A RAILWAY SLAUGHTER.

Many Passengers Killed and Injured—Scene of Terrible Confusion.

A Buffalo despatch of last night says Train No. 12 on the Lake Shore, from the west, due in Buffalo at 9.10, and running very fast to make up lost time, broke in two near Hamburg about 8.50 p. m. The front part of the train, consisting of engine, tender, smoker and two day coaches, was quickly brought to a standstill. The rear half, composed of five heavy Pullmans, came on down the grade and crashed into the second day coach. The Pullman being the heavier, lifted the day coach into the air, and they now lie one on top of the other, and both having telescoped the first day coach. Both the day coaches and the Pullman were full of passengers, and the loss of life and limb is probably very great. Ten are reported killed outright. A wrecking train with a relief party of surgeons soon left for the scene of the accident. The railway authorities and employees refused any information whatever to the press. No reporters were allowed on the train.

A Hamburg despatch of this morning says: As near as can be ascertained at this hour (2 a. m.) 10 were killed and 25 injured in the wreck near Bayview. Train 12 had eleven coaches, three baggages, four day coaches and four Pullmans. The train parted some miles west of Hamburg, at the coupling between the last day coach and the first sleeper. The first section went on ahead and was stopped by the conductor pulling the bell rope. Most of those in the last day coach were warned in time to leave, but those in the first Pullman had no warning, and the cars telescoped with terrific force. The Pullman was completely buried beneath the other car. An engine was despatched to Buffalo for aid, and brought along J. E. Minnie, who had his arm cut off. It was two hours and a half before the relief train reached here. A wrecking train came ahead, and work was begun extricating the imprisoned sufferers. The bodies already taken out are stretched in a baggage car. At half-past 12 o'clock a relief train was made up, and ten of the most seriously injured were sent to the hospital at Buffalo. They will reach there at half-past 2. Among the injured are H. T. Jaeger and Geo. E. Allen, well-known railroad men.

NORTHWEST HAPPENINGS.

A Portage la Prairie despatch says the following telegram was received last night by Mr. Hay, the Police Magistrate, from Attorney-General Mowat: "Has the prisoner you hold on suspicion of being the murderer of Holton, Kent county, a scar on his groin? (Signed) Attorney-General of Ontario." The prisoner was examined by Dr. Macklain. He has a scar on his right groin.

The Batoche correspondent of the Prince Albert *Times* says quite a number of the Metis are already preparing to emigrate. The place where they are likely to form a settlement is at Jack Fish Lake, near Battleford.

A letter in the Fort McLeod *Gazette* declares that polygamy is not practised in the Mormon settlement in the Northwest.

After a seven hours' speech in the Legislature on the Educational Bill, Mr. Prendergast resumed his seat last night and was followed by Mr. Sifton, of Brandon. In reply to Mr. Martin's statement, that the House would pass the Bill even if it was unconstitutional and throw the onus of its disallowance on the Dominion Government, Mr. Prendergast said the Catholics would not recognize the law until it had been tested in every court in the realm; and only when Mr Martin came to them and said here is the judgment of the British Supreme Court would they submit. Then they would submit sadly, but obediently. Until that time they would resist the bailiffs and every person else who attempted to enforce the law on them.

A Bill was introduced giving the Lieut.-Governor power to commute sentences for certain petty offences.

Calgary promises the Duke of Connaught a "round up" if he will stop off there on is visit to Canada.

Winnipeg City Council are about to ask the Dominion Government to assist the Hudson Bay Railway.

A deputation of clergymen, representing principally those of the Episcopalian Church, and a number of laymen waited on the committee having charge of the Municipal Bill in the Legislative Chamber this morning. They protested against the clause providing for the taxing of Church property.

Last night an unfortunate woman of a disputable house on the western borders of the city took a dose of "Rough on Rats," and, despite all efforts to save her life, she succumbed this morning at 10 o'clock to the effects of the poison.

The accident to the Glenboro train yesterday appears to have been of a more serious nature than was given out. Instead of the train arriving during the night as was expected an additional crew of employees was sent out this morning to assist in the work of placing the cars again on the track. It is now stated the entire train was thrown off the track and tumbled into a ditch.

GLAMORGANSHIRE'S WOE.

Terrific Explosion in a Welsh Mine—160 Lives Lost.

A London cable of last night says: A terrific explosion occurred to-day in the Moisa colliery in Glamorganshire, Wales, which, it is feared, will be attended with much loss of life. One hundred miners are entombed, and communication with them is impossible for the present. It is feared all of them have perished.

Later advices are that 500 miners were entombed, but that 200 have been rescued from the workings nearest the main shaft. Most of those taken out are unhurt, but several have received fatal injuries. Heavy falls of rock prevent the explorers from reaching the more remote workings. The choke damp is spreading, and it is feared at least 90 lives are lost.

LATER.—A fall of debris has blocked up the pit. The number of dead is now estimated at 160.

