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CLARKE WALLACE'S TRIUMPH.

The Combines Bill Reported by the Committee with Two Slight Amendments.

OTTAWA, April 16.—There was a crowded attendance at the Banking and Commerce Committee this morning, when the Combines Bill was again discussed. At the last meeting of the committee it will be remembered that the preamble of the bill was adopted. When the committee met to-day it was moved that Mr. Osler, Q.C., be heard on behalf of the Toronto Board of Trade.

Mr. Cockburn insisted on Mr. Wallace withdrawing the clause in relation to insurance and he might see his way clear to support the measure.

Sir John Thompson was doubtful if this clause relating to insurance could be dealt with in a question of trade and commerce. If so, the Insurance Act would have to be amended to correspond with whatever legislation might be included in this act.

Mr. Osler then addressed the committee. He had several amendments which he intended to lay before the committee, as he said, to make the measure more workable and prevent it as far as possible from restricting trade. As those prosecuted for misdemeanors would have to be tried before consumers, and to a certain extent it would be one class against another, he suggested an amendment to the effect that a preliminary trial be granted the accused to see whether the act was an unlawful one or not, as the bill provided that the crime committed must be an unlawful one. He suggested another amendment, that a person shall be a witness in his own behalf, and also that the accused should have the option of being tried by a judge without the intervention of a jury, and that an appeal to the Supreme Court should be allowed. Other amendments were that the party committing the misdemeanor alone should be tried, and that no case could be prosecuted without first obtaining the sanction of the Attorney-General of the province in which the offence was committed.

Mr. Wallace agreed to withdraw the clause affecting insurance companies, after what had been stated by the Minister of Justice.

Mr. Waldie objected to the withdrawal of the clause, pointing out that in 1885 and again in 1886 and in 1887 he insured some \$20,000 worth of ships in Buffalo for 1 per cent, it being 1 1/2 in Canada. Last year he was told that he would have to pay 1 1/2 although American hulls were insured at 1 per cent.

Mr. Lister objected to Mr. Osler's amendments, and said that if they were accepted the prosecutor would find himself in the place of the prisoner. The amendments would defeat the objects of the bill.

Mr. Wallace said he would rather withdraw the bill than accept the amendments.

Mr. Moncrieff moved some of the amendments, which were defeated. On motion of Mr. Davies the amendment to the effect that accused be allowed to give evidence in his own behalf was carried. The option of trial by judge was also granted. These were the only two amendments suggested by Mr. Osler that were carried. The bill was afterwards reported.

"MOVE ON" JARVIS.

The Ex-Policeman Found Guilty of Felonious Assault.

TORONTO, April 17.—At the Assizes yesterday the court room was crowded when the case against Richard, Daniel and Lewis Jarvis was reached. They were charged with having assaulted a cattle-drover named Robert Hershby at Weston on the night of March 14. The complainant was the first witness. His evidence went to show that on the night in question and at the place above named, the three defendants attacked him. He defended himself with a stick or cane, which subsequent evidence went to show was four feet long and three-quarters of an inch in diameter. He alleged that the defendants knocked him down, struck him and kicked him. In the affray his nose was broken. Deputy Chief Stewart said that during the eight or nine years Jarvis had been on the force, with the exception of the last three or four months of his service, his character had been very good. Inspector William Ward of No. 2 Division, was also called. The defendant's character as a policeman, he said, had been fair. There had been reports against him in that capacity, but he did not think they would affect his character as a private citizen. He had been dismissed from the force for being under the influence of liquor, and the Inspector added with great reluctance, for being found in a disreputable house. The jury was out about an hour, and then brought in a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy as to Daniel and Lewis Jarvis. With respect to the charge of larceny against the defendants Mr. Irving said the Crown would offer no evidence. Richard Jarvis, it will be remembered, is the man who when on the Toronto police force arrested Rev. W. F. Wilson in Queen-street out of which arose the famous "move-on" case.

Accidentally Drowned.

WINDSOR, April 17.—Charles Cave, late engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, whose body was found recently in the canal at Sault Ste. Marie, having a gold watch, \$2.93 and some papers in his pockets, was formerly a well-known resident of Windsor and Essex Centre, in which town he was a hotelkeeper. It is supposed his body was in the canal all winter, and the jury returned a verdict of accidentally drowned. Deceased left a widow and family in Windsor.

Belleville Notes.

BELLEVILLE, April 17.—A barn on Pine-needle-street owned by Mrs. Martin of New York was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss \$200. The hull-less oats case, Wray v. Robertson, has been settled, the plaintiff having been given back the note. Hess and Emerick, the principals, have left town.

