THE OLDEST One Cent Morning Paper IN CANADA 18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

The Toronto World.

SUBSCRIPION THREE DOLLARS A YEAR TWENTY-FVIE CTS. A MONTH DELIVERED IN CITY AND SUBURBS 18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

FOURTH YEAR. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1883. PRICE ONE CENT.

Mechanics' Institute

TAFFY FOR A THOUSAND.

THE CANDIDATES OF THE EAST BEFORE THE ELECTORS.

The Reasons Why They Should All be Elected—They are All Friends of the Workingmen and Everybody Else.

St. Lawrence hall was as well filled last night as it would comfortably hold. There were probably a thousand people present. The meeting was called by the friends of Hon. Mr. Morris, but Mr. Leys and Mr. Heakes were by invitation on the platform and allowed fifteen minutes each to advocate their candidature. Ald. Thos. Davies was voted to the chair amid cheers. Behind him were seated Mayor Boswell, Hon. Alex. Morris, John Leys, Robt. Bell, S. R. Heakes, John Armstrong, John Massey, J. E. Rose, G. T. Blackstock, J. B. Clarke, James Britton, Trevelyan Ridout, D'Arcy Boulton and others. All of the speakers were accorded an orderly hearing, there being few interruptions. The stable article of discussion at all political meetings now-a-days in Ontario is the boundary award and the streams bill. Of course political orators will never tire of it as long as it serves for a party cry, no matter on which side of the fence they happen to be. The only desire of the orator while he has the floor is to get his audience to take the same view that he does. Then he is supremely happy and imagines he has settled the vexed questions to the satisfaction of the electors and to the infinite glory of himself.

In opening the meeting Ald. Davies attacked the Ontario government for the shabby way in which East Toronto had been treated. They would not even give a helping hand in the important public improvement of straightening the Don. [Cheers.] Mr. J. E. Rose followed the chairman in an arraignment of the Mowat government on numerous charges of political inconsistency, and a dissection of the boundary award.

Hon. Mr. Morris was loudly cheered when he came to the front of the platform. He had watched the Ontario government like an Ishmaelite for a number of years, and he was now satisfied that they were totally unfit to manage the affairs of the province. [Cheers.] He attacked the principle of placing the educational affairs of Ontario in the hands of a minister of the crown—he did not care whether he was a conservative or a grit. We ought to go back to the good old system. After referring to the license law and the franchise, Mr. Morris spoke of a remark that Mr. Leys had made the other night in regard to himself. Mr. Leys had spoken of Sir John Macdonald and himself (Mr. Morris) as two great constitutional lawyers. This compliment was passed while Mr. Leys was giving his audience the benefit of his knowledge on the boundary award. Mr. Morris assured the meeting that he was unworthy to untie the shoe-latch of Sir John. If there was any man in Canada who was entitled to have his memory engraved on tablets of stone it was old Sir John. [Cheers.] He thought it a piece of impertinence on the part of Mr. Leys to compare the speaker to the old chieftain. Mr. Morris referred at length to the great trouble the opposition in the local house had in examining the public accounts owing to the lateness in the session at which they were brought down. The hon. speaker declared that the colonization road grant was used exclusively as an election fund and gave instances where as many as six in one family had drawn from it. He said the estimates for repairing the public building at Yonge and Queen streets was $5000, yet it had cost the province $11,000. And the Mowat government was called a government of business capacity. [Cheers]. After paying a tribute to Mr. Heakes as a workingman, and declaring that there was no such thing as an "independent" member of parliament, the hon. gentlemen took his seat.

The chairman announced that he would allow fifteen minutes each to Mr. Heakes and Mr. Leys to address the meeting.

Mr. Heakes approached the audience amid considerable cheering. He was in favor of manhood suffage out-and-out, and denounced the law which gave farmers' sons a vote without extending the same privilege to the sons of mechanics in cities and towns. Registration of citizenship should be the only qualification for voting. [Cheers.] It had been said that if he (Heakes) were elected he would be alone on the floor of the house. Plimsoll stood alone on the English house of commons for years, but he was successful in having passed one of the best laws on record—the protection of sailors on the high seas. [Cheers.] And so it could be in Ontario. If the workingmen had direct representation they could accomplish much good, no matter how limited that representation was. Mr. Heakes went on to say that during the week he had been directly approached by two persons to retire in favor of Mr. Morris. [There was a loud call for "names," which however were not forthcoming.] He did dot connect Mr. Morris personally in any way with these "approaches." There was no party that could buy Heakes, the workingman's candidate. [Cheers.] He thought there were too many lawyers in parliament and in consequence too much wrangling. If a few clear headed workingmen were returned they could settle in a few hours many of the vexed questions that it took lawyers years to fight over.

