LAURIER AND SIR JOHN

DISCUSS CANADA'S RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Lively Debate Listened to by a full House and Gallery-Sir John Does Not Think Harrison Favors Non-Intercourse. OTTAWA, Feb. 27.-Hon. Mr. Laurier moved the following amendment to the motion to go

into Supply:

That in view of the rejection by the Senate of the United States of the Washington Treaty of 1888, and the unfortunate and regretable difference existing between Canada and the United States on the Fishery question, this House is of opinion that steps should be taken at an early day by the Government of Canada for a satisfactory adjustment of such differences and the securing of unrestricted freedom in the trade relations of the two countries, and that in any negotiations entered upon for such purposes Canada should be directly represented by some one nominated by its Government; that in the meantime, and to prevent such negotiations being unfavorably entered upon and to afford evidence of the anxious desire of Canada to promote good feeling and remove all possible subjects of controversy, this House is of opinion that the modus vivends proposed on behalf of the British Government to the Government of the United States with respect to the fisheries should be continued in operation during the fishing season.

Mr. Lautier in offering his amendment not to go into supply spoke for about an hour on the alleged unfavorable position in which Canada now stood because the fishery treaty of 1888 had not been ratified. He attacked the policy of the Government at length and said that it was the vacillating, hesitating, halting policy that had been adopted by Sir John Macdonald that was to blame for the present strained relations which he declared existed between the two countries. By this policy of vacillation and uncertainty the people of Canada were face to face with a noni-intercourse measure on the part of the U.S. Sir Charles Tupper a year ago had warned the House of the position of the country in this respect and that year has passed away without anything being done towards putting an end to this terrible uncertainty, When Mr. Davies the other day asked the Government whether the modus vivendi was to be continued and fishing licenses granted for the coming season they were told by the Minister of Marine that the Government had that matter under consideration. That was all the satisfaction the House or the country could get about the matter. Mr. Laurier then went into a review of the efforts and results of the reciprocal trade relations that had ever existed between the United States and Canada and he clarmed that the golden era of this com try was the twelve years of the late reci procity treaty. Our relations, he said, with the United States should be of the most friendly nature. Amity would ever follow in the path of mutual trade relations between the two countries. The policy of Canada towards the United States had been an unfriendly one, dating back to the time of the great civil war in the Republic. The Government and people of Canada at that time sympathized with the South. That unfriendly spirit had been maintained up to the present day our Government. In 1885 Mr. Davies had called the attention of our Government to the abrogation of the fisheries clauses of the treaty of Washington and pointing out that it was in the benefit of the country that they should be renewed. But instead of a friendly policy our Government's has been to coerce and force the American Government to come to us. This country never committed a greater mistake than in 1885 when it refused to ship the hish of the American fishermen in bond, seized their schooners and even forced them back to sea without being allowed to purchase supplies. Mr. Laurier then paid a high con.pliment to the efforts of Mr. Erastus Wiman to bring about more frendly relations on the part of Can ada with the U.S. Sir Charles Tupper, he said. had paid a similar compliment to Mr. Wiman in this House a year ago. The Leader of the Opposition then enthusiastically deprecated any resort to the provisions of the convention of 1818, as had been hinted at in the speech from the throne. He counselled a policy of friendliness on the part of this country towards the United States, and thus avoid