A Fatal Charivari.

ADRIAN, Mo., April 16.—A crowd surrounded the house of E. Barnett, a farmer living five miles from here, last night to give him a third successive charivari, he having been married Saturday. The intruders disregarded repeated warnings to leave and were fired upon by the occupants of the house. One man was fatally shot and two received severe wounds.

A Kansas Defaulter.

KANSAS CITY, April 16.—It is reported from Phillipsburg, Kan., that John W. Lowe, agent for the Equitable Mortgage Company of this city and for other companies, has absconded, being a defaulter in \$25,000.

A Copper Find in Duluth.

DULUTH, April 16.—A blast fired to-day at the Mosaic Temple excavation in the heart of the city revealed a vein of copper bearing rock of exceeding richness. It is considered a valuable find.

Winnipeg's Population.

WINNIPEG, April 16.—Winnipeg's population, according to the assessor, is 23,000. The assessment is lowered by about \$1,000,000.

TOPICS FROM THE CAPITAL

WHAT THE DOMINION LAWMAKERS DID YESTERDAY.

Measures Which Received the Royal Assent Yesterday—A Lively Discussion Over the Customs Law.

OTTAWA, April 16.—The House to-day was busy mainly with matters of routine, the proceedings, however, being enlivened by a brisk discussion touching the administration of the customs law.

Hon. G. E. Foster moved the second reading of the bill from the Senate to amend the Railway Act. This deals with the construction of drains which have to cross any line of railway. It was read a second time and referred to the Railway Committee, an objection by Hon. David Mills as to the constitutionality of the bill being held over until a later stage.

With reference to the Easter adjournment Sir John Macdonald said in consequence of representations made by members the Government were considering the advisability of adjourning from Thursday to Monday in place of sitting on Saturday as had been suggested. The Maritime Province members contending for a Saturday sitting because they would not be able to go home and the extra holiday would therefore be of no use to them, Sir John Macdonald said he would reserve definite announcement until Thursday.

On receipt of a message from the Senate the Commons proceeded to the chamber of that body, where Mr. Justice Strong as Deputy-Governor signified the Royal assent to these bills passed this session:

An act respecting the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Junction Railway Company. Further to amend the act incorporating the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company.

To incorporate the Cobourg, Northumberland & Pacific Railway Company.

Respecting the Bay of Quinte Bridge Company.

Respecting the Berlin & Canadian Pacific Junction Railway Company.

To ratify an exchange of land between the Ontario & Quebec Railway Company and the Land Security Company.

Respecting the incorporation of the Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway Company.

To amend the act incorporating the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company.

To amend the act to incorporate the Prescott County Railway Company and to change the name of the company to the Central Counties Railway Company.

To incorporate the Canadian General Trusts Company.

To consolidate the borrowing powers of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company and to authorize them to issue debenture stock.

To incorporate the Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society.

To amend the act respecting Queen's College at Kingston.

To amend the charter of incorporation of the Great Northwest Central Railway Company.

To amend the act to incorporate the Quebec Board of Trade.

Respecting the Atlantic and Northwest Railway Company.

To amend the law respecting the Exchequer Court of Canada.

Further to amend the act, 36th Victoria, chapter 17, respecting the Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of Montreal.

An act respecting the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company and the Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway Company.

Respecting the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company.

To incorporate the Dominion Mineral Company.

To incorporate the Canadian Super-phosphate Company.

To amend chapter 11 of the revised statutes, entitled, An act respecting the Senate and House of Commons.

To amend the act respecting certificates to masters and mates of ships, chapter 73 of the revised statutes.

Respecting rules of court in relation to criminal matters.

Respecting the Alberta and Athabasca Railway Company and to change the name of the company to the Great Northwestern Railway Company.

To incorporate the Assiniboine Water Power Company.

Further to amend the Civil Service Act, chapter 17 of the revised statutes.

To amend the Winding-up Act, chapter 129 of the revised statutes.

Respecting the collection of certain tolls and dues therein mentioned.

To incorporate the Title and Mortgage Guaranty Company of Canada.

To incorporate the Assets and Debenture Company of Canada.

To amend the act incorporating the Massachusetts Junction Railway Company.

To incorporate the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company.

To incorporate the Moose Jaw and Edmonton Railway Company.

To incorporate the Saskatchewan Railway and Mining Company.

To provide for the conveyance of certain lands to British Columbia.

In reference to the Western Counties Railway.

Further to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act, chapter 78 of the revised statutes.

Respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

To make further provisions respecting the speedy trial of certain indictable offences.

