THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE: 5 MELINDA-STREET, TORONTO.
W. F. MACLEAN, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year . . . . . $4.00 | Four Months . . . $1
Six Months . . . . 2.00 | One Month 50

No charge for city delivery or postage. Subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

FOR EACH LINE OF AGATE TYPE.

Ordinary advertisements, fifteen cents per line. Financial statements, twenty cents per line. Cut-leaded advertisements, one cent a word. Deaths, Marriages and Births, 25 cents.

Special rates for contract advertisements or reading notices and for preferred position.

The World's Telephone Call is 528.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1888.

The World has the largest circulation of any morning paper in Canada.

Don't Be a Provincialist.

The young man who takes an interest in the affairs of this country has at the outset to choose which of two paths he shall follow. He has either to be a Canadian (Federalist) or a Provincialist. If he is proud of his country and wishes to see her great in territory and powerful in influence he must of necessity be a Federalist, be a believer in one strong central government that rules all its parts and which, when it speaks, speaks for all the Canadian people. No man who is a Provincialist can ever assist in making the country either strong or extensive. A Provincialist is, must be, narrow-minded, wrapped up in local conceits, unable to see beyond the bounds of his own province, and perhaps his own particular race. He must find the only outlet for his political energy in nursing provincial or racial grievances, in antagonizing the central government, and when he becomes sore-headed, as he is bound to do, *must side with the foreign enemies or rivals of his own central government.* He looks elsewhere (generally to Washington) for balm for his imaginary wounds!

Just now the young Canadian must avoid the shilling of the Provincialists, who are trying their best to enlist him in their ranks. They are creating much din by the beating of brass, the roar of their trumpets and their own shouting in the Legislature and on the market place. But it is not for Canada that they are thus making this noise, and it is *to fight against a united Canada that the Provincialists are trying to obtain the young Canadian's services.*

But let the young man avoid all their blandishments and the ways that lead to sectionalism and narrowmindedness. Let him keep the case of our neighbors before him. Once they were a few petty colonies without cohesion and almost torn asunder by their provincialists who raised the cry of States' Rights. But they were overwhelmed by the ballot and by the sword, and now there *is a United* States, with a strong government respected all the world over, rich beyond all other nations, and supreme in its own land from one ocean to the other. No one there dare now speak of rebellion, of State Rights, of secession, of the right to do this or the right to do that. And it the young man of this country reads the history of our neighbors and studies our own annals in the light thereof he will see that we are fast making a *United* Canada, and that it will not be long before the Provincialists will have ceased to exist.

The Provincialists say we are making no progress toward unification. This we deny. Intra-provincial trade is growing, we have built a great transcontinental railway, we are making arrangements for complete and sufficient ocean ports of our own, the authority of the Dominion is being enforced from sea to sea, the maritime provinces are looking to the central government to maintain their fishing rights, and in a thousand ways the people are gradually being led to respect and reverence the federal authority. The people of the United States begin to think that Canada is already something and is likely to be much more important. The eyes of the world begin to look toward the second great commonwealth that is being developed on this North American continent.

As for our able men, for those that are ambitious, they are seeking to play a part in Dominion affairs. Parish politics have no attractions for them. Especially is this the case with the smaller provinces. Their best men go to Ottawa and try to rise to the natural view of matters. They see that it is by being strong in federal affairs that they will best be able to confer benefits on their own provinces. It is the ambition of every boy in the States to fill the President's chair.

Again do we say to the young man Beware of the Provincialist. Take little stock in "provincial rights." Go in for national issues. Think of yours-if as a Canadian. Study the history of all our provinces and people. Read the unfortunate histories of countries that have been torn by local dissensions, and also read the histories of those nations that have become rivets by solidification, by unification, by devoting all their energies to furthering common interests.

Don't be a Provincialist.

Mark the Rebel.

The Empire publishes this piece of impertinence as coming to it from the pen of Mr. Mark Irish, and as it is characteristic of the man and his class we accept it as genuine:

"I am in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America.

"Canada must have relief from her present burdens, either by TREATY OR REBELLION."

Now, Mr. Irish, no more of that. We understand that, as an alien, you are in no position to rebel, though you might give aid and comfort to rebels at reduced hotel rates. In any more serious emergency you would be one of the first to take to the loft and pull the ladder up after you. We regard your language upon this occasion as a mere ebullition of your native Yankee wind. Your private sentiments have long been well known. Your reasons for hating the institutions of a country in which you have waxed fat to the kicking point are well understood. You flaunted your flag in the faces of your guests, in season and out of season, until remonstrance became necessary. This is a patient people, but we tell you that patience has almost ceased to be a virtue, and that you had better stop your tall talk.