the possibility of a resort to non-intercourse on the part of that country. Sir John Macdonald made a lengthy answer to the leader of the Opposi-He laughed at the idea of the five million people of Canada acting in a harsh and unfriendly spirit towards the poor down-trodden sixty millions that unhabited the United States. His Government would not admit that they were wrong and they were not wrong. Every position that Canada had taken in this fisheries dispute was right and the people of the United States had admitted that. He declared amid cheers that the people of Canada were not going to lower their national honor by going down on their knees to the United States. The question of the modus vivendi was very inopportunely put. In a few days a new Government would take possession of affairs in the United States and we do not propose to open our ports to their fishermen until Feb., 1890, until we know what the new administration purpose doing. The Premier said he did not believ. that President Harrison would think for a moment of procla ming the Non-Intercourse Act. "I have not heard this from official sources, "said Sir John, "but I believe it to be true all the same." We are just as willing as the people of the United States are to enter into enlarged trade relations with them, we are only waiting for their intimation. We will also be too glad to go further and talk over the burning question of the fisheries. It should be remembered that Newfoundland, an important crown colons, was equally interested with Canada, and that colony heartily approved of our policy of the modus vivendi and would act with us. The Premier then declared that Canada had never set up a claim under the clauses of the convention of 1818 that the people of the United States have not admitted to be right and just. It was only the Opposition itself that said they were not. We have always been friendly and want to be friendly with the Americans. The sympathies of the Canadian Government during the civil war, declared Sir John, were not the South, but with the Government the U.S. "I was a member of the Canadian Government at the time," said the Premier, "and I know whereof I'speak. We never permitted this country to be made a base of operations against the Government of the United States. We surrendered pirates and murderers who were arrested in our territory, and we paid back money that had been plundered from a bank at St. Albans by a band which had gone out of Canada. The Government of the United States had acknowledged these evidences of friendship on our part. The Premier believed that President Cleveland and Mr. supard were anxious to have the treaty of 1888 ratified, but owing to the Republican majority against them in the Senate it was thrown out and rejected. That was not our fault. We thought it was a fair trenty. Were we then to eat humble pie and now go down upon our knees! I do not think we will, and I think this House and the country will condemn any such a proposition as set forth in the motion. [Cheers.] We are auxious to enter into the most free and extended relations with the U. S. None of Canada's interests have been sacrificed by us. The motion will meet with the indignant opposition of the people

of the country. Sir John then related

1871 as a reciprocity commissioner in

behalf of Canada. The Government of that

country had offered to admit free our coal, salt,

flour and timber in exchange for our fisheries,

This offer the English Government would

not at all sanction, While I was

there our own parliament took off the duty on

coal and salt. Mr. Hamilton Fish, who was

chairman of the commission, chuckled and

said bis offer was withdrawn. " [Laughter.]

his resolution really meant. Was it undis-

The Premier then asked Mr. Laurier what

his experience

at Washington in

guised unrestricted reciprocity or was it of a

Mr. Laurier did not answer the question. Sir John was followed by Mr. Mills, Hon. G. E. Foster and Mr. Edgar. Mr. Mills of Mr. Laurier and maintained that the policy of Canada should be extended friendliness of trade relations with the United States.

Mr. Foster remarked that in the addresses of the Opposition speakers there was not a word of sympathy for the poor toiling fishermen of the Maritime Provinces. It was all for the people of the United States. "Servility," declared Mr. Foster, "will never be worn by us as a badge."

Mr. McDonald of Huron moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried. It is expected that the motion of Mr. Laurier will be buried under a majority of about 40.

The object of the bill of which Dr. Weldon, M. P. for Albert, N. B., has given notice to extend the provisions of the Extradition Act is two feld : First, it is proposed to authorize the surrender by the Canadian Government of fugitive criminals, except political offenders who have sought an asylum in Canada and who are charged with the commission of any one of a list of crimes given in the schedule of the bill where such criminals have fled from a country with which Great Britain has no extradition treaty affercing Canada. Second, the bill provides that in the case of fugitives from countries with which Great Britain has an extradition treaty that they may be surrendered for crimes named in the schedule and not named in the treaty. A provision will also make the law retroactive as regards fugitives already in Canada. The schedule of crimes includes all but very minor offences. On Jan. 19th last Hon, John Costigan,

