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NINTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE RECIPROCITY DEBATE.

"THE DOMINION OF CANADA HAS NO REASON TO BE DESPONDENT."

So Says Mr. Gigault in the House of Commons—Adam Brown Heard From—Loyalty Not to be Sneered At—The Law of Libel—Hansard Reports.

OTTAWA, March 20.—The House opened at 3 p.m. Sir John A. and Hon. Mackenzie Bowell introduced Mr. I. X. L. Corby as member for West Hastings, and after routine Mr. Rinfret opened the debate on Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution, speaking French in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity and against the National Policy.

Reciprocity in Natural Products.

Mr. Gigault followed in English. The contention of the Liberals might be patriotic. He said he would not pronounce on their motives but they had committed an error the consequence of which would be disastrous to the country. He quoted statistics showing that the United States actually exported themselves a great many of the articles which it was claimed we would under this arrangement be able to export to that country with profit and advantage, and he also quoted the statement made by Mr. Davies that the price of grain in this country was regulated not in the States, but at Liverpool. He claimed that this was evident that our natural market was not to be found in the States but in Great Britain. He was in favor of reciprocity in natural products, but he was against Unrestricted Reciprocity.

He claimed that not only would the latter proposition destroy our manufacturing industries, but be injurious for our agricultural products. It would injure seriously the farming interests.

"Canada has no reason to be despondent," he concluded. "The Northwest is developing rapidly, deposits in the savings bank are increasing, our manufactures are being developed, and I believe that Canadians can secure to themselves an enviable position."

Farmers Want Reciprocity.

Dr. Macdonald (Huron) believed that never before had there been such a great issue before the party, and he was sorry to see that personalities had so largely entered into this discussion. He claimed that the interests of the manufacturer should be subordinated to the general interests and that the 600,000 farmers of the Dominion demanded the introduction of a reciprocity measure. He claimed that the injury sustained by reason of the imposition of the tax by the United States which caused our rich copper, iron and other ores to be shipped to Pittsburg and that natural difficulties in the way of interprovincial trade were such as could not be removed except at such a cost as would kill trade.

The House here rose for 6 o'clock dinner.

After recess Dr. Macdonald continued speaking about an hour.

Mr. Adam Brown on the Floor.

Mr. Brown of Hamilton followed. He denounced the previous speaker for his advocacy of a policy which would result in annexation. He corrected a wrong impression which had been created by Sir Richard Cartwright in regard to the progress of Canada. He quoted statistics to show the increase in the trade of the Dominion and claimed that it had not been as great as it should be in comparison with that of the States, while the official trade returns of the States proved the opposite.

Hon. gentlemen opposite had for several days been bewailing the condition of this country, and he had not any doubt their words were being collected by American railway and land companies to induce emigrants from Canada to the Western States.

If the United States had grown in the same proportion during the last 20 years as Canada had, they would have many millions more of population than they have. Canada has kept pace with them, but gentlemen opposite would never admit this. They never tell of any of the advantages we have, but their whole policy is to decry the country, yet they now intend to attempt to split this country by maliciously bringing forward propositions on temperance or some other subject by which they hope to gain votes.

"We can't expect continuous prosperity. There will be lulls in business, but taken on the whole the country is prospering, and we are all benefited. Should such a resolution as this pass we would not know in six months whether we were Americans or Canadians.

Loyalty Not to be Sneered At.

Gentlemen opposite had sneered at what they called a sentiment when Conservatives talked about connection with Britain, but what they sneered at as sentiment Conservatives called loyalty and it was what had made the country what it is. The Canadian people would never surrender that sentiment. An attempt had been made to score a point on account of the slow development of the iron industries, but Mr. Brown contended that since the tariff changes of last year, which had been the capstone of the National Policy, the iron factories had made wonderful strides, and their growth was yet in its infancy. He read a number of letters from heads of many large iron factories and other industries stating that Unrestricted Reciprocity would kill their trade.

In her educational and moral interests Canada had also materially advanced. At the Liberals claim there can be no prosperity in Canada till her whole fiscal policy is changed. That policy was one which Conservatives considered, and which the majority of the people considered, would lead to annexation to the States, and he quoted from Lord Duffer in that while Canada believed in being on the most friendly terms with the States, they wanted no closer connection that at present existed.

Mr. Choquette followed in French.

Mr. Wood of Westmoreland spoke in opposition to Commercial Union. The Opposition, after trying vainly for years to originate a policy, had at last been compelled to resort to one started by Erastus Wiman. While the object of the National Policy was to build up our industries, this proposition meant their ruin. The National Policy encouraged the building up of a home market and it promised to be more successful in the future than it has ever yet been. It would certainly be good if our commercial relations with the States were made more free as regards the natural products of this country, but the proposition before the House, involving as it did the destruction of our industries, could not be supported. He held that the practicability of this proposition had not been shown and could not be shown. It would be impossible, while we are part of the British Empire, to establish a discriminating tariff against England. He then enlarged on the loyalty of the Canadian people. The Oppositionists were merely hiding their annexation views under the veil of Commercial Union.

