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ELEVENTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING. MARCH 13, 1890. ONE CENT.

REX SENT FOR TRIAL.

Burchell Will Hear His Fate at Woodstock.

HIS WIFE IS REMANDED.

Magistrate Hill Decides That There Was Enough Evidence to Send to a Higher Court for Murder—Mrs. Burchell to Go Back to Her Old Boarding House for Eight Days—A Weird, Wild Day at Niagara Falls—The Accused Puts on a Bold Front and Fights It Out.

NIAGARA FALLS, March 12.—This has been probably the most exciting day in these parts since the famous Benwell murder was first made known. The excitement was only intensified by the delay in the proceedings through a misunderstanding or a mishap for which Sheriff Smith of Welland seems to be primarily responsible. It was just 8 o'clock to-night when Magistrate Hill concluded his investigation and fully committed J. Reginald Burchell to the county jail of Oxford, at Woodstock, to stand his trial for the murder of Frederick Cornwallis Benwell. Had the delay not occurred the proceedings would have been over early in the afternoon. Mrs. Burchell, the female prisoner, goes back to Baldwin's boarding-house on another eight days' remand, during which time, the magistrate remarked, her case may be finally disposed of. Magistrate Hill, like nearly everyone in this district, does not believe the woman guilty of any knowledge whatsoever of the terrible crime charged against her husband, and so he seemed to indicate by more ways than one before he ordered her remand. Ere those eight days have expired it is more than probable that the unfortunate woman will have been comforted by her father and sister, not in a county jail or behind prison bars, but in the comfortable home where she is now in nominal custody. As for Burchell, he will be sent to Woodstock with all despatch by an early train to-morrow.

The Crowd Would Not Tire.

From early this morning until long after dark hundreds of men and women of all ages and degrees tramped the muddy streets of this sleepy town waiting the arrival of Burchell from the Welland jail. The rain fell incessantly during the day and the whole place looked gloomy and foreboding. The steps and approaches of the stone building which does duty as the court house, town hall and lock-up of Clifton was a complete jam of excited persons, and they would probably have remained there all night but they would have seen everything that was passing and heard all that was to be heard.

Burchell, it was expected, would meet the accommodation which passes Merritton, the junction for passengers from Welland, at 10.39, but when the train reached that point there was no Burchell or his jailers. This train would have landed them at the Falls at 11.10. Detective Murray and Pelley were on the train en route from Toronto, and when the officer stepped off at the Falls without a prisoner great was the disappointment and lamentations of the hundreds of people who stood on the platform and around the court house, two blocks off. Then it was learned that Sheriff Smith thought Detective Murray would call at the Welland jail for his man, but John simply remarked to those who were on speaking terms with him that he had nothing whatever to do with the custody of Burchell; that was the sheriff's funeral and that gentleman could send the prisoner on whenever he saw fit. In fact Mr. Murray did not seem to acquiesce in any of the proceedings whatever, remarking on several occasions: "These proceedings are foreign to anything I ever saw in my life. Mr. Hill seems to be running everything and he can take all the responsibility upon himself." And that is just what that functionary did from start to finish.

The only means, after the first delay or misunderstanding, of getting Burchell from his place of confinement, 24 miles distant, was via the Michigan Central, and at exactly 4.50 he arrived at Clifton station over that line in charge of Jailer Coulson and Constable Heenan of St. Thomas. As the officers and the prisoner stepped from the cars there was a cry of "There he is."

Cool, Jaunty and Defiant.

It was just a step across the road to the court house. Burchell was securely handcuffed as he walked briskly at the side of the officers. He was about as sprightly a looking young man as you would meet anywhere, not even an athletic tournament excepted. The "darbys" were fastened over a dainty pair of tan-colored kid gloves; an English box (with the accent on the box) coat of dark blue Vicuna hung loosely on the young man's figure; his head was covered with a black Christy stiff; his shoes were pointed to a degree; his black mustache was artistically turned up at the corners; the dark-skinned face newly shaven, the alleged murderer presenting on the whole quite a fresh and attractive picture. The balance of his dress consisted of a pair of dark checked tweed trousers, flannel shirt a la summer tourist and a neat scarf. This was Mr. Burchell externally as he was ushered in by a private entrance to the court house and thence downstairs to the cells. Chief Young at once despatched an officer for Mrs. Burchell and the lady was there in a few minutes. Her tall figure was clad in a bottle-green rainy-day garment of very fashionable cut and with a warm-tinted lining. She was so thickly veiled that one could not form the slightest idea of how her features looked. But she appeared to be almost broken down and had to be helped out of the carriage and led into the court-house. It was said by some who saw her two weeks ago that she was but the shadow of her former self. In striking contrast was her general demeanor to that of Burchell.