That burdens, sir, has Canada ever imposed upon you? You stay here only because we let you, and for that reason you would rather promote rebellion and annexation than go home. How often do you think you can outrage Canadian feeling without being pressed to go? Mr. Irish, you had better leave for the land of cheap divorces and where they make short work of the man who encourages rebellion.

It Was Governor Aikins.

Now that there is to be a conference on the Manitoba difficulty, between Sir John, representing the Dominion on one hand, and Mr. Greenway, representing the Provincial Government on the other hand—it is hotly disputed which of the two belligerent Powers made the first overtures for peace. Well, we are inclined to put it on Governor Aikins, by all odds. He it was, we doubt not, who brought about the preliminary understanding which led to the agreement to hold a conference at Ottawa. And this the public generally will believe to have been the real object of his recent mission to the East, which so puzzled The Globe for a while and led our ever-wise contemporary into various wild conjectures. Better allow that it was Governor Aikins who did it.

What We Want.

Canada is about entering on a period of annual development. There never was so much interest manifested in our mining resources. Railway building promises to be active. The monopoly clause is likely to be surrendered and all cause of complaint in Manitoba will be removed. Already there are signs of an immense rush of settlers into the Northwest this season, now opening. The vanguard left last night. The outlook across the border is bright and will be followed by increased brightness here. People are tired of provincial politics and they are rather inclined to consider questions that will benefit the whole people. Under the circumstances we must put a stopper on the agitators. Let us have peace. Let men like Mark Irish cease talking about rebellion. Let, most of all, everyone get down to business and cease agitating. Try and make a dollar, and give others a chance to do the same.

And remember that Toronto is going to hum.

The Globe is a little too fond of doing the excommunication act. It has read a good many men out of the Canadian Liberal party, with worse results to the party than to the men, but when it attempts to read Sam Randall out of the United States Democratic party it tackles a job with which many organs of the Democracy have for many years wrestled in vain. Whatever his faults, Mr. Randall is the one Democrat who manages to maintain his grip in Republican Pennsylvania, through good and ill fortune, and as such he has no other alternative but to either sacrifice the seat which he has so long held for the Democrats or stick to Protectionist principles. The Globe is silly, as usual.

Apropos of Parliamentary dead heads, a correspondent writes approvingly of The World's stand upon the question and adds: "No self-respecting representative of the people should accept a favor from any corporation, and no honest one would accept both a pass and mileage." What say the party organs—particularly The Globe and The Empire—to this proposition?

The Hon. Peter Mitchell has good reason for desiring that the Fisheries Treaty should be discussed and passed upon at Washington before any action shall be taken at Ottawa, but it must be remembered that the Republican Senators are painfully sharp and that the executive or secret session is a familiar device of theirs. Playing Lord Chatham to their Sir Richard Strachan will likely prove a tedious business, and, in the end, an unprofitable one.

When it was learned yesterday that the Young Liberal and the Young Conservative Clubs had resolved not to speak to one another—or against one another—and that Mark Irish had threatened to rebel, the thermometer went up two points, and a man came out of the Rossin House and said that he thought we were going to have warmer weather. The first of April will be about the proper date for all that sort of thing.

Congressman Hitt of "Illinoy" is endeavoring to take the wind out of Ben Butterworth's sails. He kindly offers to let Canada make the first move provided she is willing to let Washington regulate both her customs and internal duties and shut out the rest of the world from our markets. If there is anything else Mr. Hitt wants but does not see all he need do is to ask for it at The Mail office. Mr. Hitt's proposition will certainly carry—amusement to the Canadian mind.

The London Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

Toronto people often wonder why insurance rates are so high. Why, in a city like our own, whose fire department is fabulous in every respect, a lower rate should be charged than would be the case in a small town, that has not one-tenth of the regular fire department machinery that we have. But such is the case. The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company, an institution which confines its business to churches, colleges, hospitals, dwellings, etc., and only charges equitable rates for the risk (a departure from the rules laid down by the associated companies, which will be very warmly welcomed in Toronto), have opened an agency in Toronto. Messrs. Scott & Walmsley of 20 Church-street have charge of the London Mutual's interest in this vicinity, and in their hands the London may expect a large business. The Company was established in 1859, and has met all requirements as to Dominion Government deposits, etc.

—Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a warm medicine; the small is Minard's Liniment, Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age. x

Court of Appeal Judgments.

The Court of Appeal at Osgoode Hall yesterday delivered judgments in ten cases: Moore v. Citizens' and three other insurance companies, an appeal from the Chancery Division, action was dismissed with costs and the appeal allowed. Peterboro Real Estate and Investment Co. v. Patterson, to set aside a judgment, dismissed with costs. Archer v. Severn, dismissed without costs. Smith v. Chisholm, dismissed without costs. Owen Sound S.S. Co. v. Connor, appeal dismissed without costs, the plaintiffs to reduce their verdict by $254. Coyne v. Braddy, appeal allowed. Burrell v. Crow, Palmer v. Richard, Jordan v. Dunn, appeals dismissed with costs. In Ryan v. Cooley, the appellant gained a partial victory, and in Steele v. York the appellant was completely successful, the action being dismissed with costs.

