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SIXTEENTH YEAR FRIDAY MORNING APRIL 12 1895. ONE CENT.

Clerk of Senate 1Jan96
SENATE P O

POOR D'ALTON McCARTHY.

DESERTED BY THE MAIL, BESLOBBERED BY THE NEWS.

The Riordon Papers Never Did Go Straight Nor Never Will—One For the Conservatives, the N.P. and the Remedial Order—The Other to "Turn the Rascals Out,' to Refuse Remedial Legislation and to Beat Montague.

Politics instigate many erratic acts and many sharp turns. Every politician has to turn on himself at times and to blow one while hot and the next while cold. But an occasional slip of this kind is forgiven by the public, whether in a man or in a newspaper. But the public grow sick of a journal or a man, or a clique of men, who try to blow both hot and cold at the one time, and who do this continually—who through some inherent cross in their character cannot go straight if they try.

The clique who control The Mail and The News are an instance in point. The public of Toronto and of the province are simply nauseated by what they see in these papers these days and for some weeks past.

These papers are owned and controlled by Mr. Charles Riordon and relatives. Mr. Riordon has associated with him his brother-in-law, Mr. C. W. Bunting, his brother-in-law Mr. W. J. Douglas. They control the tow papers. Mr Riordon is the principal owner of both. Mr. Bunting is at the head of The Mail, and with him is associated Mr. Douglas, senior. William Douglas and Father are at the head of The News. All are in intimate relations with Mr. Riordon. The World has to refer to these men and their relationship in order to account for the most peculiar conduct of these papers. The Mail is now supporting the Dominion Government, the National Policy and the Remedial Order. The Mail is supporting Dr. Montague in Haldimand.

The News is opposing all these things, and calling on the electors of Haldimand to defeat Dr. Montague. It cartoons the Doctor as on the run, when the facts are all the other way. And yet the two papers are owned by the one family and directed by the one clique!

The Mail and its record in connection with the Conservative party is certainly a startling one. People are slow to publicly resent a turn-coat; they generally try to ignore him. They simply think and remember. They remember The Mail was once a Conservative organ, then an annexationist paper, then a bidder for Reform support, then a repentant of all these, and lastly a hybrid, trying to square itself again with the Conservatives. They even did not smile when they read its announcement yesterday that it intended to get out a Queen's Birthday edition with the three colors of the Old Flag worked on its cover. But F. W. Glen of Brooklyn will not laugh when he reads this Union Jack effort; he will recall the conference at New York, between Dana and the manager of The Mail. Well, all this the public can stomach if they have to. They can stand sentences like the following, though not without squirming:

> Toronto Mail, Feb. 6, 1895 (after consolidation with The Empire):
>
> It has been Mr. Laurier's misfortune to have been too often the champion of a questionable cause. *One of his most notable appearances was made at the time when certain of his political colleagues were promoting a deplorable and dangerous division on racial and religious lines.* To the campaign he endeavored to lend a variable coloring, *but nobody doubts now the wickedness of the program which he sought to clothe in the garments of righteousness and respectability.* Feb. 7—But Mr. Laurier's humanitarian Mr. Tarte, *madly desiring to stir up sectarian wrath,* could not leave that prelate [Mgr. Tache] out of his campaign. In his eagerness to score a point for Mr. Laurier he deemed it expedient to call the aged archbishop's credibility into question. * * It is Mr. Laurier's part in politics not to give peace, but to so conduct and advise the followers he has well in hand that out of the interneciue war they produce some party advantage may redound to himself.
>
> *Those of us who entertain high hopes as to the future of the Dominion cannot view with equanimity this by no means the first attempt to gain a point at the expense of Canada.* We cannot compel the leader to speak. We cannot with success urge him as a patriot to root up the seeds of disunion that his colleagues have sown. But there is one thing every good Canadian can do. Whatever his creed, whatever his nationality, resting firm in the faith that the sound judgment which has solved difficult questions in the past will find a solution of that which now disturbs us, *he can give such a rebuke to the fathers of the evil that civic discord will never be attempted again.*

Toronto, Mail, Feb. 15: Mr. Laurier says nothing. But Mr. Greenway has to agitate the Protestants of the west, while Mr. Pacaud is to use Mr. Greenway's legislation as a means of irritating the Roman Catholics and more particularly the French-Canadians of the east. *In other words, a religious strife is to be fomented, and is to be kept going regardless of the danger which the strain imposes upon the Confederation and upon our national future.*

Mr. Greenway, in the Speech from the Throne yesterday, says he will do nothing. This announcement is subject to a reconsideration. But should it be adhered to, it will, we believe, be in vain that Mr. Laurier, with the aid of Mr. Pacaud, evokes on the strength of the Manitoba law, sectarian and racial passions for the purposes of his party.