Magistrate Hill, with a view of accommodating as many of the spectators as possible, decided to hold his court up stairs in the town hall room, which has a gallery and a stage in it. The gallery was taken possession of by about 50 ladies and their escorts; the stage was seized upon by the Magistrate, the lawyers and the reporters (and there were nearly 20 of them) as their special vantage ground. It was quite a unique-looking courtroom, was that. A few words from His Worship brought the scrambling, edging, noisy crowd to a standstill and they were told that if they did not act on their best behaviour out they would go. They behaved fairly well from this out.

J. S. Lundy, Esq., the venerable J.P. from the historic lane which bears his name, was on the "bench," or rather the stage, with His Worship and supplemented the examination by suggesting numerous questions to Mr. Hill.

Mrs. Burchell Arraigned.

Mrs. Burchell was first arraigned. She was brought upon the stage and took a seat beside her counsel, Mr. C. H. Ivey of Hellmuth & Ivey of London. The wing of the stage partly hid her from the gaze of the staring audience. The Magistrate and Mr. Ivey had a brief argument as to whether the former was competent to adjudicate upon the woman's case. His Worship held that as she was charged with being "an accessory to the crime at Niagara Falls, Ont.," which was in his territorial division, he was perfectly competent to adjudicate upon the matter. "The information," he continued, "charges her with 'counseling, abetting and assisting J. R. Burchell to commit this crime at Niagara Falls.' I therefore see no reason why I should not hear the case. Bring on your witnesses. Mr. Murray, have you any testimony to offer?"

Mr. Murray: "None whatever, your honor." [Aside: "I do not agree with those proceedings at all; they are not in accordance with my instructions."]

Whatever Mr. Murray's particular instructions were, or from whom they were, he kept strictly and confidentially to himself. There does not seem to be any doubt whatever that had Mr. Hill discharged Mrs. Burchell, as he evidently felt disposed to do, Mr. Murray or some other officer would have immediately re-arrested her on the warrant issued by Coroner McLay of Woodstock. The people up there really believe that they should have her in their courts for a few days or so at least. Mr. Hill was evidently bent on doing two things: remanding the woman and committing the man for trial on a charge of murder. This he did with despatch if not with neatness. Some of his rulings and observations were declared to be very crude by the audience.

Mr. Ivey said he had not the slightest doubt of Magistrate Hill's jurisdiction. Then he asked for the absolute discharge of his client at once, as there was no evidence whatever or grounds to hold her upon. He quoted sections of the statutes to back up his contention.

The Magistrate: "Mr. Murray, what do you say?"

Mr. Murray: "I have nothing to say whatever at present, Your Honor." Then John makes another kick to those within earshot.

The Magistrate: "Then as the prisoner is accused of being an accessory in the town of Niagara Falls I will remand her to the same custody for eight days to see if there is any further evidence on which to send her to Woodstock for trial, or to make other disposition of her as those in authority may see fit."

The audience applauded the magistrate's decision.

Mrs. Burchell was then removed to the Baldwin home, which, by the way, was the old family residence of Mr. C. W. Bunting during his sojourn in the County of Welland as its member of Parliament. When Mr. Bunting moved to Toronto he sold the house to Mr. Baldwin, its present owner. It is a white two-story brick house, in the middle of a large plot of ground.

Burchell to the Bar.

There was a buzz of excitement when Burchell was ushered up to the stage and took the seat just vacated by his crestfallen wife. They did not get a chance to speak as they passed by. He faced the audience like an end-man in a minstrel show; never once did he look in another direction. He did not cast as much as the slightest glance at any of the witnesses; not even News Agent Duffy when he was telling his startling story. He smiled and nodded a couple of times at acquaintances in the audience. Then he would give a hurried glance at the reporter sitting next him as he jotted down bits of evidence. As for the witnesses, he seemed to have the most thorough contempt or unconcern for what they were saying. The witness-chair was almost next where Burchell sat and those giving testimony had to turn sharply around to get a view of the side of his face. He never shifted so that he could look full into his friends; in fact he paid absolutely no attention whatever to them or their testimony. Once he glanced nervously at the original of a telegram which was put in evidence. Occasionally he spoke to Mr. Ivey in answer to a question. Pelley was sitting on the opposite side of the stage from where Burchell was, and the young man from the County of Essex who had been so grossly swindled gazed at his despoiler apparently more in pity than in anger.

Calling the Trainmen.

The evidence of the four trainmen who were on Conductor Poole's train on Monday, Feb. 17, did not strengthen the case of the prosecution very much. Mr. Poole went over the same evidence that he did at Princeton last Friday. He told of the two young men who rode on his train from Hamilton to Eastwood and how he had taken notice of one of them because of his decidedly English get up. That young man was fair; the other was dark. He did not pay any particular attention to the dark man, but the fair one seemed to invite attention. Mr. Poole then described that mysterious gun-shaped canvas-covered box which was put out of the baggage-car at Eastwood on the Monday in question.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Poole to look at the prisoner and say if he were one of the young men whom he saw in his train. Then the witness answered: "He resembles the man in the dark clothes, but I could not identify him as the same person. I did not look at him particularly in the train and would not say that this was the same person. I never remember seeing him on my train on any other previous occasion. I saw this prisoner here in this courtroom a couple of days after his arrest."

