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ARGUMENTS PRO AND CON.

ANOTHER BATCH OF SPEECHES ON RECIPROCITY.

Dr. Ferguson of Welland Shows up the State and Municipal Debts of the Union, and Mr. Bechard Wins Applause From Both Sides of the House.

OTTAWA, March 27.—After preliminaries in the House to-day, Dr. Ferguson (Welland) rose to speak on the trade question. He said that a meeting had been held in his constituency a short time ago to advocate Commercial Union, and although that meeting was largely of Reformers the motion was carried by only a small majority. He was in favor of a reciprocity treaty, but one that should be fair to both parties. He was emphatically opposed to Unrestricted Reciprocity, as it would injure both our manufacturers and our farmers. He reviewed the charges of trade depression that had been made, and alluded to the strange sight, so often seen, that whenever anything was said against the condition of things in the States hon. gentlemen opposite would jump up to make excuses and try to explain the charge away. It had been said that the farmers of Canada were not prosperous, but Mr. Blue's official report did not bear that out.

He disputed the assertion that farmers would have a better market opened to them under Unrestricted Reciprocity. In 1886 the United States exported various farm products valued at $484,000,000. The great majority of this stuff is raised within as easy access to the Eastern market as it could be in Ontario. He compared our exports to foreign countries and to the United States, showing the former to be vastly larger, and yet we are now asked by Commercial Unionists to give up this foreign market and do all our trade with the States.

State and Municipal Debts in the U.S.

He went thoroughly into official figures of the state debts of the various states of the Union, and also the rates of taxation in each state, showing that their taxation is heavier than that of Canada, and that though they are decreasing their national debt they are doing it at the expense of their state and municipal debts.

He believed the object of bringing on this discussion at this time was to strengthen the hands of the opponents of this country at Washington by intimating to them that if they delayed ratifying the treaty at present they would get better terms. He did not like to think this was the object of gentlemen opposite, but he was forced to take that view.

What the Outcome of C.U. Would Be.

The result of Commercial Union or Unrestricted Reciprocity would ultimately be political union. The States would take us in and consume us. They want to get us into a Commercial Union and then their great combines would pour down on us and extinguish us.

It would cost us to try this experiment about 300,000 artisans, each of whom is worth to this country $1000. We would also lose the millions of capital invested, and we would be looked on with scorn by the outside world.

The Member for Iberville.

Mr. Bechard thought the position of the Government very inconsistent in one respect. They had introduced the National Policy, claiming that it would protect manufacturers and farmers, and yet they now said they were in favor of Reciprocity in natural products, which would certainly be an infringement of the National Policy.

As to the statement that had been made of an increasing prosperity of the farming classes, he held that it was not correct, for farmers in times past had invested their money in lands, but recently, finding business dull, they saved their cash and deposited it in banks, thus giving an appearance of increased prosperity. He referred to the hay trade and other businesses of the farmers of Quebec, and said the farmers looked to the Eastern States for their market.

It had been asserted that Unrestricted Reciprocity would result in direct taxation, and if he thought that would be the result he would vote against it, but he did not believe it. Unrestricted Reciprocity would lead us to be more economical. The idea of Canada becoming a slaughter market for American goods he ridiculed, as there would no longer be an American and a Canadian market. Both would be one market.

Applause From Both Sides.

In conclusion he spoke in enthusiastic terms and amid applause from both sides of the House of his love and admiration for England, but much as he loved England he loved Canada more, and he would do what he thought best for Canada. He did not believe that Unrestricted Reciprocity would result in Annexation.

Mr. Hudspeth's Retrospect.

After recess Mr. Hudspeth indulged in a brief retrospect of Canadian history to show that the country was not in the desperate straits depicted by the Opposition. He accused the Liberals of introducing this measure merely to make political capital. It was absurd to blame the National Policy for any depreciation that had occurred. The whole world had suffered, and Canada was in no worse a position than other nations. He went at considerable length into trade statistics and figures relating to the Dominion's growth.

Mr. Paterson's Denial.

Mr. Paterson (Brant) rose to make an explanation in regard to the statements made yesterday by Mr. Rykert as to his (Paterson's) remarks about the views of Messrs. Goldie, Massey, Rosamond and other manufacturers. He claimed that Mr. Rykert in his communicating by telegraph with those gentlemen had not properly quoted him, and he called on Mr. Rykert to produce and read the telegrams. A direct misstatement had been made, he said, and he wished his denial to go on record. The gentlemen had evidently been misled by the telegrams sent to them.

Mr. Rykert said that it was impossible for him to produce the telegrams he had sent, but he had stated the purport of them, which was that it had been represented they were in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity and asking them if that were true.

Dr. Landerkin's Views.

Dr. Landerkin continued the debate. He announced, amid applause from the Opposition, that Mr. Meigs, the Liberal candidate in Missisquoi, had to-day been returned by a large majority. This, he said, was a clear indication of the sentiments of the people on the question now under discussion, as Unrestricted Reciprocity had been made one of the chief planks of the Liberal platform in the campaign. People now see that the N.P. is a failure and was powerless to build up our industries, and they also now see that if anything were done it must be by a reduction of the tariff. He alluded to the exodus, declaring that the Government's policy with respect to the Northwest had retarded settlement.

Another Doctor Speaks.

Dr. Hickey said Annexation would result from the adoption of this resolution. The people of Canada would not give up their nationality and seek help from a foreign power. It had been shown by a number of speakers that the markets of Canada were fully as good as those of the States. We could live just as well without the United States as they could without us. England had always been true to Canada and Canada should remain true to the Mother Country.

To a Deserted House.