We say the public can read this and not even squirm until they remember that all these things which The Mail charges Mr. Laurier with doing were done by The Mail itself. If Tarte is proclaiming one thing in Quebec and Greenway another in Manitoba, what about the Riordon combination, which is proclaiming peace and compromise in The Mail, and instigating a Protestant rebellion in The News, with Greenway depicted with a repeating rifle in his hand! Riordon & Co. arguing for the Remedial Order in The Mail and in The News declaring that Montague, that helped to draw it up, must be beaten!

The Mail, after seven years of association with D'Alton McCarthy, suddenly giving him the cold chill drop, and The News taking him up with unusual warmth, distributing its papers free in Haldimand, and its editor billed to address McCarthy meetings!

When The Mail was trying to defend Conservative principles, the N.P. and the Remedial Order, there appeared the following in The News:

> News, March 27: It is daily becoming more apparent that the present Ottawa Government is utterly incapable of giving strength and consistency to the administration of public affairs.
>
> Weakness and incapacity are shown in every act.
>
> After the business interests of the country had been unsettled by a promise of a sweeping measure of tariff reform all that this promise resulted in was a host of changes that caused disturbance, but left the burden of taxation as great as before.
>
> A pledge that corruptionists would be punished wherever found has been violated by the retention of Caron in the Cabinet, the release of McGreevy and Connolly from jail and a halting prosecution of Curran bridge robbers.
>
> And, to cap all, the Ministry has for months wavered between session and dissolution, interference and non-interference, until the whole country is in a turmoil, a turmoil that will [illegible] by increased by the resignation of [illegible] ministers and the threatened retirement of the Controller of Customs.
>
> It is time to end this uncertainty, time the country was given a stable Government and one possessing the confidence of the people. This can only be done in one way—by ordering a general election just as soon as the three parties—Conservatives, Liberals and McCarthyites—have formally placed their views regarding the Manitoba school and tariff questions before the electorate by formal resolution in the House. There should be no legislation at the session to open on the 18th prox., merely a declaration of views, and on the declarations made the electors ought to have the earliest possible opportunity of passing judgment in a general election.
>
> So urgent is the necessity of this course that the Governor-General would be justified in exercising his prerogative if need be in order to compel the Ministry to carry it out.

The Ministry has proven its inability to punish boodlers, its lack of purpose in dealing with the tariff and its incapacity to deal properly with the Manitoba school question. The people should, therefore, be given an immediate opportunity of returning a new Parliament which will produce a Government that will prove capable of dealing with all these matters.

What poor Mr. McCarthy's feelings are we can only imagine. After long years of association with Bunting & Co., after as a matter of fact, having first led The Mail to antagonize the Roman Catholic and the French-Canadian element, and to continue it for years, he finds that paper to drop him, disown him, and the junior organ ordered to take him up with unusual fervor. Does he think it a fair deal? Can he afford to place himself in their hands? What does Mr. McCarthy think of The Mail reading such a lecture as the one quoted above, and directed to Mr. Laurier? Of Mr. Laurier, who was stirring up racial and creed strife by one appeal to the French and Catholics of Quebec and quite the contrary appeal to the Protestants of Ontario. What does Mr. McCarthy think of The Mail crowd doing this same thing in connection with himself? The Mail upholding the Remedial Order, The News denouncing it, and inciting strife in connection with it. Mr. McCarthy is a man of great courage, and we give him credit for that, if for little else; but he has the deepest sympathy of the general public in his present position.

The Mail crowd may explain it how they may, but they encouraged D'Alton McCarthy to run amuck of the Catholic and French elements, and then deserted him. They now add insult to desertion by ordering the Fool Paper to take up his cause.

Poor D'Alton!

MANITOBA WATCHING HALDIMAND

The Issue Fraught With Great Importance to the Prairie Province.

Winnipeg, Man., April 11.—Intense interest is felt throughout Manitoba in the bye-election in Haldimand, and Manitobans are watching the progress of the fight eagerly, as they feel that the result may be fraught with great importance to this province in the matter of the school difficulty.

The Tribune, which speaks for the Greenway Government, will say to-morrow: Sir Charles Tupper in Antigonish fight eagerly, as they feel that the result may be fraught with great importance to this province in the matter of the school difficulty.