The work of recovering bodies goes on slowly. Eight bodies, shockingly mutilated, have been recovered from the Moisa mine. Great excitement was caused by a rumor that appeals for help could be heard from the entombed men. The rescuers are constantly succumbing to the effects of the gas, and are obliged to make a speedy retreat.

Base Is the Slave.

First Renter—I understand big flats don't pay in New York city?

Second Renter (confidently)—You're off there, my boy. It's the biggest flats who do pay.

A Rank Shame.

First Prohibitionist—This bar of Vice President Morton's is a downright shame

Second Prohibitionist—I should say so! The charge for a drink of whiskey there is 20 cents.

A Minor Consideration.

She (tragically)—Take back the heart that thou gavest.

He—Never mind the heart—just fork over that diamond ring.

Had to Say Something.

Jack Pott (presumptuously in love with his employer's daughter)—Is Mr. Cassimere in?

Servant—Yes, sir.

Jack Pott (horribly disappointed)—Well, I'm glad to hear it. He might catch cold outside—beastly weather. Good night.

As Requested.

Prisoner—Yes, Your Honor, it is true that I was intoxicated last night; but I can explain all if Your Honor will give me little time.

His Honor—Ten days.

At the Opera.

Tipple (drowsily)—See the footlights—all the time going out.

Mrs. Tipple—Yes, it is disagreeable; but there's one consolation—they don't go out between the acts.

A Professional Opinion.

Miss Gush—And so you were in that awful railroad collision? I suppose the scene beggared description?

Railroad Officer—Not exactly; but a few more of them would beggar the company.

Charles Floquet, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, is 62 years of age, stout, short and nearsighted.

The Prince of Wales has cut himself down to three cigars a day and ten cigarettes.

Wm. D. Howells, the novelist, was 52 years old last week.

If you wish to keep a sharp knife don't put it in hot grease. Stir your potatoes while frying or turn meat with a fork or an old case-knife kept on purpose.

ADVANCED ENGLISH SCHOOLS IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

Address Before the Ontario Teachers' Association by Mr. J. H. Smith, P. S. Inspector, Lancaster, Ont.

To day I can adopt almost the exact language of St. Paul, and say that I am happy to be called upon to discuss certain matters that pertain to the welfare and happiness of the farming community, because I know that you, Mr. Presidents, are an expert in all things that concern them, that will add to their usefulness and increase their prosperity, for from your youth up you have been intimately associated with them, you know their wants, and sympathize with their noblest aspirations. It is therefore a more pleasant duty for me to introduce this matter to the consideration of the members of this association than it would be under different circumstances. The thoughts that I shall present have been floating through my mind for some time past, and though they may be somewhat crude in form, yet I trust there will be found sufficient truth in them to merit some discussion. I do not for one moment entertain the idea that I shall say all that can be said favorable to the proposed scheme, nor do I flatter myself that I am capable of answering all objections that may be raised to the details as now developed, for I am fully persuaded that the principle underlying this subject is sound, and merits our most thoughtful consideration. Our educational work has been rapidly developing of late years, and something of this nature is required to round off and fill out our otherwise admirable system.

A PRACTICAL AGE.

The age in which we live, when compared with those of former times, has not inaptly been called the practical or utilitarian age. Old ideas and old theories are respected, not for their age alone, but for their inherent value. Everything is now subjected to the keenest criticism, the most rigorous scrutiny, as well as the most searching analysis. Whatever fails to respond affirmatively to these tests is cast aside as of little or no value, while that which passes this ordeal successfully is valued more for its worth in the every day affairs of life than for any other specific quality. Theories, as theories, are quietly falling into the rear in the march of mind, while the van is being crowded with common sense thoughts and matter-of-fact conclusions. The dust and cobwebs of centuries are being brushed away rapidly, by the Ruthless hand of practical utility. In science, in art, in literature, in education, in fact everywhere, things that are hoary with age, and venerable with years, fail to command the respect once accorded to them. It seems as if the decks are being cleared for action, and that we are entering upon another and more important phase of that great struggle, the struggle between right and wrong, between intelligence and ignorance. Apparently the command has been given to close up the ranks, and prepare for action. Even among the most highly civilized nations, there are great problems to be solved, problems of civil government, of the relation that capital and labor should bear to each other, as well as those that bear specially upon the renovation of society in many of its most important features.

INFLUENCE OF THE SCHOOLS.

And while I would not for one moment under-estimate, or seek in any way to depreciate, the value of the other agencies engaged in upbuilding society and elevating the great masses of mankind, yet I feel that in this work as in the solution of the great problem referred to, the schools of the future are to play a very important part. The sphere of their influence is steadily enlarging, but not to the extent it should be, nor with the force they can and shall command. Our present school system, though practically less than half a century old, has brought our own fair Province well to the front among the nations, and has given us a world-wide reputation. And now that the pulsations of a national life are beginning to throb through the arteries of our young country, the need of trained and cultivated intellect, of high aspiration and noble endeavor must be apparent to every thoughtful person. Nor should these advantages be limited to the few who may enter the learned professions; they must permeate the whole of society, for, to quote the words of the late John Bright, "Palaces, baronial castles, great halls, stately mansions, do not make a nation; the nation in every country dwells in the cottage."