On motion that the House go into Committee of Supply Mr. Holton offered an amendment dealing with the administration of the customs law. He advocated several changes. Where there is no dishonest intent shown he contended that there should be no penalty imposed for violation of the law. He asked the total abolition of the spoils system and a reference to the courts of all cases of seizure, decried the habit of allowing customs officials to receive remuneration from importers for services rendered in their capacity as customs officers, and held that this practice carried on with the sanction of the Minister, had degenerated into a system of blackmail. He moved a resolution declaring the expediency of amending the Customs Act so as to relieve the honest importer from danger of oppression, and providing in case of persons charged with violation of the law that no one shall be subject to fine or forfeiture except after a fair and public trial, and that no officers making seizures shall participate in fines imposed for offences for which such seizures are made.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell admitted that there was room for much diversity of opinion as to how the Customs law should be carried out, but he objected to the nature of the specific criticisms just made. He denied that he had sanctioned the receipt by customs officials of remuneration from importers except pay for work performed by the importer's request outside the usual office hours. He showed that every person who considered that his goods had been unjustly seized now got an opportunity of taking his case into court if he asked for it, but that it would be inexpedient for the Government to take every case into court, as there were about 1100 seizures in a year and many of them of a very trivial character. After recess, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell continued his reply, contending that the enforcement of the law is in favor of the honest trader.

After addresses by Messrs. Paterson of Brant and Lister, the House divided on the amendment, which was lost by 71 to 111.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, taking up the votes for penitentiaries, and next for agriculture and immigration.

A GLADSTONIAN VICTORY.

Home Rulers Fleet Their Man in Rochester—Damages Against the "Times."

LONDON, April 16.—An election was held in Rochester to-day to fill the Parliamentary seat made vacant by the resignation of Colonel Hughes-Hallett. The balloting resulted in favor of Mr. Hugesen (Gladstonian), who polled 1655 votes against 1590 votes for Mr. Davies (Liberal-Unionist). In the election in 1885 Col. Hughes-Hallett (Conservative), received 1602 votes against 1352 votes for F. F. Belsey (Home Ruler).

Dion Must Pay the Alimony.

LONDON, April 16.—The appeal of Dion Boucicault from the order of the Divorce Court to enforce the payment of alimony granted to Agnes Robertson Boucicault in 1888 has been dismissed and the court has ordered that the arrears of alimony be paid.

Parnell's Spring Suit.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Parnell has instituted a suit against The London Times for libel, claiming £100,000 damages.

The Sugar Market.

LONDON, April 16.—In the sugar market to-day buyers were apathetic. Prices, however, were firm.

Boulanger's Papers Seized.

PARIS, April 16.—The police have searched the residences of General Boulanger, Count Dillon and Rochefort and have seized a large number of papers.

The Kaiser Will Not Visit Turkey.

BERLIN, April 16.—The Kreuz Zeitung says Emperor William has abandoned his proposed visit to Constantinople.

To Be Raised to the Cardinalate.

BRUSSELS, April 16.—The Archbishop of Malines has been notified by the Vatican that he is to be raised to the cardinalate.

Napoleons of Finance in Peril.

PARIS, April 16.—The Procureur-General will conduct the prosecution of M. Secretan, Manager of the Societe des Metaux, and M. L. Vaissarie, the chairman of the concern, on account of its financial troubles.

A Farewell Audience.

ROME, April 16.—The Bishop of Newark, who is about to return to America, had a farewell audience with the Pope to-day.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN HAYTI.

A Decisive Victory for Legitimate—Heavy Loss of the Rebels.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Copies of Le Moniteur, the official organ of the Haytian Government, of the date of April 4, were received here to-day. The paper says that Gen. St. Fleur Paul of Legitime's army has captured L'Arbitraire and is threatening Gonaives and St. Marc. Seven hundred refugees have come to his army. At 6 o'clock in the morning of March 30, Gen. Dardignac attacked Hippolyte's formidable ramparts near Passa-a-Roche, two miles from Desalines, and after a terrible fight of four hours dislodged the enemy from their position, before which Legitime's forces left 20 wounded and 5 dead. Among the last was Gen. Bayard, the veteran commander of Grand Salines. At 12 o'clock the division of Gen. Dardignac was at the doors of Desalines awaiting the division of Gen. Nirret. That division, after a terrible conflict, arrived at 1 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock the enemy had left their stronghold, and the two divisions entered the impregnable fortress. The rebels lost 44 dead, 132 wounded and 103 prisoners. This battle is regarded as a decisive one in favor of Legitime. It is believed here that both Gonaives and St. Marc have fallen into Legitime's hands by this time, as the possession of Desalines gives Legitime the key by land to both these ports.