Mr. McIntyre rose to speak at midnight, the chamber being almost deserted, and pronounced himself in favor of Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution, not in the interest of party but in the interest of the country.

Mr. Freeman moved adjournment of the debate until Tuesday next. The motion was carried.

Business accumulating on the order paper since the commencement of the debate will be proceeded with to-morrow afternoon.

NORTHWEST GOVERNMENT.

Sir John Introduces a Bill to Change Its Form—Features of the Measure.

OTTAWA, March 27.—Sir John to-day introduced a bill to change the form of government in the Northwest. Its chief features have already been foretold in The World. Sir John referred briefly to the principal points.

It provides for a Council of not more than 25 nor less than 21 members, who shall be elected by the people. The schedule of representation of the various districts is still under consideration. Provision is also made for three nominative members during the first term of three years, these members to be legal experts who shall advise the Council and may take part in discussion, but shall not vote. After the first term it is hoped there may be more legal talent in the Territory who may be eligible for election by the people, when it will not be necessary to appoint any members at all. The term of each Council is extended to three years, and household and income suffrage are introduced.

The Lieutenant-Governor will no longer sit in Council but shall be entirely separate. No provision is made for an Executive Council, it being considered that would be a retrogressive step rather than one in advance.

Mr. Mills asked how it was proposed to carry on the executive government and whether the Lieutenant-Governor was to have the veto power. Would the Lieutenant-Governor have no Executive Council to advise him? The present Government have executive and administrative powers, but how were those powers to be exercised under the new law? The powers of legislation and the executive should go hand-in-hand.

Sir John stated that this was hardly the time to discuss the measure. They had a holy horror of an appointed Government in the Northwest. The Legislature would have the same executive powers as the old Council. However, the points taken could be discussed at the proper stage.

Reported Favorably.

OTTAWA, March 27.—The Select Committee on Standing Orders met this morning and reported favorably the following petitions:

Kincardine and Teeswater Railway Company—For an act to reduce the capital stock, and for other purposes.

Central Railway Company of New Brunswick—For an act to confirm a mortgage given by them to the Central Trust Company of New York.

J. R. Booth and others—For an act of incorporation under the name of the Ottawa and Parry Sound Railway Company.

R. G. Hervey and others—For an act of incorporation under the name of the New York, St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.

Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway Company—For an act amending the several acts relating to the said company.

V. Hudon and others—For an act of incorporation empowering them to construct a railway to connect the several parts of the Island of Montreal with the City of Montreal.

St. Johns and Iberville Hydraulic Company—For an act to confer certain additional powers on the said company.

Sir Alex. Galt and others—For an act of incorporation under the name of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company.

The petition of the Central Ontario Railway Company for certain amendments to their act of incorporation was not allowed to pass, as the promoters had not published the required notice.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

The Bill to Reduce Its Capital Stock Referred to a Sub-Committee.

OTTAWA, March 27.—A meeting of the Committee on Banking and Commerce was held this morning in the Railway Committee room of the House of Commons, Mr. Hall (Sherbrooke) presiding. Mr. Landry moved that the bill presented to Parliament by La Banque Nationale asking for power to reduce the capital stock to $1,333,300 divided into 26,666 paid-up shares of $50 each should be referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Weldon (St. John), Wood (Westmoreland), Casgrain, Perley (Ottawa), Desjardins, Cockburn and the chairman for consideration. He explained that for the past twenty-eight years the bank had met with some losses or had on hand now securities which are unproductive, but which it was hoped would realize as much as they were worth. At present the capital stock did not show the position that the directors desired. They did not seek to have their liabilities decreased or diminished in any way from what they were at present, but merely to reduce their capital stock by one-third. At a recent meeting of stockholders a resolution was adopted asking for this reduction, but there was a little difference of opinion as to the amount of reduction. That was one reason why it was desirable for the bill to be considered by the sub-committee, who might make a recommendation as to the amount of reduction thought necessary. At the meeting of the committee both sides could be heard; one side was present now and the other parties would be present to-morrow.

Mr. Welsh said he had had considerable experience of banks and had been pretty well bitten. When a bank came to Parliament it was generally to cover something, and he hoped that the committee would see that both sides were properly represented.

Mr. Landry: "Of course they will."

Mr. Lafrance, the cashier, gave a resume of the bank's position since 1882, when he was appointed. In that year the bank reduced its bad debts by $187,000. There were certain timber limits which the company tried to dispose of by auction at Ottawa, but failed. In 1883 and 1884 no dividend was paid, but in the spring of 1883 there was another reduction of bad debts to the extent of $169,000. In 1884 a further reduction of $109,000 took place. In the following year $139,000 worth of bad debts were wiped out. In 1886 a dividend of two cents was paid and the bad debts further reduced by $110,000. In 1887 two dividends were paid and $58,000 worth of bad debts reduced. The value of the timber limits in the possession of the bank had been much depreciated by the increase of duty payable to the Government. A meeting of the directors was called and an examination of the various branches made. As a result a reduction at Quebec on bad debts and assets to the value of $267,000 took place, at Montreal $126,000, at Ottawa $231,000, at Sherbrooke $30,000, in all $656,000.

The resolution was carried and the committee adjourned.

The Grand Trunk's Bill.

OTTAWA, March 27.—At a meeting of the Railway Committee this morning, Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., introduced a bill respecting the Grand Trunk Railway. President Joseph Hickson, Assistant General Manager William Wainwright and Solicitor William Bell were present. The bill is an important one. It will enable the Grand Trunk to consolidate and rearrange its liabilities. The company proposes to issue perpetual consolidated debenture stock bearing interest not exceeding 4 per cent., and asks for power to acquire by exchange or purchase all securities and charges held by the bondholders. Its total first preferential stock is to become by the proposed increase £3,420,000.

