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THEY'RE STILL AT IT.

The Parliamentary Day Go-As-You-Please.

WILL TALK UNTIL MID-NIGHT

When a Hundred and Twelve Consecutive Hours Will Have Been Wasted.

MR. MASSON'S APPOINTMENT.

Many Tiffs Over it Between Members—That No-Confidence-in-the-Breed Phrase—Sir Richard Cartwright Traces it to Its Origin.

Reading Room Jan97 HOUSE COMMONS PO

Ottawa, April 11.—(Special)—Mr. Clarke Wallace says that this has been one of the happiest weeks of his life. He had no idea that so much enjoyment could be taken out of Parliament. The two boss obstructionists of the week have been Clarke Wallace and Joe Martin, and it is questionable to which should be awarded the palm. Mr. Wallace makes no bones about it being his desire to block the Remedial bill, and certainly he has done his best to accomplish that end. Some of the best speeches of the week have been made by the member for West York, and his friends in the House have been surprised at the fund of humor which he has manifested. If fate and the Government ordain that it is necessary to continue the struggle next week, Mr. Clarke Wallace will be on hand Monday afternoon as chirpy as ever.

The Coming Week.

The report is current to-day that at midnight to-night the chairman will leave the chair without the House being formally adjourned, to resume it shortly after midnight on Sunday. This story, however, hardly tallies with the report that the Cabinet is to meet on Monday morning to decide the line of action to be taken in the House during the ensuing week.

How the Hours Have Been Absorbed.

At noon to-day the continued sitting has lasted 117 hours, of which 10 have been consumed in recess for dinner, 29 in considering the bill and 78 in discussing motions to adjourn. Out of the 29 hours, however, considerable time had been taken up in irrelevant discussion. Only 11 clauses out of 112 have been passed.

On Clause Eleven.

The morning watch was altogether devoid of exciting incidents. At 3.30 Mr. Martin moved to strike out clause 11.

Mr. McNeill's objection to this was that it would prevent him from moving that the committee rise.

Then ensued a lengthy discussion, which terminated (at 4.15) in the adoption of the clause.

Mr. McNeill then made his motion to rise, and spoke to it for about an hour. He was succeeded by Mr. Wallace, who in the course of his remarks became effusively and unaccountably congratulatory to the member for L'Assomption.

Mr. Jeannnette made a most pathetic appeal to the member for West York to desist. "Do you wish to ruin me with my constituents?" he enquired, with mock concern. "If so, you are taking the right way to do it."

Thereat the House laughed loud and long as Mr. Wallace gave way to the big member for Guysboro.

Mr. Fraser had little enough to say in connection with the bill, but he urged the cessation of hostilities with all the eloquence at his command.

A Good Natured Assembly.

Towards 7 o'clock, when many of the morning watch had begun to go below for breakfast, Colonel Tyrwhitt arose to continue the debate. He began to read the bill, when somebody questioned the propriety of his doing so. While this weighty question was under consideration, and the Colonel was still reading away, Mr. Ives remarked: "Let us declare each clause of the bill carried as he reads it."

Mr. Macdowall—"As this bill has been duly read a first and second time, I suggest that this be considered the third reading."

The Colonel took no notice of these interruptions, but proceeded with the bill, alternating its clauses with extracts from Le Civilisateur by Lamartire, which he read in rather passable French to the great amusement of the committee. But the performance soon grew wofully dreary, and the House cast about for other means of diversion.

The first opportunity to demonstrate was afforded when a dignified member of Hansard staff strode in for his regular relief duty. The most enthusiastic applause greeted his appearance, an incident which caused Mr. McNeill, who had the floor at the time, to remark that certainly no better-natured assembly than the Parliament of Canada ever existed in this world.

Mr. Bergeron's Readiness.

Mr. Martin followed up the talk against time. He claimed that according to the Government's resolution to sit on Saturday a new session should now be commenced, and asked the chairman's ruling thereon.

As Mr. Bergeron had but at that moment arrived, he was unaware of the intricacies involved in the question. Not to be tripped up, he remarked: "I rule that this is Monday. If the committee rises it will have to sit on Tuesday. It cannot, therefore, be Saturday morning, and I rule that the point of order is not well taken."

This ingenious decision was greeted with resounding applause.

