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The Toronto World.

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SIXTH YEAR. TUESDAY MORNING MARCH 30 1886. PRICE ONE CENT

MR. GLADSTONE'S PROGRAM.

THREE EVENTFUL DAYS WITHIN ABOUT A WEEK.

The Irish Government Bill Promised for April 8th the Budget for the 12th and the Irish Land Purchase Bill for the 15th.

LONDON, March 29.—Mr. Gladstone in the house of commons stated that on April 8th he would ask permission to introduce his Irish government bill. He added that on April 12th the budget would be introduced, and that on April 15th he would request permission to introduce a bill to amend laws for the sale and purchase of land in Ireland. Both Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan, the seceding members of the cabinet, were present when Mr. Gladstone was making his announcement. They sat below the gangway chatting with Lord Hartington and Sir Henry James. It is stated that the land purchase bill is to be presented after the Irish government bill, in deference to the wishes of Mr. Parnell, who declared his followers would have to oppose any course that would delay the discussion of the question of home rule.

Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, will present in the house of commons to-day a bill for the temporary relief of destitute persons in Ireland.

There was a session of the cabinet this afternoon.

Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington, who was secretary for war in the last liberal cabinet, interchanged communications to-day regarding the latter's attitude towards the premier's proposed Irish policy. It will be remembered that the conservatives at one time made overtures to Lord Hartington looking to a fusion of the whigs and the tories in a new party that it was claimed would easily control the political situation on any Irish measure. He, however, though a whig, is a sincere admirer of Mr. Gladstone, and has always refused to either follow or lead any opposition to the "grand old man," and has never in practice carried his differing further than abstention from support. If Lord Hartington should either take a place in the present cabinet or openly proclaim himself a supporter of the premier's Irish proposals, it is thought his aid would more than counterbalance the effects of Mr. Chamberlain's secession. Mr. Chamberlain's personal followers are urging him to make use of the national liberal federation, to discover the majority feeling of the liberal party throughout Great Britain towards Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy.

In Birmingham rumors are circulated to-day that if the present crisis results in a new election, Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain will take the stump on the same platform. It is also stated that in the same event the Birmingham liberals in John Bright's district will request that venerable statesman to retire in favor of a younger man.

It is stated that all the members representing workingmen in the house of commons oppose Mr. Chamberlain's present attitude toward Mr. Gladstone.

In the house of commons in committee on the crofters' bill the government opposed the extension of the principle of the bill to the whole of Scotland. Mr. Chamberlain seized the opportunity which the bill presented of publicly arraying himself against the government by voting against it on the proposition.

Mr. Gladstone's statement was heard in dead silence, which was broken only at intervals by the cheers of the Parnellite members.

It is stated the Earls of Cork and Kenmare and Messrs. Heneage and Collings will join Mr. Chamberlain.

Opinions of the Leading Journals.

LONDON, March 29.—The retirement of Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan is variously viewed. The Daily Telegraph says, "such an array of adverse influence has never before confronted a minister on the threshold of a great undertaking." The Times calls upon the conservatives to unite with Lord Hartington, Sir Henry James, Messrs. Goschen and Chamberlain in opposing "this peril far transcending all ordinary topics of political controversy." The Standard asks: "Deserted at once by the leader of the whigs and the leader of the radicals, what has Mr. Gladstone to fall back upon? What is the tertium quid which is to do duty for the great liberal party, now that these elements have been withdrawn from it? It is simply the personal following of Mr. Gladstone." The Pall Mall Gazette says "Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan are out, making room for better men. We shall now have a statutory parliament at Dublin with control of the Irish administration, its legislative powers subject to the veto of the imperial parliament and the crown and that is all that Mr. Gladstone should attempt to carry this session."

LONDON, March 30.—The Standard says that Mr. Gladstone, after having modified his Irish scheme to suit the dissidents, has now returned to his original plan.

Steinitz Wins the Match.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—The great chess contest, for a purse of $2000 and the world's championship, ended here to-day, Steinitz winning the twentieth game in thirty minutes. During the contest Steinitz won ten games, Zukertort five and five were drawn.

The Choral Society's Second Concert.

The executive of the Toronto Choral society have decided to give a miscellaneous program at their second concert this season. The first practice will be held in Temperance hall to-night, when selections from "St. Paul" will be taken up. Every member is expected to be present.

PERSONAL.

Ald. Brandon has gone on a visit to Omaha.

John M. Grant, mayor of Woodstock, is at the Rossin house.

H. G. Norton, manager bank of Commerce Buffalo, is at the Queen's hotel.

Lili Lehmann, prima donna, and Ovide Musin, violinist, are at the Rossin house.

Rev. W. R. Blackett and Gen. J. C. Touch, London, Eng., are at the Queen's hotel.

J. C. Rykert, M.P., St. Catharines, and L. McCallum, M.P., Stromness, are at the Queen's hotel.

James Sutherland, M.P., Woodstock, and Col. Tyrwhitt, M.P., Ottawa, are at the Rossin house.

Rev. C. H. Brent of Trinity college has been appointed rector and organist of St. George's church, Buffalo.

Rev. Dr. Potts is to be invited to preach the anniversary sermon of the Irish Protestant Benevolent society at Ottawa.

Mr. Edgar, general passenger agent, and James Stephenson, assistant general passenger agent, G. T. R., are at the Queen's hotel.

G. F. C. Smith, Montreal, agent Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance company, and Thomas Davidson, Montreal, general agent North British and Mercantile Insurance company, are at the Queen's hotel.

M. DeLesseps is ill. His physicians say he has a slight fever. They attribute his illness to the effects of a fall he met with on board the steamship Washington on his return from Panama, combined with fatigue.