The Debate Again Adjourned.

Mr. Barron rose to move the adjournment of the debate, but it being hardly 12 o'clock and Conservative members being anxious that other business of the House should not be delayed by this debate lasting over many days, he was induced to go on with his speech. He spoke in support of Commercial Union.

Mr. Curran will continue the debate tomorrow.

SOME CAPITAL TALK.

The Law of Libel—Extra Copies of The Hansard—The Northwest.

OTTAWA, March 20.—Mr. John Cameron of The Globe, Mr. Innes, M.P., of The Guelph Mercury and Mr. Watt of The Brantford Expositor to-day paid a visit to the Minister of Justice and Exed Thursday next for the hearing of a deputation from the Canadian Press Association with reference to the law of libel. They point out that in Ontario if a libel is published the civil law is satisfied with the publication of an apology, providing absence of malice can be established. It is different in criminal libel, and a newspaper proprietor may be called upon to defend himself in the province where the plaintiff resides. The deputation will, among other things, ask that the criminal law be assimilated to the civil, and that the act be so amended as to provide that proceedings can only be taken in the district where the libel is published.

The Mayor of Calgary and Editor Lucas of The Herald are here endeavoring to induce the Minister of Public Works to erect in that smart town a building which will answer as a jail, court house and law office.

Mr. A. F. Jury has been asked to lecture before the Ottawa workingmen on "Henry George and Anti-poverty." Messrs. A. W. Wright and A. C. Campbell are to take a hand.

Dr. Platt, M.P., has arrived but cannot take his seat, as the Speaker has not yet received his certificate.

Dr. Montague, M.P. for Haldimand, is suffering from a severe attack of ulcerated sore throat.

Mr. Wm. Wainwright, assistant general manager of the G.T.R., is in the city on business with the Government.

The complaints of the Canadian Pacific Railway has caused a great change in the administration of the affairs of the English Navy in the Pacific. Hereafter, according to a recent decision of the admiralty, they will commission and repair ships at the Western terminus of the railway on a larger scale than either at Hong Kong or Malta, the railway company to carry the stores, machinery, ships' crews, etc., very cheaply. Heretofore every ship on station came home once in three years to be repaired. Hereafter they can remain out, thus saving, it is estimated, $30,000 annually. Another result will by the creation of reserve English vessels in the Pacific to use in case of an emergency.

Mr. James King of Halifax, N.S., has petitioned Parliament for a committee to inquire into his claims respecting the contract for the mail service between Pictou and Georgetown. Mr. King, it appears, received the contract in 1874 and fitted a boat called the Albert, which ran until January, 1876. The ice then prevented further running, and Mr. King's contract was cancelled. The Postoffice Department awarded him $1000, but Mr. King says this is not sufficient, and refuses to accept it.

Mr. Watson, M.P. for Marquette, will introduce a bill to compel all railways in Canada to fence their tracks and maintain the necessary gates and cattleways.

Mr. Kirk, Guysboro, intends to introduce a bill to forbid the use of purse seines in fishing.

Mr. DesBrisay of Gloucester, N.B., is anxious that the new regulation requiring the pulling up of salmon nets from Saturday night until Monday morning be rescinded. He says it is impracticable as it is not only provocative of great delay but exposes the folded nets to storms and results in great loss of property.

Governor Dewdney, at present in town, is getting credit for the measure to be introduced into Parliament shortly relating to the Northwest. This will, it is understood, almost provide for representative government in the territories. Out of twenty-five members of the Council which will be elected by the people, the remaining three will be named by the Government. The Council will get from the Dominion a fixed grant for the purposes of Government.

The Debates Committee of the Commons met this morning. The question of printing extra copies of the debate on reciprocity with the United States came up and it was decided that it did not come under the jurisdiction of the committee. Yesterday the House decided that it did not come under the jurisdiction of the House, so it appears that nobody has authority to print extra copies of Hansard.

Dr. G. M. Dawson of the Geological Survey staff, who was engaged last summer directing the work of exploring the Yukon River district and the gold districts of the great Northern country, speaking in reference to Messrs. Ogilvy and McConnell, two gentlemen who formed part of the expedition last summer and remained to continue their work, says no word had been received from Mr. Ogilvy since last September. Nor, Dr. Bell said, would the say be near from him till next autumn. Mr. Ogilvy is wintering on the Yukon River at the point where it crosses the 141st meridian. When spring opens he will begin running a line from the Yukon River and thence to the Mackenzie River. Mr. McConnell is wintering at Fort Reliance on the Athenadie River below Great Slave Lake. Communications were received from him as late as the 8th of December, when he reported that his work was progressing favorably. This news was brought down by the Hudson Bay Company's packet. Mr. McConnell says he proceeded in doing a great deal of geological exploration last autumn, and early in the spring would proceed down the Mackenzie River provided he could get sufficient supply of provisions. The Government have not as yet decided to send an expedition into the Yukon River country this summer.

