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NINTH YEAR. MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

MUSCOVITE AND TEUTON.

MILITARY ACTIVITY CONTINUES ON EVERY SIDE.

The Peace Illusion Produced by the Iron Chancellor's Speech Has Faded Away—Berlin Official Circles Believe War Imminent—The Czar Pacific But Powerless.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The peace illusion with which Bismarck's speech invested the situation has passed away. It is beginning to be realized that there was nothing really pacific in the speech beyond leaving the Czar the alternative of peace or war, while pointing out the road along which Russia can retire if the Czar feels himself safe in retreating.

St. Petersburg advices published in Saturday's National Zeitung assert that the Czar energizes within his own circle Prince Bismarck's remarks, but that Russian official opinion holds that the Chancellor's words and diplomacy are irreconcilable. The Austro-German league of peace continues to be in the eyes of the Czar's advisers an offensive alliance against Russia, requiring unabated preparations for the inevitable war, and an alliance to counterpoise the league. If the official press of Berlin were permitted to give frank utterance of its opinion on the situation it would be found to concur in Russia's convictions.

The North German Gazette goes into the subject at length. It says the conflict still exists and is intimidated in intensity, although Prince Bismarck's speech relieved the minds of the people from fear of an immediate conflict. This is fully justifiably correct, for while the public are somewhat reassured regarding the imminence of war, official and diplomatic circles are not. The sincerity of the Czar's desire for peace is not doubted, but though his professions are not suspected it is known that influences around him, which he appears to be unable to resist, continue to work in the direction of war. The present Czar has every less control of affairs than his father had. He is now guided largely by the advice of M. Sinoviet, director of the Asiatic department of the Foreign Office, who is a prominent Pan-Slavist and an old friend of the late M. Katkoff.

Subjected, through personal influences, to the ascendancy of a majority of the Council of the Empire and to the anti-German policy of the majority of the ministry, it is impossible for the Czar to retrace his steps, which are leading to a collision with the allied powers. Nor do the Berlin and Vienna Governments expect him to do so, despite their earnest efforts toward conciliation.

A semi-official communication published in the Politische Correspondenz of Vienna, referring to the recent circulating Prince Bismarck's speech, says we had neither a threatening nor a hopeless object. The appearance of peace and Prince Bismarck's comments thereon were intended for future historical reference. Should a breach of the peace eventually arise the entire burden, as well as the entire responsibility, will fall exclusively upon Russia.

Military activity continues in full swing on every side.

LORD SALISBURY CRITICISED.

A Frenchman's Opinion Regarding a Recent Utterance of the Premier.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—M. John Lemoine, in an article in the Journal des Debats criticizing the assertion made in the House of Lords by Lord Salisbury, the English Premier, that the only danger to British interests in Southeastern Europe might arise from some adventurous illegal action on the part of Russia, says that Europe would be ready to wash her hands of the Bulgarian illegal revolution, which was a flagrant violation of Berlin treaty. The article says: "Prince Bismarck has adopted that proceeding to the spirit of the treaty and has laid himself open to just reproaches. Lord Salisbury may protest, but what Lord Salisbury calls illegal action would be simply a return to the Berlin treaty, which Bismarck and the Congress created. An European coalition against Russia is as remote as ever. But a coalition is smouldering in one corner of Europe, and will one day rekindle the great question, from which point of view Lord Salisbury's language is less reasonable than Prince Bismarck's."

Preparations for an Emergency.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The British War Office issued an order directing that a statement be prepared by each military centre, detailing the means for summoning the reserves and volunteers, including the number of men who can be mobilized within eight hours in the event of the mobilization of the army becoming necessary.

The Silver Fete.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have declined all proposals for a public celebration in their honor on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, but have sanctioned the silver fete, which will take place in the Horticultural Gardens Kensington, during the week following the anniversary, the proceeds of which are to be given to the Victoria Hospital for Children.

RATHER GLOOMY.

Prince Frederick William's Prospects of Recovery Are Not of the Best.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The condition of the Crown Prince is a subject of intense interest. The official bulletins give but scant information, and the doctors are universally reticent in response to private inquiries.

Authentic details of the operation disclose the fact that it was horribly decided to give him it under chloroform. The operation lasted twenty minutes. The last words the Crown Prince spoke were addressed to the doctors bidding them to share his courage. Since the operation he has written a few words, expressing his sense of relief and ease.

The discussion as to the real nature of the Crown Prince's ailment has been resumed. Dr. Bergman's visit to San Remo is expressly for the purpose of imparting the gravest news of the latest phase of the case. Meanwhile the German doctors who have been consulted since the first indication of the malady, continue to hold the opinion that the disease is cancer associated with perichondritis.