Mr. John Hewitt came forward and said he was a workingman and a true conservative. He was a strong believer in party, and hoped the conservative workmen of Toronto would stick to the regular nominee of the party—the Hon. Mr. Morris. Heakes was an honor to his class, and if he was the conservative choice, he (Hewitt) would give him even a warmer support than he would Mr. Morris.

Mr. John Leys was next announced. He was sorry that he had not received the invitation earlier in the day. He could then have come prepared. Mr. Leys confined himself principally to the boundary award, and flatly contradicted statements that had been made by Mr. Morris and Mr. Dalton McCarthy during the present campaign in reference to the record of the conservative party on the matter. As for Mr. Morris himself he said he was both a dishonest and an untruthful politician. In 1880 and 1881 Mr. Morris had voted in the legislature to confirm the award by the majority tax on, and in 1881 he went back on his record. [Cheers.] Mr. Morris was a millionaire, but his vested interests were all in the Northwest. He did not care for Ontario, nor had he any patriotism for her. Mr. Morris was, he said, a friend of the "Dickies," and would do all he could to have it at gentlemen's interests, no matter which side in office. [Cheers.]

Mr. Blackstock, who is a great favorite at political gatherings, next gave one of his eloquent stirring addresses. It was of course a defence of the record of what he called the "great liberal conservative party of Canada." He thought that the mover and seconder of Mr. Heakes' nomination would vote for Mr. Leys. Mr. Heakes had just been put up as a scheme to divert votes of workingmen from Mr. Morris in favor of Mr. Leys. Messrs. Oakley and Jury, the mover and seconder of Mr. Heakes, were known throughout the length and breadth of the city as pronounced grits.

Mr. J. B. Clarke and Mayor Boswell moved that the meeting, after hearing the views of the three candidates, hereby resolve to support Hon. Mr. Morris, the conservative candidate for East Toronto.

The chairman announced that the motion was carried unanimously, but his word will have to be taken for it, as there was no regular vote taken. Mr. Davies was thanked for ably presiding over the meeting, which broke up at 11.30.

BEGGARS AND TOUTERS.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: I trust I possess as much commiseration for and am as much disposed to help suffering humanity as most people having the same means, but I am decidedly opposed on principle to indiscriminate charity and approve cordially of organized efforts such as that initiated by Dr. Goldwin Smith for the relief of those in real need. I shall not, therefore, in the remarks I am about to make be charged with hard-heartedness like that displayed by Mr. Scrooge until, one memorable Christmas, he relented and became good and sympathetic and charitable ever after.

A sturdy looking fellow rang my door bell at 8 o'clock last night and demanded help, at the same time exhibiting the stump of an arm from which the hand had been amputated. The stump was as white as chalk but the man's face was red and suggestive of fire water. And his speech was thick, and when he was told, as beggars are always told at my door, that there was nothing for him—he went away muttering. Had I been made acquainted with the facts in time I should undoubtedly have put a policeman on his track so that he might have been taken care of for the night and his case enquired into this morning by the police magistrate.

Begging in the streets is quite common. We are all too familiar with the figures of the old women who sit on the sidewalks displaying printed petitions. There are institutions in this city where these women would be comfortably provided for but no, they prefer freezing on the street, because thereby they excite pity and extract dollars of money from the passers by. One of these women is quite wealthy, and has two sons, I am told, drawing good salaries in wholesale stores.

A new style of begging on the streets has recently developed. A lulking fellow, apparently well able to earn his living honestly, stops a likely subject with a story that he is "out of work," has a "sick family," or has "just arrived from the old country and doesn't know where to apply," etc., etc. This style of begging is evidently an importation, and as he is always persistent and frequently impudent he ought to be suppressed right away so that he may not further on bring the city into bad repute with visitors.

Other nuisances that are becoming intolerable, are people who call at houses to find out the religion of the occupants or to solicit aid for some pet church or charity; people who want to know whether you possess a sewing machine, and if so the name of the maker, and when and where it was bought; people who canvass for orders for religious charts or "real works of art," price five dollars, but dear at one. One of the most persistent and plausible of the latter genus lately called at my house, enquired whether I was at home and sent in his card—a visiting card—I was never so surprised in my life as when I found the peddler in my drawing-room prepared to expatiate on the artistic merits of a series of pictures illustrative of the Lord's prayer copied from the old masters, with whose works he was evidently well acquainted, and whose names he pronounced with the correctness of an Italian virtuoso. I had considerable difficulty in persuading the fellow that I really did not want an illustrated copy of the Lord's prayer, and I only got rid of him by telling him point blank that I not only had no time then to listen further but that he need not take the trouble to call again as I certainly should not invest.