Church of England S.S. Association.

A public meeting of the Toronto Church of England S.S. Association will be held on Thursday evening, March 8, at 8 o'clock, in the new school house of Holy Trinity Church. The "Institute" Prayer Book lesson for Sunday, March 11, will be taught by Secretary C. R. W. Biggar, and Rev. J. F. Sweeny will read a paper on "The Bible Class and Its Place in the Sunday-school Economy," illustrating his subject by an exposition of "Institute (Scripture) Lesson" for next Sunday, viz., "Deborah, the Prophetess of Israel."

—Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for your children while teething. It has been used by millions of mothers during the last forty years for their children. Cures wind colic, diarrhœa. Be sure and get Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle. 135

They Want to be Good Canadians.

Applications for naturalization papers were yesterday made to County Judge McDougall by these foreigners: Paul Bescher, formerly of Paris, France; John Prockler of Germany, Ah Chew of Hong Kong, Charlie Hong Jung of Canton, Suey Hoey of Canton, Sam Wing of Pekin, Laurent Regner of Belgium, John Nicholas Kurtz of Detroit, James Riley Starkey of Newburg, Penn.; James F. Jenning of New York, and Lum Foon of Canton.

Picked Up in the Rotunda.

Board of Trade Secretary Wills, duly qualified as a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of York, yesterday received his commission. The Ministers of Railways and Canals has appointed Friday next, March 9, for the hearing of the delegates from Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg on the questions of canal tolls, Kingston dry docks, etc., etc.

Canadian Order of Foresters.

A great rush is inevitable at the C.O.F. concert to-morrow, Thursday evening, at the Gardens. In order to make everything comfortable the committee earnestly request ticket holders to be in their seats at 8 p.m. sharp.

—Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again. x

The Theatres.

"Julius Cæsar" was admirably presented at the Grand Opera House last night before a large and appreciative audience. Keene in the title role gave an artistic rendition of the character of Marcus Antonius, whilst his support, especially by Mr. Elliott, was admirable. At the matinee this afternoon "Othello" will be presented, and to-night Richard III is the tempting bill offered the Grand's patrons.

"Passion's Slave" was again produced at the Toronto Opera House last night. The usual matinee performance takes place this afternoon.

"The Rag Baby" is the attraction at the Grand to-morrow night and the balance of the week.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM OF LIFE INSURANCE.

Large Claim Paid by the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

Editor World: The late Mr. Walton Smith, Government Inspector of Insurance for the Province of Quebec, after investigating the plans of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association and satisfying himself as to its position and the sound principles underlying the system of life insurance advocated by that Association, applied for and secured a policy on his life for the sum of $5000. Within the past few days I handed his widow the Company's check for the full amount. Had Mr. Smith allowed himself to be influenced by the malicious attacks made upon the Mutual Reserve by rival companies through the columns of certain unscrupulous journals who, for a price, are ever ready to do the bidding of their masters, his family to-day would have been deprived of this large sum of money.

Mr. Smith however, on the contrary, not only had every confidence in the Mutual Reserve, but as a proof of that confidence placed therein the largest amount of insurance he held upon his life. His position as Government Inspector of Insurance brought him in contact with prominent insurance experts, affording him opportunities of thoroughly posting himself on the affairs of this Association—consequently, the malicious and absurd attacks of such journals as The Monetary Times at one end of the line and Insurance Chronicle of Montreal at the other end, had no influence whatever with him, much less the disgraceful and lying circulars so industriously distributed by the agents of rival companies with the sole object of injuring the business of this Association. He understood too well the object of these attacks, alike disgraceful to the agents circulating them and the companies they represent, and he knew that the two journals referred to were controled by the double monopoly companies, without whose advertising patronage their existence would be short, and that every attack upon the Mutual Reserve was either paid for direct or indirectly through the sale of extra editions for circulation. Mr. Smith also knew that the articles appearing from time to time in those journals were written by certain representatives of Old Line companies, for, as is well known to every insurance man, he knew the editors and proprietors of those two journals were mentally incapable of writing a criticism on the plan of either the Mutual Reserve or any other life insurance company. Knowing these facts Mr. Smith persisted in keeping in force his policy with the Mutual Reserve, promptly providing for the mortuary calls as they were made, and the following letter from his Widow proves the wisdom of his conclusions.

J. D. WELLS,
General Manager.

TORONTO, February 29th, 1888.

J. D. Wells, Esq., General Manager Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, Toronto:

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your Company's check for five thousand dollars in full payment of claim under certificate No. 35,660, issued to my husband, Walton Smith, late of Quebec.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the promptness of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association and the satisfactory manner they have adjusted this claim.