The Tribune, which speaks for the Greenway Government, will say to-morrow: Sir Charles Tupper in Antigonish and Hon. J. A. Ouimet in Verchères are stating clearly and positively that if Manitoba refuses to obey the Remedial Order the Dominion Parliament will be asked at the approaching session to pass the legislation requisite to restore the Separate school system as it existed prior to 1890. It is true Montague in Haldimand is so strong in his statement as his colleagues, but he does not and cannot deny that they accurately indicate the intention of the Government. There can now be but one issue before the electors of Canada. The electors of Haldimand are the first to have it placed squarely before them; upon them is imposed a high duty; it is their privilege to now settle this burning question, which is setting Canada aflame. If Dr. Montague is beaten the Government will not fulfil its pledge to Quebec. That is perfectly clear. The battle for this province is now being fought out in Haldimand. If beaten there the Government is beaten everywhere. Let us fervently hope, therefore, that the men of Haldimand will rise to the momentous question. The Liberals there who have always adhered to the doctrine of provincial rights should rush to the support of Mr. McCarthy, whose whole platform is embraced in these words: "Never since Confederation has there been a time when the electors are so urgently called upon to display patriotism and to sink partisanship.

Nor do we believe that Mr. McCarthy will find the support confined to the ranks of the Liberals, for the Orange element, which is the backbone of Ontario Conservatism, is strong in Haldimand. If the electors of that historic constituency punish one of those ministers, who, in servile obedience to the bidding of ecclesiastical Quebec, have declared themselves ready to humiliate this province before the civilized world they will merit the profound gratitude of our people. We do not fear the consequence of defeat. Ultimately we must succeed, but give us this one victory and our national school system, our right to deal with our local affairs, free from outside interference, are alike established upon a permanent foundation.

AS TO THE WEATHER MAN.

He Has No Monopoly of Approximate Predictions.

Old Probs. is neither immaculate nor infallible. But it is surprising how often his predictions come true. He is distinctly right on the score of average. But it was not Old Probs. nor Mrs. Baldwin either who told in advance of the throngs which pressed into Dineens' Yonge and King-street store last evening. The crowd, however, came, even until 10 o'clock, and the popular firm received the due reward of their enterprise in offering the juveniles' hats and caps as low as 25 cents. To-day gives a breathing space for devotion and recuperation, but to-morrow will see a renewal of the Easterticde throng, for nothing is more popular this season than the presentation of headgear as Easter presents. The demand for silk hats has during the past month been greater than Dineens have ever known, and it is patent that this is going to be a feature of spring wear amongst professional men. Compared with a few years ago, the number of wearers of silk hats on Sundays is computed to be fourfold. Never was the quality better, the choice more varied, and the prices, excellence considered, so low. There is ample scope and range enough from $3 to $8 for silks, and from $2 to $5 for all other grades of stylish hats. Some youngsters' caps are left, from 25 cents to $1 each, but they will disappear before 10 o'clock on Saturday night.

Watkin Mills, Louise McKay and Bessie Bonsall will sing "Queen of the Night" at the Canadian Foresters' Concert April 16th. Plan opens to-day at Hall.

Ask your shoe dealer for Cerol Russet Dressing. Price 15 cents.

'Salada" is the King of all Teas

CANADA WON'T PAY THE PIPER

SHOULD A JUDGE BE APPOINTED TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Preparations For the Session Going On Apace—A Needless Scare in the Departments—Report of the Indian Department—Newfoundland Conference Being Hurried to Close This Week.

Ottawa, Ont., April 11.—The announcement from England of the intention of the Imperial Government to introduce a bill to enable colonial judges to sit on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council occasions no surprise here, as it has long been felt that colonial representation on this important body was only a question of time. Until details of the proposed measure are known it cannot be said whether the Imperial proposals will be acceptable to Canada. If they are simply carrying out an Imperial suggestion of two or three years ago, then it may be safely affirmed that they will not be received with much favor in the colonies. At the time referred to Sir John Thompson was freely mentioned as a possible representative of Canada on the Judicial Committee, and everybody admitted that he would have made a splendid law lord, his legal attainments being such as to qualify him to sit on the bench of the highest court in the land. The Imperial proposal was that Canada or Australia could have a representative on the Judicial Committee providing the colony nominating the judge paid his salary and expenses. The Dominion Government would not entertain such a proposal. If the salary had to be voted annualy it might lead to criticism in Parliament, and probably to party strife. The conduct of the judge might be unjustly criticised and his motives impugned, with the result that his influence would be weakened. It was felt that whoever went from Canada to the Judicial Committee, whether Sir John Thompson or Mr. Blake, he should be removed altogether from the domain of party politics, consequently the Imperial proposal was rejected.

Indian Beef Contracts.

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs to-day awarded contracts for the supply of beef to the Indian reserves in the Northwest Territories as follows: Sarcee reserve to M. Dawker, Calgary, $5.25 per 100 lbs.; North and South Blackfeet reserve to Beaupre Bros. of Fleichen, at $5 per 100 lbs.; Blood reserve to the Cochrane Ranche Company at $5.74 1-2 per 100 lbs.; Piegan reserve to Maunsell Bros. of Macleod at $5.94 per 100 lbs.

Ward of New Zealand May Visit Ottawa.