Harry Wright, a brakeman, was on the train on Feb. 17 but did not remember seeing the prisoner aboard. He did not know who got off or on at Eastwood.

John Halligan, another brakeman, was on Conductor Poole's train. He did not remember seeing prisoner on that train that day. "But after leaving Eastwood on Feb. 17, he continued, "I found a pair of gloves in the front seat of the smoker. I don't know who they belonged to. I gave them to Station Agent Morice and have never seen them since."

James Welsh, the baggageman of the train, never saw the prisoner before. He however remembered putting off the gun-shaped box at Eastwood; it was larger than an ordinary gun box. The box was handed in as we left Hamilton by a baggage porter, who said it was for Eastwood. "I saw two gentlemen get off at that station, but don't know who they were. Our train leaves the Falls at 7.05. There is no connection with it from Buffalo. The Erie flyer leaves at 7.35, with a Buffalo connection, and overtakes us at Hamilton. So does another fast train. Our train stops at Eastwood, but the fast trains mentioned do not."

News Agent Duffy's Startling Narrative.

There was a breathless silence when James Duffy, a sharp-looking young news agent, took the chair. This candy butcher, or whatever you like, gave his evidence in quite a positive manner. He went on Conductor Poole's train as far as Hamilton, then he shifted to the "Erie flyer" and rode to London. He saw nothing of Burchell up to that time. He came back on No. 10 mail train, which leaves London at 2.20 p.m. Then he proceeded: "Just after we left Princeton (6 miles east of Eastwood) I saw the prisoner in the front seat of the smoker. He was alone. I put some books beside him on the seat. I came back to the car again and he bought one, for which he paid 30 cents. It was a book of fiction, 'A Tramp Abroad,' I think, by Mark Twain. It had a light cover. He also bought some cigars and oranges. I sat beside him in the seat and smoked one of the cigars. We talked and smoked together. I said business was not very good. After we passed Hamilton I sat with him nearly all the way to the Falls. He said his name was Smith and that he was going to Buffalo to meet his brother. He offered me a drink of liquor out of a small glass flask, but I refused. He said he did not drink much. He wore a dark coat, dark pants, a round fur cap (think it was imitation); his pants were rolled up and his boots (laced shoes) were muddy."

The Magistrate, turning to witness: "Is the prisoner the man you are talking about?"

Duffy turned towards Burchell and surveyed him from top to bottom for nearly two minutes. Burchell never glanced at him but maintained the same indifferent air. Then the news agent said: "That is the man I saw on the train; I am sure of that."

The Magistrate: "Well, proceed."

The Witness: "When we got to the Falls I lost sight of him and I did not see him again. Brakeman George Hay was in the smoking-car with me that night. The next morning he remarked to me about his (prisoner's) being on the train."

Witness took another look at Burchell and repeated that he thought he was the person whom he had seen in the smoking car of No. 10 on Feb. 17. Duffy's evidence created quite a flutter. It will be observed that it makes no mention of the westward trip in connection with Burchell, referring entirely to his coming eastward.

James Flynn, a Canadian custom house officer at the Falls, said on Feb. 19 last Burchell and Mr. Bamfield of the Imperial Hotel called and got a lot of baggage out. Two boxes which were labeled "F. C. Benwell" were left. "I went to the hotel and asked Burchell if they were his. I did not know his name at the time. He said he would look after them in a few days, as he was in charge of them. I said there was no hurry, I merely wanted to know who they belonged to. The boxes were never taken out. Chief Young came and examined them. I also helped. One of the boxes contained clothes, boots, etc., the other a lot of carpenters' tools.

A Telegram from "Bastelle."

George Phimister, who has charge of the Great Northwestern Telegraph office at the Falls, was next called. He produced the original of three telegrams which passed through his office. The first one read:

NIAGARA FALLS, Feb. 17, 1890.—*Pelley*, Stafford House, Buffalo: Arrive at Buffalo 9 to-night. Must remain there to-night. Signed, BASTELLE.

"That telegram was handed in at my office at 7.44 p.m.; it was sent to Buffalo at 7.55 p.m. I do not know who handed it in through the wicket. I received it. My assistant sent it to Buffalo. I won't say that the prisoner was the man who handed it in. It was handed in about 10 minutes after No. 10 had arrived. The man who gave it to me said he was in a hurry; so was I."

This is evidently the telegram Pelley got at Buffalo on the 17th, but which he afterwards threw away without remembering where it was from. Pelley was called but could not identify the writing on the original. The fact that the telegram was dated "1889" was referred to.