MARY P. SMITH,
319 Sherbourne-street, Toronto.

Fine Photography.

Where to get it.
What to get.
The finest pictures.
Cabinets $2 per dozen.
Tinotypes 25c.
H. LANE,
147 Yonge-street.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S COMPOSITIONS.

Two Jesse Ketchum Pupils Record a Holiday Trip to Mimico.

Editor World: If you will find space in your valuable paper for one or more of these compositions you will greatly encourage the children and obige.

YOURS TRULY,
LOUISE BAILEY.

Jesse Ketchum School, March 5.

On Saturday 18 of February, a large number of the Fourth Division Jesse Ketchum School with their teacher, met at the Queen's Park Gates, for a trip to Mimico and the Industrial School. Here we were met by two large and comfortable cars, and were soon on our way. After a long and pleasant journey of about eight miles we reached our destination, and were met by our old friend, Mr. Hendry. We were first taken into a large room in which were sixty pairs of boots, which had recently been mended by some of the boys. Shortly after the boys came in, and several played on instruments, and a number of them sang. This was a very pleasant entertainment. After this they went out to drill; their drill is better what similar to that of the Public Schools. Next they played football. Then we were shown into the tailoring department. We work in this room was very good, and sewing was neat, as well as extraordinary. Then we were taken into the sleeping apartments, which were extremely neat and clean. The boys make their own beds (which were done splendid). Then Mrs. Hendry was so kind as to invite us all to have some refreshments. After heartily thanking Mr. and Mrs. Hendry for the pleasant afternoon we had spent, we wended our way home.

MAGGIE GREENWOOD, aged 13.

One day our teacher told us that she would take us to Mimico on the following Saturday. And we were so glad. When Saturday came we were at the corner of Bloor Street and Avenue Road at one o'clock. We had two vans to take us, and we filled both, the girls in one and the boys in another. We had a nice time going. Singing, laughing, and shouting, after turning a good many times it brought us to the Lake shore. We drove along there for some time and with some more turning we got to Mr. Hendry's house and the school for boys. There were fifty-one boys in the school all dressed the same in grey clothes. We spent some time playing there at foot ball and going through the rooms. Miss Bailey took us down to the lake room where the boys bake. Then it was time to go home so we got into the vans and drove home. It was nearly six o'clock when we got home.

GEORGE A. GRAM, aged 11.

—There are so many cough medicines in the market, that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we had a cough, a cold or any affliction of the throat or lungs, we would try Hickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it as it is as pleasant as syrup. x

Spring Millinery.

Already spring hats, bonnets, feathers, flowers and different garnitures are being opened up and passed into stock at the ever live store The Waterloo House. The large showrooms are being cleaned and decorated, so that in this fair city there will not be a prettier sight for ladies' eyes to look upon than the millinery show room at McKendry's, 273 Yonge, cor. Alice. x

From Police Station Slates.

Policeman Patterson arrested Herbert White last night on suspicion of stealing some carpenter's tools marked "Grant" which he was trying to sell to a second-hand man.

Stealing coal from G.T.R. cars is the charge entered against Thomas Cosgrove and Edward N. Wright who are at headquarters.

The police heard there was something crooked about the burning of Martin Greelish's house in Inkerman-street on Feb. 19. The furniture and house were insured and yesterday Greelish was arrested on a charge of arson.

"Gold Point."

—These cigars are hand-made by the Cuban method, the filler being of choice Vuelta Abajo and the wrapper fine Sumatra, imported directly by ourselves. We do not see how any heavily taxed imported cigars at 10 cents can equal these in value. It is the best 5-cent cigar on the market. Spilling Bros., 119 Jarvis-street, Toronto. 136

Still Colder.

—It has been very cold weather, but it will have to be very much colder before the thermometer will register low enough to compare with the low prices at Matthew's gent's furnishings store, 102 Queen-street, east. All wool goods going at any price. They must be sold. 36

—Two Hitchings Boilers for sale cheap. Apply to Frank Wheeler, Hot Water and Steam Heating Engineer,
135 58 and 60 Adelaide-st. west

MR. ROSS ON THE FLOOR,

THE TREASURER SPEAKS TWO HOURS AND FORTY MINUTES.

The Debate on the Quebec Resolutions Resumed—A Lot of Talk About Loyalty—Mr. Meacham Quotes From Pat Purcell—Committees Winding Up Their Work.

For six full hours at the Legislature yesterday the lights and heavyweight orators dived into the Quebec Resolutions and held up to the admiring gaze of their friends the fruits of their labor. Mr. Whitney, the new member for Dundas, resumed the debate. His speech was judiciously aggressive, fair, argumentative, and was given with a pleasing verbal flow. He is an acquisition to the debating power of the Opposition. The Hon. A. M. Ross made a great speech. He took the floor at about 4 o'clock, spoke till 6 o'clock recess and for forty minutes after the House reassembled. The other debaters did justice to the work in hand. The House sat at 3.15 and adjourned at 11.15. To-[illegible] the debate will be resumed, and more of the heavy ordnance will wake the echoes. A push will be made to take the division by to-[illegible] night.