Now, Mr. Editor, all these people are nothing more nor less than public nuisances to be got rid of just as effectually as though they were dead cats or dogs in the public thoroughfares. The question is how to do it, and when that is put the difficulty at once becomes apparent. The beggars would give up accosting people on the street if two or three examples were made, and the same may be said of those who practice the art at house doors, but the sewing machine agents, the picture of peddlers, the religious inquisitors, and the getters up of philanthropic schemes for converting sinners by giving them a Sunday breakfast, can only be stamped out by a general expression of disgust at their intrusion, and a general shutting of doors in their faces when their errand is made known. This can only be brought about by the aid of the press and it is to help towards doing so that I address you this letter. I may add that in nearly every case these nuisances decline stating their errand to the domestic who answers the bell and insist on seeing the lady of the house or if he be at home, the gentleman. BETA.

Toronto, Feb. 23.

Police Court Happenings.

Fourteen drunks graced the court yesterday morning. They were variously disposed of. James Boyle charged with stealing planks, was let off. Charles Weeber the pistol flourisher, was fined $1 and costs for being drunk and $25 and costs or thirty days for carrying the weapon. Charles Whyman, up for assault, was remanded till Monday. Robert Parkinson, charged on remand with stealing jewelry from Morphy's store on Yonge street and David Brady, charged with receiving the goods, were further remanded till March 22. Wm Jacobs, charged on remand with having stolen a trunk, was remanded.

"Almost a Fire."

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon as the workmen engaged in making the extensive alterations to the main building of Messrs. Petley & Petley, King street east, were in the act of removing a furnace used for drying the plaster, by some means accidently upset, and coming in contact with a large quantity of shavings and other debris ignited causing a great blaze. Had it not been for the energetic and prompt action on the part of the workingmen and employees of the establishment as well as a good supply of water, a great conflagration might have occurred. As it was damage sustained was very trifling.—COM.

THE KEEWATIN MINES.

WONDERFUL RETURNS PROMISED FOR THE CAPITAL OUTLAY.

Reports of Toronto Assayers—A District Abounding in Wealth—The Place to Make Fortunes.

The Keewatin Mining company owns valuable property upon Hay island, which is one of the many islands studding the Lake of the Woods. The original discoverer of this valuable property was Mr. William Lockwood, who will amply repay himself by making an independent fortune from his mining keenness. Since Mr. Lockwood's discovery the value of this section can be well estimated when it is known that nineteen mines are working in the Keewatin district, and that over 100 leads are now looking for capital to back their enterprises, one owner of a lead asking as high as $60,000. This means very soon an old time Californian rush of '49 boom. In that year $40,000,000 worth or gold was extracted from the California mines and the quantity continued on the increase each year as follows:

1849	$40,000,000
1850	50,000,000
1851	55,000,000
1852	60,000,000
1853	65,000,000

From these figures there has been a gradual decline, until in 1882, twenty-nine years after, we find the total amount of bullion obtained is $15,000,000 only, a decline of $50,000,000, which amply goes to show an almost spent district. When the Black Hills mines were opened, a wild cry of "take care" ran up from the press, and capitalists stood aside for fear of burnt fingers, until it became an assured fact that gold laid in those hills in abundance. What are the figures now? Simply these: Deadwood city mines during the past five years have produced twenty-eight million ounces of silver, one hundred and forty thousand tons of lead and twenty-six thousand ounces of gold, exclusive of one hundred thousand tons of ore shipped to other towns for treatment.

The city last year paid $1,000,000 in freight to the Black Hills R. R. for carrying mine bullion alone. This speaks for itself.

FISSURE VEINS.

The Keewatin mine and the district surrounding are situated on the fissure veins and such veins are deeper in mineral wealth than the ingenuity of man can estimate or labor penetrate. The supply is simply inexhaustible. The Comstock may be mentioned as one of the largest of this variety, though the most irregular. This class of veins are called true veins, and that is why so much stress has been laid upon the value of the Keewatin district. The Winnipeg Times in a recent article rather doubted the value of the assay made in this district by New York and Winnipeg assayers, and a suggestion that samples of ore be sent to Professor Pike and Chapman, of Toronto, was quickly taken up. The ore was sent to Toronto, assayed, and the following results were obtained: From Prof. Chapman's report $110 in gold per ton of 2000 lbs., and a quantity of silver to the same amount, and from Prof. Pike's report $104 in gold per 2000 lbs. Can anything be more conclusive as to the value of the mineral wealth of this district, when the average yield of mines supposed to be profitable is $16.50 per ton, while the extreme is $50 per ton? The average of the famous Brazilian mine, St. John del Rey, which during thirty-six years has given a profit of $5,000,000, is 8 dwts. ($8.24) of gold per ton. Now, if 8 dwts. of gold per ton can give a profit of $5,000,000 in thirty-six years with the crude methods used by Brazilians for extracting the precious metal and at a cost of mining of $5 per ton, how much profit can be obtained from a mine showing, not $110 or $104 assayers' report, but $75 per ton for the same length of time, at a cost of $4 per ton for mining?

This estimate for labor is large indeed, as the quartz of the Keewatin mines is very soft, being partially decomposed, which makes the work of mining and reducing comparatively inexpensive.