Clarke Wallace's Combine Committee will meet to-morrow to dispose of the correspondence now in possession of the chairman. No evidence will be taken. On Thursday Ald. Wm. Bell, J. C. Breckenridge and John M. Wood, Secretary of the Coal Dealers' Association, Toronto, will be examined.

To-day a deputation composed of Messrs. A. Turner and Harry of Hamilton and Brock of Toronto had an interview with Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Adolphe Caron in relation to the lease of Navy Island, opposite Chippawa. They are members of a company which has cultivated grapes there for years, and they desire to make some new arrangement, which shall better protect the capital invested. The deputation was accompanied by Messrs. Adam, Brown, McKay and Carpenter, M.P.s.

Mr. Gigault, the Nationalist, surprised the Cabinet to-day by taking a determined stand against Unrestricted Reciprocity. He says the National Policy is good enough for him, and he believes it is good enough for the country. While he favors a reciprocity in natural products, he cannot accept the Free Trade theory, knowing that Canada's industry status would be sacrificed.

Mr. Jamieson will on Monday next ask the sense of the House on the Prohibition question and move that provision for its enforcement be made by the Dominion Government.

Sir Charles Tupper will on Thursday move an amendment to the public accounts, fixing the salary of the Auditor General at $4000, with provisions that he shall come under the operation of the superannuation act. Superintendent of Mounted Police Commissioner Herchmer, who is at present in the city making arrangements for filling vacancies in the force and planning for spring operations, says the reports about Indian troubles in the Northwest are exaggerations. The Indians are perfectly quiet. From another source it is learned that Indians and half breeds in some districts are demanding increased supplies.

The Senate sat only half an hour to-day, having only two bills to introduce.

Mr. Taylor, M.P., to-day introduced to the Minister of Marine Capt. Davis of Gananoque and several other owners of small steam yachts which ply on the St. Lawrence. They asked for amendments to the Engineers' Act so as to allow competent men to run engines on small craft without complying with the regulations laid down by the permission of the Inspector of Steamboats. Mr. Kirkpatrick, M.P., subsequently introduced Capt. Davidson of Kingston, who made a similar request. Hon. Mr. Bowell promised to give the matter an early consideration.

"The Department of Agriculture is distributing 75,000 copies of Mr. Lynch's new book. There has been a great demand for the work by members, and a second edition is being talked of. It is printed in both French and English.

—Smokers, Why have a Foul, Stinking Pipe, when for five cents you can get it thoroughly cleaned by Alive Bollard's new process; 199 Yonge-street. 136

THE C.P.R.'S CLAIM.

Return of the Arbitrators from British Columbia—Date of Hearing Evidence.

OTTAWA, March 20.—The arbitrators appointed by the Government to investigate the claim of the Canadian Pacific Railway with reference to the British Columbia section of the line have returned from a trip over that portion of the road in dispute. They were accompanied by Mr. Vankleek, Messrs. E. P. Order, Q.C., and Mr. W. D. Hogg, counsel for the Government; Messrs. Cassels & Blackstock, solicitors for the railway; Mr. Hannaford of the Grand Trunk Railway, and Mr. Hickender, chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railway.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company do not claim any particular sum as compensation, but they allege that the original specifications called for a first class road between Kamloops and Port Moody, a distance of 213 miles, and that the conditions were not fulfilled. The Government hold that a first class road was handed over to the company. An arbitration was agreed to, and the arbitrators considered it advisable to personally inspect the work done, so as to be in a better position to deal with the merits of the claim.

The scope of their commission is to ascertain:
(1) If they have any claim for compensation.
(2) If any, to what extent.
(3) How shall it be applied?

The party left Ottawa on the night of March 2 and spent four days in going over that part of the line in dispute, investigating the work done and arriving at Vancouver on Saturday, March 11.

From this point they proceeded to Victoria, where they remained until Tuesday the 14th, returning to Ottawa on the evening of the 19th.

The hearing of the evidence and the examination of the case on its merits is fixed for June 25 at Vancouver. It is thought that the investigation will occupy fully two months' time, as a great number of witnesses are to be examined.

At the Theatres.

Minnie Palmer was greeted with another large and enthusiastic audience at the Grand last night. The fair star seems a great favorite with the Toronto public.

"Eagle's Nest" was repeated at the Toronto last night to a larger audience than on the opening night, which speaks well for the performance. The play is strong and well worth a visit.

The Hanlon Brothers' farcial comedy "Le Voyage en Suisse" will be the attraction at the Grand next week. Lovers of comedy will be given an opportunity to enjoy themselves.