The bill asks for permission to add a clause giving the company the power to acquire steamers for carrying passengers and freight, but the committee suggested that this had better be left to the House. The other clauses were reported favorably.

The Manitoba Question.

OTTAWA, March 27.—There is nothing new in the Manitoba question. Negotiations have not advanced during the past forty-eight hours so far as regards the Canadian Pacific Railway, but Premier Greenway has been in consultation with the Grand Trunk officials with the object of securing a connection for the Red River Valley road with the East via the Northern Pacific and Grand Trunk.

Mr. Greenway does not fall in with the offer of the Canadian Pacific Railway with regard to the purchase of the Emerson branch, as he thinks the company ask altogether too much.

Some important developments are expected in a few days, and Mr. Greenway expects to start for home about the end of this week.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Both Houses to Adjourn To-Day for the Easter Holidays.

OTTAWA, March 27.—A deputation of the Montreal Junior Conservative Association is here, and will be introduced by Sir Donald A. Smith to Sir John. Their object is to secure assumption by the Government of the St. Lawrence channel debt.

A bill was introduced to-day to incorporate the Montreal Island Railway.

In the House to-day a motion was passed instructing the Speaker to issue a warrant at once for a new election in Russell County.

Mr. Mills inquired when the Government intended introducing the bills referred to in the speech from the throne. The session was advancing and these measures should be placed before members. Hon. Mr. Thompson claimed that never before in the history of Parliament had Government measures been so far advanced as this session. Out of nine bills promised four were already before the House and they had not time to take them up.

The Senate will adjourn at 6 o'clock to-morrow and reassemble on the following Wednesday at 8 o'clock. The Commons will adjourn to-morrow at six and reassemble on Tuesday at 8.

Mr. Prefontaine will enquire to-morrow if it is the intention of the Government to increase the number of judges of the Superior Court for the District of Montreal.

The boy in attendance at the House of Commons bath-rooms to-day relieved Mr. Weldon, M.P. for Albert, of $20 in cash and two checks of $100 each. He was arrested, and a search being made of his father's home the money and checks were discovered.

To-day Messrs. Scott and Christie of Toronto, representing the Western lime burners, waited on Hon. John Costigan and asked for an amendment to the Weights and Measures Act. They were accompanied by Messrs. Small, Cockburn, Denison, Masson, McCulloch and Henderson. A petition was presented signed by fifteen of the largest burners in Ontario, who ask that a uniform practice of selling lime be observed throughout the Dominion, and that it take the form of weight instead of measurement. The minister promised to carefully consider the representations, and it is thought the amendment will be introduced this session.

Mr. Taylor, M.P., to-day introduced to the Minister of Customs the manager of the Gananoque corset and crinoline wire factory. He asked that brass trimmings for corsets when they are not manufactured in Canada be placed on the free list, also the paper for covering the steel ribs of corsets, for a similar reason.

Mr. Taylor also introduced Mr. Jones, manager of the Jones Manufacturing Company, who asked that the handles of shovels made of ring ash timber be admitted free of duty.

Mr. Taylor introduced Mr. Potter of Mackintosh Mills, Dundas, to Hon. John Costigan to-day. Mr. Potter asked that some change be made in the stamping of small measures.

THE N.-W. MOUNTED POLICE

COMMISSIONER HERCHMER'S REPORT ISSUED.

He Says there is No Deficiency of Pluck in the Force—Enforcement of the Northwest Prohibitory Law More Difficult Than Ever—Carbines and Fur Coats.

OTTAWA, March 27.—The report of Mounted Police Commissioner Herchmer has been issued. Among other information it contains the following:

"A good many deserters from the American army have come over with their horses and arms, which have been taken from them and returned to the United States authorities, who declined to prosecute the thieves, thinking they were well rid of them.

"The rapid settlement of the country in the vicinity of the Blood Indians and the system of allowing the Indians off their reserves practically when they please, together with their being permitted to carry arms (mostly of repeating pattern), is liable sooner or later to result in serious trouble, involving not only the cattle business in the West, but the settlers. There is no game requiring rifles to shoot, and if it is impossible to prevent Indians owning repeating rifles, I would suggest that they be compelled to leave them on their reserves.

"The police have been frequently blamed for not displaying their old firmness and dash when dealing with criminal Indians, but it must be remembered in the old days the Indians could only retaliate on the police themselves and on a few traders, quite able and only too ready to take care of themselves. Now-a-days the people are scattered all over the country, and rashness on the part of the police might at any time result in the murder and insult of settlers and their families. There is no deficiency of pluck in the force I have the honor to command, and when necessary and advisable I have no doubt the same dash will be found as formerly.

"The enforcement of the Northwest Prohibitory Law is more difficult than ever, the sympathy of many of the settlers being generally against us in this matter. Large quantities of liquor have been seized and spilt, but a great deal more illicit liquor has undoubtedly been used. Under the cloak of the permit system liquor is now run into the country in every conceivable manner, in barrels of sugar, salt, and as ginger ale, and even in neatly constructed imitation eggs, and respectable people who otherwise are honest, will resort to every device to evade the liquor laws, and when caught they have generally the quantity covered by their permits. It is really curious the extraordinary length of time some holders of permits can keep their liquor. The permit system should be done away with in the first place, if the law is to be enforced, and the liquor itself should be cleared of the technicalities that have enabled so many to escape punishment this last year. The importation and manufacture of a good article of lager beer, under stringent Inland Revenue regulations, would, in my opinion, greatly assist the satisfactory settlement of this vexed question.