DEVOTION OF TEACHERS.

And how are these things to be obtained? and in what way shall we reach the nation that dwells in the cottage? Evidently the schools must become an important factor, for they can be so located as to reach the people, and become centres from which much good shall emanate, while the teachers shall become trustworthy agents in this great and noble work. I have unbounded faith in the work done in the school-room, and the utmost confidence in the integrity and unselfish devotion of the teaching profession. One of the greatest and most important interests of this country, the education of the young is now confided to their care, and they are proving themselves worthy of this great trust. Politicians will of necessity work for party advantage, and in their anxiety to score a party victory may even sacrifice some of the dearest and most cherished interests of our country.

But no such temptations beset the pathway of the teacher. Dealing as he does with the intellectual and moral natures of those who are to shape the future destinies of this land, he eschews the schemes and devices of the political partisan, and seeks to unfold in all their fulness and power the hearts and intellects of those who are to be our successors in developing the resources of our native country. This is his great work, and none but the noblest and best in the land should be entrusted with it.

NEEDS OF THE FARMING COMMUNITY.

If the trend of the times is toward the practical and useful in our educational work, and I am decidedly of that opinion, then I can see no reason why a class of schools, specially adapted to meet the wants of the farming community should not be established throughout our rural districts, but on the contrary there are strong reasons to be urged in favor of such a step. Our high schools and collegiate institutes situated as they are, usually in some centre of population, do not meet the wants of these people, either as to location or course of study. These secondary schools, as a rule, are so inconveniently situated as to render them almost valueless to the great majority of farmers, as places of intellectual culture for their families. It is that that there are quite a number from the rural districts who attend these schools, but they are either the children of well-to-do farmers, or of those who are prepared to sacrifice a great deal for the education of their families, and who desire to fit their sons for one or another of the learned professions. Looking at this matter fairly from what ever point of view we may select, there is only one conclusion at which we can arrive, and that is, so far as location is concerned the present system fails to meet the reasonable requirements of our agricultural population.

SPECIAL SUBJECTS OF STUDY.

The course of study is not such as to commend itself as being well adapted to those engaged in agricultural pursuits. There is a strong belief in the minds of not a few of the leaders of our educational thought, that only certain subjects of study should be used as instruments in training and developing the mental faculties. But to me it seems more reasonable to suppose that true intellectual culture can be and is best obtained by the study of those subjects which naturally belong to the line of life which the student purposes following. This has been recognized in the past, and is now to a limited extent acted upon in the preparation of the course of study for these secondary schools, because in the curriculum there are now four optional courses open to the student: a classical, a modern language, a science and a commercial course. It does not require very keen discernment to see that these options furnish valuable information and useful knowledge to the student in preparing him for his life work, and that they are selected for their utility.

A RECRUITING GROUND.

The principle of utility has been acceded to by our educational authorities, but only to a limited extent and that directly in the line of preparation for the learned professions or commercial life. Nothing is being done to keep the young men of talent and education on the farm, or induce them to take up the study of agriculture as a life calling. The facts seem to point in an entirely different direction, so that the farming community are looked upon as the great recruiting ground of the professions and commerce. No one can look into the early history of the leading men in commercial, professional and political life, without finding that either they or their fathers were closely connected with farm life.

WHY THEY LEAVE THE FARM.

Now, if it is true, and in our opinion the evidence points strongly that way, that many of our best young men forsake the farm, and seek advancement in one or other of the learned professions, there must be some cause for it. If, therefore, we can diagnose the case with sufficient accuracy to determine what some of these causes are, then we have made some progress toward a solution of this problem. There are two primary causes to which we may fairly assign the bulk of the evil complained of. These briefly stated are: (1) There is a desire common to the majority of mankind to avoid manual labor, and secure what to them seems to be a more genteel or respectable means of earning a livelihood; and (2) The influence exerted by our educational system aids in perpetuating this view, by directing the mental activities of our young people along the line of the learned professions. These two causes are very closely connected, and seem to be inter-dependent the one upon the other.

In regard to the first we will simply pass it by as not bearing directly upon our educational work, and turn our attention more particularly to the second. In considering this statement we are led to inquire "Is it true?" and our answer is that the general trend of our educational work is directly in the line of the University, and hence toward the learned professions.

LEADS TO A PROFESSIONAL CAREER.