The eminent actor Benj. J. Maginley, in "Ichavogue," will be at the Toronto next week. The performer is spoken very highly of.

The Battle of Sedan.

Reading of and seeing the Cyclorama of the Battle of Sedan are two different things. It is far beyond the power of pen description, and therefore can only be appreciated when witnessed by the naked eye. Descriptive lectures are given every hour, which are very interesting, and give all facts and data of the great battle.

Don't forget the York Lodge, A.O.U.W. Concert in St. Paul's Hall to-morrow evening. Popular artists engaged.

PROHIBITION ENDORSED.

THE PLATFORM OF THE DOMINION TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

Annual Meeting of the Ontario Branch in Toronto—The Defeat of the Scott Act in Halton—Temperance Organizations—The Position of the Third Party.

The Ontario Branch of the Dominion Temperance Alliance began its annual convention yesterday morning in Temperance Hall, President Howland occupying the chair, Mr. F. S. Spence, the secretary of the Alliance, being associated with him.

Among the best known temperance men present were Rev. James Gray, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. T. Cosford, Rev. S. D. Chown, Rev. Dr. Parker, Dr. Yeomans, Dr. McCully, Ald. McMillan, ex-Ald. Moore, and Messrs. W. W. Buchanan, William Bowman, D. Williams, H. O'Hara and J. W. Bengough.

The morning session was occupied with the report of the Executive Committee.

This rehearsed the history of recent temperance legislation and the efforts put forward to secure still further acts in this direction. It accused the legislators of pandering to the liquor influence and expressed the belief that the present session of Parliament will be decisive on the point whether a bill embodying the needed amendments to the Canada Temperance Act can pass the House except as a Government measure.

The report gave the following reasons for the defeat of the Scott Act in Halton: (1) The liquor party secured, through the Dominion Franchise Law, an adjustment in the electorate, in their interests; (2) The Dominion election, which was held only a few days before, had created feelings and animosities which prevented a full, fair vote on the principles involved in the latter contest.

The enforcement of the Scott Act throughout the province, it was said, was meeting with gratifying success. The total number of convictions from May 1, 1886, to July 30, 1887, was 3857. In the way of recommendations it was suggested that as Stormont, Bruce, Huron, Norfolk, Simcoe, Renfrew, Dundas and Glengarry counties will vote on the question of Scott Act repeal on the 15th inst. it was recommended that the Ontario Government appoint a small force of provincial constables, available for special service, to suppress rowdyism and enforce the law.

In conclusion the formation of a Law and Order League, to aid the officers of the law, was favored.

The report was adopted without amendment.

A special committee to take steps towards the inspection of all temperance bodies was appointed, consisting of Messrs. W. W. Buchanan, R. Gillespie, J. H. McMillan, J. A. McMillan, J. S. Robertson, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Rev. W. Kaulbach, Messrs. W. H. Young, Seth Schell, J. B. Hobbs, Rev. Dr. Bowman, Rev. S. D. Chown, H. Bruce, Dr. Graham, Rev. S. Phillips, D. H. Williams, George Williams, Rev. J. G. Shearer, J. W. Manning and Rev. W. McIlroy.

The Legislative Committee was struck as follows: Rev. Dr. Parker, Rev. M. L. Pearson, Rev. Dr. Sutherland and Dr. Kendall.

The Finance Committee consists of J. H. McMullen, James Dobson, W. Munn, W. H. Howland and J. N. McKendry.

In the afternoon the President read the annual address. It was a strong appeal for Prohibition, but did not touch upon the question of the third, or Prohibition party. He recognized the fact that the temperance people needed more legislation, and gave it as his opinion that neither the Conservatives nor Reformers were true to their promises or to be depended on in the fight for temperance, as had been evidenced, he thought, from the course of conduct pursued by them in the recent political campaign, which each accused the other of having broken its temperance pledges.

Regarding the defeat in Halton, it was the result, Mr. Howland claim, of a vile conspiracy on the part of the enemies of the Scott Act, and also owing in some measure to the lack of organization and proper working spirit in the local temperance bodies.

Delegate F. S. Spence proposed this motion:

That this convention endorses the proposition of the executive committee of the convention, looking to the holding of a national convention, and instructs the executive committee to co-operate with the council in arranging for the same.

The motion was carried unanimously, but before it was put a number of the delegates rose and their views on the question of a Third Party. Mr. H. O'Hara came out with the statement that the formation of a Third Party meant ruin to the temperance people by causing a split in their ranks and the consequent triumph of the liquor party.

Delegate W. Munn moved that the Ontario Government be petitioned to change the Pharmacy Act so that druggists be not allowed to sell any quantity of liquor to the public unless prescribed for by a doctor. The motion was carried and the afternoon session closed.