"The Winchester carbine, so long the favorite arm with western prairie men, is not giving good satisfaction in the force. The ease with which it gets out of order and its liability to break off at the stock are serious drawbacks to its efficiency. I would suggest that as soon as it can be settled which is the best carbine now made, one division be supplied with it, when, if satisfactory, it can be issued to the rest of the force.

"The disappearance of the buffalo and the difficulty in replacing the coats of that fur hitherto in use with a suitable substitute has rendered us short of fur coats. At present we are trying an article called 'Montana calf,' and if natural black skins of this quality could be used instead of dyed ones I think that this want would be met.

"The conduct of the men on the force has generally been very good indeed during the last year. Nearly every instance of bad conduct has been directly attributable to whisky.

"The general physique of the force is of a high standard and there are few men who are not in the prime of life."

BURNT IN THEIR BEDS.

Terrible Death of Three Children at Warminster—The Postoffice Consumed.

ORILLIA, March 27.—Postmaster Jos. Ball of Warminster with all the adult members of his household, except a young hired man, attended an oyster social in the Methodist Church last night. The hired man retired, leaving a lamp burning on the kitchen table, and five children sleeping in various rooms down stairs. About 11.30 the eldest boy awakened the hired man by calling that the house was on fire. He ran down and saw that the fire was on and about the table, indicating that the lamp had burst, and returned to his room for some clothing. A few moments later he attempted to descend the stairs, but the flames drove him back and he was forced to escape by jumping from an upper window. The infant, a boy of 1 year, was sleeping on its parents' bed with an older sister of six years, who attempted to carry her brother out of the house, but, either from lack of strength or fear, replaced him on the bed. She had a narrow escape, her hands being severely burned and her hair singed. The eldest boy, aged 11, gave the alarm at the church, and those assembled there were quickly on the spot, but though repeated attempts were made to rescue the three children in the burning building they were unsuccessful.

But few things were saved. Mr. Ball got out $300 in cash, but a considerable amount of money was consumed, some of which belonged to Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, late of Ivy, who were staying in the house, and lost nearly all their effects. Mr. Ball's stock was valued at $3000; insured for $1000. Mr. McDonald had just purchased a half interest in the business, and will share his loss. Mr. Dutton, assistant in the store and postoffice, lost his clothing. The entire contents of the postoffice were consumed—a loss difficult to estimate—and which may cause inconvenience to many. The total loss is placed at $5000 or over.

Incendiary Fires at Brantford.

BRANTFORD, March 27.—Last night between 12 and 1 o'clock a fire was discovered in a large frame building on West-street occupied as Montgomery's rag shop. The alarm was sounded, but the fire was put out before the firemen arrived. About 2 a.m. the alarm again sounded. This time a large building on Duke-street, known as the Farm and Dairy Manufactory, was on fire. By the time the firemen arrived the fire had made such headway that it was impossible to save it. The building contained a quantity of machinery, threshing machines, churns, pumps and agricultural implements, all of which are completely destroyed. The property belonged to I. Cockshutt and was valued at $10,000, insured in the Western and Connecticut for $6000. The fires are supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Fire in the Oshawa Cabinet Factory.

OSHAWA, March 27.—Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the cane shop of the Oshawa Cabinet factory. The flames were soon got under control by the fire brigade. The damage to the building is considerable. The origin of the fire is not known.

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Jailed for a Debt.

MONTREAL, March 27.—A young man named Jos. Labranche of Valleyfield was arrested one year ago on a capias at the instance of J. L. Cassidy & Co. He was lodged in jail, where he is now and where he is likely to remain unless he pays up. He was arrested on the ground that he was insolvent and was making preferential payments. The capias was maintained by the Superior Court and this decision was confirmed in appeal to-day.

Fall of a Bridge Span.

ST. HYACINTHE, Que., March 27.—This afternoon at 2 o'clock one part of the last span of the new iron bridge now being constructed by the Hochelaga Bridge Company across the Yamaska River gave way. Several men were at work at the time. The only ones badly hurt are Napoleon Goudreau of Montreal, Vannasse Barbeau and Ambroise Rousseau of St. Hyacinthe. The damage is about $300.

Broke a Leg.

ST. CATHARINES, March 27.—A locktender on the canal named Gibson, residing at Thorold, was riding a horse along the street car track yesterday when the animal slipped on one of the rails and fell, carrying the rider with him and breaking his leg.

Killed By a Circular Saw.

WIARTON, March 27.—A young man named A. Charlton, while working in Jones' mill to-day had both legs cut off and was otherwise mangled by a circular saw. He died in a few minutes.

The Quebec Resolutions Rejected.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 27.—The Legislative Council has rejected the resolutions of the Quebec conference by a vote of 13 to 4.

"Beneficial and Healthful" are the words of an eminent chemist referring to Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. x

THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Yesterday's Proceedings—Toronto Delegates Acquit Themselves Well.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The International Council of Women resumed its session to-day, Mrs. Harriette E. R. Shattuck presiding. A large and interested audience was present. The first paper of the day was read by Isabel C. Barrows on "The Work of Unitarian Women." Mrs. Laura McNeir, President of the ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic read a paper on "The Limits of Woman's Influence." Isabelle Bogelot, director of the prison reform work of St. Lazare, Paris, followed with a paper upon the work of the society over which she presided. Ednah D. Cheney of Boston, President of the New England Hospital for Women and Children, read a paper on the subject of "Hospitals Managed by and for Women." Interesting papers were read by Harriet N. Morris of Brooklyn on "Missionary Work," and Clara Barton on the "Red Cross Society."

Canada First in New York.