The Emperor and Prince William were intensely affected pending the result of the operation. Prince William did not sleep throughout Thursday night and proceeded to instantly depart for San Remo, but Prince Bismarck opposed this step on the ground that it would add to the public excitement and sense of danger. Princess William, who is now near confinement, joined in the effort to induce Prince William to remain in Berlin.

An Encouraging Report.

SAN REMO, Feb. 12.—The Crown Prince arose this afternoon and sat up several hours. He is exceedingly well and lively.

Letter Books, Letter Books, Letter Books, Letter Books. Get our quotations. Grand & Toy, Stationers, Leader-lane. 631

Wolves Escape From Sanger's Circus.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A pack of caged wolves escaped from Sanger's circus to-day. The elephants, camels, horses and other animals became with terror and were liberated with difficulty. The wolves were trapped in a stable where they furiously devoured a horse already slain. They still fiercely defy capture.

Balloons for the Italian Expedition.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—It has been ascertained that a man named Templer, employed in the balloon department at Chalfont, sold secrets of the department to Italy and furnished plans of the English balloon to a Birmingham maker, who constructed similar ones for the Italian expedition. One has already been sent to Massowah.

Italy's Ministry Expected to Resign.

ROME, Feb. 12.—The Senate to-day rejected by a vote of 60 to 32 a bill empowering the Government to reorganize the central administration. Signor Crispi having announced that he would accept the passage of this bill as a vote of confidence, the Ministry is expected to resign.

The Czar's Commission.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 12.—The Czar has ordered the formation of a commission for the remodeling of the laws respecting the imperial family, so as to authorize the morganatic marriages of the younger members of the family under certain conditions.

Scali's Entrenchments.

MASSOWAH, Feb. 12.—The work of entrenchment Scali will be finished by March 1, and an advance will then be made toward Fort Jangas. A quantity of cattle has been purchased from the natives. Rasalula has arrived at Asmara.

The Freight War.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The rate war was continued yesterday. The general managers and other prominent officials are unanimously of opinion that the war will not be settled within three months.

THE NEW SAULT MAIL ROUTE.

A Service Established to Go Into Operation March 5 Next.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Postoffice Department has established railway mail service on the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Railway from Bruce, Wis., to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., where it will connect with the Canadian Pacific Railway, thus making a new through line from Minneapolis, St. Paul and the northern peninsula of Michigan to the Atlantic seaboard. The new service will go into operation March 5 next.

Lake Connection for the Soo Line.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—The Lehigh Valley line has made an alliance with the "Soo" road and will build two steel steamers to ply between Buffalo and Gladstone, Mich., the Soo road's lake port. These will carry coal westward and hour eastward.

A DESPERATE GIRL.

Lizzie Closs of Whitby Shoots Herself at a Detroit Hotel.

DETROIT, Feb. 12.—Lizzie Closs is an attractive girl of 20 years, who recently came to this city from Whitby and found a place as waitress at the Cass-avenue Hotel. She performed her duties last evening as usual and afterward went out and remained unusually late, not returning until midnight. When she came in she went to her room where her bedfellow, Katie Carey, was already asleep. Just what her movements were can only be conjectured, as Miss Carey was awakened by the shot. When first observed the desperate young woman was lying on the floor, moaning in agony. The house was at once aroused and the unfortunate victim hastily enquired into. She had removed her hat, but retained her cloak, and seems to have made the rash attempt the moment she entered the room, being evidently in a desperate frame of mind from what had occurred during the time she was away. The revolver was a new thirty-eight caliber weapon and had been aimed directly at the heart.

Harper Hospital ambulance was called and the girl was afterwards removed to that institution for treatment. Dr. McLean found that the ball had entered at the left nipple and, striking a rib, had deviated and passed around on the outside of the thorax. It could plainly be distinguished by the touch and was found to have lodged near the spine. The indications are that no serious results are to be apprehended. The cause of the rash attempt on the part of the girl is supposed to have been disappointment in a love affair.

IT WAS A LOCKOUT.

So Says John L. Lee, a Reading Railroad Strike Sympathiser.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The special committee of the House to investigate the Reading Railroad strike got to work shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. John L. Lee of Philadelphia, a sympathiser with the railroad strikers, was the first witness. Mr. Lee said that he did not consider that there was any strike on the Reading Road; it was a lockout only. The men, rather than submit to a cut, left Port Richmond, and General Superintendent Swalgert discharged them without giving them a month's notice. There was no strike, and no man should be discharged except after a fair hearing. When the superintendent refused to reinstate the men, pending a hearing, a general going out followed.

Hugh McGarvey of the Lehigh region testified that he had been a miner nearly all his life, but for two or three years past had been engaged in other business. He said that the immediate cause of the strike in the Lehigh region was that the basis of prices was too low. Miners would hardly average $600 per annum as their earnings.