It must be apparent to the most ordinary observer that the great part of the work done in our High and Public Schools leads directly towards a professional career. The idea is rapidly spreading that in these schools the best interests of a large number of our young people are to a greater or less extent sacrificed to conform to it in tendency in our educational work, and the time has arrived when we should ask ourselves the question, Whither are we drifting? This tendency will be more clearly seen if we look somewhat carefully at the various examinations candidates are required to pass, and the direction in which these are leading our young people. The lowest is that for admission into our High Schools, and the course of study in our Public Schools is so arranged that pupils of 12 or 14 years of age, if reasonably well taught, have but little difficulty in passing this ordeal. Next in order comes the literary examination for a Public School teacher's certificate; then follow the matriculation examinations in law, medicine, divinity and arts. Now it will be observed that these examinations are literary in their nature, and are based upon the somewhat broad and comprehensive course of study prescribed for our High Schools. The combined influence of the course of study and the associations surrounding the student while attending school lead directly to either a professional or literary career in life. Recent changes have placed the teacher's examinations more directly on the line of a University course than formerly, and now first-class teachers' certificates are granted to students who reach a certain standing in the University course. In addition to these purely literary schools, there are normal and model schools for training teachers, and medical, theological and law schools for students desirous of entering any of these professions. Should any further arguments be necessary to prove the statements already made, we have only to turn to the official records for their confirmation. From the last report issued by the Minister of Education for 1887 we learn that there were 15,344 pupils enrolled in the Provincial High Schools. Of these 1,100 were preparing for matriculation into one or other of our universities, 723 for the learned professions and 5,777 for teachers' non-professional certificates; making a total of 7,600, or nearly 50 per cent. of the total enrolment. Again this we have 1,733 who are taking up the commercial course, and not one solitary student devoting himself to the study of agriculture.

WORK OF THE RURAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From what has already been said it is quite clear that these secondary schools, whether we look at their location, the course of study pursued, or their influence in determining the vocation to be followed by the students in after life, do not meet the demands of to-day in the matter of the education of farmers and their families. We have therefore to look to some other source of supply to meet this demand, and the only other source available is the Public School. These schools fully meet this demand so far as convenience of location is concerned, but fail so far as the course of study is concerned. Scattered throughout this Province are to be found upwards of 5,000 purely rural schools, in which are employed nearly 6,000 teachers. In about 700 of these schools, owing to the largeness of the attendance, two or more teachers are required to do the prescribed work, while in the remaining schools only one teacher is employed. If in these rural schools the prescribed course of study is fairly well carried out, then the limit of fourth class work is sufficient to tax the energies of our best teachers. Neither the time nor the attention can be given to the advanced studies prescribed for fifth class work without neglecting something else equally as important. Much less can time be found for the special studies necessary for the proper education of farmers, without almost completely changing the course of study as well as the limit table now prescribed for the fifth form.

WANT AGRICULTURE TAUGHT.

The Public Schools as at present organized and managed are not sufficiently broad and comprehensive in their course of study to meet the present and future requirements of education in our rural municipalities. It is certainly an open question, and one well worthy of our most careful consideration, whether it is advisable to interfere in any way with our Public Schools, more particularly with the work done in the first four forms. The course of study for these classes is sufficient for the pupils for whom it is prepared, but not for a complete education, nor for such an education as every pupil in our rural schools should receive. It therefore seems necessary, view it from what point we will, to establish at convenient places in our various rural municipalities, a class of secondary schools in which agriculture and kindred subjects pertaining to farm life should be recognized as the principal subjects of study. The following sketch was prepared for, and published in the "Live Stock Journal," of Hamilton, by the present writer:

MANAGEMENT OF THE SCHOOLS.

"To make our meaning clear and prevent any possible misunderstanding as to the nature of these schools and the class of work to be done, it may be as well to explain more fully the following points, (1) Under whose management shall they be placed? (2) What shall be the length of each session? (3) What shall be the course of study? (4) How shall they be supported? It may be as well to state that we shall consider the two classes of shcools, rural and urban separately, and shall proceed to answer these questions as they bear upon rural schools. Now in regard to the management, the writer would place these under the charge of township Boards in municipalities where such Boards exist, and in all other municipalities under the jurisdiction of the township Councils. These Boards or councils, as the case might be, should have power to use any schoolhouse in the municipality, or the township hall, for holding such school or schools. They should have power to determine the number of such schools, the location of them, the employment of properly qualified teachers, and furnishing the necessary equipment for the proper conduct of such schools. They should have authority to provide means to meet the necessary expenses, either by levying a rate on the assessable property, or by applying to the Municipal Council for the amount required. In regard to the length of the sessions, it must be borne in mind that these schools are intended for boys over 14 years of age and for young men, so that they will necessarily be winter schools, to be opened say about the 1st of November and closed about the 1st of May. This will enable these young people to attend an advanced school during the winter season, and leave them free to assist on the farm during the busy summer months. To anyone acquainted with farm life, especially in the older settlements, it is well-known that the great majority of young people have more leisure time during winter than they use with advantage to themselves or their friends. Now it is very desirable, and the writer believes quite practicable, to utilise this time for mental improvement, and so far as his observation has gone, no more feasible plan has been proposed. It may be remarked farther that these schools are to be opened each day at 10 a.m. and closed at 3 p.m., having four hour sessions, and thus leaving these young people free to do the chores around the farm, both before going to and after returning from school.