Minister of Inland Revenue, wrote as follows to the Auditor General: "In reply to yours of the 15th calling my attention to two payments to me out of the preventive services expenditure of 1887-8 for which there are no vouchers except the paid checks and asking me to furnish you with information as to the disposition of these sums, this information I must of course decline to furnish. The sums referred to were expended in accordance with the intention of Parliament." In his annual report the Auditor General printed the above. letter without comment or explanation at the foot of page 164. The Free Press of this city and The Boston Pilot, one of the leading Roman Catholic weeklies in the United States, in making it o ce to the letter, asserted that the Minister of Inland Revenue controlled the secret service funds of the Dominion, and that the \$500 in question was paid to LeCaron, the informer. Sir John Macdonald said in the House the other day that the Government of Canada never paid the man a cent of money or ever had any correspondence with him. Mr. Costigan this afternoon told the House that he had no zontrol of the secret service funds of the country, that he never saw LeCaron and never even heard of him until he saw his name in the papers. "The sums referred to by the Auditor-General," he said, "were expended in the preventive service in connection with collecting the inland revenues. The money is voted by Parliament for that purpose, and the! minister of the day has it in his power to draw what sums he requires without giving an account of its expenditure or to whom it is paid. This is necessary for obvious reasons. I have only drawn on this fund about four times since my eight years in office. and then only for small amounts, the largest being \$500. I make this explanation to set vsell right with the people of the United States, where the statement has been extensively circulated that I paid money to Le Caron out of the secret service funds of Canada."

A number of private bills were introduced, to-day. Mr. Jamieson introduced a bill to incorporate the Supreme Council of the Independent Order of Foresters. Mr. Corby introduced a bill incorporating the Bay of Quinte Bridge Co. Mr. Daly introduced a bill to incorporate the North-Pacific and Manitoba way Co. Mr. Kirkpatrick introduced a bill to incorporate the Dominion Mineral Company. Mr. Colby introduced a bill to incorporate the Dominion Superphosphates

Mr. Small introduced a bill providing that the electric telegraph and telephone wires in the city of Toronto should be buried. The city council has petitioned for such a measure. The House adjourned at 10.50.

The House was flooded with petitions to-day from pork dealers and provision men of Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Brockville and Montreal, praying that the duties on lard compound be not disturbed, and asked for by the Ontario Pork-packers Association, The petitions claim that lard compound is a wholesome substance composed of hog lard, beef fat and pure cotton seed oil. Thirty dealers in Toronto signed the petition.

Ministers' Expenses.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—The Public Accounts Committee met this morning. Attention was drawn by Mr. Somerville to the fact that there were very large sums charged in the public accounts for Ministers' traveling expenses. The Auditor-General stated that as the Ministers did not furnish him with vouchers he had no check whatever on their

Hon. Mr. Bowell stated it was the practice of the Minister before undertaking a journey on departmental business to estimate the amount required and draw it before starting.

Hon. L. H. Davies contended that if the traveling expenses were nominal the Opposition would not refer to it, but the sums were so large that he thought they should be regu-

lated by vouchers. Hon. Mr. Foster agreed with the Opposition that public expenditure should as a rule be open to the fullest enquiry, but in the case of Ministers' travelling expenses he thought their honor might be trusted to guard against any abuse, more especially as they were persons who enjoyed the confidence of the country and of Parliament.

Papers in connection with the contracts for military clothing will be brought down at the next meeting. Contractors and other witnesses will be summoned. Sir Adolphe Caron contends that the quality of the clothing made in Canada is equally good with that obtained in England, while the cost is no

Capital Chat.

OTTAWA. Feb. 26,-Rev. Drs. Potts and Dewart left for Toronto to-night. Their mission at the Capital in connection with the college federation movement has been quite a success. They obtained a number of subscriptions today. Hon. John Carling put his name down for \$500; Senator Hardisty of the territories, Mr. McMullen, M.P., Capt, Labelle, M.P., and others also subscribed. Capt. Labelle is the French member for Richelieu, and in French the doctors a sum for the new college buildings said he wanted to own a brick in it at least. The visit of Drs. Potts and Dewart to Ottawa has stemmed a strong torrent of opposition to federation which had found root in this end of

A deputation of soil pipe makers from Mon-treal, Toronto and Hamilton saw the Ministers of Finance and Customs to-day and a-ked for an increase of duties on pipes of less than 4 inches diameter. They want a specific instead of an

Mr. Choquette is going to offer a resolution on Friday that it is expedient to consider if it would not be advisable to sell the Intercolonial rallway.