Voted to Go to Work.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Feb. 12.—Operations will be resumed at Kehley Run Colliery to-morrow by hand-loading, according to a resolution passed by the Assembly Knights of Labor was held this afternoon and the men voted to go to work.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Uncle Sam Defrauded at Friscо—A Large Quantity Seized in York State.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—The local papers publish a statement to the effect that the bark Halcyon was fitted out by parties in this city last spring, ostensibly for a sealing expedition in the Arctic waters, but in reality the vessel was intended for use in smuggling opium. It is claimed that the Halcyon obtained large quantities of opium, presumably from ports in British Columbia, and brought it down as far as Drake's Bay, where it was loaded on smaller vessels and taken to San Francisco under cover of night. It is claimed that several hundred thousand dollars' worth of opium was thus smuggled into this port.

Smuggled Opium Seized in New York.

WATERTOWN, N.Y., Feb. 12.—Near Philadelphia, this county, yesterday seventy-eight packages, containing 780 pounds of prepared opium of the highest quality, were found in the barn of E. Gardiner, who was arrested at Hotwood Tuesday night and from whom about 1000 pounds of opium was taken by customs officials at that time.

The Scott Act's Moral Influence.

KINGSTON, Feb. 12.—An English Church minister, Rev. Mr. Young of Renfrew, says that both what he had witnessed and what he had heard had led him to come to the conclusion that the Scott Act, as it is now enforced, does not exert a good moral influence. He believes that a worse state of things could not exist. Speaking of the quantity of the liquor consumed in the village, he said that about 10,000 gallons less was taken out of bond than formerly, while there is 20,000 gallons more received by freight and express.

Cracksmen Arrested at Windsor.

DETROIT, Feb. 12.—About a week ago a safe was cracked in Bothwell and $200 in money and about $30 worth of stamps stolen. Yesterday two hard looking citizens canvassed the entire business portion of Windsor in an effort to sell stamps at half price. They at last tried to sell the stamps to Postmaster Wigle, who had them arrested. They were searched and no money of them was found $30 worth of stamps. They gave the names of Edward H. McAllister and Lister B. French.

Attempt to Steal Judge Neilson's Body.

KINGSTON, Feb. 12.—An attempt was made on Thursday to steal the body of ex-Judge Neilson of Brooklyn, N.Y., who tried the Beecher-Tilton case, from the vault at Morvin, about twenty miles from here, where it was deposited two weeks ago. It was conveyed there for burial alongside his ancestors, the ex-Judge having been born at Morvin in 1813.

New York Bucket Shops Raided.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A general raid was made yesterday on all the bucket shops in New street, Broad-street and lower Broadway. The proprietors or men conducting the business were arrested.

Collided With a Post.

TORRINGTON, Conn.—In a coasting accident last night Miss Kittie Miller had a hip broken and was probably internally injured, and Miss May Mariam and Willie Cooper were painfully bruised. The victims were among a party who were on a "double ripper," when the steering apparatus became deranged, causing a collision with a post. Take out a policy in the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

A heavy storm of sleet and snow prevailed in Virginia on Saturday.

Signor Fornoli, Italian Secretary of Legation at Washington, has been transferred to Munich.

The remains of Stephen Joseph Meany, the well known Irish patriot, will be interred in Ireland.

Geo. A. Lathrop & Co., wholesale dealers in liquor and cigars, Richmond, Va., assigned Saturday; liabilities $82,000.

The new high license law will reduce the number of legalized liquor saloons in Philadelphia from more than 2000 to less than 2500.

Dr. McGlynn, in a speech at New York last week, declared that he no longer wanted Henry George as a presidential candidate.

By a collision on the Erie and Wyoming Railroad near Pittston, Pa., on Saturday, of two locomotives, Col. Siegel was killed.

The three-masted schooner Agnes R. Bacon went ashore on Marshfield beach Saturday morning. The crew were saved.

At the midwinter whipping at Newcastle, Del., on Saturday, five whites and eight blacks were given from five to ten lashes each by the sheriff.

Evelyne Snowden, a colored girl, was shot in the right breast and dangerously wounded on Saturday night in New York by Charles Johnston, with whom she had been living for some time.

Gov. Wilson of West Virginia issued a requisition on Saturday on Gov. Buckner of Kentucky for twenty-eight men charged with murder in connection with one of the Hatfield-McCoy battles.

Ruth Woodall, colored, living in Jones County, Ga., made her two daughters, aged 7 and 5, drink a mixture of rough on rats and water, of which she also partook. The mother and elder daughter died.

THE INTERSTATE BILL.

A FOOLISH PROPOSAL REGARDING BONDED GOODS.