Several French newspapers accuse Bismarck of having incited the riots in Belgium and warn Belgium to beware of him.

Men's Tweed Pants at $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4 and $5 per pair, now in stock, at Petleys'. 5625

AGAINST THE REMOVAL.

North Toronto Property Owners Opposed to the Market Bylaw.

A special meeting of St. Paul's Ward Property Owners' association was held in Lorne hall last evening. Besides the members of the association there was a generous sprinkling of property owners from the other wards of the city. Arthur Hardy, president of the association, occupied the chair. He stated in opening the meeting, that as the regular meeting of the association would not be held till Tuesday, it had been thought advisable to convene this meeting to give the members an opportunity to discuss the $51,000 bylaw in favor of purchasing and erecting a new cattle market site.

Jno. Glanville said that he, in company with Messrs. Giles and Harris, went a short time ago to look at the new site and also inspect the old one. When they arrived at the old market they found it in a very dirty condition, and besides everything in and about the market had a general appearance of decay, nothing had been repaired since the market had been established twelve years ago.

There is enough of manure wasted annually to keep the market clean.

We found that the C. P. R. can, by the building of a platform, get into the market by means of a subway under the old track.

We found there is no difficulty whatever for the C. P. R. to get in there; and also we thought there was plenty of room, and all that would be required to make the market A 1 was an outlay of about $10,000.

At the head of the proposed site is a piece of property which we would be obliged to purchase at a high figure in order to obtain an outlet at Bloor street. This fact the proposers of the bylaw seem to totally ignore.

There is, it is true, some difficulty about the price of meat. In my experience I have found it to be always the case that supply and demand regulate prices. People talk about the low price at which meats are sold in Montreal. The reason is not difficult to learn, for the French are excellent cooks and can make coarse meats, by the exercise of their art, juicy indeed.

When the consumer in Montreal buys a roast he also purchases a piece of coarse meat with it, and thus the vendor can afford to sell at a considerably lower rate than can the Toronto retail meat dealers. It is very difficult to sell coarse meats at any price in Toronto, and hence the butcher, to save himself, is obliged to keep up the price of the finer qualities.

Mr. Flanagan, on being called to express his opinion, said he would much rather prefer to hear the opinions of the gentlemen who were residing in St. Paul's ward, as he had fully expressed his views at the Albion hotel meeting in the afternoon.

Mr. Wickson, a retail butcher, said he had no fault to find with the treatment he received while at the market; he always found the people there very anxious to sell and very courteous. He was in the habit of going to the market three or four times every week to make purchases, and if the market were removed to the proposed site, it would be impossible for him to continue to do so himself, and would involve an additional unnecessary expense. As to the condition in which the market was kept, he said it was deplorable, and it was a matter of great surprise to him that the market men could have the audacity to come to the citizens and ask them to place any more confidence in them.

Mr. Harvey said he had no great interest in the matter; so far as his personal interest was concerned he was in favor of retaining the market where it is. He continued in a very flowery style, building castles in the air as to the city's future welfare, but really saying nothing very pertinent to the matter in question.

Mr. J. Ingram said he liked to hear a theorist talking about something about which he knows more than a man who is directly interested in the matter. Flowery speeches are well enough to listen to. they please the ear, but as for any practical benefit derived therefrom it is generally *non est inventus*. Mr. Harvey talks about establishing canning factories, glucose factories, etc., now if the gentleman has the least intention of entering into such speculations, he could never have a better opportunity afforded than at present, for coarse meats can be had at tremendously low prices.

As I understand the reason for which this meeting was held, it was for the purpose of giving interested parties an opportunity of explaining the matter to ratepayers, to give them an insight into the facts or rather to show whether it was or was not to their interest to vote for this heavy expenditure of money. I claim that if the city devote the money to this purpose it will be one of the greatest mistakes she has ever made; this $51,000 is not going to begin to put that cattle market in anything like as good a condition as the present one. I dont believe that the money that they wish to vote upon on the fifth of next month will put the new site in as good a condition for all practical purposes as the one we have at this present time in this filthy condition, and it is a disgrace to every alderman that has been on that board for three months, and why? because we have had men to examine the site and they have told us that they have no sewer in the neighborhood of this new market that is calculated to drain this piece of land. They tell me that they have a sewer that is not able to do the duty which it has to do this time, and what would it do with all this wonderful development?

I want to tell you another thing, I want to tell you there is all the market room in the present site that is necessary, all the land that is sufficient for all practical purposes, and even for this wonderful development which the worthy president of this association foresees in the near future.

If our city fathers had been as interested in their business as our representatives, they would have said: "Now, gentlemen, this property is worth so much money and no more; we will take a good paying interest, put the other as a sinking fund and will expend the balance of the money in maintaining the market." That is what could have been done, but instead of this the place is nothing but a stink-hole, which is constantly being brought under the notice of the city fathers. It has been brought before their notice so often that I am beginning to suspect they have endeavored to allow it to become as unsanitary as possible, so that it would become so filthy in the end that no one would be able to offer one word to keep it in its present position. The cattle do not cause the fearful stench which everywhere surrounds the market: no one who knows anything about them would say so.

They make this excuse to try to pull the wool over your eyes, for would you allow the citizens of Toronto to build over this quagmire in the hopes that a place which would kill cattle would be beneficial to the human constitution?

They don't know what they are talking about. They don't know how to arrange a market. Get a proper engineer fill up these holes, drain it as it ought to be drained, and this property will be the most valuable in the city.

Mr. Franklin said his duty, instead of being at this meeting, was around the civic board where he would have been if matters were not in such a disgraceful muddle as they are at present.

The Markets and Health committee have proposed no scheme, they have laid no plans before the city; you don't know what kind of a market you are going to have, you don't know where the site is going to be, you don't know what it will cost.