At the evening session Delegate Maclaren presented the report of the committee on political action. There were two clauses which attracted considerable attention. The first was: That all friends of Prohibition closely watch the action of the members of the House of Commons in the Prohibition Resolution and the Scott Act Amendment Bill recommended by the Council of the Alliance, and that no effort be spared to defeat every member who votes against either."

As in almost every instance during the day, when the convention was called upon to debate at length on any particular question, the 3rd Party question came up, so it was this occasion several members declared against the scheme, expressing the view that a more thorough organization was necessary. One speaker likened the present condition of the temperance party to a disorganized army, which was a danger to its friends, and a subject of contempt for its enemies.

The report was finally adopted and the convention adjourned to meet again at 9.30 this morning.

AGAINST SABBATH DESECRATION

Quebec Postoffices Open on Sunday—The Railways Rebuked.

MONTREAL, March 20.—At a meeting of the Montreal Presbytery to-day, Mr. Nichols read the report of the Sabbath Observance Committee. It contained information from different parts of the Presbytery. One place called attention to the fact that its postoffice was open on Sunday morning. Another town complained bitterly of the action of the Canadian Pacific Railway in running trains upon the Sabbath, most of these being trains carrying freight.

The report says: "Not only is this company itself flagrantly desecrating the Sabbath, but is compelling by threat of dismissal a large number of its employes to do so, besides preventing them from attending to the duties of public worship."

A committee is about to be appointed to bring pressure to bear upon the Dominion Government against this evil, as well as others of a kindred character.

In speaking of Montreal the report eulogizes the Law and Order League for its vigorous and successful warfare against saloon keepers, and commends to its attention the numerous candy stores, fruit stores, cigar stores, and others all in full blast in defiance of law and order. The report goes on to say: "The very existence of such a League is a satire upon the imbecility of the authorities—municipal and provincial—who are supposed to protect the morals of the community."

In conclusion the report refers to the two railway companies running trains between Montreal and Quebec and New York, also to the waysid the City Council in relation to the enforcement of Sabbath law.

English Two-Year-Olds Running.

LONDON, March 20.—This was the second day of the Lincoln spring meeting. The principal event was The Brocklesby Stakes of 500 sovs. for 2-year-olds, five furlongs, which was won by the Duke of Portland's bay colt Donovan, by Eclipse, dam Mowerina, with Mr. Abington's filly, Poem second, and Mr. M. Dawson's filly Madame Galvini third. There were eleven starters.

Choice Talk in a Court Room.

MONTREAL, March 20.—Detective Flynn was recalled in Detective Fahey's case to-day, and when questioned about a photograph of Wilson's he said it had been taken fifteen years ago, but he did not know if it had been taken from the Rogues' Gallery. Continuing Flynn would have been here if the defence had not bought him over.

Mr. St. Pierre for the defence: "That's a lie."

Detective Flynn: "Here's proof," taking a telegram from his pocket.

Mr. St. Pierre: "He's a liar and a thief, and that is some more of his work."

After some more evidence had been taken the case was closed for the Crown.

The World is the young man's paper, the old man's paper. Twenty-five cents a month.

THEY LEFT IN A HUFF.

The Departure of the Manitoba Ministers From Ottawa—Talk of a Settlement.

OTTAWA, March 20.—The one great political topic of discussion which towered over all others to-day was the sudden departure of Greenway and Martin. Opinion appears to be divided as to whether they left in a huff; or it before doing so they received the Government ultimatums.

Sir John Macdonald refuses to enlighten any of the correspondents on this score, and always adds, when he is interrogated, with a knowing kind of smile: "There is absolutely nothing definite."

Sir George Stephen and Sir Donald Smith were here to-day, and they had business at "Bank Cottage" at an early hour. "Bank Cottage" is the residence of Hon. John Henry Pope, Minister of Railways, who is ill, and in order that he might participate in the Council proceedings, the meeting was held there to-day. It is known that the whole subject was under discussion, and a Northwest representative said to The World:

"Some arrangement was arrived at to-day between the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway and that on a much more reasonable and favorable basis than at first proposed."

An Eastern member on being interviewed remarked: "Well, if Greenway went away in a huff, let the Manitoba Legislature go on and build the Red River Valley Railway at their own expense. The Dominion Government will not interfere with them. Mr. Greenway has already assured the people of his province that he had come to some financial arrangements to make the necessary facilities for the construction of the road. If he has, why not go on with the work? When it is interfered with, then it will be time to talk armed resistance and a second rebellion."

The fact that no one was more surprised at the departure of the delegates from the city than Sir John Macdonald has created a feeling in the minds of many that Attorney-General Martin who is regarded as a firebrand has succeeded in inducing Premier Greenway to act contrary to his own judgment and in direct antagonism to the best interests of Manitoba. It has been remarked here that Sir John did not manifest much interest in the Attorney-General, and that after the first interview the Dominion Premier negotiated almost entirely alone with Mr. Greenway. Mr. Martin saw but little of his chief, and he has consistently and persistently worded to the end of convincing his chief that a return home without having effected anything would be attended with better results and strengthen the party in power.