TIMBERING.

To an old miner the question of timbering is one of the most important, but right here, all over the district, can be found all the timber necessary for heavy mining and fuel at a cost of cutting and hauling alone. This advantage is really a bonanza to miners, and reduces the immense bills which superintendents have to add to their list of expenses in timbering their mines. When it is taken into consideration the vast amount of timber used both in the levels and at the reduction works, a saving of at least $10,000 per year is one of the lowest estimates that can be placed upon this item alone, as the Stederfeldt's furnace of the Keewatin company will use at least 25 cords of wood per day. This does not include the fuel required to run the 200-h.p. engine required for hoisting, crushing stamping, etc., etc. The cost of hauling is only from any part of the company's properly to furnace, engine room, etc., there being a plentiful supply upon the company's claim which will last for many years.

PUMPING MACHINERY AND HAULING.

One of the most expensive bills attached to mining reports is that of pumping machinery. Not only is there constant dread and anxiety on the mind of the superintendent as to the rise of water in the levels or bottoms of shafts, that steam must always be kept up and pumps run night and day, whilst the best of pumps with a large capacity of discharge must be used, necessitating an enormous outlay for fuel and night help. In the Comstock lower levels pumps of immense value and made expressly for the purpose proved of no value whatever, and could not prevent the abandonment of the lower levels, with their immense mineral wealth. In the Keewatin district it has been found that so close does the rock pack, that sluices for conducting the water down the main shaft of the mine have had to be construbted on purpose that it may be pumped again into the tanks for use in the boiler and milling room. The saving of such immense sums in this direction will go a long way towards reducing the cost of mining, and increasing dividends. The erection of the Stedefeld's furnace will also be the most efficient money saving means at hand, for instead of shipping the ore to be treated to a long distance from mines, its treatment upon the spot will not only allow of actual saving from the tariffings, but also avoid the purchase of horses, wagons, harness, feed and engaging of drivers, in fact effect an estimate saving of $10,000 to $20,000 per year. This alone in connection with pumping will be a saving large enough to pay a good dividend upon the stock sold.

LOCAL NEWS PARAGRAPHED.

Police business last night was nil.

The letter-carriers will in future be carried d. h. on the horse cars.

City officials declare that the white bridge at Rosedale is not dangerous, as alleged.

Joe Murphy will give a special matinee at the Grand next Wednesday. He opens on Tuesday night.

A presentation to Mr. Langmuir, late inspector of prisons and charities, takes place on Parkdale at 2 p. m.

Owing to the elections, the division court for West Toronto will be held on Wednesday, the 28th, instead of Tuesday, the 27th.

It is partly understood that the sites for new fire halls will be in McGee street, St. Lawrence ward, and upper Ontario street.

The corporation men will begin to lay the twelve-inch water main on King street from Simcoe to Sherbourne street on Monday.

Bro. Millington, late president Warwick lodge, Sons of England, was presented with a silver watch and gold Albert chain by the lodge on Thursday evening.

Building permit granted yesterday to F. W. Reid & Co., for the erection of a pair of semi-detached, two-story, brick fronted and rough-cast dwellings on Berkeley street, to cost $3000.

At the land auction sale rooms of Lake & Clark, 79 Yonge street, on Thursday, the following properties in Riverside were sold: store and lot, DeGrassi street, to E. W. Eddington, $795; two small cottages, DeGrassi street, to E. Weston, $690.

Yesterday afternoon a sweepstakes iceboat race took place between the Dreadnaught, Paul Patullo, and the Island Girl, Jack Hanlan. The course was a three mile one, the race being won by the Island Girl distancing her competitor by 500 yards.

To the city editor of The World: I was at the carnival at the Adelaide street rink the other night. The belles looked well, surrounding the Maypole, in the glare of colored lights, but I did not see any "dukes" there to admire them. How is this? FOX-HALL.

A batch of small boys, Daniel Howard of 32 Charles street, George Powell of 48 Shelby street, James Thompson and Wm. Tozer of the same number, went into R. Carrie & Co.'s wholesale house yesterday on a pretext of buying something. While there they stole several silk handkerchiefs, were detected and held till an officer arrived.

Six iceboat entries are made for the sweepstake race of this afternoon. The Pat Finnegan consolation cup will also be sailed for after the sweepstake race. The Toronto Brewing and Malting company have offered a barrel of ale for a free-for-all race. Winning boats will carry passengers around the course.

The half-yearly meeting of the Toronto teachers' association was begun yesterday morning in the lecture-room of the Carlton street Primitive methodist church. Mr. Richard Lewis presided. Several interesting papers on school matters were read at the morning and afternoon sessions. A conversazione was held at the Normal school last night.