The Discussion at Washington—Canada to be Forced Into Annexation—Wait Till the West is Heard From—Results as Viewed by Canada.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—There was quite a discussion before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee yesterday affecting Canadian interests. Briefly put, the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific do not come under the Interstate law; nevertheless, according to United States law goods may be sent from a point in the United States, across Canada in bond, for delivery at another point in the first-named country. Over the roads and companies are now bonded under the act of 1886 and allowed to take goods through Canada. The list includes the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, the Michigan Southern, Wells, Fargo & Co., Pennsylvania, New York Central, Erie, in fact, all the big transportation companies. A return from Secretary Fairchild shows that the revenue has been fully protected against frauds in this matter.

General J. H. Wilson appeared before the committee and advocated a absolute prohibition of the shipping of American goods over Canadian roads. He alleged that the Canadians would not allow their goods to be bonded through the United States. This is an error, as goods are often bonded between Ontario and Manitoba. What the American roads complained of most was not the freight they lost to the Grand Trunk Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway, but that these latter did not come under the Interstate law. Wilson went on to show that his proposal would force Canadians into annexation—under his proposal they would soon be bankrupt.

Senator Hiscock asked if the proposed change would not result in raising the rates of freight on American goods going through Canada.

Senator Reagan said that he was afraid that would be the effect.

New York, Feb. 11.—In reference to the above The Tribune's Washington special says: It is known that the committee are likely to report remedial provisions, as the expressions were unanimous in the direction of putting a stop to the Canadian favoritism complained of.

The Sun goes further and raises a novel over the subject. It insists on the adoption of this clause:

"And nothing in this act shall be construed to allow any common carrier to receive any freight from the United States to be carried in sealed cars or in bond by railway through a foreign country to any other place in the United States free of duty; and all laws and regulations which have been construed to permit such practice are hereby repealed."

The Sun lays special stress on a statement that the Canadian Government refuses to allow Manitoba wheat to be bonded through the United States.

The Result as Viewed by Canada.

[If the Congress of the United States is so foolish as to adopt the proposal of Gen. Wilson and The Sun the result will be that Canada will be forced to come under the exclusive rule of the railway pool. Minnesota would be in arms. The Canadian Pacific Railway has broken the monopoly that ruled California and the Pacific coast.

But the proposal, if adopted, will work to the great injury of New York and the east, for instead of bonding goods for shipment through Canada (or New York and it is export products that are chiefly concerned) they will be given to the Canadian roads as usual and carried by them to Montreal and Halifax, whence they will be shipped to Europe, and New York deprived of the profit of handling them. That will do the Americans no good. The St. Lawrence route will be greatly benefitted. The Canadian roads do not care if they are closed out as far as the bonding system is concerned; indeed they would welcome such a law, as it would give them more business than ever. Congress may legislate as it likes, but it cannot prevent the cheapest lines getting the business irrespective of nationality.]

MR. COUNSELL'S HORSES.

A Settlement Arrived at by the Minister of Customs.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—The seizure made last month of some horses and several sets of gold and silver mounted harness, horse clothing, etc., from Mr. Isidore Counsell of New York, at the port of Toronto, for undervaluation and false entry, was settled on Saturday by the Minister of Customs. According to the statement made the undervaluation amounted to something over $2000, but after the receipt of further evidence from the importer the Minister consented to submit the case to appraisement by experts. These were selected by the Collector of Customs at Toronto, and in the evidence presented by them there was apparently some error made in valuation, the amount adduced being considered altogether too low by the department. The collector was therefore instructed to submit the case to two merchants engaged in the same business, and who handled goods similar to those seized and who were consequently in the nature of things, more familiar with the value of such articles. The award submitted by the second appraisers was considered to have erred in the opposite extreme, and, after a careful estimation, the Minister decided to make a reduction upon the second appraisement, which would be about midway between the two. Under the decision then arrived at Mr. Counsell will be called upon to pay a little over $500 as extra duty and fine, to which ruling he has consented.

Dominion Analyst Macfarlane is at present engaged in testing the various samples of coffee sold in Canada, with a view of determining the nature and extent of adulteration. The bulletin setting forth the result will shortly be issued.

Hon. R. W. Scott will, on Thursday next, present before Acting Deputy Minister of Justice Power the objections to the issue of proclamations ordering elections for the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act in the counties of Bruce and Huron.

Father Whelan, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, today delivered a sermon which promised to revive the stories about the alleged immorality existing here. There were in his parish, he said, four houses where young girls and women lose their honor, and dance houses on all the roads leading out of the city. The frequenters of these houses included Catholics and people who move in the highest circles of society.