Take the present market, it is land that can not be sold; we are only keeping four acres of land and what have those four acres of land done for this city? In ten weeks I, in company with a couple of the gentlemen present, shipped from this city 12,000 head of cattle and 2000 sheep. We thought we did wonders with that little market.

Having done all this working, supplying 25 per cent. of the meat that is consumed in England, Ireland and Scotland, we can now take our time, devote the money which is derived from leasing this market to improving it. Five thousand dollars would materially change the aspect of affairs.

That market is there, don't vote for this $51,000, it is only a drop in the bucket; it would cost that amount to drain that land.

Let the railroads fight their own battles. If the C. P. R. want a market, let them find one for themselves. If you remove it the railways will have to purchase a right of way.

Ald. Denison said he didn't advise the removal of the market from the fact that he owned property in the vicinity. On being asked, then, if he would vote against the bylaw, he could make no reply.

W. L. Huddart, seconded by W. Booth, then put the following resolution to the meeting: "Resolved, That this meeting of property holders do wish to express their opinion against the bylaw." The resolution was carried, the vote standing 11 to 1 against the bylaw.

The largest stock of stylish, well made, good-fitting Boys' Clothing in Toronto now in stock, at Petleys'. 5625

NOTHING SETTLED YET.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC KNIGHTS IGNORE POWDERLY'S ORDER.

A Misunderstanding at the Sunday Conference—Jay Gould's Idea of Arbitration—More Meetings Without Result.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Mr. Powderly says: "My interviews with Mr. Gould yesterday were most pleasant. We hardly understood each other's views until we met, and we agreed better than I had anticipated. We had a general talk on the situation, and went over the ground very thoroughly. I am satisfied that the developments of yesterday not only put an end to the trouble now, but Mr. Gould will be willing to have all future differences settled by arbitration. The strike has demonstrated in the most forcible manner the necessity of laws to regulate relations between employers and employed."

Vice-President Hoxie telegraphed to Mr. Gould, stating that the men have not resumed work as they were ordered to do by Mr. Powderly.

Jay Gould says: "The telegram I sent Hoxie last night was prepared before my conference with Powderly yesterday, and was not the result of anything Powderly said. In it is expressed the stand which the Missouri Pacific has taken from the beginning, that is that the company is always ready to arbitrate any differences it may have with its own employes. Powderly seems to have assumed from that telegram that I have agreed to the plan submitted by the Executive board of the Knights of Labor on Saturday, providing for the appointment of an arbitration committee, three members of which are to be appointed by myself and three by the Knights of Labor, and these to jointly choose a seventh member. Now, I most emphatically deny that there was anything in my telegraph to Hoxie, or that there was anything said at the conference yesterday, to warrant anyone in believing that I for a moment assent to any such a plan. I will appoint no members of any arbitration committee. The whole matter rests in the hands of Hoxie, and if he can arrange a basis for arbitration which will include both sides of the question I will make no objection, but the whole matter will have to be arranged with him. I am now preparing a letter to Powderly which will clearly set forth my position as outlined above.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The spirit of exultation which filled the hearts of the executive board of the Knights of Labor soon changed to grave anxiety when Wm. McDowell called at Mr. Gould's office at 9.30 o'clock this morning. He was not as favorably impressed with his reception as he was with the reception accorded him at Jay Gould's house Sunday. Mr. Gould gave Mr. McDowell to understand that there had been a misconception of his (Gould's) telegram to Mr. Hoxie, which was sent Sunday night. Mr. McDowell at once returned to the Astor house and conferred with the general executive board, and two of the members at once returned with McDowell to Jay Gould's office. The conference then was short and an adjournment was held until 3 o'clock this afternoon, the hope being entertained that at that hour Mr. Powderly might be well enough to attend. At 3.20 o'clock, however, Messrs. Turner and McDowell entered Jay Gould's office without Mr. Powderly. At about 4 o'clock the conference ended. Subsequent inquiry at Mr. Gould's office was answered by the following statement, of which Mr. Gould was the author:

Mr. Powderly has evidently misunderstood the meaning of the telegram that was sent on Sunday night to Mr. Hoxie. Our position is that this strike has been in a condition for arbitration all the time. We have had an agreement with the workmen for some time that all differences were to have been submitted for arbitration before any strike should be resorted to.

The Order Rescinded.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—At 9 o'clock to-night the Executive committee rescinded the order issued this morning for the men to resume work.

Reports from all points show that the feeling is increasing in bitterness. Trains have been stopped and ditched at several points. Some of the men say Powderly has sold out to Gould. Warrants are out for the arrest of hundreds of men.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock to-night, while the executive committee was in session, the following despatch was received from New York:

"Complications have arisen since morning as to the methods of arbitration. Another conference will be held to-morrow.

T. V. POWDERLY."

A Message From Parnell.

COLUMBUS, O., March 29.—President Egan, of the Irish National league, having announced that he did not countenance the Irish Parliamentary Aid association, and the founders and president of the Columbus branch of the league having stated that Mr. Egan's condemnation was authorized by Mr. Parnell, the Catholic Columbian sent this cable message:

COLUMBUS, O., March 29.

To Parnell, London:

Do you approve the Parliamentary Aid association?
CATHOLIC COLUMBIAN.

This afternoon Parnell answered "Yes."

Home News From Abroad.

From the Eagle Pass Journal.

The cremation notion is growing so fast that the church is beginning to take alarm. At Toronto, Canada, which is the latest city to be provided with a "cremator," Archbishop Lynch of the Catholic church denounces body burning as a pagan institution, and says it is not "Christian burial."

[Eagle Pass, it might be mentioned, is a town in Texas, U.S., on the confines of Mexico.]