The council of the board of trade is desirous of furthering the commercial interests of the city if possible by the preparation and publication from time to time of statistics relating to the various mercantile industries of the city as well as in relation to one another as in comparison with those of other centres of trade, and have sent out circulars having that object in view.

Chas. Weeber, who displayed a loaded revolver in the Grand opera house last Monday night while drunk, has got sobered up. Yesterday he told the police magistrate that he was just from the country and knew not what he did. Fines to the extent of $26 and costs were imposed. Weeber is not a countryman by any means. He has worked in this city as a tailor for a number of years.

It is believed that Gordon, who is one of the principal witnesses for Inspector Dexter in the 50 liquor cases pending in the police court, has skipped out. The reason given for his disappearance is that he is afraid to face the music. Gordon was formerly considerable of a nob around town, but getting run down he went into the whisky detective business to raise the wind. It is also said that he was "fixed" by some of the saloon-keepers to leave town.

The weekly carnival of the Moss Park rink, which was held on Thursday night, was an immense success. The ice was literally covered with skaters, nearly 1500 being present, out of which there were 150 in costume. The Irish and negro elements were conspicuous by their absence. Prizes were given to the ladies and gents wearing the best fancy and comic suits. The committee was so keen that the judges were some time considering before they awarded the prizes. At last the following persons were decided upon: Fancy costume, Misses May Richardson and Campbell, and Mr. G. Braylev. Comic, Mrs. Dickson and Mr. W. McEachern.

A Dog with a Natural Handle.

A Cincinnati milliner, who had just returned from Paris, was asked what was the strangest fashionable novelty she had seen. "A dog with a natural handle," she replied. "The Parisian ladies are wild on dogs for pets. The brute is led by a string, and grabbed up at each crossing to be carried over the pavement. When shaggy dogs were in vogue the habit was to pick them up by the hair, and they were trained not to yelp. Pugs as smooth as new born pigs are now the favorites, and of course they have no hair to be lifted by. But a clever surgeon cut the end from a little dog's tail, made an incision in the middle of his back, stuck in the tail tip, let it heal fast, and there was as handy a handle as could be wished for."

UNITED STATES NEWS.

A boiler explosion at Banholzer's brewery, St. Paul, Minn., yesterday, resulted in a fire which did $200,000 worth of damage before it was extinguished.

Two hundred men last night tore up five hundred feet of the track of the Chicago and Evanston railroad at Chicago. They were dispersed by the police. No arrests were made. There is much opposition to the railroad from residents in that part of the city through which it runs.

New York society is startled by the secret marriage of Miss Kittie Kernochan, daughter of J. P. Kernochan, Fifth avenue, with Herbert C. Pell, a broker. The Astors, Lorillards and other well known families are mixed up in the business. The friends of the young lady are incensed, as the families had been at war for years.

'Twixt a builder of fortifications, my boy,
And an engineer civil, you mind me
There's difference, surely—a marked one, indeed—
But can you that difference find me?
Now, don't give it up; you can easily guess
The one is a sapper and miner, you see,
And the other a mapper and signer.
—*Yonker's Gazette.*

PARNELL'S EXPLANATION

THE IRISH DICTATOR'S REPLY TO MR. FORSTER.

He Accuses the Ex-Chief Secretary of Wishing Him to Turn Informer—Justin McCarthy Threatens to Open Out.

LONDON, Feb. 23—The Times says the rejection by Parnell in the House of Commons yesterday of the opportunity offered for clearing himself from the discredit of holding relations with the Irish assassins might be justified if his political conduct had been from the beginning above suspicion. The country cannot be expected to view with favor conduct which seems wanting in courage or candour.

The Daily News says it is understood that Parnell has consented to reconsider his purpose of moving an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, arraigning the executive in Ireland for their administration of the crimes act.

There was much excitement in the house of commons at the opening of the session this afternoon. A large number of persons were in the lobbies unable to find room in the house. The strangers' gallery and peers' gallery were filled and the seats of all the members were reserved. Mr. Parnell said the utmost he desired to do was to make his position clear to the Irish people at home and abroad. Mr. Forster, he said, ought to be ashamed for traducing him. He declined to reply to Mr. Forster's questions, and charged that gentleman with having asked him (Mr. Parnell) to inform against his associates. If Mr. Forster believed that the articles published in the Irish World were likely to incite crime, why had he not stopped the circulation of that paper? He compared the responsibility of Mr. Forster, who read the articles and believed what the result would be, to that of himself, who never read them, though they were now brought against him.

Mr. Justin McCarthy informed Mr. Forster that he will personally attack him during the speech he intends to make in the house of commons.

Sir Stafford Northcote announced that he will move for the appointment of a committee to investigate the release of Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly from Kilmainham jail.

Mr. Parnell, in his speech to-day, said Mr. Forster had unfairly singled out Sheridan as mentioned in the "Kilmainham treaty" negotiations. Why did he suppress the names of Davitt, Egan and Boyton, who were also mentioned as likely to endeavor to prevent outrage in Ireland.