Mr. Phimister also produced two other telegrams, which had been delivered to Burchell at the Imperial Hotel subsequent to Feb. 17. They were as follows:

BUFFALO, Feb. 27, 1890.—*Burchell*, Imperial Hotel, Niagara Falls: Telegram and letter were sent on to you yesterday to ship heavy baggage to Fifth-avenue Hotel, New York. (Signed) STAFFORD.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1890, 9.20 a.m.—*Burchell*, Imperial Hotel, Niagara Falls. Benwell not here.

There was no signature to this telegram, but it is supposed to have been sent by Pelley after he had gone to New York to hunt up Benwell. The man was dead by that time, and he went to New York because Burchell had told him Benwell was there. This telegram was received by Burchell on the very day that he went to Princeton and identified Benwell's dead body. Pelley returned from New York the next morning (Sunday, March 2) and Burchell was immediately arrested. "Stafford" telegram is believed to be entirely fictitious, and was really sent by Burchell as a confederate to himself.

Nothing to Say—At Present.

This concluded the evidence for the prosecution. The Magistrate then said: "Burchell, you have heard what has been said in evidence against you. You can make any statement you may see fit, but remember that it will be taken down in writing and anything you may say may be put in evidence against you at your trial. You do not need to say anything unless you like. I have concluded to commit you to the Woodstock jail to stand your trial on the charge of murder. I do not know when the trial will take place but you can govern yourself accordingly. Have you anything to say?"

Burchell looked at his counsel, Mr. Ivey, who motioned him to say nothing.

Then he replied: "I have nothing to say—"

The Magistrate: "Then you are fully committed for trial."

The Prisoner: "At this particular time," Burchell added after a whisper from his counsel.

Burchell was then taken downstairs to a cell, where he remained for the night under a strong guard. Going out of the court room, as throughout the trial, he looked as nervy and unconcerned as could be. Not a ruffled muscle, not a frown, but frequent to snubs to the spectators. He chatted with the officers pleasantly. He informed an officer that he sent letters from Welland jail to his sister, Miss Maud Burchell, Rainhill, near Liverpool; to his brother, Rev. Oswald Burchell, Lechlade, Gloucestershire, England, and J. F. Lynch, 49 Cleveland-square, Hyde Park, London, and that his father was the Rev. Joseph Burchell, rector of Church and rural dean, proctor and conveyancer of Archdean, Manchester, and had died during 1878. He also wished to contradict statement made by George Young of Woodstock that he had been a schoolmate of his at Barnshire, which was not so. He was not the son of the livery man by the name of Birchall referred to.

The World managed to get a word with Burchell as he was leaving the stage and he utterly repudiated Young's statement that they were schoolmates together. "My father," he said, "never kept nor had the slightest connection with a livery stable. I do not know who this Young is."

Much of the evidence produced before Magistrate Hill was gathered by Chief Thomas H. Young and gathered within a short space of time.

Mr. James A. Macdonald, the well-known young Toronto barrister, was present at the trial. When Burchell learned that he was there he sent for him, but the Magistrate would not allow him to see the prisoner. Before Burchell's trial began Mr. Ivey told him that if he called in another lawyer he (Ivey) would have nothing whatever to do with the case.

All the witnesses were bound in $100 each to appear at the Woodstock trial.

Mr. Pelley will go from here in the morning, when he will remain the guest of Rev. Mr. Bland, to whom he is related, for a few days. For some reason or other the authorities do not desire to have him linger any longer in the vicinity of this part of the frontier.

Have a Speedy Trial.

[From The Hamilton Times.]

The statement is made that Burchell, the alleged murderer of young Benwell, will have to lie in jail until the fall if he is to be tried in Oxford County. We think it would be a great mistake were his trial postponed for such a length of time. All the evidence necessary can be collected before that time. Witnesses may die in the meantime and many other things happen which would not help in arriving at the truth. Besides, it would be unfair to keep the friends of the prisoner coming from England too long in suspense.

LONG-WINDED SPEECHES.

Manitoba Legislators Sit All Night Discussing the School Question.

WINNIPEG, March 12.—The Manitoba Legislature sat all night and up to after 9 o'clock this morning but the Government nevertheless failed in its efforts to get through with the burning question of separate schools.

Mr. Martin, the French member for Morris, made the longest speech of the debate, in fact, one of the longest ever delivered in Canada, speaking between 9 and 10 hours. He commenced his speech shortly before 10 o'clock last evening and concluded at 7¼ this morning. He reviewed the whole question, making an earnest and vigorous plea for the maintenance of Catholic schools.

The amendment moved by Mr. Gillies to have the matter referred to the Federal Government for decision as to its constitutionality only received 5 votes against 30.

The six months' hoist was lost, 7 to 19.