George Brown Quoted.

Mr. Whitney, who deferred his remarks on the resolutions on Thursday night, opened the continuation of the debate amid Opposition applause. He was apologetic at the outset, considering his youthfulness as a member of the House, and the fact that he was compelled by his convictions to enter the lists with so distinguished a man as the Attorney-General. He was, he believed, backed up by the majority of his constituents in his opposition to these resolutions. He viewed the veto power and the Senate both as a stealing power in matters of legislation and was in favor of the retention of both. As to the Dominion Franchise Bill he thought it was clear that the Dominion Government should control the manner in which Dominion elections should be carried on. He quoted from George Brown in support of his views. He imagined the breeze that would blow if the Dominion Government formulated amendments to the British North America Act so as to give the Dominion Government the control of the Provincial franchise.

Howls at School Houses.

"There would be a universal howl," said he. "The wrongs of Ontario would be sung in every school house and on every platform." [Opposition hear, hears.]

As to the financial resolution, Mr. Whitney would confess his inability to discuss it. But one thing he wanted to know. The honorable gentlemen's friends were gravitating towards the idea of direct taxation. Where, then, were these increased subsidies to come from should the Reform party go into power, with the abolition of the tariff? He objected to the resolutions because they had not been and were not before the people, and that instead of the leading men of the province being invited to participate in the conference, only party leaders were called together, and even then the representatives of two of the provinces were not present at all. He agreed with the Minister of Education that it was a great mistake to adopt the British North America Act without the assent of the people.

A Great Public Crime.

Nay, more, he thought it was nearly allied to a great public crime. Then were they here to repeat the mistake, or should they not take a lesson from the past. If amendments were needed they should be submitted to the people for approval. He maintained that what was most wanted was settled institutions, and he thought the good sense of the people would recognize this. They on this side of the House were opposed to these resolutions because they were mischievous to the best interests of the country. They on this side were few in number, and he might be pardoned for calling them a Spartan band.

Mr. Fraser: A smarting band, did you say? [Laughter.]

Mr. Whitney finished with a formal protest against the motions.

Mr. Pardee replied. He was not surprised at the position of the Opposition on these resolutions, seeing that less than a year ago they recorded their votes against Home Rule. He spoke of the resolutions as giving the B.N.A. Act the force that it was intended to have in the first instance. They were in favor of the unity of the Dominion, but Sir John Macdonald was not always so. He could name an instance when Sir John and Sir George Cartier were in England. Sir John wished to terminate confederation but was restrained by Sir George. He discussed the effect of the Franchise Bill, more especially in North Essex.

The Provincial Treasurer Holds Forth.

Hon. A. M. Ross opened with a criticism on the speech of the leader of the Opposition. He complimented Mr. Craig on the logic, temperance and argument which characterized his speech. It was, he thought, superior, though less fervid than that of the leader. He described the "loyalty farce," putting down Mr. Meredith as the chief performer. Replying to Mr. Whitney he stated that Conservatives what similar to that of the Public Schools. Next they played football. Then we were shown into the tailoring department. We work in this room was very good, and sewing was neat, as well as extraordinary. Then we were taken into the sleeping apartments, which were extremely neat and clean. The boys make their own beds (which were done splendid). Then Mrs. Hendry was so kind as to invite us all to have some refreshments. After heartily thanking Mr. and Mrs. Hendry for the pleasant afternoon we had spent, we wended our way home.

MAGGIE GREENWOOD, aged 13.

One day our teacher told us that she would take us to Mimico on the following Saturday. And we were so glad. When Saturday came we were at the corner of Bloor Street and Avenue Road at one o'clock. We had two vans to take us, and we filled both, the girls in one and the boys in another. We had a nice time going. Shiging, laughing, and shouting. After turning a good many times it brought us to the Lake shore. We drove along there for some time and with some more turning we got to Mr. Hendry's house and the school for boys. There were fifty-one boys in the school all dressed the same in grey clothes. We spent some time playing there at foot ball and going through the rooms. Miss Bailey took us down to the bake room where the boys bake. Then it was time to go home so we got into the vans and drove home. It was nearly six o'clock when we got home.

GEORGE A. GRAM, aged 11.