A cable message was received from the High Commissioner to-day, stating that there was a possibility of Mr. Ward, Postmaster-General of New Zealand, returning home by the Canadian route. In that event he would visit Ottawa and discuss with Sir Mackenzie Bowell the possibility of a preferential trade arrangement between the two colonies.

A Paragraph That Was "Viewed With Alarm."

There was consternation in the public departments this afternoon over the irresponsible intimation in a Montreal newspaper that there would be no statutory increases for civil servants this year, but on the contrary there would be a reduction in salaries of from five to ten per cent. The discreet paragrapher "revealed" by lopping off $1000 from the salaries of all Cabinet Ministers. Everybody wanted to know if the report was true. To set the matter at rest your correspondent saw the guardian of the Dominion strong box. The Minister laughed heartily when he heard the report, and said it was news to him. He authorized me to say that the matter of reducing the salaries of civil servants had not been contemplated by the Government.

Report of the Indian Department.

The annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs was issued to-day. Since he was appointed Deputy Superintendent-General, Mr. Reed has endeavored to acquaint himself with the condition of the Indians in the older provinces. In this connection he says: "I have been somewhat disappointed to observe a want of that energy and progress which are striking features of not a little of Indian life of the west. Some bands, which have reached a point towards which many in the west are still struggling, manifest a lack of desire for further improvement, and do not care to avail themselves of the machinery provided by the Advancement Act. There seems, generally speaking, to be too much inclination to take advantage of such exemptions as special legislation has necessarily provided for the protection of Indians in the earlier stages of evolution, and to shrink from assuming the responsibilities of citizenship. It will be the department's endeavor to trace to their sources the causes productive of this apathetic attitude and to provide the necessary incentive to further progress, for experience has shown that Indians are peculiarly sensitive to the operation of the law by which, when progression ceases, retrogression begins.

"With regard to the condition of some of the bands referred to, probably the introduction of the system of close supervision and tuition, which has worked so well in the Northwest, would have the desired effect, and I propose, with the Minister's approval, to make an experiment in the direction indicated, beginning with some of those Indians who usually remain in the vicinity of their reserve, and who could probably be most readily induced to settle down and make a livelihood there. In Manitoba and the Northwest such inspection as time admitted of produced the impression of a very satisfactory state of affairs. The total Indian population of the Dominion, as far as can be ascertained, is about 100,500."

The Newfoundland conference was in session until 6 o'clock. Great effort is being made to conclude the deliberations so as to enable the delegates to leave here in time to catch the steamer from Halifax on Monday. Possibly the vessel may be held a day for the convenience of the delegates. They must be home by the 25th, and this is the only steamer available.

Notes.

The statement that Mr. McEwen of the Experimental Farm staff was granted a year's leave of absence to go to New Zealand to teach the farmers of that colony dairying is erroneous. Mr. McEwen resigned his position at the Experimental Farm and took an appointment from the New Zealand Government.

The exercises of the Scottish rite Masons were concluded by a grand banquet this evening.

The executive of the Canadian Military Rifle League has decided that there shall be four matches this year, the same as in 1894. It will be optional to use either the Snider or Martini. The Militia Department will supply free ammunition as usual.

Preparation for the coming session are being pushed apace in the departments. It is expected that the main estimates will pass the council on Saturday, and that when they are brought down to the House they will show a considerable reduction on previous years.

Banish dull care by using Adams' Tutti Frutti. It aids digestion and gives tone to the system. Refuse imitations.

THE MARTINS LOSE THEIR CASE.

An Interesting Suit Arising Out of the Affairs of the Late Warden Stephenson of York County.

A suit arising out of the affairs of D. G. Stephenson, lately reeve of East Toronto and warden of the County of York, was heard yesterday at Osgoode Hall by Chancellor Boyd. The heirs at law of Samuel Martin sued David Chapman and the assignee of the Stephenson estate. The plaintiffs had instructed Stephenson to sell their estate and he had sold it to the defendant Chapman for $8500, $2500 being paid in cash and a mortgage for $6000 given to Stephenson himself. How far this transaction was binding on the plaintiffs was the question in issue, and after hearing Mrs. Rachel Martin (the widow) and Mrs. Moffatt (a daughter) and reading the examination of Stephenson taken on commission the Chancellor dismissed the action with costs.

Mr. W. N. Miller, Q.C., and Mr. J. D. Montgomery were counsel for plaintiff. Mr. S. H. Blake, Q.C., and Mr. D. T. Symons for defendant Chapman, and Mr. A. F. Lobb for the Stephenson estate. The land is near the York and Scarboro townline.

THE STAMPS ARE SPURIOUS.

They Were Neither Rejected Nor Stolen From the Department.

Washington, April 11.—Third Assistant Postmaster-General Kerr Craige to-day said that statements made that the supposed counterfeit stamps were really those rejected by the Postoffice Department were untrue; that the rejected stamps were destroyed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Neither were they a portion of those stolen several months ago by an employe of the bureau. He said that they were counterfeit stamps; that he had received a number of them, and there was no doubt that they were spurious.