Mr. McMullin was the next speaker, and he proceeded to pay his attentions to the chairman, whom he chaffed about his personal attractions.

Colonel O'Brien Apologizes.

Then Col. O'Brien got the floor and made the amende honorable to Mr. McGillivray and other gentlemen on the Government side whom he had assailed the other day. He said that probably he had spoken somewhat unguardedly, and if he had offended anyone, he was willing to take the expressions back.

Commodore Welsh greatly amused the House by his criticism of Nicholas Flood Davin, whose views on the bill were of a tweedle-dum tweedle-dee kind. "Wullie" Gibson followed and wanted to read the eight pages of The Hamilton Spectator, but had to desist under a ruling of the chairman.

Some Epithets from Mr. Charlton.

Mr. Charlton followed with some very strong expressions, in which he characterized the man who is responsible for this long sitting as a dictatorial bungler and a tactical ass. Such slave-driving methods, he said, would surely fail.

Mr. Masson Again.

Shortly before 3 o'clock Sir Richard Cartwright got the floor and once more the discussion switched off to the Masson appointment. Noticing the Minister of Justice in his place, he wanted to know from him how it came about that Mr. Masson had been appointed to this judgeship last Monday. The action of the Government at this particular time would involve payment of a large sum of money by the country. If Mr. Masson lived for 30 years, and he came of a long-lived family, it would cost the country $80,000 as $16,000 for interest.

Mr. Edgar—Yes, and the fees besides.

Mr. Dickey said that he was aware of the legislation which had been passed by the Ontario Legislature during the session just closed. Mr. Masson was a supporter of the Government, and all things being equal, public appointments went to friends of the Government of the day. He distinctly denied, however, that Mr. Masson's appointment was due to his vote on the Remedial bill. In his case it was a question of qualification, and so far as Mr. Masson was concerned, there could be no gainsaying that he was thoroughly well qualified for the office. So far as he (Mr. Dickey) knew, no previous promises had been made to Mr. Masson.

Mr. Edgar—Did he apply for the position?

Mr. Dickey said he did not know. Continuing, he stated that Mr. Masson's views on the Remedial bill had been very pronounced, and last session he had made one of the strongest speeches in the defence of the rights of the minority. He had recommended Mr. Masson for a judgeship because, after personal conversation with him, he felt he was qualified for it. With regard to the salary of the office he thought the emolument should be sufficient to maintain position. Personally he (Mr. Dickey) thought the judges of this country were not sufficiently paid, although that was not the view of the majority of the House.

Sir Richard Cartwright—But why did you appoint him on Monday?

Mr. Dickey replied that he would be glad to recommend Mr. Masson for appointment on Monday if it would make his salary $1000 more than if he were appointed on Tuesday.

Mr. Edgar vigorously protested against Mr. Masson's appointment. He said that it was prostituting the bench for political purposes, and that it would ever be a blot on the reputation of the present Ministre of Justice.

A Tu Quoque.

Sir C. H. Tupper said it might be advisable to remind the last speaker of the list of Liberal members of Parliament who were appointed to office during the Mackenzie regime. There was E. B. Wood, who became Chief Justice of Manitoba; E. H. Bodwell, who became Superintendent of the Welland Canal; A. A. Dorion, Chif Justice of Quebec; Y. Ross, Collector of Customs at Halifax; P. A. McDonald, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario; F. Fournier, Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada; Thos. Moss, Chief Justice of Ontario; J. Couchain, Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba; R. G. Tremaine, County Judge of Nova Scotia; David Laird, Lieut.-Governor of the Northwest Territories; J. Lorne McDougall, Auditor-General; D. Stirton, Postmaster at Guelph; H. Horton, First-Class Clerk in the Auditor-General's office; Chas. Lajore, Superintendent of St. Maurice works; H. T. Taschereau, Judge of the Superior Court, Quebec; L. A. Jette, ditto; L. A. Boyer, Inspector of Flour, Montreal; G. B. Chandley, Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick; E. Richards, Sheriff of the Northwest Territories. He did not blame that Government for what they had done, but he thought this was an opportune time to remind the House and the country that there were two sides to the question.

Mr. Mills strongly animadverted against Judge Masson's appointment and Col. Tisdale defended it.

During the latter's speech Mr. Stubbs interjected the question whether if Mr. Masson had voted according to the wishes of his constituents and against the Government on this bill, would he have been appointed to office?