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The York county commissioners meet to-morrow.

A grand Mikado concert will be held at the Metropolitan rink Thursday night.

Peter Sylvester was arrested yesterday on a warrant for not supporting his family.

The court of revision yesterday considered the engineer's estimates on several sewers.

John Myers, who has for years faithfully served the city as assessor, died Sunday at his residence, 155 John street.

The wholesale dry goods section of the board of trade yesterday elected officers: Chairman, W. J. McMaster; treasurer, S. Caldecott; secretary, E. A. Wills.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Northern Congregational Church Young Men's association last week, Rev. John Burton was presented with a purse of $200.

Thos. McConnell, coal and wood merchant, Sherbourne street, had a horse and buggy stolen Sunday while attending a Salvation army meeting over the Don.

The Princess rink continues to attract large crowds nightly. The management are determined to make their rink even more attractive than it has been in the past.

George Jarvis and John Brown, two lads of 15, were yesterday arrested in the act of robbing the till in Charles P. Parkinson's store at Baldwin street and Spadina avenue.

Grand Trunk trainmen were notified Saturday by Mr. Gormaly, station agent, that they would receive the old rate of pay from March 1 last. The station hands receive a restoration of 50 per cent.

The fire and gas committee met yesterday to consider the application of Barton, Sons & Co. for leave to erect a steam engine on Colborne street. The opposing parties were absent, and it was decided to defer the matter till the regular meeting to-morrow.

The Young Men's Liberal club met last night, but owing to the small attendance the discussion on extending the franchise to women did not come off. S. Cutler was appointed chairman in the absence of President J. M. Clark. The question of holding a banquet was referred to a committee.

Thos. McGillicuddy, proprietor of the Goderich Signal, addressed the students and ex-students of Bengough's short-hand and business institute at their regular weekly meeting held last evening in the lecture room of the institute. He outlined the duties of one who takes up a commercial course with a view to becoming proficient in the several departments, and made some striking illustrations.

THE LABOR RIOTS IN BELGIUM.

Thirty-One People Killed in Two Cities by the Troops.

BRUSSELS, March 29.—Several important leaders of the striking miners have been arrested at Tournai. The miners at Antoine, three miles southeast of Tournai, struck to-day and went rioting. They finally formed into a body, and are now marching towards Tournai for the purpose of looting the place. Troops have sallied out from that place to meet them, and a sanguinary conflict is expected.

MONS, Belgium, March 29.—Three hundred strikers made an attack on the Marmont colliery to-day and were fired upon by the troops. The number of killed and wounded is 14.

CHARLEROI, March 29.—The strikers stopped work at the Resaix collieries to-day. They were thrice ordered to disperse, but failed to do so. They finally began to throw stones at the troops and the latter fired upon the rioters, killing and wounding 17.

The Liberality of the Pope.

ROME, March 29.—The Pope has decided against the Rev. Dr. Bagshawe, Roman Catholic bishop of Nottingham, England, in the dispute between him and some of the tory communicants in his diocese, his holiness affirming the right of the laity to join the Primrose league.

C. P. R. Disputes.

MONTREAL, March 29.—Mr. R. D. McGibbon, acting as examiner of the court of chancery of Ontario, to-day proceeded with the examination of witnesses in the case of P. R. McLennan v. the Canadian Pacific railway company, and the cross action of the company against McLennan. Sir George Stephen, Bart., and Messrs. VanHorne and Shaughnessy were examined. The Hon. R. M. Wells, Q.C., of Toronto, is counsel for the railway company, and Mr. D. Macmaster, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Jas. Leitch, Q.C., of Cornwall, represent Mr. McLennan. Mr. McLennan claims a balance due on a Lake Superior contract of about $90,000, and the company claim they have overpaid the contractor about $200,000, which they re-claim.

An Alleged Counterfeiter Arrested.

PETERBORO, March 29.—On Saturday Chief of Police Cooper, on the strength of a telegram received from Orillia telling of the arrest of a man named Ball for passing counterfeit money, made a search of the photographic establishment of Hammill & Ball, and arrested Hammill as an accomplice of Ball's. In the place were found a kit of stamps, pads, different colored inks, and a box of type, the same as that used in numbering bank bills. The affair causes great excitement in town. Before the police magistrate Hammill pleaded not guilty, and denied all knowledge of the purpose for which Ball used the pads and stamps. He was released on bail.

Their Livelihood Has the Preference of Patriotism.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 29.—The government steamer Lansdowne arrived at Shelburne on Saturday afternoon from a cruise along the coast. At Pubnico, Yarmouth county, they found an American schooner, Rudolf master, shipping a crew, and ordered her to sea. A number of fishermen had as usual shipped at Shelburne to go in Gloucester vessels, they to call for them on their way to the banks. The government orders forbid them doing so, and the fishermen left Shelburne on Saturday to take steamer for Boston on a telegram from Gloucester that all expenses would be paid.

Hamilton Items.

HAMILTON, March 29.—Rev. Hilary Bygrave officiated at the funeral of the late Mr. James Patton yesterday.

Chief Stewart returned to town to-day. The fate of Cadby, the forger, is still a matter of conjecture.

Wm. Thomson, a resident of the asylum, fell over the mountain brow on Saturday and was killed.

Nobby Spring Overcoats in all the newest colorings, only $15 to order, at Petleys'. 5625

Rev. Mr. Milligan on Mr. Blake.