Continuing, Mr. Ross pointed out the anti-loyalty of Conservatives when they were out of office. He thought it was time this superloyalty fustian should be shelved. He would concede that the hon. leader of the Opposition was capable of close argument, logical deductions and eloquence. [Opposition applause] but his speech on this occasion was principally uncalled for protestations of loyalty. [Ministerial applause.] He went into a defence of the Senate scheme proposed by the resolutions and into a criticism of the constitution of that body at present. He reviewed the speech of Mr. H. E. Clarke, and, in reference to the statistics given on the basis of ten millions population, he did not think them worth while talking about. According to the rate of progress for the past ten years, it would be nearly a century before the population would reach that figure.

Increase of Taxation.

If the tax levied by the Dominion Government increased as it had during the past ten years it would then be $105,000,000 a year, the expenditure would be $122,000,000 yearly, and the public debt would be $870,000,000. The hon. gentleman's arguments were so ludicrous that he (Mr. Clarke) would laugh at them himself.

He glanced over the history of the provincial subsidy question, and the unequal way in which the different provinces were treated. From this he argued that some definite way should be adopted by which all of the provinces should receive equitable, fair treatment.

"Mr. Speaker," he said, "this capricious way of granting assistance to provinces merely because they are in financial difficulty, and because they are in financial difficulty, and according to pressure they can bring to bear on the central Government, is pernicious in principle, improvident in effect, and decidedly unjust to Ontario. [Loud Ministerial applause.] He answered Mr. Clarke's statement that Ontario was paying two-thirds the revenue of the Dominion by saying that this condition of affairs was before Confederation, and was entirely changed now.

Mr. Meredith claimed that Ontario was paying two-thirds now.

The Treasurer Talks Till Six O'clock.

Hon. Mr. Ross gave a statement of what Ontario paid for the Intercolonial Railway, fisheries protection, Canadian Pacific railway and other things in which she had no immediate interest. He charged Mr. Meredith with criminality in being silent if he thought such a state of affairs existed, and insincere in raising his voice against their proposition to better the condition of Ontario.

He then quoted extensively from researches he had made in reference to the state of the municipal system in the Lower Provinces. He showed that the extension of the municipal system was much more wide in Ontario than in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The total municipal expenditure in these provinces was $6 cents per head, while in Ontario it was $7.50. He argued from this that if the Ontario Government had spent in the maintenance of bridges, roads, schools, etc., what the municipalities had spent, their surplus would not only be wiped out but the province would be in as great financial straits as these other provinces.

And Forty Minutes Afterwards.

After recess Mr. Ross said it was explained at the Quebec Conference that it was not, as the representatives of other provinces maintained, on account of Ontario's "better terms at Confederation" that Ontario was in such good financial condition to-day, but on account of distribution of the burdens on the municipalities. The other Provincial Governments were advised to extend their municipal systems but their representatives answered that the people would go into rebellion. Before Confederation the 10 per cent. duty provided all provincial expenditure. These provinces would continue to get into financial straits. They would continue to make demands on the central Government for relief. It was wise that they should arrive at some new way of distributing the subsidies, so that the people of each province would know just where they stood and govern themselves accordingly. The proposition of grading it according to population, with separate grants for Governmental purposes so as to be fair with the smaller provinces, on account of the Governmental expenditure being larger per head, was the fairest possible scheme they could devise. He proceeded then to argue that increased subsidies were due to the provinces on account of the large increase in Dominion revenue during the last ten years.

Meredith's Wit.

The hon. leader of the Opposition wittily said that the Attorney-General received the glory at the Quebec conference and that Quebec got the money. Well, the Attorney-General did get the glory and they cheerfully accorded it to him—[Ministerial "hear, hear's"]—but besides that he had got the money. The financial proposition was very advantageous to Ontario. Quebec, indeed, was the province that could reasonably take objection to the proposition. Again, by the new scheme Ontario would get increased subsidy, as well as increased expenditure, on raising increased population. As it was now, their expenditure grew with the population while their subsidy remained stationary. And yet hon. gentlemen opposite objected to it. They at Quebec had fall had to take the condition of things as they were and view them as statesmen. They found great irritation in the provinces. Were they to sit down and say "We'll have nothing to do with these new" or should they, by some moderate rearrangement, relieve the strain? The plan was arrived at by a system of compromises, and the newspaper criticisms, except those of extreme partisan papers, were in the main favorable to it; and if the hon. members opposite were not in allow their convictions to sway them he felt they would also support the scheme. [Loud and continued applause.]

That Settled It.

Mr. Clancy was the next Oppositionist to take the floor. If he had any hesitation as to the way he should vote before the hon. gentleman's [Hon. Mr. Ross'] speech, he said, he had none now and he would vote against the Resolutions. [Opposition applause.] The Quebec Government, which originated the conference idea, did not go to office on those broad issues which should divide the people and even the hon. gentleman opposite, by the aid of a newspaper which was now supporting them [The Mail], went to power on a similar cry. Neither of these properly represented the people. [Mr. Fraser laughs.] Referring to the veto power he said it should rest somewhere within easy reach of the people, so that when any wrong was done the people could redress it. The hon. gentleman [Hon. Mr. Ross] charged the hon. leader of the Opposition with raising the "loyalty cry," but the hon. gentleman opposite needed loyalty. So far as he could observe they were not loyal to the Dominion. They were loyal to the treasury benches. They were perpetually crying for Ontario rights, not seeming to take any interest in Dominion affairs.