Col. Tisdale cleverly dodged the question, and after he sat down Mr. Davies spoke, and then Sir Richard Cartwright got off some more strong sentences.

An Unfortunate Admission.

While Sir Richard was speaking Major Hughes remarked that if Mr. Masson had been going to vote against the Remedial bill he would have been appointed a judge before the vote took place.

Sir Richard instantly seized on this admission, and said it gave the true inwardness of the situation.

No Confidence in the Breed.

Mr. Wallace then took up the strain and had been speaking for a few moments, when he was interrupted by Sir Richard Cartwright, who said he had been looking up the paternity of the famous phrase, "No confidence in the breed." He found it in a telegram from Sir Charles Tupper to Sir John Macdonald, and published in The Globe of May 5, 1883.

Mr. Wallace, continuing his speech, soon got into a wrangle with Col. Tisdale over the Masson appointment. Mr. Wallace declared that Judge Masson had sold out for a consideration; at any rate that impression was growing in the country.

Mr. Dickey interrupted Mr. Wallace to call attention to the unfair interpretation given by Sir Richard Cartwright to the "No confidence in the breed" phrase. A reference to The Globe showed that Sir Charles Tupper was simply quoting what Sir John Macdonald had previously said.

The House is sitting to-night.

Notes.

In council has been passed the Manitoba statute respecting corporations incorporated out of that province. The Act infringed on the Dominion prerogative by requiring companies chartered by the Dominion to do business in Manitoba by taking out a provincial charter.

It seems to be now definitely settled that Col. Aylmer, assistant Adjutant-General, will be appointed Adjutant-General of Militia, the office of Assistant Adjutant-General being abolished. Major Roy of Montreal, a son-in-law of Mr. Ouimet, will be appointed D.A.G. of this district to perform a portion of the work hitherto done by Col. Aylmer. As announced yesterday he would be, Major Bliss has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. It is generally conceded that these three officers are exceptionally good men.

CONTENTS OF THIS PAPER.

Page 1.—Still Agoing It at Ottawa; Hamilton's Horse Show; Great Britain's Education Bill; Chamberlain and Kruger; Sir Oliver Mowat's Invitation to Ottawa; H. H. Holmes Confesses; The Williams Murder Recalled; A Famous Journalist Dead; Canadian Horses Blamed; Baby Farming in Britain.

Page 2.—Turf Topics; Everywhere Echoes; In Music's Realm; Canadian Baseball League's Schedule.

Page 3.—Society Notes and Gossip; In Season and Out.

Page 4.—Dr. Nansen's Expedition, Grievances of the Uitlander, The Decay of Prescribing, Matthew Arnold's Letters, A Hat Complaint, Single Tax Department, Will Register Thought, Lord Dufferin's Treasures.

Page 5.—Rodney Stone, chapters II. and III., by A. Conan Doyle; The Making of Doctors and Lawyers, by Ebor; Golfers and Walkers.

Page 6.—The Retiring of Domsie, by Ian Maclaren; Wondrous Wonders of the Moon, by Sir Robert Ball.

Page 7.—The Ways of Many Men—Sir Edwin Arnold on Corporal Punishment; The Aims of Cecil Rhodes; Osman Digna, a Renegade Frenchman; When English and Boers Fought; The Defendant in Kitson v. Playfair; Stood on His Head Over a Precipice; The Hero of the Hour in England; Murder by Will Power.

Page 8.—Coming Attractions at the Theatres; Business of the Week; L. A. W. Program; City Hall Newsboy.

CHAMBERLAIN AND KRUGER.

The Former Firm and the Latter Playing the Heathen Chinee Act—A Plenipotentiary May Be Sent to the Transvaal.