Mrs. Mack Arraigned.

Hamilton, April 11.—Mr. Mary T. Mack was brought up in the Police Court this morning, but her case was adjourned until Monday.

The charge against prisoner is that she did, within the past ten days, unlawfully and knowingly utter, sell or expose for sale, or utter or use a large number of counterfeit adhesive stamps, issued for the purpose of revenue by the Government of the United States.

The U.S. officers, while not positive as to the woman's identity, do not believe she belongs to New York city. They are of the opinion she belongs to Chicago.

Ontario Mining Institute.

The second annual meeting of the Ontario Mining Institute was concluded last night at the School of Practical Science, Queen's Park. The attendance at the afternoon session was not very large, but was enthusiastic. Mr. Arch. Blue presided. Proceedings commenced with some notes on "Explosives" by Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto. The paper proved to be an exceedingly interesting one, dealing thoroughly with the subject. Dr. Ellis explained all forms of explosives, mentioning that 30 years ago the only one in use was gunpowder, though many others were known at that time. There is now a fresh one patented every week.

Mr. T. A. Rosebrugh, M.A., Toronto, read a paper on "The application of electricity to mining," handling his subject in a most intelligent manner. A discussion which followed showed that electricity promises to be a great part in the mining industry of the future.

Mr. Burk of Port Arthur touched upon the principal points of a paper entitled "My latest trip to our youngest gold mining camp," by Mr. F. Hill, M.E., Port Arthur. The writer had been through the gold mined regions in the country, and he dwelt strongly on the amount of money wasted in buying mills, machinery, etc., which, he says, are put up in some cases before there is any evidence of there being enough gold in the ground to pay for the mill. The result is usually a failure, if the individual mining and a condemnation or drawback in the proper development of the mining camp. There are many bedded veins in the country which show quite an appreciative amount of gold.

At the evening session there was a better attendance, and a large number of ladies were present. Owing to the absence of those who were to read papers the meeting adjourned to the architects' room, and were treated to a number of views of architectural designs, given with the aid of the splendid electric arc lantern owned by the school, Mr. C. H. C. Wright being the manipulator.

Dunlop, the florist, King and Yonge, open all day Good Friday.

Good Friday Morning.

The World is asked to remind its lady readers who are buying an Easter hat or bonnet, that Messrs. McKendry & Co. cannot possibly receive orders to-morrow later than 3 p.m. The present week has been by far the greatest in millinery sales ever experienced by this firm, so that intending buyers should pay an early visit to the store on Saturday. 135

Bessie Bonsall, America's contralto, sings "Sleep, Baby, Sleep" at Canadian Foresters' Concert April 16th. Plan opens to-day at Massey Hall.

Hanlan's Point.

The Toronto Ferry Company are making great headway with the improvements at Hanlan's Point. Among other attractions will be a bicycle track which when finished will be the best and fastest in America. It will be built of planks laid lengthways, which will ensure the highest speed obtainable. Mr. W. R. Eson, the manager of the Toronto Ferry Company, who is now in New York, has arranged with Mr. C. W. Ashinger, an experienced bicycle track builder, to come at once and build the track, which will be commenced immediately. When finished the bicycle track at Hanlan's Point will be one of the best and fastest in the world.

Ask your grocer for Salada Ceylon Tea

Personal.

Attorney-General Sifton of Manitoba had a long conference with Liberal Whip Sutherland before leaving for Haldimand yesterday.

W. J. Hammond, the well-known hatter and furrier, has left for Winnipeg, where he will go into business. Mr. Hammond has been a resident of Toronto for 20 years, and his host of friends wish him well in the Prairie City.

George Earnest, 28 Walker's-lane, is desirous of finding his brother Peter, formerly of Toronto, but unheard of for years. The brothers are said to have been left a joint legacy of $11,000.

The general and special agency staff of the Confederation Life Association, shall be four matches this year, the same as in 1894. It will be optional to use either the Snider or Martini. The Militia Department will supply free ammunition as usual.

Preparation for the coming session are being pushed apace in the departments. It is expected that the main estimates will pass the council on Saturday, and that when they are brought down to the House they will show a considerable reduction on previous years.

After service this morning go to Massey Hall and secure your seats for Canadian Foresters' Concert April 16th.

STUDENTS IN A SORRY LIGHT

TUCKER AND GREENWOOD MAKE OUT A POOR CASE.

The Latter Denies That He Was an Anarchist in Chicago—Both Fail To Give Proof in Support of Their Allegations Against Prof. Loudon—Not Shot For the Alleged Agitator.