A $50,000 Blaze at Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., Feb. 12.—Fire broke out early this morning in the big three-story and basement frame boarding-house, Nos. 105 and 107 Clark-street. It was totally destroyed in about an hour's time. The boarders, most of whom had not time to dress, endeavored to escape with their goods, as best they might, out into the icy streets. Several were severely injured by jumping from the windows. The loss was $50,000.

Death of a Prominent Montreal Q.C.

MONTREAL, Feb. 12.—W. H. Kerr, Q.C., died to-day of pneumonia. The late Mr. Kerr was one of the most prominent lawyers in Montreal. He was born in 1826, admitted to the Bar in 1847, made a Q.C. in 1873, and Batonnier-General of the Bar of the Province of Quebec in 1877. He was professor of International law at McGill University.

The London Markets.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Discount was easy during the past week at 1½ to 1¾. Business on the Stock Exchange was extremely inactive. Foreign securities soon lost the advance resulting from Prince Bismarck's speech. In American railroad securities business continued to be limited, but toward the end of the week there were symptoms of an upward reaction.

Attempted Outrage Near Oshawa.

OSHAWA, Feb. 12.—Another attempt at criminal assault was made north of the town a couple of nights ago. A young woman while returning home from town was seized by a brute, who was frightened away by a cutter which came along.

Fatal Fire in Minden Township.

MINDEN, Feb. 12.—The house of Wm. Hull of Minden Township was destroyed by fire on Friday evening. His aged mother, who was in the house at the time, was burned to death. It is supposed that she started the fire, as she was partially demented.

The United States Education Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Education Bill still remains the unfinished business of the Senate, but there is a unanimous understanding that it shall be disposed of next Wednesday.

SIR ADOLPHE BANQUETED.

An Enthusiastic Gathering in the Ancient Capital—Sir John's Speech.

QUEBEC, Feb. 12.—The banquet in Music Hall tendered to Sir A. P. Caron Saturday night surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the promoters. Long before the time tickets were at a premium. There were 400 present, among whom were Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Messrs. Langevin, Costigan and White, five senators and ten M.P.s. The galleries were packed with ladies.

Sir Adolphe made a long speech in French and English, principally on local topics. He repeatedly referred to Sir Hector as his chief.

Sir John was received with the greatest enthusiasm and wild cheering. He thanked the audience for the tribute paid to his colleague, Sir Adolphe, whom he styled one of his boys. He then referred to the pleasure it gave him to be in Quebec where he had first met his faithful French Conservative friends and where the great Confederation was created. He made a touching reference to the late Sir G. E. Cartier, whose mantle fell most worthily, he said, upon the shoulders of Sir Hector Langevin. This announcement was greeted with great cheers. He spoke in the highest terms of Sir Hector's devotion, through good and evil report, to the Conservative cause and to his leaders.

He spoke at some length upon the Quebec bridge scheme and provincial matters, and then made a slashing attack upon the course taken by The Toronto Mail. He complained bitterly of the ingratitude of its proprietors. His remarks were cheered to the echo.

Sir John made a very witty after-dinner speech, but made no important reference or new disclosures concerning the fishery question or Commercial Union.

Speeches were also made by Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. Messrs. White, Costigan and others. Hon. Mr. Chapleau sent a letter of regret.

Sir John and the other ministers left for Ottawa this afternoon, and were given a grand send-off.

HAMILTON AND THE G. T. R.

The Ambitious City's Interests Protected—The Ciara Louise Incendiary Case.

HAMILTON, Feb. 12.—F. Mackelcan, Q.C., city solicitor, returned yesterday afternoon from Montreal, whither he had gone for the purpose of arranging an agreement between the corporation of Hamilton and the Grand Trunk Railway Company by which the interests of the city should not suffer by the amalgamation of the Grand Trunk and the Hamilton and Northwestern railways. Mr. Mackelcan's mission was successful. An agreement was made and was signed by Mr. Hickson. The exact terms of the agreement are not yet known, but it is understood that they protect Hamilton's interests sufficiently.

John Eastwood has been elected President and G. Greenlees, President of the Hamilton and Western booksellers and Stationers' Association. The President and Vice-President will represent the association at the Toronto Booksellers' Association, which will meet in Toronto on Feb. 14.

The money for the construction of the new free road to Dundas is all subscribed, and the right of way granted.

The crowd of young men and boys who were arrested on suspicion of having fired the old barn Clara Louise, on Tuesday night last, were arraigned at the Police Court yesterday morning. The cases were allowed to stand until Tuesday, the Magistrate refusing to take bail. Six of the defendants were charged by Richard England with the larceny of a quantity of hay, oats, chaff, sheaves and lumber. Lacey, Harris, Hyde and McLaren were committed for trial on this charge at the next Assizes. Bail was refused for all. Robert Lacey was also charged with feloniously assaulting and attempting to rob Mr. England. The case was allowed to stand until Tuesday. Thomas Green, who attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself in her cell on Feb. 2, was sentenced by the Police Magistrate to pay a fine of $100 or undergo six-three months in the Mercer Reformatory.