THE COURSE OF STUDY.

"The course of study should embrace the following subjects, viz.: (1) The different kinds of soil; their formation and cultivation, together with the best means of improving each kind; the production of these soils. (2) The mathematics of the farm, which should include land measurement, laying out the farm into fields, measurement of solids, surfaces, hay in mows so as to estimate the weight, grain in piles and in bins so as to estimate the quantity, of cattle so as to estimate their weight; a full set of accounts, or, more properly speaking, a complete system of farm book-keeping; mechanical drawing with use of instruments, so as to be able to prepare a working plan for any ordinary building; (3) The breeding, rearing, feeding and care of all classes of live stock found on the farm, together with the symptoms and remedies of the more common diseases from which live-stock suffer; and (4) Literary work, which should include the critical reading of some standard English author, composition, correspondence, and practical English. It remains now to determine how the schools are to be supported. This can be done by the Legislature giving a fixed grant to each school that has been kept open during the time fixed by the law, as it does to County Model Schools, and High Schools. This grant should be supplemented by a similar grant from the County Council. In addition to these fees should be charged, and the balance paid from township funds.

THE PRACTICAL NOT THE IDEAL WANTED.

"In all our schools, both public and high, the course of study should be practical, and so prepared that the knowledge received and the instructions given should be along the line of life which the student purposes following. An ideal education can only be given to those who have the time to devote to it, and possess the means to carry it fully out. But for those who are compelled to leave school before they are 16 years of age, and battle with the realities of life, to provide themselves with food and raiment, a more practical education is required. What is wanted is such training and such knowledge as will assist them in their daily struggle for a living. To such an ideal education is positively worthless, since it practically unfits them for becoming breadwinners because they have neither the time nor the means to pursue it sufficiently far to make it valuable, and they find themselves with only a partial education that has not fitted them to face life's difficulties. The writer is strongly of the opinion that something in the line of practical and industrial education will have to be grafted upon our present system, before it will be complete, and serve the purpose for which it was designed. We have not made progress in this direction. Our system is a most excellent one, and one that we should all feel proud of, and doubtless do but there is room for improvement, and we cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that the line we have marked out is the line in which these improvements must come.

What a Lady Does Not Do.

There are several things always absent in a true lady, which girls will do well to notice and remember.

A lady, for example, will never ignore little kindnesses.

Conclude in a crowd that she has a right to push her way through.

Consume the time of people who can ill spare it.

Wear on the streets a dress only fitted to the house or carriage.

Talk loudly in public places.

Wear a torn glove, when a needle and thread and a few stitches would make it all right.

Fail in answering letters or returning visits, unless she is ill or in trouble.

Fret about the heat or the cold, the sun, or the rain, the air, or the lack of it.

Make an engagement and then not be on time.

Complain of her family, or discuss personal affairs with strangers.

Always believe the worst rather than the best side of a story.

A lady does not do any other than make the best of everything—the world, the weather and herself. She believes in the golden rule and endeavors as far as possible to live up to it; and that's what you and I ought to promise every morning that we will try and do during the day.—*March Ladies' Home Journal.*

A Youthful Bride.

A drama in real life is reported from the valley town of Merritton. Some time ago Miss Martha Bye, 14 years of age, quarreled with her mother and left the parental roof for the walls of a friendly boarding house. The poor child could not make enough to pay her board at the cotton mill, where she was employed, and with tears in her eyes appealed to Mr. Willie Grey, aged 22, to temporarily assist her. Willie's manly bosom swelled with pride that good fortune had thus enabled him to substantially assist the pretty little girl for whom he had always had a kindly feeling. But trouble commenced to brew when Willie commenced to pay Martha's board, for the families were not on good terms, and grave threats were freely indulged in by the girl's parents. Things went on in this way for two weeks, when Willie, faithful to his little charge, proposed flight and marriage that he might protect his fair lady by the rights of a husband. So they skipped off to Niagara Falls, that Eldorado for runaways, and were legally spliced. When Willie and his extremely youthful bride were drinking in the sweets of incipient matrimony, the last news took the groom's father on the mill was nearly annihilated by the bride's mother, the woman taking him for young Grey. The bride's father predicts that the awful vengeance of outraged Providence will fall upon them, but Mr. and Mrs. Grey seem perfectly content and the *Star* will venture to congratulate them on the happy termination of their troubles. —*St. Catharines Star.*

Insane from Jealousy.