Mr. Riddell announced at yesterday's sitting of the University Commission that he intended to call every member of the Faculty and make him state his religious belief under oath. This is with a view to show that no apology was relevant for the editorial which stated that there were skeptics and men without religion in the council.

The character of President Loudon, as an administrator and man, was grossly attacked yesterday, but Messrs. Blake and Scott broke down the statements of Messrs. Greenwood and Tucker. The president sat through the attacks unmoved, with sometimes a faint smile, when the language of the witnesses was particularly abusive.

The investigation took the form of an enquiry into the feeling prevalent among undergraduates. Mr. Tucker was under examination once more throughout the morning and during a portion of the afternoon. His evidence was chiefly as to the conditions which had been instrumental in forming his opinions as a student and as a journalist. The term "agitator" was frequently applied to him by the examining lawyers, but he utterly disclaimed any desire to figure as such an individual, and proclaimed the bona fides of his intentions in writing as he had.

Within the President's Province.

The question of the Students' Union Hall was gone into, the witness saying that he understood that the building was erected partly with students' money. It was used by the undergraduates for all their society meetings, but he believed that the president had a right legally to exclude any society from meeting there.

Witness swore that there was a general feeling among students that he had been suspended by the council, not so much on account of the refusal to apologize for Mr. Montgomery's article, but because it was after him on account of previous articles and was glad to get him in a position where it could deal with him drastically. To Mr. H. J. Scott, in cross-examination, witness admitted that Mr. Hellems, the ex-fellow, had told him this.

Early in the day, when the question of the Students Union Hall was to the fore, Mr. Riddell stated that the council had passed a resolution denying students the privilege of holding a society meeting, not only in University halls, but in any hall that they might engage elsewhere. Mr. Scott pooh-poohed this statement as false, but the minute book of the council was produced and the resolution found to exist, having been passed at the time of the refusal to allow Messrs. Jury and Thompson to speak in the Students' Union.

Insinuations Without Proof.

Mr. Tucker's writings at the time of Prof. Dale's dismissal and Mr. Hellems' resignation were gone into and an issue of "Varsity in deep mourning, with eulogistic biographies of the two gentlemen, was produced. He had denounced The Mail's editorial on Mr. Hellems as grossly unfair and untruthful, and had suggested that some member of the faculty had inspired or written the attack.

Mr. Tucker further swore that 90 per cent. of the student body regarded President Loudon not as a friend but as an enemy. He had not dealt with him personally when he had gone to him in either a frank or candid way and the body of undergraduates made the same complaint. They looked on him as a man who was ever waiting to entrap them in petty ways. Furthermore, he would swear that President Loudon was regarded as unworthy of belief by the undergraduates.

Too Ready To Make Assertions.

Mr. Scott examined Mr. Tucker very sharply on this latter statement and the witness could not give specific reasons for this view other than the alleged threat of the suppression of Varsity by President Loudon, which he denies ever having made. "You have no conception of the seriousness of your charge," said Mr. Scott, and pressed him for other reasons. Mr. Tucker said there were a number of small episodes which had gone to form this opinion, but said he could not remember the specific details.

Mr. Scott examined witness at length on his conduct in relation to the boycott of lectures. He had defended it because he thought it was justified, but the suggestion did not originate with him. He admitted having been very much excited in speaking to the mass meeting of students and could not remember his speech. He absolutely denied, however, saying that if the council had objected to his writings in the past there would be a bigger row over what he would write in future.

During his testimony Mr. Tucker said that many believed that the editorials against the students in the morning newspapers had been inspired by the president and members of the faculty, but Chief Justice Taylor and Judge Senkler protested that this theory was not evidence.

Asked on what they based the belief that the faculty had not given the true reason for cancelling the Political Science Club's program, he said it was based on the statements of Profs. Mavor, Pyke and Wrong that the religious criticisms of eight years ago by Jury had influenced the council.

He denied that Mr. Hellems had endeavored to influence him to attack members of the faculty, although he had read him one or two of his editorials. Hellems had criticised Mavor in private conversation. He believed that 90 per cent. of the graduates were in sympathy with him, and he had met men of two or three years' standing who had pronounced on the inefficiency of the present staff. He further denied having contributed to The Star or having furnished its reporters with information except in the way of giving them proofs of his editorials.

A Promise Made To Be Broken.

Mr. Thomas H. Greenwood, president of the Political Science Club, testified that the lecture program of the club had been drawn up at Prof. Mavor's house on Nov. 2, in that gentleman's handwriting, with the names of Messrs. Thompson and Jury included. Prof. Mavor acceded to the suggestion of having the men lecture, but said that owing to the trouble of eight years ago it would have to be kept quiet. He said that he would support the names of the two men in the council. Three days after the program got into the papers and Prof. Mavor said that what had before been difficult was now impracticable.