A Cabinet Minister to-day said the delegates gave the Government no intimation of their intention to leave last night, and it looks as if they were really anxious to avoid a settlement. Having opened negotiation with the Government leading to an amicable arrangement, it is held that common courtesy would have dictated a different course. As the Minister put it: "What would Premier Greenway say if Sir Charles Tupper had returned to Ottawa in a party condition before the fishing question was closed? He would not receive a very warm reception at the hands of his friends or opponents, and he certainly would not be deserving of it."

VAN WORMER AND THE CENTRAL.

Three Capiases Against the Man of Weekly Payment Fame—Writs Paid Off.

Before Chancellor Boyd yesterday Lawyer Walter Barwick represented C. L. Van Wormer and asked for the setting aside of three capiases issued against the Central Bank. He stated that this capias had been issued against Messrs. Dunstan, Van Wormer and Stephenson. Under this capias Van Wormer had been in close custody and was so at the present time.

Mr. Foster, interposing, said that the liquidators of the Central Bank were ready to meet their views on the question of the debtor, as to his connection and transactions with the bank. The liquidators were afraid he might make himself scarce.

Mr. Barwick said he had offered no opposition to Mr. Van Wormer's examination. Mr. Foster alleged that the other two parties who had a capias against Mr. Van Wormer had been paid off. For himself he was not aware of the fact.

The Chancellor said he had nothing to do with the other cases; he must confine his attention to the present application. He wished to know what reasons Mr. Foster had for any further examination of Mr. Van Wormer's examination.

Mr. Foster replied that it was stated that Van Wormer was ill. The liquidators desired to examine him the moment he was able to appear in court.

Mr. Barwick: I ask that your Lordship, under the circumstances, direct that his examination be taken at his residence, the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Mr. Foster: I object. The examination should be in open court. On the part of the liquidators I will show that Mr. Van Wormer's indebtedness to the Central Bank was obtained by fraud, and that there is a very large sum of money unaccounted for.

The Chancellor inquired for the specific grounds on which the different capiases had been issued.

Mr. Foster said it was on account of security. The debtor's indebtedness was great, and he was surprised to find that morning that two of the capiases had been paid off. Mr. Foster added that the circumstances placed the liquidators in a serious position. Mr. Van Wormer was free from these other two capiases, but the Central Bank wished to retain their hold upon him.

The Chancellor: Why haven't you examined him before this?

Mr. Foster: Because we got a medical certificate that he was ill. We do not know now that he is seriously ill. In addition to this there was a prior affidavit by other parties to whom he was debtor.

The Chancellor: I think under the circumstances you should have had this examination.

Mr. Foster. I have no serious objections.

Mr. Barwick: His doctor says he is ill. I have seen him myself twice and he was then suffering from illness.

The Chancellor: Is Mr. Van Wormer's complaint anything infectious?

Mr. Barwick: I must say I do not think so.

The Chancellor: Then why should not he without delay be examined in his hotel? I think Mr. Van Wormer will consent to put in an affidavit as to his statements, this question of the enlargement in relation to the capias may be enlarged.

Mr. Barwick: Mr. Van Wormer complains that he is improperly in jail.

The Chancellor: Well, Van Wormer must give substantial bail for his release from this capias.

Mr. Barwick said: It is a serious matter this bail, but Van Wormer ought certainly not be kept in jail. The bail would be $7000.

The Chancellor: I think this application for the removal of the Central Bank capias might be adjourned a few days, say till Friday. Of course the man will remain in custody.

Mr. Barwick: I should like him to get bail without prejudice.

The Chancellor: If he can do so I have no objection. This application must lay over till Friday, and I direct that Mr. Foster furnish an affidavit of his statements and that the cross-examination of Mr. Van Wormer be taken in the meanwhile at his hotel.

This concluded the Chancery proceedings. The other two capiases against Mr. Van Wormer from Mr. Shilowitz of Toronto and Mr. Pennell were announced before the Master to have been settled. The bail required for the release of the Central Bank capias against Dunstan, Van Wormer and Stephenson will have to be furnished on due evidence before the Sheriff.

Premier Mercier at Home.

QUEBEC, March 20.—Premier Mercier arrived here this afternoon by the Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal. He was met at the station by the Cabinet Ministers and a large number of friends.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

John Imrie, the printer poet, has issued a ribbon-bound edition of his sonnets.

Get a photograph taken while the sun shines at R. Lane's, the popular photographer, 147 Yonge-street. Quality and prices always ahead.

Two thieves got away with the week's washing from the Palace Boarding House clothes lines on Monday night. They now have an elegant assortment of plain and fancy hosiery.