Hos. John Macdonald expects to make his big trade speech in the Senate on Friday next or early in the coming week. In the Senate to-day Hon. John Macdonald presented a petition from the Toronto Board of Trade urging the Government to extend the trade of Canada with the Barbadoes, British

Guiana, the Argentine Republic and the West

The Senate to-day increased the salary of its chaptain, Rev. Archdeacon Lauder, from \$400

There is a healthy rumor in circulation the past few days that Hon, John Macdonald will be made. Minister of Trade and Commerce. This will give a portfolie to the Senate.

John Cameron of The Globe occupied a seat in the press gallery to-night.

Buffalos en Route to Paris.

DETROIT, Feb. 26.-Dr. Carver's herd of 30 wild buffalos from the plains of Manitoba or Northwest territory, the last of their race, arrived here early this morning on their way to World's fair, Paris. The animals are all "hobbled" and will be on exhibition at Princess Ilink, this city, for a few days.

MONTREAL'S REAL ESTATE

IT INCREASES IN VALUE SIX MILLIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Return of Bishop Fabre From Rome-Secreted in Notre Dame Cathedral-A Judgment for \$10,000 Against the N.S.R.

MONTREAL, Feb. 26.-The assessed value of real estate of the city of Montreal for 1888 was nearly \$84,000 000, an increase of nearly six millions over the previous year.

Emil Victor Miche, a French deserter, who is in jail here under remand on an application by the French Government for his extradition, on a charge of forging a bond and collecting about 3000 francs on it at Lyons, France, has applied for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that it did not appear in the evidence adduced by the French Republic that the accused was the person who had signed, or caused to be signed, the alleged forged signature to the bond, and that further nothing appeared in commitment by Commissioner Dugas that accused had been warned of the possibility of applying for a writ of habeas corpus pending his fifteen days' remand. Other reasons also were adduced.

The railway trains were again late to-day owing to snow drifts on lines.

An interesting judgment was rendered by Court of Appeal to-day in the case of North Shore Railway and McWillie. This was an action for \$10,980, amount of damages sustained by loss by fire of McWillie's farm' buildings between Mile End and Sault-au Recollect, plaintiff holding that fire was set by one of the company's passing locomotives. The Superior Court gave judgment in favor of plaintiff, holding that evidence clearly showed the fire to have been caused by sparks from the smoke stack of the locomotive, and dismissing defendant's plea that they come within the operation of the Dominion Railway Act and could have the benefit of the six months' prescription. The Court of Appeal confirmed this judgment.

Judge Locanger rendered judgment to-day in the interesting case of Barry vs. Lonsdale, Reid & Co. This is an action to recover amount of a check for \$1235, signed by the firm and endorsed by the late J. C. Lonsdale. The circumstances of the case are explained as follows by Mrs. J. C. Lonsdale in her evidence. In 1887 Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lonsdale went to New York and were one day accosted in a street car by a young man who gave his name as Bigelow. He said he was a nephew of Mr. Smithers of the Bank of Moutreal and claimed to have seen Mr. Lonsdale in the bank here, He said he was in possession of a number of models of the Statue of Liberty, and would be happy to present them with one if they would call upon him at the Brunswick hetel. The next day the lady and gentleman were going to the Banswick when they met Bigelow, who told them that the statues were not vet ready for exhibition, but he would show them to Mr. Lousdale the next day. Accordingly on the following morning Mr. Lonsdale went out and was absent about a half-hour only. When he returned he felt very sick and said that he had been enticed into a gambling den, drugged and forced to give the check upon which the claim is now made. The Bank of Montreal was at once notified not to honor the check and after Mr. and Mis. Lonsdale had returned Bigelew wrote three times, offering to settle for \$300 and "keep the thing quiet" and not expose Mr. Louis dale's name. The letters received no attention and finally an action was taken against the firm of Lousdale, Reid & Co. by one Thos. Bar. c. describing himself as agent. In rendering judgment the court held that plaintiff proved no consideration given for the check, which had been obtained by force, and

dismissed the action with costs, At three o'clock this afternoon Notre Dame Church was crowded with an audience eager to participate in the demonstration in honor of the return of Archbishop Fabre. The church wardens presented him with an address in the presence of 300 of the clergy to which his grace replying said, "that his enthusiastic greeting was but a confirmation of the impression he had given to the Pope of the fidelity and loyalty of the Canadian people." His Holiness expressed great pleasure in the gift of the Canadian Seminary, the most valuable he had received during the year. He thanked the people for their address and pronounced his benediction. The "Benedictus" and the "Te Deum" were rendered with fine

A GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

Excited Echate Over the Registry Office

TORONTO, Feb. 26.-Mr. Meredith asked some days ago if the members of the House were ever going to get down to work. A practical answer is turnished. They are getting down to work, but their proceedings cannot be said to be characterized by a very great degree of public interest. True, the lower galleries were yesterday pretty well filled, but the upper gallery was empty. The attendance of members on the Government side was a little better than on Monday, but Mr. Meredith of the Opposition was conspicuous by his absence.

Then the House went into committee to consider Government orders. Mr. Gibson's bill to amend the Pharmacy Act was passed through its second reading. The greatest amount of discussion took place on Mr. Hardy's motion for the second reading of a bill to give representation in the Legislative Assembly to Nipissing district. A deputation waited on the Government some time ago with this object in view, and the reasons advanced by the members of that deputation for giving representation to Nipissing were brought forward by the Commissioner of Crown Lands yesterday.

The bill was passed. Then the Premier's Registry Office bill created quite a debate.

Mr. Creighton accused the Government of trying to make another office in order to give it to one of its followers.

Mr. H. E. Clarke, amidst cries of "Order." spoke of the creation of office for some needy mendicant for Government favor. He concluded by saying that so far as Toronto was concerned no one desired the changes pro-

In the evening the debate was resumed by Mr. Meredith. He made a rattling good speech, condemning the measure and moved an amendment, the effect of which would have been to give the bill a six months'

hoist. Mr. Mowat as ably defended his measure. He would not withdraw the bill as his friend opposite had recommended, because it was a very good bill and one in the interests of the people, whereat the Opposition applauded albeit ironically. The proposed measure, he continued, was extremely simple, extremely reasonable and the Premier hoped the House would have no hesitation in voting down Mr. Meredith's motion. A number of other members followed from both sides of the House. Dominion politics were dragged in and the Opposition were accused of condemning measures in Ontario which they countenanced

Mr. Mered in's amendment was defeated on the following division and the bill received its.

YEAS .- Rlythe, Clancy, Clarke (H. E. Tor.) Craig, Creighton, Cruess, Fell, French, Hammell, Hess, Hudson, Ingram, Kerns, Lees, Marter, Meacham, Meredith, Metcall Miller, Monk, Morgan, Ostrom, Preston, Rorke, Smith (Frontenac), Stewart, Tooley, Whitney, Willoughby, Wood (Hastings), Wylie.

NAYS.—Allan, Armstrong, Awrey, Balfour, Ballantyne, Bishop, Blezard, Bronson, Cald-well Chisholm, Clarke (Wellington) Conmec, Dack, Dance, Drury, Evanturel, Ferguson, Field, Fraser, Freeman, Garson, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Gilmour, Gould, Gra-ham, Guthrie, Harcourt, Hardy, Lyon, Mc-Andrew, McKay, McMahon, Mack, Morin, Mowat, Murray, O'Connor, Pacaud, Phelps, Rayside, Robillard, Ross (Huron), Rosa (Middlesex), Smith (York), Snider, Sprague, Stratton, Waters, Wood (Brant).

A Genere Pastor.

When leaving Farmamore the late pastor, the Rev. Father Keilty, formerly of Kingston, made the parish a present of \$3,000, the am unt expended by himself in improvements on the parish during his pastorate of ten years.

CONVENTION AT TORONTO.

Fair Managers in Session.

Land Surveyors, Shorthorn Breeders and

Toronto, Feb. 27 .- The Dominion Shortforn Breeders' Association held their innual meeting yesterday in Shaftesbury Hall. President John Dryden, M.L.A., resided.