A Canadian Loyalty.

He believed that, while they should keep a strict watch on the interests of the Province, they should be loyal to Canada as a whole. He criticised the financial aspect of the scheme under discussion, claiming that Ontario was not being dealt fairly with. Though Ontario contributed half of the revenue, as the hon. gentleman opposite admitted, Ontario would get, not half of the subsidies, but only $163,000 instead of $402,000. The Opposition were charged with opposing an increase of the Ontario subsidy, thus placing Ontario in a better position. Not so; the Opposition contended that with every increase the other provinces would be sure to share in it, and Ontario producing half the revenue, would have to pay the increases. [Opposition applause.] He dissected the per capita scheme of distributing the subsidies, giving figures greatly to the disadvantage of Ontario. All the other provinces would gain benefits at the expense of Ontario. When Ontario reached the limit of population when the subsidy would drop to 60 cents per head, Quebec and the others would have an advantage of 20 cents a head.

Would Pinch Ontario.

The hon. treasurer in a budget speech a few years ago conceded the contention of the Opposition that every increase in subsidies would pinch on Ontario, and this being the case the hon. treasurer said at that time they did not press for an increase of subsidy. And yet they, at the Quebec conference, agreed to the very thing objected to at the time the speech was made. He concluded that the Government had not had proved for funds when they made such a sacrifice and were unjustly taking municipal moneys. By prudent administration the hon. gentlemen opposite were obliged to lay the foundations for a provincial debt. The Opposition did not defend the present financial arrangements with the Dominion Government, but the present arrangements were infinitely preferable, with all their evils, to those proposed by the hon. gentlemen opposite. Even though Ontario were to be tied down to lose enormously every year, under the provisions of these resolutions what was to prevent the Dominion Government from making further special grants for railways and other objects to the different provinces? The scheme proposed did not meet any cure whatever. [Opposition applause.]

Would Snirch Ontario.

If these resolutions were passed it would be by party loyalty, not loyalty to the Province or Dominion, and their passage would be to the shame and degradation of Ontario. [Applause.]

Mr. Awrey was the fifth speaker of the day. He contrasted the loyalty of the Opposition and the loyalty of the Ministerialists, claiming that the real, pure loyalty was in possession of the latter. After contending that Mr. Clancy's speech was too much tainted with political partisanship, he went on to discuss the veto power. The veto power was given to the Dominion Government with the understanding that it was to be used with the utmost sparingness and caution, as in protecting minorities, political and religious. But the Provincial Legislatures had been overridden without compunction, as instance the Rivers and Streams Bill and the Red River Valley Railway Bill disallowance. As for the Senate it simply registered the decrees of one man. It did not represent anything or anybody. The proposal made to rejuvenate the constitution of that body was one which any fair minded man could commend. He felt, also, that the Dominion elections should be carried on by the provincial franchise as a measure of economy. Here in Ontario, they all knew, the franchise was to be made very simple in its operation.

All Hands Shout.

He closed with vehemently urging the Opposition to join them in advocating these needed reforms in the constitution, and in making such a vigorous protestation of loyalty to Ontario, Canada and the grand old British Empire as to bring cheers and applause from both sides of the House.

Mr. Meacham proved to the satisfaction of the Opposition that Mr. Mowat's "Redistribution Bill" was a gerrymander. The majority of those who sat in the Quebec Conference were Rielists and Secessionists. The subject of discussion at the conference were similar to those agitated in state legislatures of the United States previous to the great war. Nothing was heard about that now. They should beware that the present discussion did not also drift into such a terrible result. He was in favor of giving the provinces the fullest and freest measure of legislative authority, but they should not forget that they were Canadians. The fact that they were one in seeking the best interests of Canada at large could not be too often emphasized. The veto power, as it was now vested, he held was proper in his opinion. In regard to the Senate he questioned whether the scheme set forth by the resolutions would improve its constitution in any way.

Pat Paid a Higher Rate.

He would prove conclusively that the hon. gentlemen opposite should not object to the Dominion Franchise Act in point of expense. In Lennox the Reform party gained 80 votes by the revision of the lists. This revision cost $1200, or $15 a vote. Now if it cost only $15 a vote (and the Government paid for it) why should they object to the act which cost Mr. Pat Purcell $18 a vote? [Opposition applause and laughter.] He suggested a mutual agreement between the Legislatures and Dominion Government as to what the franchise should be. He discussed the financial aspect of the resolutions much on the same line as the member for West York.