Rev. G. M. Milligan, pastor of Old St. Andrew's, is of pronounced reform principles, and a believer in the integrity of the empire in regard to Ireland. It having been reported on the street that he had "pitched into" Mr. Blake in his Sunday morning sermon, The World interviewed him yesterday. He said that he had referred to the action of the leader of the opposition in the Riel debate as an illustration of his subject, that even a man of the highest standing and moral character, a man capable of making so profound and judicious a speech as that of Mr. Blake's at London, should, when brought to the crisis, act so injudiciously as the reverend gentleman considered Mr. Blake had done in the Riel debate and vote. Mr. Milligan said that he merely referred to this particular case as an instance that although a man may be a thorough christian, yet, being only man, perfect reliance and confidence could not be placed on him which the spirit of God is alone worthy of.

Flowers That Bloom in the Spring.

Burglars, like conflagrations, seem to be epidemic at this season. The residence of Henry Pye, jr., Elliott street, St. Matthew's ward, was ransacked Sunday night while the residents were at church and $150 worth of silverware taken. H. G. Jeffries' dry goods store at 389 Queen street east was broken into during the same evening. Considerable underwear was abstracted. At the police court yesterday Thomas Williams, who was charged with burglariously entering the house of Walter Walsh, 56 Richmond street, pleaded for mercy, on the ground that he had come from Hamilton, was hard up, thought the house was deserted and had only gone in to rest. The magistrate discharged him.

Toronto Musical Festival.

On Wednesday evening a rehearsal will be held at St. Andrew's hall. On Thursday evening, 7.30 sharp, members of all three divisions, at Temperance hall, Temperance street, for a grand mass rehearsal. Friday afternoon, 3 o'clock, the altos only of all divisions will meet at Philharmonic hall. Saturday afternoon, sopranos and altos as usual; and Saturday evening, a full rehearsal for all members of the central division of the chorus. Applications for a few more tenor and bass voices will for a limited period be received at the office of the association, 14 Adelaide street east.

—Deep anxiety is naturally felt by conservatives all over the country at the critical condition of Sir John. His guiding hand at this particular time is of almost as vital importance as the selection of a new spring hat at quinn's.

A Big Verdict.

At the civil assizes yesterday the jury in Long v. Stouffville, the case brought by Mrs. Eva Long to recover from the municipality named $1000 for damages sustained on account of a broken sidewalk, brought in a verdict awarding Mrs. Long $1100. The judge reminded the jury that they could only award the plaintiff the sum claimed and gave judgment for the amount. To-day's peremptory list is: Paterson v. Peaker, Walker v. Tomlinson, Oliver v. Toronto, Oliver v. York, Boulton v. Blake.

QUESTIONS AND MOTIONS.

A BIG HOLE MADE IN THE ORDER PAPER AT OTTAWA.

Severe Strictures on Our Magnificent Fleet—Maritime Members on the Move—Col. Irvine's Resignation Officially Announced.

OTTAWA, March 29.—The house to-day was occupied with private business. Vacant seats were numerous, and nothing exciting occurred. The galleries were a blank. The senate filled out the time till 6 o'clock, and then adjourned for want of something else to do.

The Business Done.

OTTAWA, March 29.—A select committee was, on motion of Sir Hector Langevin, appointed to act with the Senate committee in the management of the library.

Mr. Small's bill to incorporate the Rock Lake, Souris and Brandon railway company was read a second time.

"What amounts," asked Mr. Glen, "have to be paid by the Canadian Pacific railway company annually as rent or interest on the several lines owned or leased by them and covered by mortgage given by them to the Dominion."

"I am quite incompetent to give the hon. gentleman the information," was Mr. Pope's answer.

In reply to a question as to whether a report had been received by government from the officer second in command at Batoche, Sir A. P. Caron struck a military attitude and said such a report would have been an unusual and unheard-of thing. It was a breach of military discipline.

"It is not the intention," said the Minister of the Interior, in reply to Mr. Watson, "of the government to reduce the price of pre-emptions in Manitoba to $1 per acre."

"Is it the intention of the government to respect the claims of British Columbia to representation in the cabinet," asked Mr. Shakespeare.

Sir Hector Langevin turned round on the Pacific coast ministerialist with a bland smile and requested him to postpone the question until the first minister was in his place. Sir Hector evidently did not relish such a straight question and his reply was taken as a previous way of moving the subsequent question. In other words, Mr. Shakespeare was staved off.

In answer to a question by Mr. Shakespeare as to whether it was the intention of the government to increase the duty on rye, the Minister of Public Works asked the hon. gentleman to wait till the Finance Minister made his budget speech.

The number of emigrants who settled in Canada last year was 79,169. This statement was made by Mr. Carling in reply to Mr. Charlton. The Minister of Agriculture also told the member for North Norfolk that there was no record kept of the number of emigrants who went from Canada to the United States in 1885.

Replying to a question down on the paper for Mr. Lister, but put by Mr. Trow, Mr. Bowell said his department was investigating the size of grape vine imported into the Dominion by the Niagara White Grape company of Lockport, N.Y., at an undervaluation, and promised a full report thereon.

The house then proceeded with the motions. Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution for a statement in detail of the several assets, forming the sum of $72,791,837, stated by the Minister of Finance to be available in reduction of the gross debt of the Dominion, was passed.

Mr. McMullen got an order for a return showing all the sums of money paid to members of the house or senate on account of services rendered in connection with the Northwest rebellion.

Mr. Kirk (Guysboro) made a dash against the government in moving for a return showing the quantity and value of fish of all kinds imported from the United States and Newfoundland respectively during the six months ending December 31, 1885. He accused the government of sacrificing the interests of the Maritime provinces fisherman in favor of Montreal shippers to Newfoundland. Trade relations between Canada and the foggy island are in a doubtful condition, but the Minister of Customs said things were on a fair way to correction. Peter Mitchell earnestly hoped they were. The motion passed.