This afternoon Premier Greenway gave notice that to-morrow night he would move that:

Whereas it was a principle conceded under the terms upon which the provinces were confederated that the public lands should inure to the respective provinces, and whereas Manitoba's claim to such has been admitted by an annual grant of $100,000, and whereas said sum is entirely inadequate, therefore be it resolved that during recess steps should be taken to reopen the question with the Federal authorities with a view of securing what is just and equitable in the premises.

The school debate was then resumed.

The Board of Trade and Real Estate.

A telegram was received by Secretary Wills from Mr. Wilkie yesterday stating that the Board of Trade bill to empower the board to acquire real estate and issue debentures for the same had passed the Banking and Commerce Committee.

The St. George Railway Case.

Several witnesses who were on the coroner's jury in reference to the St. George railway accident case were examined for the defence at Osgoode Hall yesterday. They testified to finding the ties, guards and beams in the bridge sound and right after the accident.

No Need to Go to New York.

A few years ago it was considered just the proper thing to order or have a friend send you the latest hat from New York, Buffalo or Chicago. This practice is changed now. The growth and prosperity of the city demanded the change and the firm of W. & D. Dineen, hatters, seeing the demand increasing for the better class of American goods, secured the agency for Ontario for the sale of Dunlap's hats. Since the agency was placed in Dineens' hands in 1886 the trade done in this line has grown to very large proportions, several of the styles having to be repeated 10 to 12 times. The goods are shown in Toronto on the same day that they are out in New York. The price is just the same as in any city in the United States, namely, felts $5, silks $8. The spring styles are all here now. No need to send to New York.

Manufacturers, by warehousing their surplus stock with Mitchell, Miller & Co., receive negotiable warehouse receipts.

Notice of Removal.

Finding my present location too small I have removed to No. 25 Leader-lane, a few steps from King-street. High grade and complicated watch adjusting my forte. E. Beeton, high grade watch specialist.

GIVEN A SIX MONTHS' HOIST

A WARM DEBATE ON MR. WOOD'S BALLOT BILL.

The Motion for a Second Reading Defeated on a Party Vote—Some More University Notices of Motion—Other Business—A Big Deputation from London.

Routine principally occupied the first half of the Legislature yesterday afternoon. A number of subjects were brought up with a view to being regulated by law, from the cutting of saw logs to the destruction of noxious weeds, but the only one of general interest was the bill of Mr. McLaughlin, which proposes to give to all municipal corporations power to give grants of money to aid in the restoration of the library, museum and apparatus of the School of Practical Science destroyed by the fire. It was read the first time.

Upon resuming the debate on Mr. Wood's bill providing for the secrecy of the ballot, Mr. Mowat moved an amendment, the effect of which was to give the measure a six months' hoist.

Emperor Creighton, speaking for about twenty minutes, rehearsed the various sections of the Election Act and made out a clear case for those who contend, as all who have knowledge of the subject well know, that the present Ontario ballot is not secret.

Dr. Willoughby followed in a forcible speech, in the course of which he said he had personal knowledge that the ballot is not secret—a statement which caused several ironical "hear, hears" and laughter from the Government side. "Those laugh best who laugh last," retorted the Doctor, and he proceeded to so far make good his case that the laugh was entirely on his side. He gave specific instances which he claimed not only showed the lack of secrecy of the ballot, but also declared that there is in existence a key whereby the ballot is made known. Referring incidentally to the old "spy glass" story, he said he had no personal knowledge of the affair, but when the followers of the Government visited his constituency they used another kind of glass. "They load up another way—through the mouth instead of the eye."

Mr. Clancy followed and asked could there be any more vicious scheme against the liberties of the people of this country than to add to present machinery of the Government a ballot by which every voter could be traced! The Attorney-General had admitted that this was not a secret ballot by the fact that he proposed certain amendments to it, but these changes were inadequate.

Mr. Ostrom, in speaking, believed it had been admitted on all sides that the ballot system is not a secret system. When it was said there was no such thing as an absolutely secret ballot it was uttering the same sort of truism as that there is no such thing as absolute liberty. Yet such secrecy should be aimed at and the bill before the House was decidedly in this direction. The Attorney-General's bill admitted on its face that the present ballot is not absolutely secret.

Mr. Murray thought the people were perfectly satisfied with the present method and he would certainly vote against Mr. Wood's measure.

Dr. Whitney of Dundas said that the real origin and need for the ballot was the resistance of intimidation in this and other countries. The Attorney-General had stated that it was necessary to retain power to trace the ballot in order that bribery could be traced. But this view was untenable and so in cases of personation such a method was useless.

"The people are led to believe," said Mr. Whitney, "that it is in the power of some person, or some one, to ascertain how they voted, and consequently they fear to take that part in the election which they otherwise would."

"Whether they pronounce on his opinion now or later on they are certain to do so sooner or later," concluded the member for Dundas.