A Montreal despatch says: A horrible story comes from Johnstown, near Barrington, on the border line. A man named Hall, married and with a family, was laid up with a bad attack of influenza. He got better, but still continued weak and was subject to delusions, the most painful of which was that his wife had been living in unfaithfulness for years, and that he was not the father of her children. Last week the man was discovered in a neighboring wood in a state of insensibility. He had horribly mutilated himself and hacked his chest and throat with a razor. He was conveyed home, where he has since died.

The Turf.

The sale of the California trotting stock of L. J. Rose was continued yesterday. The attendance was large. Nana Shepard, by Nephew, dam Lena R, was sold at $450 to George Thomson, of this city. Nana, by Byerly Abdallah, out of Mary Arnold, sold for $775 to W. H. Wilson, of Cynthiana, Ky. Nava, by Dictator, out of Belle Brosfield, sold for $5,250 to W. B. Hobard, of San Francisco. Nellie May, by Electioneer, dam Lady Ellen, sold for $8,100 to J. Malcolm Forbes, of Boston. Nellie Monroe, by Inca, sold for $1,050 to J. R. Maers, of Scranton. Ruth Flint, by Nutwood, sold for $1,025 to W. O. Bilkegg, of Pennsylvania. Rosa C, by Junius, dam Castilla, sold for $1,550 to Robt. Steele, of Philadelphia.

ENGLISHMEN LIKE AMERICAN TROTTERS.

John Splan, who is known throughout the country as a trainer and driver of trotting horses, arrived in New York yesterday from Europe by the steamer Fulda. Splan has been away since last October, and his business abroad was the driving and showing of American fast steppers in connection with the visit of Barnum there. Splan believes there is a great market for American trotters in England. "Any number of sound, good-mannered and courageous horses can be placed there," he said. "They don't object to age particularly, and the few horses that I took over are still there, as such prices were offered me for them I had to part with them. It would have been easy for me to have placed fifty more. People came to me for them. I didn't hunt for customers. Trotters that are good roadsters and can go a distance are wanted. I have come back with orders in my pocket for thirty mares of good blood and style and well behaved which I shall send over as soon as circumstances permit, and they will be bred for the moderately fast stepping road horse that can go a distance." "Let any one show a fast stepper in the suburbs of London," he added, "and I tell you before he had gone up and down the road twice there will be almost the entire population of that neighborhood out to see him." Splan brought back with him an Olorff or Russian trotter, the gift of Mr. Winants, of Brighton. He is a brown stallion, 15.3 hands, and Splan will breed him to mares here as an experiment.—*New York Herald.*

M. Bartholdi visits his old home in Alsace once a year for 14 days.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

MONDAY, March. — Mr. Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

The following petitions were presented:

Mr. Gibson—From the ratepayers of Hamilton against the exemption of personal property or incomes from taxation.

Mr. Graham—From John Gillaily, Jas. McLean and 77 others, praying the Government to take steps in accordance with Mr. Waters' resolution of last session to loan money at a cheap rate of interest to farmers in order that they might release their mortgages.

Mr. Lees—From the Board of Trade of Perth, for the establishment of an agricultural college east of Toronto.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) presented the second annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Charities; also the Bursar's statements of cash transactions of the University of Toronto for the year ending June 30th, 1889.

The following Bills were read a third time;

To Consolidate the Debt of the Town of Orillia—Mr. Drury.

Respecting the Hamilton Gas Light Company—Mr. Awrey.

Respecting certain lands vested in the Rector of Christ Church, Hamilton—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).

Respecting the New York Life Insurance Company—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).

Mr. Wood (Brant) moved the second reading of a bill to amend the General Road Companies' Act. The provisions of the bill are such as to be applicable to all toll roads while aimed specially at a certain class of toll roads. The bill proposes that certain roads, which have proved extremely profitable to their owners, should, on a fair remuneration, pass into the hands of the County Councils and become free. The speaker moved that the bill be referred to the Municipal Committee.

Mr. Hardy favored the proposal to have the bill referred to the Municipal Committee.

Mr. Meredith thought it would be better if it were understood that there be no legislation on this subject this session.

Mr. Hardy would not like to say there would be no legislation on the subject this session.

The bill was referred to the Municipal Committee.

Mr. Meredith moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Jurors' Act. The bill provides for an increase in the per diem fee to jurors from $1.50 to $2. The hon. member had the honor to propose a bill by which jurors' fees were increased from $1.25 to $1.50. Twelve or fourteen years ago jurors received only $1 per day, but the hon. member thought $2 was no more than sufficient to pay hotel and travelling expenses, etc.

Mr. Fraser stated that the Government's view of the matter was that it should be left to the locality to decide what increase, not to exceed $2 shall be paid. Mileage was not given to all jurors. It was given to all those who lived beyond a certain distance from the place in which the court was held. The Bill was referred to a select committee composed of Messrs. Balfour, Clarke (Wellington), Clancy, Craig, Dryden, Fraser, French, Gibson (Hamilton), Guthrie, Harcourt, Hardy, McKay, Meredith, Morin, O'Connor, Ostrom, Whitney and Wood (Hastings).