London, April 11.—The communications that are passing between Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, and President Kruger of the Transvaal, will, when published, be found to be models of frank and direct statement on the part of the former and of diplomatic finesse, veiled with a thin air of simplicity, on the part of the latter. A month hence it is likely that Mr. Chamberlain will be compelled by events to issue the correspondence in a blue book in order to justify whatever strong action may be taken after diplomacy fails to settle the troubles between Great Britain and the South African Republic. Mr. Chamberlain will probably come out of the negotiations with a heightened reputation. Taroughout the communications he has not budged from his public declarations to adhere to the Anglo-Boer convention of 1884, while respecting the internal independence of the republic. The Pretoria authorities use certain organs in London as the media for the spread of useless fictions that Mr. Chamberlain will cancel the convention, that he has telegraphed to the Boer Government that Great Britain has no intention of sending troops to Cape Colony, etc., doubtless with a view to influence public opinion here. Mr. Chamberlain counters these stories with explicit denials that he has sent such telegrams. The public is half conscious that a final crisis is near, and accepts the denials implicitly. Instead of weakening on the clause of the convention giving Great Britain suzerainty over the Transvaal, Mr. Chamberlain proposes to strengthen it. The present clause empowers the Transvaal to conclude treaties with powers, subject to the veto of Great Britain. This clause Mr. Chamberlain has sought to have altered by making Great Britain a party to the treaties on lines similar to those existing in the case of Great Britain and her colonies. With regard to the protection of the foreign residents of the republic, Mr. Chamberlain continues to recommend that the franchise be given to them after five years, and he also recommends autonomy for the Rand, the measures there adopted to be subject to the veto of the President. To none of these proposals has President Kruger definitely assented. He responds that the Volksraad is not likely to give its consent to such changes as the British Colonial Secretary proposes. He has taken no steps to summon the Volksraad, notwithstanding the report that he proposed to summon it at a date earlier than the one fixed for the opening of the regular session.

The position just misses a deadlock through the shiftiness of the Pretoria Government. A report is credited in the Colonial Office that Mr. Chamberlain has asked the assent of his colleagues to a proposal not to wait for the decision of the Volksraad regarding the visit of President Kruger to London, but to send a plenipotentiary to Pretoria as a last effort to arrange the terms of a settlement. The Earl of Selborne, Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, is mentioned as the envoy, but he is too young to be entrusted with such a momentous task.

HAMILTON'S HORSE SHOW.

A Sufficient Success to Warrant Its Annual Repetition—The Prize Winning Animals.

Hamilton, April 11.—(Special)—Hamilton's first horse show was held to-day in the Drill Shed, being in progress all afternoon and evening. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the affair was a success. There was a good attendance in the afternoon, and the hall was crowded in the evening. The 13th Band was in attendance in the evening. In several classes there was a large exhibit, but in others the horses shown were a sad commentary on this city's ownership of good stock. The Executive Committee comprised Mr. W. E. Boyd (chairman), Dr. A. E. Osborne, Mr. Murray Hendrie, Mr. A. T. Duncan, Mr. Wellesley Ricketts, Mr. C. M. Dunn, Mr. S. C. Mewburn, Mr. C. W. Ricketts, Mr. George Shaughnessy, Mr. S. R. Hammond, Mr. H. P. Hemming, Mr. T. W. Grant, Mr. A. D. Stewart (secretary). The judges were Mr. S. B. Fuller, Woodstock, Ont.; Mr. Adam Beck, London, Ont.; Mr. W. A. Lawrence, Milton, Ont.; Mr. D. T. Lowes, Brampton. The judging resulted as follows:

Thoroughbred stallions—Semper Rex, owned by William Hendrie, 1; King Bob, W. J. Thompson, Orkney, 2.

Trotting Stallions—Bryson, H. Scott, Caledonia, 1; Parnell, Owen Nolan, Hamilton, 2.

Carriage and coach stallion—Whistle Jacket, J. Begley, Hamilton, 1; Diamond, Adam Appleby, Bright, Ont., 2.

Best thoroughbred stallion—Trinity, Robert Thomson, Hamilton, 1; Semper Rex, W. Hendrie, 2.

Pony jumping competition—Nellie, Reggie Hood, Hamilton, 1; Kitty, G. T. Tuckett, 2.

A. D. Stewart exhibited a horse in this class which got first, but as it was not a pony, the prize was transferred.

Roadsters, trotting bred—Hamlet, George Long, Hamilton, 1; Victorine, W. E. Boyd, Hamilton, 2; Quickstep, W. E. Boyd, 3.

Ladies' saddle horses—Daisy, S. R. Hammond, 1; Me Too, A. D. Stewart, 2.

Best performance over six jumps, three feet high—Diana, H. P. Heming, 1; The Duchess, J. W. Hammond, 2; Shadow, S. R. Hammond, 3.