Mr. Rorke of Centre Grey also spoke and reiterated the opinions of those who preceded him. In fact the discussion seemed to be largely wholly to the Opposition, and no sooner had Mr. Rorke taken his seat than Mr. French got up and continued the arguments advanced by his colleagues.

Mr. Harcourt rose to reply and spoke of what he termed the unwarranted presumption of members of the Opposition in the presumption that the officials of the Government willingly go to work to do what is wrong. Their attacks on these officials were severe and would never have been made in their presence. To show that the people had faith in the license commissioners who had been charged with putting on the thumbscrew, Mr. Harcourt related the case of the commissioner for Monk. He had resigned his position. The next year he was elected reeve of his township. The year after he was re-elected warden. This was an instance where one of these officials was not deemed unworthy of public confidence. The member for Monk had read the press of both sides of politics and for one he had read no article prominently dealing with this question and stating that an abuse existed calling for reform. The charges of intimidation and bribery were also denied. The former had been greatly exaggerated. It had been admitted that an absolutely secret ballot existed only in the imagination and it was the argument of the Government that the provincial ballot is as secret as possible, and much more secret than that of the Dominion. Concluding he said: "I am quite content to vote against the measure and to follow the lead of the Attorney-General. I believe his learned arguments will be believed by the people of this province as they have been believed in the past." [Applause.]

At the evening session Mr. Metcalfe continued the debate. He denied that no dissatisfaction existed in the minds of the people against the present ballot system. "I had a gentleman come to me," said the member for Kingston, "before my second election and he asked me if any means existed for finding how an elector votes? I replied that such a means did exist and he replied that he would not vote at all because he would have voted for me, but if known his family would be injured."

The debate was continued by Messrs. Garson, Ballantyne, Col. Clark, George Hess, G. B. Smith and Marter. At a late hour the vote was taken and Mr. Mowat's amendment giving the bill a six months' hoist was carried on this division:

YEAS.

Allan.	Fraser.	Mackenzie.
Armstrong.	Freeman.	Master.
Awrey.	Garson.	Morin.
Ballantyne.	Gibson (Ham.).	Mowat.
Bishop.	Gibson (Huron).	Murray.
Blezard.	Gilmour.	O'Connor.
Bronson.	Gould.	Pacaud.
Caldwell.	Graham.	Phelps.
Clarke (Wel.).	Guthrie.	Rayside.
Commee.	Harcourt.	Robillard.
Dack.	Hardie.	Ross (Huron).
Danco.	Leys.	Ross (Mid.).
Davis.	Lyon.	Smith (York).
Drury.	McAndrew.	Snider.
Dryden.	McKay.	Sprague.
Evanturel.	McLaughlin.	Stratton.
Ferguson.	McMahon.	Waters.
Field.	Mack.	Wood (Brant). —54

NAYS.

Biggar.	Hudson.	Ostrom.
Blyth.	Ingram.	Preston.
Clancy.	Kerns.	Rorke.
Clarke, H.E. (Tor)	Lees.	Smith (Fron).
Craig.	Marter.	Stewart.
Creighton.	Meacham.	Tooley.
Cruess.	Meredith.	Whitney.
Fell.	Metcalf.	Willoughby.
French.	Miller.	Wood (Has.).
Hammell.	Monk.	Wylie.
Hess.	Morgan.	—32

Mr. E. F. Clark paired with Mr. Chisholm and Mr. Balfour did not vote.

Other Business.

Mr. Creighton then moved for the second reading of his bill to amend the Public Lands Act. The measure was opposed by Mr. Mowat and Mr. Hardy and lost on the same division as the previous vote excepting that Mr. Miller voted with the Government and Mr. Balfour was in his seat.

Col. Clarke of Wellington proposes to ask how many lecture-rooms were in use in Toronto University building before the late fire and how many rooms of each class are still available within the building; also what increased accommodation for teachers and lecturers can be obtained by fitting up the residence wing as lecture and teachers' rooms, what amount of expenditure would be required for this purpose and how long would it take to make the necessary changes.

Mr. Craig will introduce a bill respecting the language of instruction in the public and separate schools.

Two large deputations from London were before the Municipal Committee yesterday, one to urge the passage of legislation for the amalgamation of London and London South, the other to oppose it. By a majority of two the committee decided to recommend the legislation.

INJURED IN THE LABORATORY.

Professor Pyke and Young Mr. Boustead Meet with Painful Mishaps.

Last evening while Professor Pyke was engaged at the university laboratory in demonstrating the effect of the poison of certain acids for the benefit of one of his pupils, J. Ald. Boustead, the glass vessel used for the purpose exploded. The shock knocked down Mr. Boustead, but the Professor was more seriously injured, several pieces of glass flying into his face and one lacerating the right eyeball to such an extent that the services of Dr. Reeve, the specialist, had to be called in by Dr. Grassett. It is too early yet to say what the effect of the accident may be upon the professor's eyesight.