The following petitions were presented:

Mr. Smith (Frontenac)—From residents in that county, asking certain amendments to the game law regarding the shooting of ducks.

Mr. Clarke (Wellington)—From certain residents of Toronto, praying for the prohibition of the killing of quail for two seasons.

Mr. Fraser—From the Brockville Board of Trade, asking for certain amendments to the law regarding toll roads.

Mr. E. J. Clarke—Two petitions from the Amalgamated Societies of Carpenters and Joiners, praying for Boards of Arbitration and a Workshop Regulation Act.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) presented a report of the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Frazer presented a report from the Standing Committee on Railways.

Mr. Gibson presented a report of the cultivation of sugar beet in the Province, and a report of the Dairy and Creamery Association for 1889.

The following bills passed their third reading:

Respecting St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa—Mr. Bronson.

Respecting the New York Life Insurance Company—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).

To enable the corporation of the city of Ottawa to issue debentures for waterworks purposes—Mr. Bronson.

To enable the corporation of the city of Ottawa to issue debentures to the amount of $50,000—Mr. Bronson.

A bill respecting the Hamilton Patriotic Volunteer Fund—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—was referred back to the Committee of the Whole House, and reported with slight amendments.

Mr. Mowat moved the third reading of the bill for expediting the decision of constitutional and other Provincial questions.

Mr. Meredith moved in amendment that the bill be not now passed, but be referred back to the Committee of the Whole House, and that it be amended by inserting a clause as follows: "No such question which involves the constitutionality of a Provincial Act shall be submitted unless upon a case settled by the court whose opinion is asked, or after notice thereof to the Attorney-General of Canada."

A division was taken on Mr. Meredith's amendment, which resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bigsar, Blyth, Clancy, E. F. Clarke (Toronto), H. E. Clarke (Toronto), Craig, Creighton, Cruess, Fell, French, Hannah, Hess, Hudson, Inarram, Lees, Marter, Meacham, Mere, deh, Metcalf, Miller, Monk, Morgan, Ostrom, Preston, Rorke, Smith (Frontenac), Stewart, Tooley, Whitney, Willoughby, Wood (Hastings), Wylie.

NAYS—Messrs. Allan, Armstrong, Awrey, Balfour, Ballantyne, Bishop, Blezard, Bronson, Caldwell, Chisholm, Clarke (Wellington), Dack, Dance, Davis, Dryden Evanturel, Field, Fraser, Freeman, Garson, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Gilmour, Graham, Guthrie, Harcourt, Hardy, Lyon, McKay, McLaughlin, McMahon, Mach, Mackenzie, Master, Morin, Mowat, Murray, O'Connor, Pacaud, Phelps, Rayside, Ross (Huron), Ross (Middlesex), Smith (York), Snider, Sprague, Waters, Wood (Brant).

The House went into committee. Mr. Harcourt in the chair, and passed the following bills:

To consolidate the debt of the town of Brampton—Mr. Chisholm.

To confer upon the Chatham Waterworks Company power to borrow $150,000—Mr. Ferguson.

To enable the Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, to sell certain lands, and for other purposes—Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. Speaker took the chair.

The following bills were read a second time and referred to a committee of the whole House:

Respecting the First Presbyterian Church at Chatham—Mr. Clancy.

Respecting the Ontario and Sault Ste. Marie Water, Light and Power Company, and the town of Sault Ste. Marie—Mr. Lyon.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) presented a report from the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) presented a report of the Minister of Education, also a copy of correspondence respecting French schools.

The House went into committee on the motion of the Att'y-General to re-consider a bill relating to the jurisdiction of Courts of General Sessions of the Peace. The bill was carried.

Mr. Mowat moved that the House go into Committee of Supply. Mr. Meredith objected on the understanding that the debate on the secrecy of the ballot was to be continued to-day. He thought the Government monopolized too many days, and wished the motion to stand till Government day. The motion was carried, and the House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. Harcourt in the chair.

The first subject coming up was Public Institutions. The estimate for the Insane Asylum of Toronto coming on, Mr. Ross gave an explanation of the estimate of $24,482 for the Mimico branch, $5,534 over last year, showing that this being a branch of the Toronto Asylum had been largely increased in accommodation.

Mr. Creighton asked how it was that $7,500 was asked for butter in the London Asylum, while only $4,000 was asked for the Toronto Asylum.

Mr. Ross said that butter was much dearer in London and the asylum was larger.

The Central Prison, Toronto, estimates were reached.

Mr. Meredith contended that this institution should not be maintained at the expense of the Province, but that the Dominion should at least share half the expense, as the prison was really a penitentiary.

Mr. Mowat said he should be very glad if the Province could be relieved of part of the expense, but he did not see that there was any legal question that could be raised which could bring about the desired result.

Mr. Meredith thought the Dominion Government might be induced to undertake at least a share of the expense as the prison was a penitentiary for all practical purposes.