The third annual report showed that in 1888 there were 2706 registrations, 2688 tertificatei and 381 transfers, a slight falling off from that of 1887, which may be partly accounted for by members waiting to sell before recording, a proceeding which grants but a temporary saving to the individual member, and, by causing a fluctuation in the revenue, is injurious to the Association. Three volumes of the Herd Book have been issued up to date. It is the intention to issue volumes 4 and 5 during the present year. Those members who have paid for 1889 will be entitled to volume 4, but will have to pay for volume 5 if it is also published in 1889. Volumes 2 and 3 were issued in 1888. The former contains 4427 pedigrees of old animals. Vol. 4 will dispose of the older animals and vol. 5 will contain pedigrees not already published that were recorded in vol. 4 of the British American, and di. 10 of Canada Shorthorn Herd Book. The total number now entered, including those now being entered is 27,021. The new members of the association for 1888 numbered 46, making a total of 434 paid-up members. The financial statement shows a balance on hand of \$514.

The immigration returns of Ontario for the month of January show that 4075 souls entered the province as against 3750 in January, 1888. Of this number 3450 went to the United States, 6 to Quebec, 95 to Manitoba, and 515 remained in the province. The people who remained were 239 English, 88 Irish, 80 Scotch, 32 German, 5 Scandinavian, 73 Ameriman and 3 from other nationalities.

The Association of Provincial Land Surveyors assembled yesterday at the Canadian Institute. The business before the meeting was the President's address, a paper on Land Surveying, by Mr. Elhu Stewart of Collingwood, "Original Land Marks," a paper by Mr. Maurice Gaviller, P.L.S.C.E., and also a paper on "Cadostral Surveys of the Province of Quebec," by Mr. J. B. B. Casgrain, P.L.S., of Morrisburg.

The Canadian Association of Fairs and Exhibitions commenced its annual meeting in the Queen's Hotel yesterday. President John Adams of Port Perry was absent, but the chair was occupied by Secretary Manager W. J. Hill of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. The others present were Messrs. W. E. Stock, Waterdown; John Athan Davis and Frank Bruce, of the Hamilton Central Fair; William Smeaton and W. H. Biggar, Belleville; Edward Roblin, Ameliasbur; W. C. Martin, Kingston; R. C. N. McQuaig, Ottawa; C. E. Moberley, Collingwood; Geo. Melbroom, London, wno is secretary of the association.

The death of Prof. Young of University College is universally regretted, not only in educational circles, but with the public generally. He was in his 71st year. The funeral will take place on Friday from the University building, services to be held in Convocation ball.

They Were Not All Forged.

LONDON, Feb. 26. - Attorney General Webster received a letter written by Pigott Sunday, which says: "I informed Mr. Labouchere Saturday that I forged all the letters I gave The Times. That is not so. [Laughter.] I got the first eleven letters from Casey in Paris. 'Murphy' was a fictitious name. Casey had the letters three months before I induced him to sell them. I paid him three fourths of the £500. These letters I believe to be genuine. The second batch comprised two Parnell letters and one Egan letter. I forged the bodies of the Parnell letters and Casey forged the signatures. Casey gave me Egan's letter, which I do not doubt is genume. The last batch comprised three letters, Davitt's and O'Kelly's, which were similarly forged. Egan's letters were genuine. When making the statement to Mr. Labouchere I was afraid of a prosecution for forgery. Mr. Labouchere promised me that I would not be prosecuted if I made a statement. He also said he pledged his word of honor that the Parnellites would give my children £2000. I ask The Times to deal with me lemently. I have been in difficulties and great distress for the last twenty years and to support myself and family I have been guilty of many acts that must disgrace me." The Attorney General produced Pigott's affidavit stating the contents of the letter were true.

Mr. Parnell is Looking Well. LONDON, Feb. 26.-Mr. Parnell has gone to the country. He is looking well. It is stated that when the Parnell Commission was first proposed Lord Randolph Churchill wrote W. H. Smith cautioning him against assenting to the proposition.