FLOODS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A General Inundation in Arkansas—The Railways Suffering.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—The White and Black Rivers in Arkansas are out of their banks and overflowing the country on each side for miles. Heavy rains continue and a general inundation is looked for. All the railways in the vicinity of Fort Smith are suffering from serious washouts or lost bridges and trains are abandoned. At Arkansas City water from the Sappington Hook crevasse has inundated the rear part of the town and lands in the back country are being flooded. All the available boats of the place have been put into service and are rendering aid. The river front from Arkansas City down is being carefully watched and all low places are being filled up with sacks of sand, earth, etc.

An Illinois Waterspout.

CAIRO, Ill., March 12.—A waterspout at Ullin, Ill., submerged the tracks of the Illinois Central Railway to a depth of five feet. No trains have come in on that road since yesterday afternoon. The Ohio river continues to rise here.

FOUND IN CHICAGO RIVER.

Roland Leach's Mysterious Disappearance Partially Explained.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The body of Roland Leach, a New York traveling man who has been mysteriously missing for several days, was fished out of the river near Market-street this afternoon. He was last seen alive in that neighborhood about a week ago. He was intoxicated and was in the company of a gang of hoodlums who infest that portion of the town. The police have no doubt he was murdered and thrown into the river by these ruffians. None of his jewelry or personal effects were disturbed.

THE LAMP EXPLODED.

Two Lindsay Young Men Badly Burnt—A $500 Fire Loss.

LINDSAY, March 12.—While Frank Keenan and Arthur Britton, clerks in R. D. Thexton's hardware store, were mixing Japan in the cellar a lamp exploded, burning both young men's faces. It is feared Britton will lose his sight. The burning fluid kindled a fire which did $500 damage; insured in the Imperial, London & Lancashire and London.

North Bruce Reform Convention.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 12.—A Reform convention was held here to-day to select a candidate to contest North Bruce at the next general elections for the Ontario Assembly. There were 14 candidates placed in nomination, but all retired but four and on the fifth ballot David Porter, reeve of Amabel, carried the convention.

A Fatal Draught.

ATCHISON, Kan., March 12.—Last Sunday the 2-year-old child of John Blunt, a farmer near Stockton, found a bottle of laudanum and drank some of it. The child died. The next day Mrs. Blunt, crazed by the death of her child, drank the rest of the poison. She cannot recover. Mr. Blunt is prostrated and his friends fear he too may commit suicide.

Killed in a Sawmill.

SHELBURNE, March 12.—Thomas Appleyard, a lumberman well known in Fergus and Toronto, was thrown against a saw in his mill at Kelton this afternoon. Both legs were cut off at the thigh and he lived only about two hours. He leaves a widow and a number of grown-up children.

The Insane Divinity Student.

HAMILTON, March 12.—William H. Eadie, the insane Methodist probationer, became so violent last night that it was found necessary to remove him to the jail. Eadie's mother and friends, who live near Burford, arrived to-day to take the young man home.

Harry Phillips Acquitted.

MONTREAL, March 12.—At 3.40 this afternoon the jury in the case of Harry Phillips brought in a verdict of "not guilty." The verdict turned on the fact that when Phillips staked his $10,000 in diamonds against the jewelry he believed it to be the property of Von Reinholtz.

Three Killed By a Train.

KANSAS CITY, March 12.—Rev. David McGraw, pastor of the colored Baptist Church at Armstrong, Mrs. Andrew Beyman and Will Jackson, all colored, while returning from a prayer meeting were run over by a Union Pacific train last evening and killed.

A Slippery Bellevillain.

BELLEVILLE, March 12.—Charles Durand, who failed to marry Margaret Gero as he promised on Monday night, was caught yesterday by the girl's friends but escaped from them.

Arnott Committed for Trial.

BELLEVILLE, March 12.—The Police Magistrate to-day committed William Arnott for trial on the charge of murdering Hannah Cole.

A Kansas Bank Failure.

LARNED, Kas., March 12.—The Larned State Bank has suspended. Assets $71,000, liabilities unknown. It is said the bank will pay depositors in full.

$500,000 for York State Canals.

ALBANY, March 12.—The Senate to-day passed the $500,000 Canal Improvement Bill.

Trowern, Jewelry Manufacturer, has removed from Yonge-street to 143 King-street west, south side, four doors east of Rossin House. 246

The Sheffield House Importing Company (Registered),
65 Yonge-street, below King. New salad bowls, fish eaters, cheese scoops, grape scissors, &c. C. E. Robinson, Manager.

Merchants can warehouse goods in bond or free with Mitchell, Miller & Co. Negotiable warehouse receipts issued; rate of insurance low.

The George F. Blake Manufacturing Company of Boston shipped their engines from that city to Toronto on Saturday last and they will be at the high level pumping station in the course of the week.