The sidewalk in front of the building in course of erection on Adelaide street just off Yonge street, is almost impassible, the water standing six inches deep. Owners of the property should remedy it, or provide a ferry.

The chance of poker-playing against Jim Felcher was adjourned at yesterday's Poll at noon until Friday morning. Mr. Felcher was tried on two charges, one of fraud and the other of gambling.

THEIR FAREWELL TEA.

How the Methodists Crowded Richmond-street Chapel Last Night.

The last tea meeting that will ever take place in Old Richmond-street Church was given last evening, the church and basement being crowded.

The scene in the basement was one that will not soon be forgotten. There were six tables laden with cold meats, confections and other good things. The tables seated 320 people and they were filled several times, over 1000 partaking of the tea.

The following ladies and gentlemen looked after the wants of those present: Mesdames McCormack, Tallmadge, Blackwell, Brown, Burns, Woodland, Darlington, Ball, Cluff, Tims, Blackwell, G. Brown, Butt, Smith, McKenzie, Tushingham, Ashfield, Mountain, Sheppard, Veitch and Keith. Misses Fisher, Newby, Ecclestone, Devlin, McComb, Smith, Butt, Burns, Thompson, McCormack, Brown, Riddell, Kerr Lee and Lee and Dawson, Messrs. J. G. and T. Blackwell, Tushingham, Dever, Cluff, Kearns, Darlington, Mountain, Bell, Tallmadge, Meadows, Lockhardt, Stewart, Stubbs, Hughes, Hackney, Burns, Creddiford, Williams, Manor, Turner, Smith, Commander, Gardiner, Halls, Dennis, A. Covell, Patton, Westman, R. Douglass and Berridge.

In the church there was a vast audience. Every seat below and alot was filled as well as benches in the aisles. A great many young people were present, and the middle-aged and bald-headed were also well represented.

Pastor Pickering asked all ministers of the gospel in the building to come up on the platform. In answer to his request the following divines quickly found their way to the front: Dr. Potts, Dr. Sutherland, General Superintendent Williams, Rev. Hugh Johnstone, Mr. Thomas G. Mason, Mr. E. Morphy, Rev. John Hunt, Rev. Thos. Cullen, Rev. Wm. Macdonald, Chairman of the London Conference, Local Preacher Stephenson, Rev. Wm. Briggs and Rev. Dr. Parker.

Dr. Potts announced the grand old hymn "All hail the power of Jesus' name," in which the congregation heartily joined. Rev. John Hunt then led in prayer. Short addresses, replete with old-time memories, were delivered by Rev. Thomas Cullen, Rev. Hugh Johnston, Dr. Briggs, Dr. Sutherland, Rev. John Hunt, Rev. Wm. Macdonald, Dr. Parker, the chairman and Pastor John Pickering.

Mr. Thomas G. Mason read an interesting paper on the history of the church choir from the time when Mr. Booth and his three daughters were the singers in the gallery. During the evening Mr. O'Malley and Miss Reynolds sang solos which were heartily applauded.

Shafts From the Platform.

Dr. Potts: "In Ireland a boy is called a boy till he gets married." This shaft was directed at a distinguished layman who sat on the doctor's left.

Rev. Hugh Johnston: As the colored man says, "The day of judgment can never come in the night."

Rev. Dr. Sutherland: "If there was a law to license poets as there is the liquor traffic, I would vote to abolish both." This shaft was aimed at Rev. Isaac Lovell, who had composed a few stanzas eulogistic of the Doctor.

Rev. Dr. Briggs: Modesty, thy name is Briggs.

COLONISTS ON THE MOVE.

Five Special Trains Leave Toronto for the Great Northwest.

Yesterday was the biggest day of the season in the Northwest colonization boom. No less than five special trains started from the Brock-street station last night bound for Winnipeg. These trains contained 7 cars in which were stored the effects of 250 colonists. This is Ontario's contribution to the Northwest for one week. Last week there were about 150 colonists started up.

As seen at the Brock street Station last night by The World, the colonists were all of the better class of the farming community. Well-to-do farmers, with their families, dressed well clad and apparently carried mines of wealth in their pockets. In the forward sections of the trains were placed the live stock, consisting in every instance of high class cattle and horses, the latter being mostly of the latest and most approved patterns, and unless tiers upon tiers of household furniture and heavily corded trunks. At the rear end of each train were the Colonist or sleeping cosches in which were seated a stalwart Ontarians, their wives and little ones.

The weather yesterday was delightful, forming a big contrast to that of a week ago, and the Canadian Pacific Railway officials expect that with the commencement of the great rush to the Prairie Province and the territories will be unprecedented. A comfortable-looking farmer remarked to The World last night as he stepped aboard his sleeper:

"What's the use of staying in Ontario? Why you can't stick a spade into the ground here yet, while I see that out in the Northwest they have been plowin' a couple of weeks ago. I mean to try the Northwest for all it is worth any way."

