. McWilliam's absence, W. G. Falconbridge, Q.C., represented the city. Mr. Falconbridge demurred to the indictment on the ground that it was too general. He contended that actual loss of health or other damage on account of the alleged unsanitary condition of the building should be proven, rather than that a particular state of things existed. Judge McDougall stated that the jury would be discharged to-day and asked Mr. McWilliams, who had just come in, if he would object to a city jury. Mr. McWilliams said he would not. The demurrer was drawn up as follows: "The defendants say that the indictment is bad in law, and that they ought not to be asked to plead thereto." The argument will be heard this morning, and if the demurrer be not sustained the case will be proceeded with.

The "Atradome" carry no changeable colored goods and have therefore no losses to provide for. Ladies should note this when buying their Silks and Dress Goods. 63

Look Out for Squalls.

Yesterday evening frequent flashes of lightning and the roll of distant thunder reminded citizens of midsummer nights' storms. At one o'clock this morning a vivid flash of lightning set all the telephone bells ringing and broke one of the G. N. W. Telegraph company's machines. The Observatory was rung up and asked to explain this thunderstorm, so unusually early in the season. The answer came back over the line that the cause was the great difference in temperature on the north and south sides of the lake. On the other side the thermometer stood at 75°. Here during the day it touched freezing point. The Observatory added that the same state of things will probably prevail to-day.

Amusement Notes.

Last performances of Clio will take place at the Grand this afternoon and evening. This grand spectacular should not be missed.

Moore & Vivian's Our Jonathan is taking well at the Yonge street opera house. Prices away down.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The mayor yesterday granted a pass to Norwood to a poor woman sent here from Detroit.

At the Toronto roller rink last night the Six defeated the Toronto Polo club three straight games.

Detective Burrowes yesterday arrested on a charge of vagrancy Maurice Dalton and Wm. Backus, two noted crooks.

Frank E. Galbraith and James Reeve returned yesterday from Rochester, where they have been giving evidence concerning the Canadian Marriage law.

The city clerk yesterday received from City Clerk A. S. Abbott, of London, a circular asking co operation in an attempt to secure an abolition of all tax exemptions.

Kate Fleming and Lottie Cooper were run in last night at the instance of Ranford Barclay, who charges them with robbing him of $50 in a house of ill-fame on Terauley street.

The Municipal committee of the legislature yesterday considered Mr. Baskerville's bill amending the Municipal act, and also the city of Toronto bill. The main features were allowed to pass.

The committee on the revision of the rules of the city council met yesterday and made some unimportant amendments. Present were Ald. Defoe, Carlyle (St. Thomas), Baxter, Hastings and Steiner.

A sub-committee on property met yesterday afternoon and discussed the proposed erection of new police court buildings. As prices of land were under discussion and publicity might tend to disarrange the committee's plans, the meeting was private.

C. H. Tonkin, one of the Tonkin Bros., the popular hatters of Yonge street, has moved up to 718 Yonge street. He opens out with an entirely new stock of London and New York hats, and says he is going to bring his store up to the head of the list for cheapness, durability and style.

At the County court yesterday in the case of Armstrong v. Davis, an action brought by Alexander Armstrong, a Sherbourne street blacksmith, to recover from William Smith, his landlord, $200 damages for illegal distress, a verdict was brought in awarding the plaintiff Armstrong $175.

The football match between the Ætnas and Victorias at the Princess rink last night resulted in three goals to one in favor of the Victorias. The friends of both clubs attended largely in spite of the rainy night. To-night a five mile race takes place between Romaine and Heard for a gold medal and $40 stakes.

Maple Leaf council, No. 867 Royal Arcanum, had a good attendance at their last regular meeting. Two applications for membership were read. One from S. R. Hart of Hart & Co., stationers; another from Alfred Young. A very enjoyable evening was spent, with speeches, readings, etc. The council has six applications under consideration.

Ice-cutting operations have been brought to a close for the present season. The supply is slightly in excess of former years and amounts in round numbers to 60,000 tons or a solid 2,222,222 cubic feet. Ashbridge's bay has furnished 20,000 tons, the Don river 20,000, Toronto bay about 18,000 and the Grenadier pond, Silver Glen springs and the Yorkville ponds 12,000 tons.

Matthew Maloney, charged with inciting the street car men to leave work, was up on remand before the police magistrate yesterday. Three of the Car company's employes testified that no one had enticed them to leave work, but that Maloney had said, "Come along, boys." Major Draper swore that he had seen Maloney following the men about and saying, "Don't go in there; come along with me." Mr. Bigelow represented the prisoner. The magistrate adjourned the case till Monday, in order to hear from Mr. Franklin.

On Wednesday night a rare treat was afforded the inmates of the Central prison in the shape of a high class entertainment of vocal and instrumental music, given by Professor Bohner and his pupils. The concert took place in the chapel, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. Some four hundred inmates were present, as well as most of the officials, with members of their families. The program was lengthy and varied, and the rapturous applause that greeted each performance proved the audience to be a delighted and appreciative one. Entertainments, religious and secular, have not been unfrequent under the administration of the present warden in the Central prison, but rarely or ever has a concert of so entertaining and pleasing a nature taken place as that so liberally provided by Professor Bohner and his pupils, and the remembrance of their performance will not soon be forgotten by those who were present, and they may rely on a most hearty welcome should they ever again visit that institution.

THE BOYCOTT REMOVED.

THE MAIL ACKNOWLEDGES ITS DEBT TO LABOR.

Action of the Trades and Labor Council Last Night—Work on the New Parliament Buildings to be Commenced at Once.

The Trades and Labor council held their regular meeting last night, with the president, R. J. Whitten, at the gavel. John McCabe and David Swain were received as delegates from assembly 5399, K. of L. The Municipal committee in their report censured the removal of the cattle market. They thought the present site was a good one. They advised all labor organizations to vote against its removal when the matter was submitted to them. The course of The World relative to the letter of Mayor Howland to Hon. Frank Smith regarding the recent car strike was called in question. A clause in the report condemning the police for harshness was referred back, as several members thought it was the officers who were to blame.

The legislative committee reported that they had waited on Hon. C. F. Fraser in regard to the new parliament buildings, and had been informed that work would be commenced at once.

David Hastings stated that the Typographical union and the Mail had settled their disagreement, and asked the council to remove the boycott against that paper. Yesterday the paper was set up entirely by union printers. John Armstrong said the Mail had called him back to their employment. He found the foreman and others very sociable. It was decided not to bother the paper any more.

Several delegates expressed the hope that the Globe and Telegram would