WILLIAMS MURDER RECALLED

By a Suit Commenced at Osgoode Hall Over an Estate.

Last year Mrs. Elizabeth Tosh died intestate possessed of 32 1-2 acres of land and other property given her by William Moody, a brother-in-law of old man Williams, who, with his wife, was murdered on the Middle-road, near Port Credit.

Thomas Tyers applied for administration on behalf of himself and Sarah Ann Barnett, Rebecca Tyers, Esther Armstrong, Mary Chapman, John Edwards and Thomas Edwards, the brothers and sisters of deceased.

Now, however, William Moody is seeking to have this disposal of the land set aside on behalf of William Tosh, a son of the dead woman and a minor. The defendants deny that young Tosh is the rightful heir of deceased.

At Osgoode Hall on Saturday the motion to strike out the appeal in the case of James W. Benning against Inglis & Sons, the engine makers, was enlarged.

John Bourgard is suing Alexander Bartheleru for $2000 damages for alleged trespass and slander.

Mrs. Mary Hill and Mrs. Bertha Heinemann have issued a writ to prevent notes for $1000, made by John R. Arnold, being outlawed.

A BILL-O'-THE-WISP.

A FAMOUS JOURNALIST DEAD.

Col. Cockerill, Formerly of St. Louis and Later of New York, Gone Over to the Majority.

New York, April 11.—A special cablegram from Cairo says: Col. John A. Cockerill, the well-known newspaper correspondent, died of apoplexy at six minutes past 10 to-night in Shepherd's Hotel.

John A. Cockerill, probably one of the best-known newspaper men in the United States, was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1845. He began journalistic work at a very early age, his first contribution appearing in the Scion of Temperance, published in Dayton, O., on which paper he was a compositor, carrier, roller-boy, and "devil." His article was but two lines, but it was the beginning of the newspaper career of young Cockerill. In speaking of the early days he once said: "How the press has improved since! I helped to tug off the edition of The Scion. When I see the monster Jumbonian presses in The World office printing, pasting, cutting, folding and delivering 40,000 eight-page papers in one hour, and realize that I have almost seen the evolution from the hand-press in my day, it makes me feel real antique."

When 23 years old he became editor of The Dayton Ledger and made it a power in the town. In 1870 he joined the staff of The Cincinnati Enquirer and in 1872 was its managing editor. The McLeans recognized his eminent ability and when war broke out between Russia and Turkey he was sent to Europe as special correspondent. His letters were models in their way and attracted much attention.

In 1878 he took charge of The Baltimore Gazette, temporarily, and in 1879 was offered the managing editorship of The St. Louis Post-Despatch, which he accepted. Here he remained until 1883, when he came to New York with Joseph Pulitzer to re-found, as it were, The New York World, then in the throes of dissolution. The success of this newspaper under John A. Cockerill's management is well known and needs no comment. Mr. Cockerill left The World and bought The New York Commercial Advertiser, the oldest paper in the city, and The Daily Continent, the latter now called The Morning Advertiser. He went to Japan a year ago as The New York Herald's special correspondent.

While editing The Post-Despatch at St. Louis, Judge Slayback came into the editorial rooms to assault him, and Cockerill killed Slayback. He was formerly president of the National Press Club, a prominent Mason, Loyal Legion and other orders.

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!

Only Thirteen Clubs Represented at the N.A.L.A. Annual Meeting.

Montreal, April 11.—At the annual meeting of the National Amateur Lacrosse Association, held here yesterday, only thirteen clubs were represented, including two new ones, namely: Almonte, Shamrock senior and junior, Montreal senior and junior, Sherbrooke senior and junior, Sherbrooke Clippers and Nationals, Montreal Nationals, Quebec Victorias, Carleton Place and Brockville. Officers were elected as follows: Hon. president, C. Chittick, Ottawa; president, W. Bramley, Montreal juniors; first vice-president, James Jones, Brockville; second vice-president, M. Doherty, Young Shamrocks; secretary-treasurer, F. Griffith.

The Olympic Games.

Athens, April 11.—In the swimming contests of the Olympic games to-day the 100 metres (about 110 yards) race was easily won by Hajos of Budapest, who defeated more than 20 competitors. The final bout of the wrestling contese was won by the German wrestler, Schuman, who threw the Greek wrestler, Tsintas.

BABY FARMING IN BRITAIN.