And so Ontario is sending its men and its wealth to the Northwest.

Mr. W. R. Callway, the district passenger agent, and other officials of the company were kept busy all last night in securing the despatch of the trains and the comfort of the colonists.

An Anglican Assembly.

Next June at Lambeth, England there will take place one of the most important ecumenical church councils ever held. The Bishops of the British and Colonial Church of England will meet in synod with the Primate of England at their head. Canada will be represented by the bishops of the fourteen dioceses of British North America. Bishop Sullivan of Algoma, who sails for England towards the middle of April, will be the avant courier of the party.

The importance of the meeting is divined mainly from the fact that it is quite possible that the question of disestablishment will be agitation among many Englishmen for church disestablishment will be taken up.

A Flattering Report.

If wonderful success ensures a continuance of the same kind of thing, then the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company have a bright future in store for them. The Canadian public should patronize home institutions, and as this company is the only one of its kind established in Canada, it should meet with the success it deserves. The names on its directorate are a guarantee of sound business management, and, indeed, the insuring public have already spoken their appreciation of the principles on which the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company is based.

How to Succeed in Life.

This question was ably answered last night in Association Hall by Rev. T. W. Jeffrey, who gave a parlor lecture to a select audience. Mr. L. Peake occupied the chair. The principle of "Seek first the Kingdom of God and His Righteousness and all things necessary shall be added unto you" was ably enforced. Many illustrations were given of success which had attended earnestness, integrity and right conduct, and the results of a contrary course were vividly described. The lecture, in spite of the limited audience, was a success and was loudly applauded and highly appreciated.

The Rowdy Fight Will Come Off.

The Young Men's Liberal Conservative Association held its annual meeting last night, President Worrell in the chair. The special committee re-debate reported that it had accepted one of the propositions made by the Young Liberal Club for a joint debate, and negotiations were in progress for fixing the date. In the mock Parliament, the second reading of the Franchise Bill was moved and opposed by Dr. Strangeways. After a hot discussion the debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. P. W. Ellis.

Unfair Exchanges.

Emerson says: "For everything you have missed you have gained something else." But not of equal value Mr. Emerson, for instance when a man loses his steel rod mohair or silk umbrella for which he paid quinn, the shirtmaker, three dollars and a half, and gains a faded, broken ribbed, gingham in its place.

Our New Baby.

My, oh my! if that little boy of ours ain't the smart est baby in this town, then I don't know anything. Good looking? Well, I guess so—in fact he is just the cutest and best looking baby ever was; and I am going to have that one of the nicest carriages I can find for that boy. I have seen some carriages that just suit me—neat, light, easy-running and nobby. Oh, yes; we are at Diamond Stove Store, No. 3 Queen-street west. They have such a lot to choose from, too.

NEAR THE TETHER'S END.

THE LEGISLATURE SITS THREE TIMES AND RISES THRICE.

Will Be Through With the Session's Business To-morrow—The Agricultural Department—Growth of Municipal Law—Early Closing of Shops.

The business at the Wellington-street legislative industry is now being done in one, two, three order. Yesterday the members arrived at the buildings, were in their seats at 11 o'clock, and held the first morning sitting of the session. Afternoon and evening sessions were held also.

It was a dismal, drizzly morning, and so dark that the big circle of gas jets in the centre of the ceiling in the Legislative Chamber was lighted to give radiance to the room and cheer to the law-makers.

During the forenoon the House devoted itself to sifting the thirty-five sections of the Act brought in by Hon. Mr. Hardy to amend the Municipal Act. It incorporated the provisions of a good many of the bills brought in during the session. The only other business done in the forenoon session was the reading of these bills a third time.

Read a Third Time.

Hon. Mr. Hardy's, entitled the Liquor License Act of 1888.

Hon. Mr. Hardy's, to amend the act respecting the office of sheriff.

Mr. Meredith, to confirm an agreement between the Grand Trunk, Canada Southern and London and Port Stanley railway companies.

Mr. Pell's, respecting the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway Company.

The Attorney-General's, respecting the executive administration of the laws of the Province.

The Attorney-General's, for the protection and reformation of neglected children.

The Attorney-General's, to give certain powers to the Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park.

The Attorney-General's, to amend the Partition Act.

The Attorney-General's, to amend the act respecting Insurance companies.

Changes in the Municipal Law.

The whole of the afternoon session was taken up in the discussion of the general act to amend the Municipal Act. A few amendments were made to different clauses in the act.

By consent of the House Mr. E. F. Clarke was permitted to introduce some amendments to the Toronto bill to amend the Municipal Act, while Mr. Hardy's general amendment act was being considered in committee of the whole. Some amendments to the Municipal Act were made.

A provision to empower police commissioners to make rules and regulations was inserted.

A provision to permit municipalities having 50,000 population and over to establish asyl