At the close the House broke out into frolicsome merriment. When Mr. Smith got up to move an adjournment the Oppositionists shouted a negative. The once old joke subsided till Mr. Smith put on his little round hat and sat down. The Speaker was then allowed to put the motion, and the members went their way to their domiciles through the bleak March night.

Provincial Law.

These bills were read a final time:

Mr. Widdifield's, respecting the Methodist Church at Aurora.

Mr. Leys, respecting the Town of Parkdale.

Mr. Leys, respecting an agreement between the Town of Lindsay and the Grand Trunk and Midland Railways.

Mr. Gould's, respecting a railway debenture of the Township of Thorah.

Mr. O'Connor's, to provide for the division of the Township of Walsingham.

Mr. Wylie's, to incorporate the Town of Smyrna.

Mr. Hardy's, respecting Bylaw 402 of Brantford.

Mr. Meredith's, to enable the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, London, to sell certain lands.

Mr. Stratton's, to authorize Peterboro to issue debentures.

Mr. Balfour's, respecting the Nicholls Hospital Trust.

Mr. Balfour's, regarding the Town and Township of Sandwich west.

The Railway Men Kick.

The Private Bills Committee presented its final report yesterday. Several bills were recommended.

The Municipal Committee reported Mr. Dack's and Mr. Balfour's bills to amend the Municipal Act, and Mr. Waters' Ditches and Water Courses Bill. The latter bill was opposed in committee by Messrs. Barker, of the Northern Railway, and Kingsmill, representing the Michigan Central. They thought if culverts were to be built under the railway tracks the municipalities should pay for them, not the railway companies.

The Fire Escapes Committee considered the re-drafted bill relative to the subject referred to the committee, and reported it.

VACANT PRESBYTERIAN PULPITS.

Work of Procuring New Ministers—A Proposition of Union.

The Toronto Presbytery held its monthly meeting in the parlor of St. Andrew's Church. Rev. J. M. Cameron acted as moderator in the absence of Rev. Alex Gilray. Rev. D. McIntosh was granted leave to moderate in a call at St. Andrew's Church, Markham and Cedar Grove. Lay deputations from Chalmers' Church, York Town-line and East Toronto Church were introduced to present to the Presbytery the feelings of the two congregations respecting a union. A deputation consisting of Rev. Wm. Frizzell, Rev. R. P. McKay and Rev. J. Mutch was appointed to effect a union if possible.

A resolution of condolence on the death of late Rev. John Smith was adopted. Rev. Alex. Gilray, Dr. Caven and Mr. Joseph Gibson were appointed a committee to moderate in calling a pastor for the Central Church. Rev. R. M. Wallace, Rev. A. Gilray and Rev. Alex Gemmell will be a similar committee for Erskine Church. The sum of $120 was granted to Seaton Village and Dovercourt missions.

These delegates were elected to the General Assembly: Clerical—Revs. Wm. Meikle, Joseph Alexander, Dr. Caven, James Carmichael, G. E. Freeman, John Gibson, James Murray, Walter Reid, P. McKay and D. J. Macdonnell. Lay—Andrew Robinson, Oakville; Ald. Carlyle (St. Thomas), Ald. Carlyle (St. Andrew's), W. M. Clark, Toronto; E. Welsh, Weston; William Burns, Dr. McCurdy, Toronto; George Smith, Bolton; D. Fotheringham, Toronto; John Henry, Scarboro and E. H. Bauld.

It was announced that R. J. Hunter, D. Fotheringham, George Clark, D. Grundy and George Crane had been elected elders of the Bloor-street West Church. The report of the Committee on the Book of Forms was presented and adopted. A committee was appointed upon the suggestion of Dr. Caven to prosecute the work of beneficence in the Presbytery.

The Same Old Boats.

Mr. Fred Doty said yesterday, "All our last year's boats will be on the Island Ferry Line this coming season and probably one new one. The old officers and crews in most instances will be re-employed."

EX-MAYOR HOWLAND DECLINES.

He Apologizes for Not Presiding at Dominion Meeting—Ald. McMillan Presides.

One thousand persons paid the regulation silver collection at the doors of Association Hall last night to hear ex-Mayor Howland and Thomas N. Doutney on the old yet ever new theme of temperance. The majority of those present were disappointed as to hearing Mr. Howland, who thus explained his absence in a note read by Mr. Doutney:

I am very sorry indeed to disappoint you to-night, but I am so tired and worn out that I shall have to lay up this evening. I am pleased indeed to note the good results attending your work and my regret that I cannot share therein.

Then the improvised chairman took up his parable and delivered an ordinary temperance address, in which he eulogized Mr. Doutney's work and showed the need of continued and increased efforts in the good cause.

Mr. Doutney was himself once more. His methods, successful though they be, are not the kind enforced by the generality of temperance people. There was a marked absence of support by minist