The general expenditure under the head of Public Works was then taken up, and the various items passed with little criticism, the hon. Commissioner giving satisfactory answers to the various questions. The salaries under this head amounted to $20,800.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) presented a report of the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Balfour presented a report of the Committee on printing.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) presented a report of the Department of Immigration for [illegible]

The following bills passed their third reading:

To consolidate the debt of the town of Brampton—Mr. Chisholm.

To confer upon the Chatham Waterworks Company power to borrow $150,000—Mr. Ferguson.

To provide for the purchase of debentures issued by counties for drainage purposes—Mr. Ross (Huron).

Respecting the establishment of Houses of Refuge—Mr. Ross (Huron).

Mr. Clarke (Wellington) moved the second reading of his Bill for the protection of game.

Mr. Balfour thought its provision harsh, inasmuch as it prevented farmers from shooting quail on their own farms for sale. After some discussion the Bill was referred to committee.

The following bills were read a second time and referred to the committee:

To enable the Metropolitan Bishop of the Church of England in the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada to confer certain degrees in divinity—Mr. Meredith.

To consolidate the debt of the town of Listowel.—Mr. Freeman.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) brought down a return as requested by the House on motion of Colonel Clark, showing the number of Public Schools and Separate Schools in the Province, and distinguishing those using the ballot.

The following Bills were read a third time:

Respecting the city of Belleville—Mr. Ostrom.

Respecting the Hamilton Patriotic Volunteer Fund—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).

Mr. Wood (Hastings) moved the second reading of a Bill to provide for the secrecy of the ballot at elections of members of the Legislative Assembly. The only objection that could be urged to the adoption of the secret ballot was that in the case of ballot-stuffing the act could be traced. He charged returning officers with betraying their trust.

Mr. Awrey—Has the hon. gentleman ever known a returning-officer to violate his oath?

Mr. Wood (Hastings)—When I am in the witness box I will tell that. (Derisive laughter by Government members.)

Mr. Mowat said that the present law had no evils. The member from Hastings contended that the system in use was not secret. He would say that the law could not be more secret in its nature. He could find no agitation against the present system, or if any agitation existed it was confined to a very limited number. Under the system proposed by the member from Hastings it was in the power of dishonest men to turn the election. Under the present system such dishonesty could be traced. Extracts were quoted from speeches of Sir John Macdonald on the subject, in which he said that justice to the people was of far more importance to the people than secrecy of the ballot. This was what they were advocating. Sir John Macdonald had further held it of the greatest importance that provision should be made against impersonation. He wished the hon. Premier always made as sound observations. He quoted extracts at length from prominent magazines in support of the system in use. No injurious effect had followed the adoption of a similar system in England, Australia, Scotland and many other countries.

Mr. Mowat, resuming the debate on the ballot question, quoted a couple of articles from an English magazine, written by two distinguished men, Messrs. Galby and Askwith, in which those gentlemen contended that there were no complaints in England excepting among the ignorant in the rural districts, and that only in case of a scrutiny the ballot-box could be forced to give up its secrets, and in England this system of voting was in force. He contended that the only cases in which bribery was practised was through outside parties coming in. (Opposition applause.) It was often stated that people would do things in elections implying moral guilt which they would shrink from in other connections of life. There was every reason to regard the Act as it stood as accomplishing its purpose. Experience in other lands had shown that it had attained the purpose there. He would further make it the business of county attorneys to proceed in such cases of dishonesty as in charges of a criminal character. He moved that the bill of his hon. friend from North Hastings be not now read, but this day six months.

Mr. Clarke (H. E.) stated that the Government were very fond of introducing Sir John A. Macdonald's name into their speeches, but Sir John Macdonald, with his larger experience, had never asked for an exchange from the secret ballot of the Dominion to the open ballot of the Province, and until he did the hon. member did not think the Attorney-General could fairly quote him as supporting him in the peculiar ballot that we had in this Province. It seemed to him that the Government could not trust the people, not even at election times. He could trust the people, and for this reason would support the bill of his hon friend from Hastings.

A HERO'S DEATH.

Sad Drowning Accident in Toronto.

Robert Baillie was drowned in Toronto Bay on Saturday afternoon. He lived comparatively unknown, with no relatives and but few friends in the city, but he died a hero. A man attempted to walk across the Bay to the Island, and reached the centre, when the ice gave way. He was seen by some skaters, Baillie and a fellow-boarder named Robert Mills, of 76 Walton street. They hastened toward him, and Baillie, skating carefully on the thin, dangerous ice, pulled him out in a half dazed condition. Just then the ice on which they were standing gave way and Baillie and Mills went down with it. Mills got out but Baillie's strength had been exhausted by his previous labor of rescue and he sank beneath the water. No assistance could be rendered and he perished. The drowned man was a young Scotchman of 20. He had been a year in Canada and was a gardener by trade. A