Five Infants Found to Have Been Strangled With Tape.

London, April 11.—A woman named Dyer and a man named Palmer were arraigned in the Police Court at Reading to-day in connection with the discovery of the bodies of a number of infants in the Thames, five of which were found to have been strangled with tapes. All of the bodies were weighted with bricks so they would sink to the bottom of the river. The murder of the babes was ascribed to baby farmers. The prisoners were remanded for further examination.

Activity of British Bi-Metallists.

London, April 11.—The Bi-Metallic League has issued a manifesto in view of the recent discussion in the House of Commons, urging bi-Metallists to redouble their efforts to educate the country. The manifesto concludes: "Great Britain having now approved the principal of international bi-Metallism as necessary to the prosperity of her commerce, the time cannot be far distant when she will recognize that her only true position is in the van of the movement."

SIR OLIVER MOWAT.

The Report That Mr. Laurier Offered Him The Liberal Leadership Practically Confirmed.

Ottawa, April 11.—(Special)—It is authoritatively stated, as previously asserted in these despatches, that Mr. Laurier's recent trip to Toronto was to induce Sir Oliver Mowat to take the leadership of the Liberal party. He has not yet given definite answer, but is expected to do so within a week. It is felt that he is the only man who can bring the Manitoba school matter to a satisfactory termination. It is also felt that owing to his well-known moderate views, his succession to the leadership would prove reassuring to business men.

A Claim That May Lead To Trouble.

Havana, April 11.—The Moralites estate, the property of Manuel Anton Morales, an American citizen, has been burned by the rebels, and the owner has filed a claim with the United States consul for damages in the sum of $200,000. The San Antonio estate, near Alquizar, owned by Mamerto Pulido, and valued at $500,000 has also been burned by the insurgents and the magnificent Diano estate in the Province of Matanzas belonging to Count Diano and worth over $500,000, has likewise been destroyed by fire.

Mein Leopold.

The advance sale of tickets for the German performance at the Princess Theatre, is meeting with success. This enterprise should be encouraged with universal support, being the first of any German play produced in Canada in which the German dialog is used entirely. The programs will be so arranged that English-speaking people can follow up the play with comparative ease. The Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Kirkpatrick have consented to honor this performance with their presence. It should not be forgotten that the play will be produced on Monday evening next, 13th inst., only. Tickets are now on sale at Nordheimer's.

Clubs That Must be Suppressed.

London, April 11.—The movement to suppress the infamous night clubs infesting the Strand and Soho districts has been only partially successful. The law enables pseudo clubs to exist the same as the genuine, and they become gambling dens, being thronged until morning. The local authorities have therefore applied to Sir Matthew Ridley, the Home Secretary, to introduce a bill in the House of Commons to provide for the registration of clubs and the placing of a certain class of them under police supervision.

Real Estate Sales.

Quite a number of small properties have changed hands within the past week. J. B. LeRoy & Co. report that they have disposed of five houses in the annex for cash. Another real estate man reports that ninety per cent. of enquiries for houses are for annex property, and that he has sold three houses in that district. Sales east of the Don and in the northwest parts of the city and also in Parkdale are reported.

A Challenge to Fight.

Hamilton, April 11.—(Special)—Jack Kelly, who sparred Schram last night is out with a challenge for any 140 or 145 pound man in Canada, before the club offering the biggest purse, Schram or Crawford preferred, the fight to come off five weeks from the time the articles are signed.

Madeira Wine.

This wine, on account of its specially rich, nutty flavor, has attained a world-wide celebrity. Sold at $10 per case, 1 doz. qts, or $4.50 per gallon. Mara's, 79 and 81 Yonge-street. Phone 1708.

Personal.

Superintendent McCuigan of the G.T.R. went through the city to Chicago on Saturday.

Capt. H. Swinford, general agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Winnipeg, is in town.

Dr. Eastwood of Claremont, who figured as a Crown witness in the late Alger insurance case at Whitby, was in the city on Saturday.

A 14-year-old girl has passed a bogus $10 bill on Mrs. Sarah Easton, 1101 Queen-street west. The bill is an imitation of an issue of 1871, of the Bank of Commerce. The police are looking for the girl.

THE ARCH-MURDERER CONFESSES.