Last week, a correspondent writes us, there was a genuine case of "Canada First" in New York. At a meeting held under the auspices of the Woman's Suffrage Association a Toronto lady, Mrs. Bessie Starr Keefer, came off with flying colors as the orator of the evening. At the close of the proceedings she was surrounded by a great many of the audience who were delighted with her platform abilities. The Times says: "She made the audience noisy with laughter and applause." Mrs. Keefer and Mrs. McDonell were on their way as Toronto delegates to the International Council of Women at Washington.

Toronto Delegates at the Council.

Washington despatch New York Herald: Mrs. Keefer of Toronto, the first woman to get the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the Dominion, made a witty speech, in which she said Canadians did not care on which side of the line the codfish was caught, and introduced Mrs. McDonnell, another representative of the W.C.T.U. This latter lady, a comfortable looking personage, blushed to the temples upon being brought forward, and through Miss Anthony announced that she was not a talker and must be excused.

A SACRED DUTY.

Empress Victoria Says That Her Foremost Care Will be Her Suffering Husband.

BERLIN, March 27.—Empress Victoria, replying to addresses presented to her by seventeen associations, of which she is a patroness, says her foremost and sacred duty will be the care of her suffering husband. She is conscious of the task devolving upon her as Queen and Empress and will accept it to the best of her ability. At the same time she is reminded that she has other social duties. The moral and intellectual education of women, the sanitary condition of the laboring classes and the improvement of the facilities by which women may earn a livelihood will constantly be before her. The noblest vocation of a princess, she says, is an untiring activity in the work of ameliorating the suffering of the masses. Owing to the difficulty of her task she is doubtful whether she will succeed as well as her heart desires.

A Favorable Symptom.

LONDON, March 27.—It is known that Emperor Frederick is improving owing to the removal of a large piece of diseased cartilage. Such a thing has never been known to occur in a case of cancerous disease. Dr. Waldeyer will examine the mass removed.

Proposed Monument to Emperor William.

BERLIN, March 27.—The North German Gazette suggests as a suitable monument to the late Emperor the erection of a magnificent ceremonial church fronted by an equestrian statue of Emperor William on the Lustgarten near the Schloss.

Dr. Mackenzie's Trials.

LONDON, March 27.—Sir Morrell Mackenzie is not to be particularly envied just now. It is true that the insulting and even threatening anonymous letters with which he was first deluged after his arrival at Charlottenburg have ceased and that many German doctors, among them some of the first practitioners in Berlin, have addressed him in terms of admiration and gratitude, but Sir Morrell's present life is one of intense anxiety and intolerable dulness. He would like to run home for a short holiday, but the Emperor requires to see him several times a day. Sir Morrell has begun writing a special article for which he has been asked by The North American Review.

Compliments for Goschen.

LONDON, March 27.—The Standard says a more complicated budget than Mr. Goschen's has never been laid before the House of Commons. On the whole he performed his task well. There is no doubt that, taken altogether, the budget shows great ingenuity and painstaking care, although, doubtless, it will cause many heartburnings. The Times says Mr. Goschen's speech will take a place in the history of the country beside the famous statements of Peel and Gladstone. He exhibited a perfect mastery of the details of a very difficult question.

The Post, Telegraph and Chronicle unanimously approve the budget.

The News says: "It is interesting, ingenious, elaborate and partially sound. The most questionable part of Goschen's scheme is what he terms his local budget. Imposts on locomotion are bad in principle, but on the whole the budget displays great ability."

Sinister Comments.

BERLIN, March 27.—The newspapers here make sinister comments upon the elections in France on Sunday. The North German Gazette says: "The votes of the French people tend more and more toward the dangerous alternative of reaction or revolution." The Kreuz Zeitung says: "The end is near, but it is hard to say who will give the present regime in France its death blow."

The Powers Hotel Suicide.

ROCHESTER, March 27.—The coroner's jury in the case of the Powers Hotel suicide was discharged to-night without absolutely determining his identity. It is believed, however, that his name is Harry H. Stewart of Hastings, Ont., four witnesses having sworn positively to that effect. The body has been embalmed and will not be buried for some days.

A Smash-Up on the C.P.R.

QUEBEC, March 27.—There was a collision on the Canadian Pacific Railway last evening between two freight trains near Grondines, and an ugly smash-up was the result. Fortunately the engineers and firemen jumped in time and there was no loss of life, but considerable damage to rolling stock.

Boulanger on the Retired List.

PARIS, March 27.—President Carnot, acting on the unanimous advice of the officers who conducted the court martial, has signed a decree placing General Boulanger on the retired list.

Journals, Ledgers, Cash Books, Day Books, Minute Books, Price and Memo Books. Best goods only. Grand & Toy, Leader-lane. 631

A Partisan Murder at Bucharest.

BUCHAREST, March 27.—A crowd of partisans of the Opposition gathered in front of the Chamber of Deputies to-day and shot the doorkeeper. The military charged the crowd and drove them away from the front of the Chamber.

Killed in a Tunnel.

NEWBURGH, N.Y., March 27.—This morning a gang of laborers were working in the West Point tunnel when a train came along. They all rushed for a place of safety and reached it, except John Sweeney of Kingston, who was instantly killed.

Jacob Sharp to be Re-tried.

NEW YORK, March 27.—District Attorney Fellows has decided to re-try Jacob Sharp for the bribery of the board of aldermen of 1884 during the April term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

South Carolina Exiles to Canada.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Comptroller of the Currency has received information to-day that the President and Cashier of the State National Bank of Raleigh, N.C., had absconded to Canada with a large amount of the bank's funds.