Mr. Edgar moved for the appointment of a select committee to take into consideration the condition of laws relating to copyright in force in Canada. He wanted the dominion government to apply to the imperial parliament for power to make its own copyright laws.

Sir Hector Langevin suggested that, in view of the fact that correspondence was in progress between Canada and Britain on this question, the motion should be withdrawn.

Mr. Edgar, under pressure, consented.

After recess, Mr. Gordon called for a return of Chinese immigrants who have arrived in Canada from August 20, 1885, to January 31, 1886. He was promised all he wanted.

Sir Richard Cartwright moved for the correspondence between the municipal council of Bayfield or other persons and the department of public works, in reference to repairs of the harbor of Bayfield. He thought the department engineers had not done their work properly.

Sir Hector Langevin said he relied upon his staff and offered no objection to the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. Mitchell obtained a return respecting steamers or sailing vessels forming the marine police force. He said the steamer Lansdowne was no good and suggested that a fleet of sailing vessels should be immediately fitted out.

Mr. Foster assured the house that the government would take adequate measures to save the fisheries and protect the fishermen.

Messrs. Vail, Weldon, Gillmore and other maritimers spoke up for the interests of their constituents.

In the absence of Mr. Valin, Mr. Landry (Kent) moved for a return of the expense of bringing down papers to the house, and for printing the same during the sessions of 1884 and 1885 on motion of certain members. The motion was aimed at Messrs. Charlton, Blake, Casey, M. C. Cameron and other oppositionists with a view of showing what their demands for returns cost the country.

Mr. Charlton defended himself in a vigorous speech, and said it was only by getting these returns that the rottenness of the government in connection with grants of timber limits, etc., could be exposed. Ministers used these limits for corrupt purposes inside and outside the house, the independence of parliament being thereby violated. He pointed out six cases where Mr. Valin and as many where Mr. Hesson had written to the government in support of applications for timber limits. "And how," exclaimed the member for North Norfolk, "would we have known of these applications if we did not move for returns? They expose the rottenness of the whole thing."

The Minister of the Interior replied to the effect that gentlemen who live in glass houses should not throw stones, instancing Mr. Blake's letter in favor of "My friend Moore" re Goderich harbor contract.

The leader of the opposition told Mr. White that he was mistaken in his interpretation of the letter. As for the cost of the returns, the house had sanctioned all of them, and was therefore responsible. The government did not shine to advantage in this matter.

A large number of other motions were wiped off the paper, and the house adjourned at 10.40.

Col. Irvine Resigns.

OTTAWA, March 29.—Col. Irvine has resigned his position as commissioner of the Northwest mounted police. Lawrence W. Herchmer, brother of Col. Herchmer, is credited with being his successor. He has been in the service of the government in the Northwest for years. Col. Irvine feels that he and his force were not rightly treated by the military authorities in the rebellion. Now that his hands are free he will probably be heard from.

Mr. Small presented a memorial of the Toronto board of trade in favor of McCarthy's bill constituting a court of railway commissioners.

Sir John Macdonald is improving.

M. C. Cameron will enquire if the time served by volunteers during the rebellion who were settlers on homesteads in Manitoba and the Northwest territories will be allowed them as part of the time fixed by law for the occupation of homesteads.

Mr. Charlton has a notice against long speeches. He wants to limit the Finance Minister to two hours in making the budget speech and others in proportion.

A BENCH SHOW.

Lawyer McAndrew's Ticket for the Law Society Calls Forth a Protest—The Junior Bar's Manifesto.

There is evidently a kick on the part of someone in the election of five benchers of the Law society, the voting on which is now going on and will be continued for some days. It seems at a meeting of younger limbs of the law it was decided to issue a circular and nominate a ticket in favor of fresh blood in the bench. The five names submitted were Huson Murray, W. G. Falconbridge, J. E. Robertson, Wallace Nesbitt and Geo. F. Shepley. The two first mentioned are already benchers, and are seeking re-election.

This circular appears to have caused dissatisfaction amongst a lot of the junior bar, who knew nothing of the first meeting or of the committee as whose secretary, Mr. John McAndrew, a rising barrister and a master mason, asked support for the ticket that the committee named. So the following circulars were sent out last night to explain the situation:

SIR: A movement has just been discovered having for its object the obtaining of votes for five members of the bar in the coming election of benchers. Up to the present time it has been kept a profound secret in Toronto, and the circulation of a ballot paper containing the names has just been brought to light.

The five names are printed on a ballot paper. Accompanying this ballot paper is a circular purporting to be signed by Mr. McAndrew as "secretary of committee," asking votes for these gentlemen as "having been chosen as men fairly representing the views of the younger members of the profession."

In order that no misapprehension may exist as to the origin and extent of this movement, the undersigned beg leave to assure the profession throughout Ontario

1. That there has been no open agitation whatever amongst the members of the Toronto bar, either senior or junior, having for its object the choice of members to represent them or their views in the coming election.

2. That no meeting of the Toronto bar, either senior or junior, has been held in connection with the coming election.

3. That the five names in question have not been chosen by any meeting or body, or combination, or organization, of the members of the junior bar, so far as we can learn.

4. That no "committee" exists in Toronto in connection with the coming election, nor has any ever been formed for the support of any candidate or candidates at the coming election, as far as we can learn.

We do not by this desire to interfere in any way with the individual rights of the five candidates in question to receive votes; our object being merely to deny that they are the chosen representatives of any openly organized portion of the junior bar.

Toronto, March 27, 1886.