The program was sent to the council with Jury and Thompson's names struck out. The program was sent to the printer without the names, but subsequently the students made a demand to have the names of Jury and Thompson included, and witness had them added. He had promised Prof. Mavor a proof of the program before issuing it, but, owing to the delay of the printer, he had not had time to do this, as they were to be out at a given time by Mavor's request.

Messrs. Blake and Scott handled the witness rather sharply on this latter point, on the ground that he had been guilty of the breach of faith charged against him by Prof. Mavor when he resigned the honorary presidency.

Loaded Up Reporters.

Greenwood swore that he had never contributed to Varsity or the daily press on these questions, but admitted having given information to reporters. He swore to having heard the President say that Jury was a notorious Grit and agitator, and that he would object to Sir Richard Cartwright lecturing on the same ground. Witness also swore that the President had threatened the suppression of Varsity.

Asked as to the undergraduate feeling in regard to President Loudon, he swore that there existed an utter lack of confidence in him, and that never once in his career at the University had he met with a man who had any respect for him as an administrator.

Never Was at Chicago.

Mr. Scott asked Greenwood if it was not true that he had been an Anarchist in Chicago. Witness swore that he never was in Chicago, but admitted having been on the stage and having received military discipline during his course at the New Fort Barracks. This, he claimed, was for addressing Sir Adolphe Caron while in uniform.

Mr. Greenwood's examination will be continued on Saturday at 11 a.m.

NO DISPENSATION FOR TUCKER.

The University Senate Has No Jurisdiction To Grant One.

At a meeting of the University Senate last evening, the petitions of students for dispensation empowering James A. Tucker to write on his exams was discussed. Many resolutions were put, but no dispensation was issued, and although the registrar, Mr. Brebner, states that the matter was not finally disposed of, it is probable that Mr. Tucker will have to dispense with his degree. The question involves one of the Senate's powers and the conclusion was reached that it has no jurisdiction to grant the petition.

The Wanderers' Smoker.

To say it was a success is putting it mildly. The C.W.A. delegates attended en masse. The sale of our Fin de Siecle Bluet Neckwear is surpassing our expectation. We have only a limited quantity of these ties left, so do not procrastinate. Delegates would save money by inspecting our stock of sweaters, Jerseys and stockings, before leaving the city. Purchases of $2 and upwards will be sent by express prepaid to any address. Open to-day. Sword, 55 King-street east, opposite Toronto-street.

Maple Syrup.

Maple syrup is an article which may be looked for about Easter time, and Michie & Co. are announcing the arrival of fresh stock, some of the first run, extra heavy, fine quality syrup. They have also new maple sugar. ed

Agnes Knox-Black in Prose and Poetry at the C.O.F. Concert. Massey Hall April 16. Plan opens to-day at Massey Hall.

THE REV. LOUIS JORDAN, B.D.,

And St. James'-Square Presbyterian Church.

With a masterly hand this prominent clergyman and his church are described in The Week, published to-day. "Tariff and Colonization" is the subject of Mr. Ernest Heaton's third article on important public questions. This number—which can be procured at McKenna's Bookstore, 80 Yonge-street—contains a second paper, by Professor Clark, on "Religious Education in Schools." Principal Grant is charged with Ultramontanism by a New Brunswick professor, and "The Confessions of an Agnostic" is among the notable reviews.

Dunlop, the florist, King and Yonge, open all day Good Friday.

Hotel Del Monte, Preston Springs.

A comfortable heated room, board and mineral baths at $8 per week. You will be benefited by a change. Write for a pamphlet.

HANDICAPPED.

THE REFORM WATCH DOG, in disgust: Oh! yes the place is going to be broken into, and here am I, a watch dog, with a can tied to my tail.

TWO-ACRE LOTS ARE FARMS

LAND SPECULATORS BENEFITED AT THE EXPENSE OF TAXPAYERS.

Despite Determined Opposition By City Members and See-Saw Voting the Local Legislature Passes Mr. Awrey's Iniquitous Bill at the Last Session—Women May Practice as Barristers.

The business of the first session of the eighth Legislature of Ontario was yesterday concluded and on Tuesday afternoon next the Lieutenant-Governor will formally prorogue the House. Hurry was the characteristic of the closing hours of the session and bills were rushed through the final stages at high speed, the Sergeant-at-Arms being kept busy removing the mace from the table and replacing it again.

Mr. Awrey's bill for the assessment of vacant lots in cities as farm lands created the greatest interest. It was fought tooth and nail by members on both sides of the House, but at last it went through, greatly to the disgust of the Toronto members, with the result that in future lots of two acres and over will be assessable as farm lands.

Cities Will Lose.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Crawford first championed the cause of the opponents by moving that the objectionable clause be struck out altogether. A division was taken and the amendment was voted down by a majority of 16—yeas 33, nays 49, Messrs. Gibson, Harcourt, Harty, Bronson and all the other city members registering with the minority.