Mr. Forster exclaimed, "They were not mentioned to me."

Mr. Parnell continued. He had been challenged to defend himself, but had nothing to defend himself from. He occupied a better position in the eyes of the Irish than Mr. Forster did in England. Mr. Forster was guilty of *suppressio veri* because the heading in United Ireland, "Incidents of the campaign" over a column recording outrages ceased the moment O'Brien, the editor of that paper, was liberated from prison. Mr. Parnell analysed the evidence of Casey, which was not a statement of fact, but of belief or hearing. It was already disproved as regards Mrs. Byrne. The evidence in reference to the source of the "murder fund" rested upon the fact that some men while in prison received checks from the sustenance fund of the land league. Such aid had been given to thousands of prisoners. Mr. Forster's animus was due to the fact that he promised to obtain a promise from him (Mr. Parnell) but failed to do so and lost his office. Mr. Parnell declared the present officials in Ireland were manifestly unfit to administer the crimes act. Mr. Forster ought to return to his congenial work. He was hopeful and would weather this, as he weathered other formidable oppressions. He spoke thirty-five minutes. The Prince of Wales was in the gallery the whole time.

Mr. Trevelyan, replying to Parnell, proceeded to vindicate the policy of the government in Ireland. Since the present government had been commissioned to suppress crime the number of murders had been reduced from three monthly to one in the last four and a half months. The only policy for Ireland was to say exactly what the government meant to do and do it. He regretted Parnell did not make his position clearer. Mr. Gorst's amendment to the address was distasteful to the lord-lieutenant and to himself, and would, if carried, lead to their resignatson and the resignation of the cabinet. He thought nothing would be more fatal to Ireland than to hand over the responsibility of its government to local bodies. If the government were convinced the life of any official or private person had been pointed at by the land league, they would act against it.

During Mr. Parnell's speech O'Shea exclaimed: "Boyton, Egan and Davitt were mentioned to Mr. Forster."

As a proof that the prisoners charged with the Phœnix park murders were not members of the land league, Mr. Parnell pointed out that one of them returned a check sent him from the sustentation fund, saying he had nothing to do with the league. Mr. Parnell has telegraphed Mr. Sexton to come to London to participate in the debate.

Mr. Trevelyan said the government would not press the present proceedings against John O'Brien, whose sentence of term of imprisonment for using intimidating language against landlords was confirmed, and who was arrested to undergo punishment.

Sir Stafford Northcote said he would be sorry to weaken or harass the government, but even if the result would be to cause them to resign it would be better that should happen than that the country relying on false security should be led back to the ministerial policy of the past.

Mr. Gorst's amendment was rejected by 259 to 176. The Parnellites abstained from voting. McCoon and Blair, Irish home rulers, voted with the majority.

CANADIAN TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Canada Southern is in the midst of another freight boom which taxes all its energies and facilities.

The action of the Quebec government in prosecuting the parties trafficking in dead bodies at Montreal is exciting a ferment among the medical fraternity, especially the students, but it is highly approved by the citizens.

A new cutlery manufactory, the first in the dominion, is about to be established in Montreal by Sheffield and Montreal capitalists. It is stated that when it is ready for work, the government will advance the duty on imported goods from 20 to 30 per cent.

A cargo of 32 Hereford's, from 10 months to 2 years of age, 32 polled Angus from 3 months to 3 years, 2 Jersey bulls, 3 Guernseys (1 bull and two females), and 1 Durham bull have arrived in fine condition at Halifax, N. S., from Scotland for Senator Cochrane's ranche on Bow river.

ANOTHER PRISON MUTINY.

Convicts Attack their Keepers and Set the Jail on Fire.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 23—After the convicts of the penitentiary had returned to the shops from dinner to-day a preconcerted mutiny broke out in the harness shops of Strauss & Co. Four men seized the foreman of the collar shop and told him to remain quiet. Four men also seized the foreman of the harness shop and stripped him. Johnson, ringleader and highway robber, fired the loose straw in the horse collar department. In a moment the building with the harness, collar and whip shops were ablaze. Pandemonium prevailed when the guards ran with the hose, but the convicts cut it. Johnson attempted to escape, but notwithstanding he had a knife and a club, was captured and put in the dungeon. His seven companions were also confined in the dark cells.

Four convicts were seriously burned. During the excitement Johnson broke out of his cell and attempted to incite a fresh outbreak. He obtained a razor and a poker and attempted to kill a convict who refused to assist in the revolt. He was finally overcome. Everything is now quiet.

Horrible Murder in a Lumber Camp.