Grover Thinks the U.S. Have Swine Enough.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The President to-day sent to Congress a message recommending legislation to prohibit the importation of swine from France and Germany.

Whence Did it Come?

PARIS, March 27.—The commander of the French squadron denies that any shot was fired in the direction of the Italian steamer.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Suckling, Cassidy & Co. will offer on Saturday, April 14, a block of town lots in the new frontier city, Sault Ste. Marie. The lots are near the business centre. The Soo promises to be a regular Hub before five years.

—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results. x

GOLDWIN SMITH ABROAD.

He Makes Some Rather Broad Assertions to a Washington Correspondent.

The New York Herald's correspondent interviewed Mr. Goldwin Smith at Washington on Monday, and this is what the Sage of the Grange is reported to have said:

"The Tory Government of Canada having a large and safe majority in the present Parliament, the resolution of the Liberal leader Sir Richard Cartwright, in favor of extended trade relations with the United States is sure to be defeated. But this will not prevent the motion and the debate on it from being a great and memorable step in the progress of Canada toward Commercial Union, or, at least, toward closer relations with the United States.

"The growing strength of the movement has emboldened and indeed constrained the Liberal party, after some hesitation, to make it a part of their platform, and the result has been this debate, the most important and significant that has taken place in Canada for many years. The movement was in its origin thoroughly popular and spontaneous, the politicians had nothing to do with it and were inclined at first to hold aloof from it. The fisheries question, the Manitoba railway question and some matters connected with the state of Canadian trade turned the attention of the people to their commercial relations with the United States, and this agitation has been the result.

"Of the force of the movement there can be no doubt whatever. Out of about sixty farmers' institutes in Ontario in existence or in course of formation, over forty have declared in favor of the movement, only two or three dissenting or hanging back, and these manifestly under political pressure. All the great natural industries of the country are on the same side, the only commercial opposition being that of a certain number of our protected manufacturers.

"The present Parliament was elected before Commercial Union had been heard of and upon totally different issues, the principal of which was that relating to the rebellion in the Northwest and the execution of Riel. The Liberal party had for some time been badly led; it took up a disastrous position on the Riel question and underwent a total defeat, so that the Tories have, as has been already said, a large and safe majority in the present Parliament, of which they will certainly avail themselves in voting down Commercial Union. We shall not get anything like a popular verdict on the question till the issue has been submitted to the people at a general election, which, in the regular course of things, will not take place for three years, though under certain circumstances an earlier dissolution may occur.

"In the Provincial Legislatures liberalism and Commercial Union have the upper hand. Commercial Unionists are in the best of spirits, and feel sure of ultimate success unless their opponents can alter or abolish the map of North America."

PETER RYAN'S VIGOROUS DENIAL.

He Has Not Been Appointed a City Registrar—The Crown-Attorney Speaks.

There was a rumor round the street yesterday that Mr. Peter Ryan had been appointed registrar for the Eastern Division of the city, the Government having decided to divide the registration business of Toronto into two districts. "The story is a lie," said Mr. Ryan to The World, "and there is no foundation for the statement. Who told you? You ought to tell me. Anyhow you can tell him he is a liar, and the meanest kind of one at that."

"No," said County Crown-Attorney Badgerow when asked by The World about the proposed change in the registrarship, "there is no truth so far as I know in the story, and I'll tell you why. Such a change could be made in the office by an order-in-council in the old days, but now it requires an Act of Parliament to do it and I am not aware that any such legislation was passed at the last session."

Shields on Temperance-street is selling out stock of liquors at cost. See advertisement. 36

Cheap Music for the Citizens.

Ex-Ald. John E. Mitchell put on his thinking cap yesterday and involved a scheme by which good music could be furnished to the people during the summer for little or nothing. It is as follows: Committees should be appointed from the Queen's Own, Royal Grenadiers and the City Council to carry out the scheme. With a small grant of, say $1000, to the combined committee, I would propose that they erect around the band stands in Queen's Park, Riverside Park and the park in rear of St. Andrew's Market and in the Gardens, if the city agree to take them over, a picket fence about 3 ft. 6 in. high, in a circle large enough to place a thousand chairs, the chairs to be fastened underneath in sections. A fee of 10 cents could be charged for the privilege of a seat, still the music would be open to citizens who prefer to promenade. The revenue would, to my mind, more than pay for the music and leave a surplus, and at the same time be a great treat to the music-loving citizens. Should such a committee be appointed, I would be glad to meet with them and explain the way I saw it worked in Montreal, where I spent a good deal of time last summer.

Lenten Service at St. James'.

In St. James' Cathedral last night a Lenten service was held from 8 o'clock till 9.30. The principal part of the service consisted in the rendition of the expressive Passion Music by Dr. Stainer, as given in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The choir sang the sweet, sad, solemn airs divine with much fervor. Mr. W. E. Haslam directed. Canon Dumoulin gave an address on the "Crucifixion." In the address he brought out how surprisingly Christ's biography contrasted with that of great men in the world's history. In the latter the opening and middle parts of their life demanded much attention at the hands of the biographer, and the closing scenes were often dismissed with a line. Instead of waning, the glory of Christ's life waxed brighter and brighter till it came to the full noontide at the Crucifixion. And the whole genius of the Apostle was given to the description of the passion and death of Our Lord. The preacher dealt with the Christian faith, and set forth the Apostle of the Gentiles as the exemplar for Christians in upholding and glorifying in that faith.

Police Court Penalties.