HONORING BRAVERY.

Presentation to Canadian Sailors Who Risked Their Lives for Others.

GODERICH, Feb. 12.—Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock there was a large gathering at the Town Hall to witness the presentation of medals to the captain and crew of the Goderich life boat from the American Government. On the morning of Dec. 9, 1885, it was discovered that the American schooner A. C. Maxwell of Cleveland, Ohio, was ashore and found from Escanaba to Cleveland, was driven on the shoals a couple of miles south of Goderich; where the heavy billows were breaking over her. The captain Wm. Babb and the crew—Dan McIvor, Neil McIvor, Malcolm McDonald, John McDonald, John McLean and Thomas Finlayson—stood for the wreck; and after much difficulty succeeded in saving the entire crew. Captain Babb received a gold medal and each of the men a silver one. The American Consul delivered the address of presentation.

MR. DOUTNEY ON TEMPERANCE.

He Does Some Rubbing-in to Half Hearted Workers in the Cause.

Yesterday afternoon and evening Thomas R. Doutney, the temperance reformer, held two meetings in Temperance Hall. President Isaac Wardell of the Temperance Reformation Society occupied the chair at both meetings. Mr. Doutney's addresses were powerful pleas for temperance. He gave a couple of very grammatic speeches which seemed to suit his audiences, judging from the applause following them.

Speaking of the Scott Act he said: "I have no respect for some people who get a law passed and then go about ridiculing it."

"There are lots of good temperance people who sit under good ministers every Sunday and who vote temperance every time, but who are not sufficiently up to scratch when "Vote, vote for is carried out" was another of his sentiments.

Mrs. Doutney sang solos at both meetings with great taste. She was liberally applauded.

At the afternoon meeting Mr. Doutney told the audience a great deal about his New York experiences. He went for the ministers who "haven't the moral courage to speak against the liquor traffic which they know is devastating the households of the land."

The meetings will be continued for three weeks.

She Made Toronto's First St. Andrew's Haggis.

It is announced in The Woodbridge News of last week that Mrs. George Hilson, of the 9th concession of Vaughan, died on the 3rd inst. in the 94th year of her age. This old lady had lived in Vaughan for 54 years. She was not unknown in Toronto in years long gone, for she was one of those who partook of the first communion in the old St. Andrew's Church in this city in 1831, and it was she who made the haggis for the first St. Andrew's dinner in Toronto. She lived to witness two royal jubilees, those of George III. and Victoria, and when the battle of Waterloo took place she was in her 21st year.

Great Curtain Sale.

The sale of elegant lace curtains, direct from the manufacturers, commences to-day at Mr. John M. McFarlane's, No. 8 Adelaide-street (up-stairs), and quite apart from the ordinary auction rooms. The samples are all hung up, and ladies can have any pattern offered without having to wait. There will be great bargains, as Mr. McFarlane has positive instructions to sell without reserve. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

Brother Malone's Birthday Party.

R. W. Bro. E. T. Malone, District Deputy Grand Master, celebrated his forty-first birthday on Saturday by a dinner to the masters of the Masonic lodges of the city and the resident members of Grand Lodge. His Worship the Mayor, as a P.M. of Rehoboam Lodge, was also present. The only toasts were "The Host" and "The Mayor." A most pleasant evening was spent in recitations and song.

That Job's Done.

We are glad to tell the readers of The World that stock taking is over and store cleaning commenced. We are making ready for the advent of beautiful spring. In the meantime if you have a lot of girls to clothe come and buy remnants of good dress goods at a nominal price at McKendry's, 273 Yonge.

Journals, Ledgers, Cash Books, Day Books, Minute Books, Price and Memo Books. Best goods only. Grand & Toy, Leader-lane. 631

Two Saturday Runaways.

Jennie Walker, of 11 McMurrich-street, was knocked down and seriously injured at College and Yonge streets Saturday afternoon by a runaway horse.

A runaway team demolished the plate-glass window of McKendry's store at Yonge and Alice streets Saturday afternoon.

From Police Pads.

James Ryan, a young man of 20, is under arrest, charged with breaking into the vacant house at 89 Wellington-street.

James Quill, of 56 Dundas-street, broke into O'Keefe hotel at Dufferin and Bloor streets Saturday night, but got no booty. He was yesterday arrested by County Constable Crosby, and taken to the Dundas-street station.

ONTARIO'S MINING LAWS.

SOME REASONS WHY OUR RICH DEPOSITS HAVE BEEN UNTOUCHED.