DETROIT, Feb. 23.—An argument arose between two teamsters at one of Brown's camps regarding who had hauled the heaviest load of logs. At night after most of the men had retired the victor was seated beside the stove with his head bowed down, when the other came in and with one blow of an axe completely severed the victor's head from his body. While the head lay upon the floor the mouth and eyes opened once or twice. The cry of murder was given, and 60 men hurriedly arose from bed and saw the fearful deed, and without further ceremony took a log chain and hung the murderer to the first tree, and will not allow him to be cut down until the arrival of the sheriff. It is reported to-day that an attempt of men from the adjoining camp to cut the body down resulted in a riot, and seven men were killed. The camp is about twenty-six miles north of East Tawas, Mich.

How Investigating Committees are Imposed on.

SING SING, Feb. 23—The convict discharged yesterday said the convicts had been telling the investigating committee a big pack of lies. He had nothing to complain of, and found rations good enough and work fair. He had been punished three times and deserved it. Two other discharged convicts had no complaints to make. An intercepted letter from a convict to ex-Keeper Campbell states that the food was satisfactory and the work not over hard; but the men were discouraged because they have not the privilege of making a little money to assist them on leaving prison.

Eight people Drowned.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 23—Twenty-five miles below here J. S. Rhodes, his wife and three children and a widow lady and two men whose names are unknown, were crossing the Mississippi river through the heavy ice when the skiff capsized and they were drowned. They were returning from Clinton with the body of Rhode's stepdaughter. The skiff with the coffin reached the island in safety.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Those Elected and Those Nominated.

ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

Constituency.	*Reformer.*	*Conservative.*
Brant, North	Jas Young	
Bruce, South	H. H. O'Connor	
Lincoln	S. Neelon	
London		W. R. Meredith
Oxford, North	Hon. O. Mowat	

NOMINATIONS.

Constituency.	*Reformer.*	*Conservative.*
Addington	Deroche	Dennison
Algoma	Lyon	Gough
Brant, S	Hardy	Huffman
Brockville	Fraser	Kennedy
Bruce, N	Rowand	George
Cardwell	Robinson	Hammel
Carleton	Hodgkins	Monk
Cornwall	Mack	Rose, A. P.
Dufferin	Patullo	McGhee
Dundas	McDonald	Broder
Durham, E	Elliott	Brereton
Durham, W	McLaughlin	Burk
Elgin, E	Nairn	Ermatinger
Elgin, W	Cascaden	Kirkpatrick
Essex, N	Plent	White, S
Essex, S	Balfour	White, T. B.
Frontenac	Fair	Wilmot
Glengarry	Rayside	McLennan
Grenville, S	Adams	French
Grey, E		Lauder
Grey, N	Doyle	Creighton
Grey, S	Hunter	Blythe
Haldimand	Baxter	Thompson
Halton	Robertson	Kearns
Hamilton	Gibson, J M	Martin
Hastings, E	Bapty	Hudson
Hastings, N	Vankleek	Wood
Hastings, W	Bills	Rose
Huron, E	Gibson, T	Hays
Huron, W	Ross	Johnston, F
Huron, S	Bishop	Jackson, G. F.
Kent, E	McCraney	Wilson
Kent, W	Cummings	Clancy
Kingston	Gildersleeve	Metcalfe
Lambton, E	Graham	Lucas
Lambton, W	Pardee	Watson
Lanark, N	Caldwell	Rosmond
Lanark, S	Cameron	Elliott
Leeds and Grenville, North		Merrick
Leeds, S	Fredenburg	Preston
Lennox	Hawley	Roe
Middlesex, E	Mackenzie	Routledge
Middlesex, N	Waters	Meredith, E
Middlesex, W	Watterworth	Johnston, A
Monck	Harcourt	Montague
Muskoka and Parry Sound	Bettes, J	Fauquier
Norfolk, N	Freeman	Wallace
Norfolk, S	McBurney	Morgan
Northumberl'd, E Ferhs	Wade	Wade
Northumberl'd, W	Field	Mulholland
Ontario, N	Gould	Madill
Ontario, S	Dryden	Miller
Ottawa	O'Keefe	Bantervile
Oxford, S	Crooks	Williams
Peel	Chisholm	Hamilton
Perth, N	Hay	Hess
Perth, S	Ballantyne	Davis
Peterboro', E	Blezard	Read
Peterboro', W	Campbell	Carnegie
Prescott	Hagar	Evanturel
Prince Edward	Striker	Hart
Renfrew, N	Murray	Deacon
Renfrew, S	Dowling	Devine
Russell	Robillard A	Robillard
Simcoe, E	Drury	Thompson, H.H
Simcoe, S	Hood	McKay
Simcoe, W	Phelps, O. J	Moberley
Stormont	Warner	Kerr
Toronto, E	Leys	Morris
Toronto, W		Clarke, H. E.
Victoria, N	Peck	Fell
Victoria, S	McIntyre	Fairbairn
Waterloo, N	Snider	Moyer
Waterloo, S	Masters	Cowan
Welland	Moran	Hobson
Wellington, C	Clarke	Mair
Wellington, W	McKim	Murphy
Wellington, S	Laidlaw	Sweetnam
Wentworth, N	McMahon	Bell, T. J.
Wentworth, S	Awrey	Carpenter
York, E	Badgerow	Bain
York, N	Widdifield	Robinson
York, W	Patterson	Gray

INDEPENDENTS.