In the Police Court yesterday Daniel Pilson pleaded guilty to the larceny of a watch and was given three months in the Central. A fine of $21 and costs or twenty days was inflicted on Franco Pietro for feloniously wounding Giovanna C. Mappetta. David Sunshine was ordered to be shipped to Oshawa for horse stealing. William Dunn, a small boy, will spend forty-eight months in the Industrial School. Daniel Smart and John Kelly got seven days in jail each for stealing from a G.T.R. car. John Bell was fined $30 for assault on Peter Murphy. Frederick Phael and W. J. Roccamora, Germania lottery ticket sellers, had to pay a fine of $20 without costs.

Hand Crushed.

David H. Thompson employed as a machinist at the Polsons Iron Works in this city, while engaged at his usual occupation had two of the fingers of his left hand badly crushed, inflammation setting in and preventing him from working for two weeks. Fortunately Mr. Thompson is insured in the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company and receives his indemnity while unable to work.

Junction of King and Yonge Streets.

The junction of King and Yonge streets is, without doubt, the most central spot in our city. At this crossing of the two principal business streets and within a stone's throw of all the great business centres a never ceasing human tide ebbs and flows from daylight until dark. Any pedestrian passing over this well known thoroughfare will do well to pause at the northwest corner, every time. You may ask what attraction there is at this particular corner. We answer, "THE DINEEN HAT." Made in New York from Dineen's special instructions it is unquestionably "The Coming Hat." It is made in both black and colors and in three qualities, the prices being $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50. The Dineen Firm say that a better hat was never made for the money. The Dineens are sole agents for the celebrated Dunlap hat of New York, and keep in stock all the best English makes.

QUERY BOX AND COMPLAINT BOOK.

High School and Art School.

Editor World: 1. Who is the present Secretary of the High School Board? 2. Who were the Chairman and Secretary in 1886? 3. Where and when do the examinations of the Ontario School of Art take place and what is the fee to write at same? C.R.A.

1. James Pepler. 2. James H. Morris, M.A., Q.C., and James Lobb respectively. 3. Write S. P. May, Education Department, Toronto.

Isaac Pitman.

Editor World: Whose is the best method of shorthand for beginners to study? READER.

AN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL.

THE FUTURE MAPPED OUT FOR McMASTER UNIVERSITY.

The Educational Convention of the Baptist Mission Society Defeats a Proposition to Postpone the Decision and Votes Against Federation.

GUELPH, March 27.—The Educational Convention of the Baptist Mission Society of Ontario and Quebec now convened in the Baptist Church in this city is one of the largest gatherings of church representatives that has ever assembled in Ontario; 700 delegates forwarded certificates to the secretary, and the greater part of them were on hand to-day. President D. E. Thomson of Toronto occupied the chair. After Rev. J. P. McEwen of Stratford had read a selection of Scripture, Rev. Joshua Denovan of Toronto offered prayer. Rev. J. Davis of Windsor was appointed Assistant Secretary and Rev. Messrs. Trotter of Woodstock, McDermott of Ottawa and Alex Grant of Toronto a Committee on Credentials. A half-hour was then devoted to prayer and praise.

The Chairman's Address.

In his opening address the chairman said that by the society's actions in providing for the holding of the convention he understood it to have unequivocally asserted for itself the right to settle, for the guidance of the Board of Governors of its appointment, the general lines of policy, which are to be followed in the development of McMaster University. Humanly speaking, the safety of this problem for all time to come depends upon the work being pursued in conformity with the principles emanating as directly as practicable from the bosom of the churches. "We shall search in vain," he said, "the annals of all the past for any former case in which the control of an institution of learning has been so unreservedly confided to popular power.

"That differences of opinion should exist about so complex a matter is not to be wondered at. What we are not to lose sight of is that this is a fortunate, not an unfortunate, circumstance. The existence of these pronounced differences insures the thorough investigation of all the positions contended for. The result in the long run, if we are honest and frank with each other, must be the establishment of that conclusion which is strongest and best. We must not be impatient of frank and manly controversy. A few seem inclined even to deplore that Mr. McMaster did not take the responsibility of settling the questions for us. He acted on the assumption that the Baptist denomination was capable of deciding for itself how best it could use this bounty to further the interests of Christ's kingdom. Nay, he assumed that the denomination must necessarily be the best judge. Mr. McMaster was inclined to be somewhat impatient of controversy, but after many a heated discussion among our people he has often made the remark 'Well, our Baptist brethren come out right at last.'" [Applause.]

Representation in the Convention.

An exciting discussion then ensued on the question of representation of churches in the convention, objection being taken by Rev. John McLaurin, Dr. Rand and others to the churches sending any but members of their own particular congregation. The chairman decided that the churches had the right to select their own delegates and that the convention had to accept the brethren who presented certificates as delegates from churches.

The matter of curtailing the length of the speeches was brought forward, when it was decided that, in order that discussion might be entered upon by as many as possible, movers and seconders of resolutions be each allowed half an hour and other speakers ten minutes each.

Rev. Thos. Trotter moved this resolution, saying that his idea of the word "Christian" as it appeared in the resolution was that usually held by Baptists, that it was something real, something positive, something spiritual; it meant that a man or institution to which the name was applied should become linked with Christ:

The Resolution.

That this convention affirm its judgment that McMaster University should be organized and developed as a permanently independent Christian school of learning, with the headship of Christ as the controlling principle.

He said that on the question of exemption of taxes of church property and of ministers' salaries, Baptists should not be supporters of exemptions. [Applause.] He had come to the conclusion that when next December came he would pay his taxes like a citizen.

Mr. W. J. Copp of Hamilton supported the motion in a brief speech.

Rev. Elmore Harris followed advocating an independent Christian school of learning, although favorable also to federation. He thought it was possible to federate in the future on a fair basis, but at present it was well to wait to see what was the result of the experiment that the Methodists were about to try along the line of federation. He objected to the word "permanent" in the resolution and said he could not see anything immoral in the principle of university federation.