H. H. Holmes Acknowledges That He Committed Twenty-Seven Murders.

Philadelphia, April 11.—The North American prints three pages of a confession by the murderer, H. H. Holmes. He acknowledges to committing 27 murders, and says he intended to commit six more. He says he was born with the devil in him and writes with a blood-curdling coolness of his crimes, that proves him to be the most cold-blooded villain ever known. He still believes he is under the domination of Satanic influence, and that his features are undergoing a distortion that will ultimately result in his appearance in his true character of a demon. He says:

"I could not help the fact that I was a murderer any more than the poet can help the inspirations to song or the ambition of an intellectual man to be great. I was born with the evil one standing as my sponsor beside the bed where I was ushered into the world, and he has been with me since.

"The inclination to murder came to me as naturally as the inspiration to do right comes to the majority of persons.

"Where others' hearts were touched with pity, mine filled with cruelty, and where in others the feeling was to save life, I revelled in the thought of destroying the same.

"Not only that, I was not satisfied in taking it in the ordinary way. I sought devices strange, fantastical, and even grotesque. It pleased my fancy. It gave me play to work my murderous will, and I revelled in it with the enthusiasm of an alchemist, who is hot on the trail of the philosopher's stone.

"This inclination," continues Holmes, "came to me early in life. I remember when a mere lad my ambition was to study medicine that I might know the relative effects of poisonous gases; that I might fully become acquainted with their uses and learn to be an expert in handling them."

CANADIAN HORSES BLAMED.

A Charge That Must Be Met and Refuted If the Export Trade is to Be Maintained.

London, April 11.—A committee of the Health Department of Liverpool, which has been making inquiries into the subject, alleges that the spread of glanders among horses in that city is due to the importation of Canadian horses. The committee is about to send a deputation to the Board of Agriculture to urge the Government to take restrictive action upon the importation of such animals. The allegations of the Liverpool committee are emphatically denied, however, by the Canadian officials.

HURRAH FOR THE HORSE SHOW!

This is the Expression of Aspiration Soon to be Realized.

The most fashionable function, saving the day of the Queen's Plate at the Woodbine, is the inauguration of the Canadian Horse Show, which takes place on Wednesday next under vice-regal patronage. The influx of visitors to Toronto will be large, and the city will materially benefit. The managers of the show, which is now considered an institution of the city, deserve high praise for their liberality and exertions, and the universal desire is that abundant financial success may crown their efforts. Thousands of visitors will be crowned with Dineen's silk hats—for this is just one of the occasions when the glossy silk is the proper thing, as all discerning people say. Dineens, at King and Yonge-streets, have the largest and best assortment of these, and at the following figures unreservedly recommend them to their customers: Christy's high quality, at $4, $5, and $6; Henry Heath & Co.'s, $7; Tress & Co.'s, $6 and $7; American silk hats, $5; whilst highest and best that money can buy is Dunlap's silk hat at $8. Silk hats are more worn than ever. Young men must have them for weddings, receptions, church services, Sunday parades and any occasion when taste and dignity are looked for. No professional man ever discards a fashionable silk hat. Of course, the felt hats, Derbys and fedoras are cheaper, ranging from $1 to $3.

MARRIAGES.

NEWELL—WENMAN—At Windsor, March 27th, by the Rev. J. R. Gundy, James Newell to Etta Wenman, fourth daughter of Charles Wenman.

BRITISH EDUCATION BILL

SIR JOHN GORST EXPLAINS ITS PROVISIONS.

The Government Confident of Its Adoption After a Good Deal of Discussion—Opposition to the Measure From Many Religious Sects, Including Roman Catholics, Methodists and Presbyterians.