Bruce, N.—John Gillies; Carleton—E. Mohr; Dufferin—W. Jelley, J. Gillespie and A. Reid; Grey, E.—Myles Kingston—J. Clarke and Dr. John Stewart; Lanark, S.—Wm. Lees and A. Burrows; North Leeds and Grenville—G. A. Montgomery and F. Jones; Russell—N. Sparks, G. Billings and N. McCaul.

WORKINGMEN.

Hamilton—Edward Williams; Toronto, E.—S. R. Heakes; Toronto, W.—J. W. Carter.

NO. 1 AND HIS FRIENDS.

HOW THE PRISONERS IN KILMAINHAM ARE CARED FOR.

General Macadarras' Denial—Thos. Brennan's Whereabouts—More Startling Revelations Promised.

DUBLIN, Feb. 23—The prisoners charged with the Phœnix park murders are furnished with meals from the public house at which James Carey stopped to drink on his way from the scene of the murders on the evening of May 6. A stranger calls at the house once a week and pays the bill. The authorities have resolved to discontinue the search of Ring's End basin for the knives used by the assassins.

The friends of Brennan, who were mentioned by Carey, deny that he fled to America. They say the police know his whereabouts, but make no attempt to connect him with the Phœnix park murder.

A meeting of bricklayers, masons, and representatives of other trades in Dublin to-day disavowed connection with Carey, repudiated his claim to be a representative of the workingmen and expelled him from the various trade societies.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A Dublin despatch states on the very best authority that startling revelations regarding the conspiracy will be published in a few days. Ten men will shortly be arrested in the Dublin district and provinces. When these are made the whole organization will be crushed. It will be proved that all the murders were arranged by one organization. Six prisoners just committed for trial are willing to become informers. The Daily News says in personal vindication Parnell's speech failed.

Carey says he desires to modify the statements he made regarding the land league.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Macadarras, the alleged "No. 1" of the Irish Invincibles, has laid his case before the American Minister Morton, who introduced Macadarras to Kelly, the American lawyer. These three framed the telegram denying that Macadarras was "No. 1," and forwarded it to Mr. Trevelyan, the British ambassador having first approved of it.

FOREIGN CABLE NEWS.

Twenty-two persons were drowned Thursday by the wreck of a steamer in the Bosphorus.

Bismarck's condition compels him to seek absolute repose. The slightest movemnte causes acute pain.

Hamburg merchants fear retaliation on the part of the United States owing to the prohibition of the importation of American pork.

M. Ferry's program is favorably received by the general press. It is stated the enforcement of the law of 1834 will affect the Duc D'Aumale.

Owing to serious disclosures made by 136 socialists arrested in Andalusia, an investigation has been ordered. Numerous arrests are made in Spain daily.

May's chemical and oil works at Manchester exploded yesterday, illuminating the whole city. A large number of buildings were destroyed, but only one person is reported killed.

At 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning the heart and other vital parts of the body of the late Pope Pius IX. were removed with solemn ceremonies from the crypt where they have been deposited since his death and placed permanently in a marble urn near the tomb of the Stuarts.

THE MAHON BANKING FAILURE.

Arrest of the Principals on a Charge of Illegally Obtaining a Deposit.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Messrs. J. F. & J. A. Mahon, proprietors of the bank which failed a day or two ago here, were arrested yesterday on a charge of obtaining a deposit of $325 from Mr. T. G. Davey, manager of the Railroad News Co., on Tuesday morning, when they knew on Monday afternoon that the Bank of Montreal would shut down on them. They were released on furnishing bail for $1000. It is difficult to get any definite information about the failure, but it is thought the depositors will fare rather badly. The deposits amount to about $20,000. A number of actions against the firm have been commenced or threatened. It is supposed the whole available assets are pledged to the Bank of Montreal.

A Prisoner Catches a Tartar.

WINDSOR, Feb. 23.—Harry Greenwood, one of the men charged with decoying William Maher across the river and drugging and robbing him, made a desperate effort to regain his liberty on Wednesday evening. He called upon the roundsman to conduct him to the water closet. The officer unlocked the door of his cell, and as Greenwood stepped out he threw a handful of finely powdered smoking tobacco into his face. A portion of this lodged in his eyes; but, although painfully blinded, the officer struck out, hitting Greenwood a blow in the face which staggered him. Quick as thought the officer grabbed the prisoner by the throat, and thrust him back into the cell before he had an opportunity to make further resistance. Yesterday Greenwood was given the "spread eagle," and last night the shackles.

**Orangem