Baby carriages, furniture, carpets, curtains, rugs, silverware, clothes wringers, pictures, carpet sweepers, lamps, etc., at very lowest prices, and we will give you credit. Adams', 177 Yonge-street. ed

SID. HERBERT'S WARNING.

Conservatives Told to Prepare for an Election—A Junior Lord of the Treasury Throws Out a Feeler—Cable Notes.

LONDON, March 12.—It is now known 88 persons lost their lives by the explosion in the Morsa colliery. An unlocked lamp beside the corpse of a workman explains the explosion.

Five thousand miners of Nottingham have struck for an increase of wages.

Sidney Herbert, a junior Lord of the Treasury, in a speech at Croyden to-day exhorted Conservatives to prepare for an approaching general election.

The Irish Land Tenure Bill Rejected.

LONDON, March 12.—The House of Commons this evening rejected the Irish Land Tenure Bill, 231 to 179.

The King of Dahomey Retreats.

PARIS, March 12.—It is officially announced that the King of Dahomey, accompanied by his female warriors, has retired to Lama after remaining at Godomey four days and not daring to attack the French posts. The rest of his army remains at Godomey, where it is erecting fortifications. During the campaign 1000 Dahomians, including a female general, were killed. It is stated the French captives taken by the Dahomians are safe at Whydah.

Cable Flashes.

Nineteen bodies have been recovered from the Glamorganshire mine.

The Vatican will not be represented at the Berlin Labor Conference.

Henry M. Stanley has finished the last pages of his forthcoming book.

The wages of the steamship firemen and seamen of Liverpool have been advanced 10 shillings a month and all trouble is at an end.

The Popolo Romano has a London telegram stating that the Marquis of Bute will be president of the projected Anglo-Roman Catholic Bank.

The Grashdanin attributes Germany's failure to invite Russia to the labor conference to the fact that there is no labor question in Russia.

The National Bank at Rio and the Bank of Brazil have been authorized to issue 50,000,000 milreis in paper each, to be redeemable in gold as soon as exchange permits.

Ten Cretan refugees were recently sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment at Retimo, Crete. A court-martial at Corea has confirmed the sentence. The news has created a sensation in Athens.

Two hundred and fifty battalions will take part in the summer manoeuvres of the Russian army in Volhynia. The manoeuvres will be especially important in view of Volhynia being the possible scene of Russian operations in the event of war.

Taulbee's Slayer Committed.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—An inquest was held to-day over the remains of ex-Congressman Taulbee. The jury found Taulbee's death was due to a pistol wound inflicted by Kincaid. Kincaid was committed for the grand jury.

C., B. & Q. Buys the Northern.

BOSTON, March 12.—Lee, Higginson & Co. to-day bought a majority of the stock of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railway at $97 a share in the interest of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. They are ready to buy all the outstanding stock of the C. B. & N. at the same price. To-day's action is the result of three years' negotiations and it will make the northern road a part of the C., B. & Q. system and end the long prevailing rate-cutting. This trade caused a big boom in stocks here.

Colored Murderers Lynched.

PRINCETOWN, W.Va., March 12.—Bell Allen and W. Irving, negroes charged with the murder of Constable Belcher, were taken from Mercer County jail by a mob Saturday night and shot dead. They had killed three men before the Belcher murder.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

The strike of the yard switchmen and brakemen in the Pittsburg & Lake Erie yards has been completely broken.

Deputy Sheriff David McGonigal and Warden James A. Keating of Ludlow-street jail, New York, have been indicted on charges of bribery. They were arrested and held in $10,000 bail.

Judge McConnas, who signed the warrant for the execution of John Brown, died Tuesday at Fort Scott, Kan., aged 74. He was Lieut.-Governor of Virginia when Brown was hanged.

At Council Bluffs, Ia., Andrew Honk, a gambler, shot and seriously wounded Mrs. Kittie Bowers and then committed suicide. Honk was madly in love with Mrs. Bowers but she did not reciprocate.

A prominent Pittsburg dealer in canned goods who has just returned from a season spent in English syndicate has an option on all the Columbia River salmon canneries but three. The transaction involves $1,000,000.

All that part of the country lying east and south of Charleston, Mo., is submerged except the natural and artificial mounds, upon which farmers and stock have taken refuge. It is raining and the outlook is discouraging.

Henry Willard will reach Minneapolis Saturday to take the first steps toward turning the immense force in the Falls of St. Anthony into electricity to furnish motive power for heating and lighting Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The levee protecting the Cairo & Poplar Bluff Railway transfer and cradle at Bird's Point, Mo., opposite Cairo, gave way Monday night and all movable railway property at that place was hastily transferred to that city, as was that of the Cotton Belt Road, on which trains were also abandoned.

Slaughtering Within the Limits.

A deep, sharp knife has been put into the prices of neckwear at quinn's. All his superb 75-cent four-in-hand scarfs have been cut down to 50 cents each. All