Ontario Law Compared With U. S. Regulations—Mining on a Small Scale Impossible—Roads Needed—The Cost of Transportation.

Interest in the development of the mineral wealth of Ontario grows with the discussion begun by The World. Now all the papers are at it, the Legislature is about to take it up, capitalists are turning their attention to it, and the opening of spring will see Algoma black with prospectors.

In the discussion that has already taken place a great lack of information has been exhibited in various quarters, especially in regard to our mining laws. In order to keep the discussion straight The World called on Mr. A. J. Cattanach, of Kingsmill, Cattanach & Symons, and got from him the paper following on that subject. Mr. Cattanach has had occasion to look up the law in several important cases and is well qualified to discuss it:

The Mining Laws.

Many, if not most of your correspondents appear to be under the impression that there is not a mining law in Ontario as there is in the United States, permitting anybody to take up mining claims on public lands at a nominal cost.

We have had such a law since 1869, now R.S.O. ch. 29; and in general character it resembles that of the United States Territories, except that in Ontario the option of purchasing outright and in lots co-exists with the right of taking up miners' claims; while in the United States Territories people cannot take up more than a small quantity of land at a time, a larger quantity than can be taken up here under miners' claims, and cannot acquire the fee of the land until they have expended $100 a year for five years on their claims. The quantity of land that can be taken in Ontario by any one person is 200 feet in length along the vein or lode with a breadth of 100 feet on each side. But he has also the right to "work every dip, spur and angle of the vein or lode belonging to the demise to which the same may be worked with all the earth and minerals therein," which adds very much to the privileges he gets. A discoverer can take up a claim of 400 feet long, with corresponding privileges; and companies, of two or more persons, each holding a miner's license, can take up an additional 100 feet in length by the same width and to the extent of 1000 feet altogether, also with the same privileges; and may work their claims jointly.

In order to be able to take up and hold miners' claims an annual fee of $5 a year must be paid, nothing being paid for the land; and work must be carried on continuously with the exception of a period of three months unless a satisfactory excuse can be given for not doing so. It will thus be seen that anyone can take up the best mineral locations without paying for the land, and yet it is a noteworthy fact that this option is a dead letter.

About two years ago when looking into this question in connection with another matter I ascertained at the Crown Lands Department that for years no miners' licenses had been taken out; and I believe that it will be found that for fifteen years previous to that time no license had been applied for. And yet all the best mines of the present producing district were recently found and open to any claimant, and most if not all of them could have been conveniently staked out and worked under a miner's claim, as, for instance, the Beaver and Porcupine mines. Then any one who looks at crown lands maps of the Thunder Bay District will see that there is still a vast area of crown lands open to explorers.

While both systems of acquiring mineral lands are optional, and there is no reason why these mines could not be worked under miners' claims, there must be some general cause why people do not take out miners' claims. There may be a feeling that the Mining Act, but it is substantially of the same general character as the American act, and, being so, we must look for the cause outside of the laws, as the American act is largely and profitably used. The cause may, I think, be readily discovered by any one who reads the history of mining enterprises in that district for the last forty years; and I believe it to be this, that the geological character of the district is such, and the difficulties and risks of mining are so great, that it is absolutely useless for an individual miner to attempt to work or even develop a mine by himself, as he can do in many parts of the United States, and perhaps in the Rocky Mountains and British Columbia.

It is a notorious fact that the Montreal Mining Company, with proof to demonstration that Silver Islet was exceedingly rich, would not undertake to work it, as it was estimated that this would involve an outlay of $30,000, and, as a matter of fact, it cost a great deal more. Mr. Peters has spent about $250,000 in and about the Beaver mine, and is only beginning to mine; and no mine on the north shore of Lake Superior has yet been discovered which could be worked by an individual and without much outlay. I think our Legislature has adopted the best method of having it possible for us to buy or take a miner's license.

The Mining Act might be improved, and perhaps the American system of only allowing small parcels to be taken up might be adopted with advantage, as in that case the area for individual exploration would be larger. But in the face of the fact that our people do not avail themselves of the option of taking up claims, the root of the evil is not to be found at present in the system but in the want of facilities for transportation and of the country not being opened up. While transportation costs $70 a ton and people have to make their own roads it makes little difference whether land is held in small or large quantities, and I think that is the proper inference to be drawn from the fact that miners' licenses are not taken out.

A. J. CATTANACH.

Our Mining Districts.

To-morrow The World hopes to be able to lay before its readers a second paper from Mr. Cattanach, dealing with our mining districts, and what the particular need is for their development.

Ranger v. the McKellar Crowd.