A QUERY.

What "Subscriber" Would Like to Know

We have recently received a letter from one of our well known subscribers upon a subject which we prefer to publish for the perusal of our readers, anticipating that in so doing someone will relieve us of the responsibility of answering "Subscriber's" questions. Here is the letter:

"My dear editor,—For several years past I have been the recipient of several pamphlets issued from time to time by Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co. of Rochester, N. Y., which, in addition to containing an extensive treatise upon kidney disease, its origin, usual symptoms and growth, also includes numerous testimonials from parties whose fac-simile signatures are attached thereto, attesting the statement that they have been individually relieved by the use of Warner's Safe Cure, which is prepared by the above firm, for the use of persons so afflicted. Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to know if the statements made by those parties who testify to the great good which Warner's Safe Cure has done them, can be relied upon. They seem honest enough from the way they read. "Warner's Safe Cure saved my life after the doctors had given me up," says John Dolery, 133 N. Main street, Concord, N. H. "I was given up to die with Bright's disease of the kidneys. The doctors said they could do nothing for me. A friend advised me to take Warner's Safe Cure, and my family consider me as given back from the grave," says Mrs. Carrie A. Fry, of Watliena, Kas. Dr. L. B. Rice, of Hanover, C. H., Va., says that Warner's Safe Cure cured him of Bright's disease. It strikes me that there is a good deal of sense in the claim which those parties make that the doctor was treating too many persons for wrong causes, and that oftentimes people get true color consumption, brain-fever, and nervous disorders when they are suffering from kidney disease which should be treated, as they say, by the use of Warner's Safe Cure, and as a result, when disease is first removed therefrom, that which is supposed to be a disease in the lungs or other organs will disappear. Many of my neighbors tell me that this remedy has done much good for them—much more than the regular doctors. If kidney disease is the real cause of so many other diseases why, Mr. Editor, don't the people who are afflicted with sickness, insist upon a more careful inquiry being made in order that the true cause may be ascertained, and the proper treatment given?"

SUBSCRIBER.

LATEST SPORTING NEWS.

The Canadian Amateur Lacrosse Association Officers.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., April 17.—At the meeting of the Canadian Amateur Lacrosse Association last night these officers for the ensuing year were elected: Honorary president, D. A. Rose, Ontario; Toronto; president, E. W. Nesbitt, Beavers, Woodstock; first vice-president, Geo. Phenister, Niagara, Niagara Falls; second vice-president, J. Vance, Dufferin, Ingersoll; secretary-treasurer, H. O'Loughlin, Athletics, St. Catharines; Council—E. Bell, Jess Ketchum, J. Hunter, J. D. Bailey, F. W. Gary, C. Kendall, W. T. Hughes, J. C. Arkinson, R. J. Barry, E. Kernaghan. The place where the next annual convention should be held caused some discussion. Toronto, Barrie, Orangeville and Woodstock were proposed, but a ballot having been taken Woodstock was declared the choice.

THE LABOR COMMISSION.

A VOLUMINOUS REPORT PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT.

Wages in Canada Higher at Present Than Ever Before, Hours of Labor Reduced and Necessaries of Life Lower in Price.

OTTAWA, April 15.—The report of the Labor Commission was presented to Parliament to-day. With the evidence it makes over 4000 printed pages, bound in several volumes. Without explanation as to how this course came to be adopted the commissioners make two reports or sets of deductions from the evidence and two sets of essays upon each of the general subjects of inquiry. The two reports are designated "First" and "Second" respectively. Those signing the first are A. T. Freed, Jules Helbronner, J. Alfred Clark, Michael Walsh, G. Boivin, five in all. The second report is signed by eight members: John Kelly, S. R. Heakes, H. A. McLean, N. Carson, John Armstrong, Wm. Haggerty, Wm. A. Gibson and Patrick Kerwin.

The two reports agree in the statement that the testimony sustains a belief that wages in Canada are generally higher than at any previous time, while hours of labor have been reduced and necessities of life are lower in price. The advance in house rents was noted as a marked exception to the rule of lower prices for necessities, and the belief is expressed that the principle of co-operative building associations might be extended in such manner that moderate weekly or monthly payments would in a few years purchase homes.

The first report notes as an injustice that in some cities, if not in all, the houses of the comparatively poor are, in proportion to their value, more highly taxed for municipal purposes than those of wealthy people. Both reports say:

It is believed that in collection of rents landlords should have no preference over other creditors and that as many articles of household use as are necessary to comfort should be exempt from seizure to satisfy any debt.