E. Douglas Armour, Wm. Seton Gordon, Walter Barwick, Douglas Armour, W. N. Hoyles, A. B. Aylesworth, John Downey, Thomas Langton, A. H. Marsh, E. Coatsworth, jr., Frank E. Hodgins, R. S. Smellie, George Bell, E. T. Malone, C. Egerton Ryerson, C. J. Ferguson, G. H. C. Brooke, Hamilton Cassels, A. Mackenzie, H. W. Mickle, W. Barclay McMurrich, D. Urquhart, Marcellus Crombie, J. A. Worrell, Wm. Roaf, Jas. R. Roaf, Geo. W. Grote, Davidson Black, H. A. Reesor, Wm. F. W. Creelman, P. H. Drayton, F. J. Dunbar, F. W. Harcourt, R. H. Bowes.

Dear Sir: Having learned of the circulation of a rumor that the movement for the election of certain junior barristers as benchers was originated and fostered by Mr. Huson Murray and the other gentlemen who are on the ticket, I feel it to be my duty, as secretary of the committee who did originate the ticket, to say that none of the gentlemen who compose it proposed the ticket, or were aware of its composition, or that the movement was contemplated until after the candidates were chosen. The ticket was settled by the committee, and the candidates were afterwards individually asked to stand. An attempt is apparently being made to elect the old benchers *en masse*, excepting Mr. Murray, who is rumored to have been omitted for the above reason.

I simply make the above statement in justice to Mr. Murray and the other candidates.

J. A. MCANDREW,
Toronto, March 29. Sec'y of Committee.

It is now in order for Mr. McAndrew to explain where the committee met, who were there, and what their platform is.

Will Mr. Howland Step Aside?

Who is putting the city to the expense of a new election, and will probably put the city to the cost of still another after that, besides delaying public business? Mr. Howland's friends say it is those who moved to disqualify him. The latter answer no; it is Mr. Howland, who had no qualification then, nor has now, and who, knowing his want of qualification, ought to retire in favor of a qualified man.

Such is the gist of a letter received by The World yesterday. It is printed for Mr. Howland's serious consideration.

A dozen lawyers, some of them supporters of his, fail to see how Mr. Howland can qualify under the new act.

The opponents of Mr. Howland said yesterday that things have now got to such a point that they will not allow him to sit if they have to take out a score of quo warrantos.

Three or four possible candidates against Mr. Howland are now spoken of. They will have to be named by Thursday.

A temperance man said yesterday: It looks as if we might be done out of the mayoralty this year, after gaining it, if we don't get another man besides Mr. Howland up on Thursday. We will have to consider it.

Guilty of Forgery.

J. W. Healy, alias J. P. Thompson, the young man arrested a few days ago on a charge of forging the name of F. McHardy & Co. to a cheque for $22.56, and uttering the cheque at the Genuine saloon, was arraigned at the police court yesterday on a second charge of forging the name of J. Gordon Sheriff to a cheque on the Traders' bank for $22.50. He pleaded guilty and was committed for trial at the assizes.

The Appeal Abandoned.

Before the Chancellor in the chancery division at Osgoode hall yesterday, Mr. Lefroy, acting for Mr. Howland, stated that the latter had decided to abandon the appeal and run again. The appeal was dismissed with costs. On Saturday the Chancellor gave Mr. Bain leave to move to commit Mr. O'Brien for contempt of court by writing to the Mail about the case.

Sabbath and Window-Breakers.

Isaac McNabb and Charles Townsend went to Parkdale Sunday and broke store awnings and windows. They were run in, and yesterday J. M. Wingfield, J. P., fined them each $2 and the amount of the damage done.

The Budget.

The budget is to be brought down to-day at Ottawa. In this city yesterday betting was 5 to 1 that the government would not place tea and coffee on the dutiable list.

Central Prison Insurance.

The loss by the fire at the Central prison will probably amount to $7000. This is divided among 26 companies, there being a total insurance of $97,000.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Havre: St. Germain from New York.
At New York: Suevia from Hamburg.
At Plymouth: Lessing from New York.

Cloudy and Rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, Toronto, March 30, 1 a. m.—The pressure continues low in the Mississippi Valley. Another pressure covers the Northwest territories, and the pressure is highest over the Atlantic coast. Snow or rain which has fallen generally in the lower lake region, has extended to the St. Lawrence valley to-night. The weather has been fine in eastern Canada and the Northwest territories and in the latter it has also turned mild.

Probabilities—Lakes: Moderate to fresh winds; cloudy to partly cloudy weather, with local rains; not much change in temperature.

True, Oh King, Yea, How True.

—"This world is full of sorrow, there is nothing here but woe,
Hardship, toil and trouble, no matter where you go;
Go where you will, do what you may,
You're never free from care,
This world you know, is nothing
But a castle in the air."

But Dineen's hats fit every time. No castle in the air about them. He has the best and most stylish stock in town. Corner King and Yonge streets. x

RIEL'S GOOD INTENTIONS.

FATHER ANDRE'S MISTAKEN CONFIDENCE IN THEM.

Important Letters Laid Before Parliament—Secretary Jackson's Mission Among the Whites—The Original Claims of the Halfbreeds.

OTTAWA, March 29.—The governor-general this afternoon transmitted to the commons copies of certain letters of a confidential character respecting the Northwest rebellion. The first letter, which is neither dated nor signed, says the French halfbreeds on the Saskatchewan river and a section of the English halfbreeds have been holding meetings at St. Laurent, at which all members were sworn to secrecy, but notwithstanding this enough transpired to show that grave troubles will arise in the country unless repressive measures are adopted by the government. Resolutions of a violent nature were passed, the strongest being that the halfbreeds do not recognize the rights of the government to the possession of the Northwest territories, and appointing a deputation to wait upon Riel in Montana and ask him to become their leader. The letter goes on to say that the real grievance of the halfbreeds is not on account of the government's neglect, but because their means of subsistence by hunting and freighting have disappeared. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Indians are in close sympathy with the halfbreeds, and that they are liable to seize the arms and ammunition belonging to the defunct Saskatchewan military organizations. In view of this it would be well to have these collected and placed under police surveillance.