London, April 11.—In introducing the Education bill in the House of Commons, Sir John Gorst, vice-president of the Committee of Council on Education, made an admirably distinct and lucid speech. He first stated what may be called the case for legislation, both as regards elementary and as regards secondary schools, and then explained the particular remedies which the Government proposed. In dealing first of all with the deficiencies in the elementary school system, it was noticeable that he rather laid stress on the weaknesses of some of the small school boards than on the financial needs of voluntary schools. With regard to the latter, his main arguments in favor of their continued existence were, first, that they introduced a valuable variety into a system of education, which would otherwise tend to become too uniform, and, secondly, that the cost of abolishing them would be prohibitive. Both voluntary and board schools, he contended, had been subjected to severe financial strain during the last few years, mainly owing to the rise in teachers' salaries. In some districts the school board rate had risen to an enormous figure—in West Ham to 2s 4d, and in the Forset of Dean to 2s 5d in the pound. These were urban districts; the difficulties in rural districts were as great. "I know," he said, "there are some people who say that education is thrown away upon boys who have to spend their youth in scaring crows, their manhood in field labor and their old age in the workhouse." He then rapidly contrasted the system of rural education in France and Denmark, which produces farmers capable of beating British farmers in their own markets, with the results of rural education in the eastern counties, where about 75 per cent. of the lads who have passed through school appear, a few years later, to have forgotten everything they have been taught. He also amused the House not a little by reading a report of some of the proceedings of rural school boards in various parts of the country, and again contrasted the treatment of the pupil teacher with the careful system of training teachers in France and Germany.

Passing to secondary education, Sir John Gorst grounded his case for legislative interference almost entirely on the report of the Secondary Education Commission. He showed that it was too late to protest against state interference, for already the state, through several departments of the Imperial and Local Government, did take an active part in secondary education. Lastly, he said there was the education department itself, which much needed reforms. It was grossly over-centralized. In one year the officials of the department had to deal with and examine no fewer than 32,829,921 items of information in the tabular reports of the schools sent in to them. The officials of the department had long since overflowed the central office and were scattered about in stray buildings, while one branch of the department was still wandering in search of a home. From such indications as this summary of the existing difficulties suggested, members were about to form an impression of the probable scope of the bill.

The Opposition

to the measure grows more formidable daily. A conference of the National Teachers' Union has adopted resolutions the effect of which would be to destroy the measure root and branch. The Education League of the Free Churches has issued a circular declaring that the bill will render impossible the employment, as teachers, of Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians or Congregationalists. The Tablet, which is the organ of Cardinal Vaughan, now says that the measure is miserably inadequate and must be altered before Catholics can accept it as a final settlement of the education question. The Birmingham Post, a representative Unionist organ, denounces the bill as an attempt to dwarf the board schools in order to exalt sectarian schools. The Government circle expects a stormy time when the measure is debated by Parliament, but is confident that it will be passed without much amendment.

A Distinguished Member of Society Dead.

The death of a notable member of society, Mr. Alfred Montgomery, is largely noticed by the press. He belonged to a supposedly extinct type of men. Mr. Montgomery held the post in the Queen's household of gentleman usher and quarterly waiter, 20 officials of that designation being attached to the court at the nominal salary of £80 yearly, with the coveted privilege of the entree to court for their families. This gentleman usher and quarterly waiter was an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales, and appeared at all society functions. His manners were courtly and his appearance distinguished. He was a general favorite among the leading women of society, and was secretly consulted by high politicians. His daughter Sybil married in 1886 the Marquis of Queensberry, which marriage was dissolved in 1887. Family troubles hastened his death. The Queen was represented at the funeral by Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, Comptroller of the Accounts, and the Prince of Wales by Major-General Arthur Ellis, one of his equerries.

A COLONIAL ZOLLVEREIN.

Australia Opposes the Idea, But South Africa Favors It.

London, April 11.—The Statist has sent letters to the various colonial leaders asking their opinion of the recent speech of Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, advocating a commercial union of the colonies. In reply to this letter, J. Hofmeyer, a leader of the Afrikander party, has cabled from Cape Town expressing his opinion that the proposal embodies an excellent idea, but fears that fiscal reasons will render it impossible at present in South Africa and many other colonies. C. C. Kingston, Crown Advocate of South Australia, cabled merely that the subject ought to be courteously and carefully considered, and Prime Minister Turner of Victoria declined to express any opinion. The Australian press are generally hostile to the proposal.

Killed in a Montana Mine.

Butte, Mont., April 11.—By an explosion in or near the magazine on the east 1100 foot level of the St. Lawrence mine about 4.20 this morning, six men lost their lives. They are: Con. G. Lowney, John Quinlan, Ed Shields, James Dwyer, John McVeigh and Patrick O'Rourke. None of the men were married.

The Montreal Witness Libel Case.

Montreal, April 11.—The case of Mr. John Dougall of The Witness, arrested on a charge of criminal libel, brought by James Baxter, has been continued till Monday. Mr. Dougall expresses his intention of fighting the case.