Intense Excitement in Court.

LONDON, Feb. 26.-Constables Gallagher and Fawcett, who protected Pigott at Anderson's Hotel, sav they last saw him at 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The greatest excitement prevailed in the courtroom when the commission adjourned. Messrs. Parnell and Davitt, Mr. Gladstone and a larger number than usual of the Irish members of Parliament against whom charges were made were present. Sir Charles Russell and Messrs. Labouchere, Healy and Parnell had an earnest conversation after the court adjourned.

Caunda and Australasia.

OTTAWA. Leb. 26.—The Government has received a reply to its invitation sent last November to the Australasian colonies asking them to send delegates to Ottawa to take part in an intercolonial conference for the purpose of discussing improved trade relations between Canada and Australasia, and joint action in regard to the proposed Pacific cable. The reply is of a most friendly and traternal character, thoroughly appreciatory of the good-will involved in the invitation, Our antipodean brothers point out, however, that as they consist of seven governments to Canada's one, it would be more convenient to them if the Dominion would send her representatives to Australia to take part in a conference such as is proposed, and mentioned Sydney or Melbourne as a likely place for the holding of the gathering. In the event of Canada accepting this proposal her delegates are promised a royal greeting, and the colonies express themselves as willing to discuss all questions likely to affect their or our welfare. The Government will not, however, consider this proposal until after the

A Wandering Lunatic's Death. LONDON, Ont., Feb. 26.-This morning the

trainmen of the Buffalo express reported having seen a semi-nude body lying beside the track near Glanworth. The body was afterwards identified as being that of Edward Trevithick, who was arrested yesterday by the Grand Trunk constable here on a train from the east in an insane condition. At the request of his friends he was given up to them about 6 o'clock.

At about 9 he suddenly sprang through his bedroom window, carrying the sash with him. He had on at that time pants, socks and underclothes only. He called at a house some distance off and borrowed a hat, coat and boots. That was the last seen of him until his body was found.

Winnipeg Wire Whispers. WINNIPEG, Feb. 26.—The prorogation of the Legislature is expected this week. The Canadian Pacific Railway dining hall

at Winnipeg station was burned this afternoon. Loss heavy, with little insurance. Three Reform members of the Legislature-Roblin, Fisher and Campbell (Winnipeg)-do not attend caucuses of the party owing to differences with the Government.

THE CONSPIRACY EXPOSED

PIGOTT CONFESSES THAT THE LET-TERS ARE FORGERIES.

How [Parnell First Learned the Letters Were Forged by Pigott-An Important Packet of Letters Belivered to Him by

a Chicago Priest.

London, Feb. 26.-A gentleman high in authority in the prosecution of the Parnell-Times case to-day told the story of how the conspiracy against Parnell was detected. Up to July last Parnell, his counsel and colleagues were wholly at sea. They knew the letters were forged, but every effort to discover the forger proved futile, and Parnell and his confidants were disheartened. One day last July a young Irish-American priest, Rev. Maurice J. Dorney of Chicago, accompanied by Rev. Herbert Dunn, also of Chicago, sent his card to Parnell at the House of Commons. Father Dorney informed Parnell that he had a package of documents to deliver placed in his hands the night before he sailed from New York. It contained, he said, evidence that would reveal the forgeries and identify the forger of the letters printed in The Times. Father Dorney received a telegram from Alexander Sullivan of Chigago asking him to meet Patrick Egan at a railway station in New York

the night before he sailed for Liverpool.

He did so. Egan and Father Dorney sat

up all night. The priest learned the whole

story. He told Parnell he had carried that

package with more solicitude than if it had

been millions.

When the nature of the package became apparent to Parnell he was deeply affected. The depression visible for months on his pale face began to soften and during the recital of the story he yielded several times to emotion. When the story itself was over he asked with painful apprehension how many men knew what the package contained. Father Dorney replied that only Egan, Sullivan and himself were familiar with it, but Patrick Ford of The Irish World would be taken into confidence by Egan Parnell was delighted. He had feared that somebody might inform The Times. A series of interviews followed participated in by Dorney, Parnell, Sir ('harles Russell, Lewis and Labouchere.