"Many of the men," continues the writer, "I have spoken to, are averse to any agitation leading to a breach of the law, but a number of Riel's abettors in the Red river troubles are in their midst and are promoters of this movement, and candidly state that they believe if Riel is allowed to visit their settlement serious disturbance will arise therefrom. In my opinion, and it is also the opinion of Rev. Father Andre, who is the superior of the Roman Catholic mission on the Saskatchewan, these delegates should be shadowed and if Riel accepts the invitation and attempts to cross the boundary here he should be made a prisoner."

The letter concludes with an earnest request that the Premier be impressed with the necessity for making a prompt investigation of the affair.

The next letter is addressed to Geo. Purvis, secretary of the Farmers' union, by Mack Howe, under date of June 18, 1884, and is to this effect: "Strike now, everything seems ripe for it. Seven-eighths of Winnipeg's people are with us. We have nothing to resist. The military is nothing more than a pack of hogs. Meeting to-night unanimous in favor of making a strike; give estimate of possible number of men who can be got from the country to assist us. The writer expresses his readiness to participate 'in the more active part of the business and see if we can't get the people their rights.'"

Inspector Crozier, writing to Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney from Carlton under date Jan. 7, 1885, tells of the uneasiness created among the halfbreeds by Riel's appearance, and urges the government in the interest of the country to settle the claims of the halfbreeds. "Indians," adds Crozier, "are quite in accord with the halfbreeds, even the Sioux will act at any time and in any manner they wish."

In a letter to the commanding officer of the mounted police, Battleford, dated Prince Albert, December 24, 1884, Inspector Howe says that Riel's motive in coming into the country was purely mercenary, and that on payment of a certain sum, he went as low as $5000, he would give up all connection with the halfbreeds and leave the country.

Writing from Prince Albert July 7, 1884, Father Andre assures Gov. Dewdney that Riel does not mean any mischief, "but if you or any official interferes with him or try to have him arrested, there is almost a certainty of trouble and the halfbreeds and Indians will join together. So long as Riel conducts himself quietly why trouble him and rouse the anger of the people."

A letter written from Prince Albert July 23, 1884, by Jackson to Riel, confesses the sympathy of the whites with the movement, and says that he will start out to work up the feeling.

A report of the delegates who waited upon Riel in Montana is to the effect that his intentions are to help the halfbreeds without any wish on his part to embarrass the government.

Two weeks after his letter of July 7, Father Andre reassures Gov. Dewdney that Riel has not come to the country with any bad designs, his only object being to help the halfbreeds by legitimate and peaceful means. While justifying the rebellion of 1869, he has no intention of inciting a second uprising, the situation of affairs then and now being altogether different. Father Andre voices Riel's claims for the halfbreeds as follows: 1. Free grant to the lands they occupy; 2. The three districts of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Assiniboia to be erected into provinces; 3. The land laws to be amended to secure a more rapid settlement of the country. The concluding portion of the letter conveys the idea that Riel would only produce a temporary excitement, and that the whole agitation would quietly and quickly subside.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

A year ago to-day Toronto was the scene of tumultuous excitement, the occasion of the departure of our gallant volunteers for the Northwest. They went away in a patriotic cause; they bore much hardship in what proved rigorous weather; they made weary marches and endured without complaint the rough fare of a campaign in the wilderness; not a few of them fell on the field of honor, never to come back and tell the story of the expedition. To those homes that saw a fond face for the last time on that day the citizens of Toronto and of the country at large can at least join in an expression of common sympathy, and such consolation is theirs as comes from a knowledge of the fact that those who died in that affair died to hold together a common country.

Time Flies.

Toronto ought to have a suitable representative at the Colonial exhibition in London. The World is in a position to announce that Mr. John Laidlaw, who has always been on the side of law and order, if duly waited on by a committee of the council and the board of trade, could be got to fill this important function. His expenses would be slight, while the good he would do to the city by talking up her resources, wealth and influence, would be incalculable. The World trusts Mr. Darling will consider the matter and have Mr. Laidlaw despatched by the next packet. No time ought to be lost.

Many Happy Returns of the Day.

To Hon. James Cox Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, born in Peel, Ont., March 30th, 1823.

27 Adelaide Street East.

Editor World: Thanks for your reply to my enquiry through your columns. May I now trouble you for the present address of Peter McIntyre; I cannot find it in the directory.

WALTER McCULLOCH.

$3,000,000, $5,000,000 or $7,200,000 Which?

Editor World: On turning to "Student's Encyclopedia" I find that the price paid for Alaska by the United States is stated to be $5,000,000. Which is correct of the above?

T. & W.

[$7,200,000 is correct according to the American Encyclopedia.]

Jan. 1, 1801.

Editor World: The Mail this morning makes a statement "that the 19th century commenced January 1, 1800." As I have been struggling along for some years with the idea that the first day of the nineteenth century was January 1, 1801, I would be obliged by your stating which date is correct?

MELICAN MAN.

March 29, 1886.

Military Questions.

Editor World: (1) The name of a good military tailor in Montreal. (2) Was Col. Dennis, who commanded the surveyor corps under Middleton, concerned in the rebellion of 1870? (3) What kind of arm were Boulton's mounted infantry served out with in the late rebellion?

Bothwell, March 23, 1886. MILITIAMEN.

[(1) Cannot say. (2) No, it was his father—Stoughton Dennis. (3) They used their own all sorts.]

London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co., Mail Building, Toronto. W. A. Sims, manager. Telephone No. 660. 25