The second report adds this: Tenants should be protected against the growing practice of increasing rents from year to year at the will of the owners of houses or leasehold land. A simple remedy should be provided for arriving at the value of leasehold land where a renewal of lease is required to protect the lessees from excessive costs.

Attention is called to the defective sanitary condition of many working men's dwellings and the first report recommends that the letting of a dwelling of a house in a bad sanitary condition should be forbidden by law, that frequent inspection should be made and alterations or repairs necessary to health ordered.

Concerning hours of labor the commissioners believe that the ordinary working day may be still further reduced with advantage to workmen and without injury or injustice to employers. They recommend a limitation to 10 hours a day or 54 hours a week for female or child labor, and that all Government contracts stipulate that the daily hours of labor under them shall not exceed nine.

Of labor contracts it is laid down that each party to a contract should be on an equality with the other.

In the first report the belief is expressed that some provisions of the Master and Servants Act are not in accord with the liberal spirit of the present age and that only civil remedies should be sought for breach of civil contracts. The second report says:

Trade unions are legalized by the laws of this Dominion and any contract which binds the workman to abstain from attaching himself to one of these organizations ought to be declared null and void.

The first report speaks in appreciation of labor organizations. The second report declares that it would be productive of much good if the principle of co-operation in business were carried out in the Dominion. The first notes that satisfactory results have been obtained elsewhere and recommends that the labor bureau, if established, shall publish from time to time all obtainable information on the subject.

Recommendations are made looking to the greater safety of vessels navigating on inland waters. The first report recommends the attention of the legislatures to the matter of securing the greater safety of railway employes. The second specifically recommends the placing of a guard rail on the outer edge of roofs of freight cars, making it a penal offence to leave frogs unprotected, prohibiting the dangerous style of deadwoods attached to some freight cars, the adoption of automatic air brakes for all cars and the introduction of couplers that will remove the necessity for brakemen going between cars, and to prohibit unnecessary Sunday labor and if possible entirely prohibiting the moving of freight on that day.

It is recommended that strict examination be made of persons controlling large steam engines and boilers and that none who do not hold certificates shall be permitted to remain in charge of engines exceeding a certain power, or of boilers used for heating factories or other large buildings.

Factory or similar employment of children under 14, it is recommended, should be prohibited. The firing of employes by foremen or employers is condemned. Frequent and thorough inspection of factories is recommended, also stringent laws to ensure safety and proper sanitary conditions in the buildings.

On the subject of recovery of wages the first report says:

Artizans, laborers, domestic servants and others should have powers to obtain from magistrates or county courts summary judgment for wages due. In cases of bankruptcy wages should have preference and should constitute a lien on such products of their labor as public works, buildings and even sawlogs and timber.

The second report also recommends that the three months' wages of operatives rank as a preferential claim upon all insolvent estates.

It is recommended that courts of arbitration should be established, that Labor Day holiday should be proclaimed each year, and that technical instruction in the public schools, in special schools or classes or in colleges of technology should be given.

The commissioners joining in the first report believe the patent laws susceptible of material improvement, assisted immigration is condemned and the second report asks also that a penalty be imposed upon the resident contracting party and those who undertake the transportation of the alien contract laborer or mechanic into the Dominion.

The creation of an annuity system is also advocated under which provision might be made for old age by periodical or occasional payments of small sums.

Attention is directed to the heavy charges for collecting small debts. It is recommended that the law costs for such collection be reduced to the lowest possible sum. The second report says that the garnishing of wages should be forbidden. The system of letting prison labor by contract is condemned.

The establishment of a labor bureau is recommended.

The second report declares the importation of stereotype plates and celluloid matter to be used in the printing offices of Canada operates unjustly to the Canadian mechanic. If on account of its cheapness publishers find it necessary to use such matter it should be obtained from Canadian makers. A sufficient specific duty should be levied upon this matter to prevent its importation.

Pardoned After 29 Years.

THAMES, N. J., April 16.—The Court of Pardons has granted a pardon to Joseph C. Steward, colored, who has been in the State prison for 29 years, having when a lad murdered a playmate in Gloucester county. He was first sentenced to be hanged, but secured a commutation to imprisonment for life on the ground of not being mentally strong.

Winning Numbers at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—These were the winning numbers to-day: \$300,000, 32074, \$100,000, 93890, \$50,000, 9165, \$25,000, 62052, \$10,000, 1607, 88433, \$5000, 3207, 2062, 29350, 36638, 52964.