The discovery that Pigott was the forger was made by Egan in Lincoln, Neb. Egan writes that ne was sorely perplexed by the forged letters, fac similes of which he got in The London Times.

The signature of those attributed to him was remarkably good. Expressions and odd abbreviations peculiar to him were in the text. He considered as a possible forger each of several men whom the Parnellites suggested or suspected, but none could have had letters from him which would have made the spurious concoctions possible. "He recalled Pigott, but he had been so long dead in politics and covered with accumulated shame that Egan dismissed him from his mind. He remembered that Pigott had been in forgeries years before, but the idea that he might be concerned in these seemed absurd. In scrutenizing the forged facsimiles he finally discovered that one signed with his name was written avowedly at a certain address in Paris.

The recollection flashed upon him that Pigott was the only man to whom he had ever given it. Pigott had written asking " for a confidential address to which he might send important information. Egan who is methodical in habit had saved his correspondence for years. He has been accustomed to writing on the fly leaf of a letter received his answer to it and then copying the a swer to be sent to his correspondent. Thus he had letter and answer together He found Pigott's letters. By comparing them with the handwriting of the forged letters he saw he had the forger. He submitted letters written by Pigott to experts with the fac similes of the forged letters. They detected characteristic peculiarities which were confirmed under the micro-

Egan had Pigott's letters and the forgeries photographed and started for Chicago, where he placed all the papers before Alexander Sullivan, who is a lawyer. A brief was drawn up by him and Sullivan. It related to the chief incidents in Pigatt's career years before when Pigott tried to sell The Irishman (a newspaper) to Parnoll and Egan. He furnished an inventory apparently authenticated by a well-known Dub. in accountant showing the value of te property. Egan proved the inventory was talse and l'igott had forged the accountant's signature. A man in Pigott's newspaper office contributed to The Boston Pilot. His nom de plume was Leo. After his death a relative discovered that Patrick Donahue, then editor of The remitted to Leo a draft. which his family never received, and that Pigott had opened the letter, forged an endorsement on the draft and drawn the

money. Pigott was compelled to disgorge These facts Egan committed to writing. He found among his papers letters written by him in which entire sentences appeared that were also in the forged letters. Pigott had traced these sentences carefully word for word. Then he interpolated or added other sentences or phrases completely changing the meaning of the whole letter, while preserving the integrity of portions. Dates were also changed to make the criminal interpolations applicable to illegal events. Egan also found letters by Parnell which had been similarly used.

Photographs of all these and of Pigott's begging and blackmailing letters were enclosed with the originals in the package with the memoranda recalling to Parnell all the circumstances attending the writing or reception of each. This was the luggage the young clergyman fetched to Parnell. No hint of the contents became public until Parnell in the interview with Pigott in the presence of Labouchere and Lewis asked Pigott questions which disclosed they had evidence to convict Pigott of the crime. Pigott reported his fears to The Times or was watched by its detectives and traced into Parnell's presence. Then he had to partially confess to his employers. The Attorney-General and his colleagues compelled Le Caron to testify and be as malignant as possible for the purpose of breaking the force of Parnell's information about Pigott's autecedents.

The Cost of It.

LONDON, Feb. 25.-The costs of The Times are £700 as a daily minimum. The mere examination of Houston and Pigott has thus cost already double the original price of the letters. The Parnellite side is anxious the case should continue except that the funds may fail. Thirty-seven thousand pounds has been collected, and twice that amount is wanted. The witnesses for the defence in cluded all Liberal Ministers, all the leading patriots of Ireland, and the whole Irish hierarchy.

Parnell's Case in Scotland. EDINBURGH, Feb. 26.—The case of Parnell against The London Times came up to-day for a rehearing demanded by Parnell's counsel before the judges of the first division. The court by consent dismissed the action with costs.

A Bailiff on Trial.

BELLEVILLE, Feb. 26.—Geo. W. Sills, the Division Court bailiff charged with perjury, has been committed for trial. Bail was accepted, one surety in \$300.