And Then They Win By One Vote.

Mr. Middleton of Hamilton then took up the fight, moving an amendment that only vacant lots of 10 acres in extent be assessed as farm lands. A hot debate followed, in which Hon. Mr. Gibson gave the amendment his support, whilst Hon. Mr. Dryden opposed it, contending that it would give an unfair advantage to the large speculators at the expense of the small owners.

By a majority of one the amendment was carried, the vote being, yeas 41, nays 40.

Mr. Whitney thereupon facetiously remarked that the Attorney-General might think it advisable to adjourn the House in order to consider his position.

But Finally They Are Defeated.

The city members were highly delighted at this victory, but the palm rested in their hands for a short space of time only. On the third reading, at the instance of Mr. Awrey, the bill was again amended, the limit being reduced from ten to two acres. The amendment was considered a compromise, but, in fact, it was as bad if not worse, from the city point of view, than the original clause. The bill was passed in this shape by 46 to 27.

All the aldermen of the City Council regard the new law as most iniquitous.

Women May Be Barristers

Mr. Wood moved the third reading of his bill to permit women to practice law in all courts the same as men.

Mr. Howland moved in amendment "That the Law Society shall not be bound to make regulations for the admission of women as barristers or solicitors, but may make special regulations in certain cases."

The amendment was not even debated. It was simply voted down.

The members then began pelting each other with papers and acting generally like a lot of school boys. Sir Oliver put a stop to their fun by rising in his seat and singing "God Save the Queen," all the members joining in the chorus.

Turkish baths, open all night, phone 1236

Arlington Hotel.

This elegant, comfortable hotel offers every inducement to those desiring permanent winter accommodations.

Tonka is the only high grade smoking mixture put up in 10c. packages in Canada. Try it.

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SIMPSON'S STORE WAS FIRED

THE JURY FIND THE BLAZE WAS INCENDIARY.

Alexander McKee, William Farley, Joseph Sprott and David Livingstone Held Not To Be Without Knowledge of Its Cause and Origin—The Four Men To Be Arrested.

That the Simpson fire was kindled by design, and that the men Alexander McKee, William Farley, Joseph Sprott and David Livingstone are not without knowledge of the cause and origin of the fire; and that their conduct should be made the subject of further investigation by the Police Magistrate.

After two hours and a quarter of deliberation the jury empanelled to enquire into the origin of the Simpson fire reached the above verdict at 1.15 this morning. The men indicted will be placed under arrest at once and the Crown hopes to present a strong case against them when the matter reaches the Assizes.

The session last evening was entirely taken up with the examination by Mr. Grier, on behalf of the Holmes Co., of several employes of the company, in an effort to disprove the allegations of many witnesses who had given evidence at previous sittings of the unreliability of the books and reports of the Holmes Co. McKee, Sprott and Livingstone were each asked in turn by Mr. Grier, if they had any knowledge whatsoever of the origin of the fire, and each answered in the negative.

The summing up of the evidence by Coroner Johnson was a masterpiece. The vast mass of evidence taken since the opening of the enquiry, was analysed in less than half an hour. The attention of the jury was first drawn to the fact, proven conclusively, that the fire could not have been accidentally started. Then it was shown that the evidence placed the men, McKee and Sprott, in the vicinity of the building shortly before the discovery of the fire. Discrepancies and contradictions in the stories of Farley and Livingston were also pointed out. Livingstone's conduct and demeanor in the witness box were severely commented upon by the coroner, and the jury based their verdict from his actions as to the truth of his depositions.

It was also pointed out that McKee swore to being in the office of the Holmes Company in Melinda-street at 12.15 a.m., then going the full round of his beat, reached the Simpson building at 12.30. The sound of crackling glass startled he and Farley, and though no smoke or flames were issuing from the window, they vaulted the Knox Church fence and ran direct to the pane of glass which was broken, thus inferring a previous knowledge of something wrong at this window.

After reminding the jury that they were trying no one and that their duty was to render a verdict on the evidence given, the Coroner left the case with the jury.

Dunlop, the florist, King and Yonge, open all day Good Friday.

The Origin of Good Friday.

From St. Matthew's Gospel.

They stripped Jesus and put on Him a scarlet robe. And when they had plaited a crown of thorns, they put it upon His head, and a reed in His right hand; and they bowed the knee before him and mocked him, saying, Hail, King of the Jews. And they spit on him and took the reed and smote him on the head. And after they had mocked him, they took the robe from off him, and put his own raiment on him, and led him away to crucify him. And they crucified him, and sitting down they watched him; and set up over his head his accusation written, THIS IS JESUS THE KING OF THE JEWS.

And they that passed by reviled him, saying, Thou that destroyest the temple and buildest it in three days, save thyself. If th