Editor World: Mr. McKellar expressed to me a desire to see the International mines, and mentioned it to Mr. Tough, suggesting to him that the opinion of a practical miner ought to be useful to them in beginning operations. I also understood McKellar and Mackenzie to give their word of honor not to interfere with any claim of the International to lands around the mine. So much of this kind of work has already been done that, at the present moment, probably half the finds, such as they may be, are concealed by poor men for fear of being deprived of them by men of means.

Some method of recording discoveries and rewarding finders is imperatively necessary to prevent confusion and possibly bloodshed. If a limit to amount of purchase is judged right, let it be announced and made uniform; but by all means protect the poor man in his right as original discoverer.

T. FROOD.

Sudbury.

The Last of the Season.

To-day and all next week R. W. & D. Dineen will sell furs at unheard of prices. The firm intend making large alterations in the spring, and are determined not to carry over any of their surplus stock. They are bound to sell it. Ladies and gentlemen who want furs of any kind, for either this or even next winter, should visit Dineen's fur showrooms, pick out what they want, and buy it for about half its real value, corner King and Yonge streets.

Origin of the Rustic.

—A gentleman in Michigan has discovered that the Indian women of Arizona and New Mexico wear mustics, and that it has been worn by these people for numberless generations. They are made principally of bark and are about as far behind the modern mustic in utility as the Diamond Stove Co. ranges and stoves are ahead of the fuel and food wasters that some ladies are trying to get along with. Their reputation for good bakers is unparalleled. See them at 5 Queen west. 146

The Verdict Given.

—The public generally agree that Strathern, 179 Yonge-street, is the real genuine bargain store for all housefurnishing goods. The quantity, quality and price of the goods cannot be beat in the city. Every one knows Strathern's store, 179 Yonge-street. F

FULL OF MYSTERY.

How is It That Annie Dogger Happened to be Set on Fire?

An inquest on the body of Annie Dogger, the young girl who met with a frightful death by burning at the house of W. H. Saunders, 30 Davies-avenue, on Friday morning, was held at the Hospital on Saturday afternoon, Coroner Duncan presiding.

The jury viewed the body of the deceased, which presented a frightful sight, after which W. H. Saunders was called as the first witness. He said that about two months ago he rented a room to Mrs. Baker, who lived there since. Her daughter, Annie Baker, lived with her part of the time, but for the past week Annie Dogger, the deceased, came to wait on Mrs. Baker, who was sick. On Friday morning about 2 o'clock he heard a noise upstairs, and went up to stop it. When he got half way up she discovered that the house was on fire. He ran out and gave the alarm. He shouted for the girls at the top of his voice, but there was no reply. Finally he heard a groan in the room opposite to where the fire was, and opening it he saw Annie Dogger. A policeman broke in the window and took her out. The policeman laid her on a snow bank and put out the fire that was still burning about her. He did not know how the fire started. He believed there was liquor upstairs, but he could not say certainly.

Dr. O'Reilly gave testimony regarding the girl's arrival at the Hospital and her death at about noon on Friday. Dr. Stephenson also gave medical evidence.

Dr. Teskey gave testimony as to the girl's condition. The burns covered two-thirds of the surface of her body.

George Moore said he was one of the first in the house after the fire broke out. He put out the fire with a few pailfuls of water, but could not say whether there was a lamp upset in the room or not. When the girl was brought across the street to his house she kept calling to some imaginary person to "go out."

Frank Baker, son of the Mrs. Baker, said he was at the house at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, but did not know anything of the affair.

Mrs. Baker said she was too ill to get up when the alarm about the fire. She slept downstairs and the girls slept upstairs. She did not drink anything that night. No one that she saw came to visit Annie Dogger. Together with Constable Sawdon described his rescuing the deceased. Her clothing was all burned except her corsets, part of her stockings and her boots. He took her to the Hospital, and she told him on the road to Mr. Moore's place. She said: "Oh, Mr. Policeman, give me a drink of water."

Patrol Sergeant Tyndall gave similar testimony as to the rescue and getting a doctor to attend.

Annie Baker, who was summoned, was not present, owing to illness, which resulted from the fire. She being the only one who could tell whether there was too) play or not connected with the death of the unfortunate girl, the inquest was adjourned till Tuesday evening to get her evidence.

DOWN WITH THE DRINK.

Mr. Frank C. Smith of New York Says the Ballot Box is the Remedy.

At the Prohibition Club's meeting in the Pavilion yesterday Mr. Frank C. Smith of New York, Grand Chief Templar and President of the Prohibition League of that state, addressed several hundred people. The speaker is quite a young man, ready in speech and of good appearance and superintendent vigorous style. Threatening of Bothwell's malady seemed on tiptoes with outspread arms and soared on the highest note in the scale. If the young man is indeed the "great and growing" he is now and then with a little natural talk he would have possibly hit one of the inner rings of the target, if not the bull's eye.

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