Tribute to the Provincial University.

Mr. Donald Sinclair said that when a member of the Local Legislature he had always favored federation and none of the Baptists in the past, pastors or laymen, had ever felt in their hearts in the light of the Word of God that they were sinning. [Applause.] He paid a high tribute to the Provincial University which Baptist students had attended with as clear a conscience as they had gone to the public schools.

Prof. Farmer said he would blush before God if he thought a Christian was not a better man than any other man. A band of Christians were more able to educate men than any other body of people were. As to the cry of narrowness, he was content to be as narrow as the word of God.

Rev. Mr. Ware said that nothing should be done in the way of federation to undo the record of the history of the Baptist cause in Canada.

The McMaster University Fund.

The President here announced that the amount of money to the credit of the McMaster University fund was $817,000, which at the current rate of interest would yield an annual income of $49,603.

Chancellor Boyd for Federation.

In the evening after short speeches from Rev. Mr. Ware and Mr. J. McGillicuddy, Chancellor Boyd said the question of federation or independence was not one of principle but of expediency. Baptists should not turn their backs upon their principles, nor should they turn their backs upon their record. [Applause.] At the memorable meeting at Brantford with the late Mr. McMaster in the chair was it not resolved that we give our cordial adherence to the scheme of federation? The question of federation should not now be settled, but left in abeyance until the university was more fully developed. The proposed university federation was not a matter of subordination but of partnership.

A Change of Front.

Rev. Mr. Muir and Prof. Wolverton made speeches, the latter explaining his change of front on the federation question by saying he had grown since he had advocated the scheme. To teach the Bible was to teach Baptist doctrine.

Rev. Mr. Munro asked Dr. Castle to repeat what he had said to the Paris Association to the effect that the scheme of federation as proposed was a miserable compromise.

Dr. Castle said that the scheme referred to was one proposed by the heads of the colleges of Ontario, the Minister of Education presiding. As each of the colleges represented was working for its own interests a compromise was made which rendered the proposed confederation far from perfect. "While I vote for independence," said the principal of McMaster Hall, "I must say that a great deal of the argument against federation is illegitimate." [Applause]. McMaster College, a theological university, was up to November last affiliated with Toronto University. He considered, however, that the will of Mr. McMaster meditated an independent university, and for that reason he would vote for independence, for a Christian school of learning under Baptist control with a governor appointed by the Baptist laity.

An Amendment.

Mr. T. D. Craig of Port Hope pithily explained the question of college federation, and pointed out its advantages. He moved this amendment:

Inasmuch as the arts department of McMaster University will not be established for some time to come, during which time circumstances may very materially change, this convention thinks it wise to postpone its decision on federation.

Dr. Rand opposed deferring the question and strongly advocated independence. The doctor, however, was very unkind to the Methodists who, he said, were divided on the question of federation because, as a body, they had no great compunctions of principle on the matter.

The Church and Mathematics.

Rev. Alex. Grant objected to the Church of God teaching mathematics any more than he should teach agriculture or blacksmithing. The church should not go into competition with the state in secular education. The Baptist Church was not prepared to go too deeply into educational matters.

Rev. Mr. Cressy said he had spoken with Sir Wm. Dawson on the question of McMaster University, and he had advised affiliation for the three reasons of less cost, enlarged privileges and added dignity.

Dr. McVicar said that affiliation simply meant an institution out of Toronto, and federation meant one in Toronto connected with the Provincial University. He thought that there was a mode of teaching mathematics and other subjects in such a way that Christian character could be formed and developed.

Mr. Shenstone gave a stirring address in which he claimed that when the denomination had little wealth there was little principle involved, but when the body got much wealth there is a great principle involved. [Laughter and applause.]

The Division.

After a few remarks from Prof. Bates a division was taken on Mr. Craig's amendment, which was voted down by a large majority.

After Mr. Trotter had made his closing speech on the main motion regarding federation a vote was taken, resulting in the adoption of the resolution by a large majority.

The meeting then adjourned.

SUBJECT OF A CRIMINAL LIBEL.

The News' Utterances in Reference to the Toronto Coal Section.

The Toronto News is threatened with a criminal libel suit on account of its recent utterances in connection with the coal combines, as witness the following letter:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING NEWS, TORONTO: *Sir*—We have been consulted by the Committee of the Coal Trade Branch of the Toronto Board of Trade in reference to an article appearing in your paper of last evening under the heading of "The Council of Nine."

This article, charging as it does each individual member of the Branch referred to with defrauding the public, we have advised is the subject of a criminal libel, and our instructions are of the most positive character to obtain the name of the writer of the article in question and take immediate steps to punish him for same, as he must have known the statements therein contained were utterly false.

If, however, a full apology to the satisfaction of the committee is handed to us in time to-morrow so that we may say whether it is satisfactory, and you agree to publish that in your Thursday's issue in as conspicuous a position as the article in question, then we will advise all proceedings to be dropped.

In case you do not apologize and you refuse to give the name of the writer of the said article, our instructions are to proceed against you as Managing Editor and responsible for the statements appearing in your paper.

MCCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN.
Toronto, March 27.

PRESBYTERIAN HOME MISSION.

Business Transacted by the Western Committee—Falling off in Funds.

The Home Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church for the Western section of the Dominion, including Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia met in St. Andrew's Church yesterday morning. There were present Rev. Dr. Cochrane (chairman), Rev. R. H. Warden (clerk), Dr. Campbell, Dr. Torrance, Messrs. Macdonnell, Tolmie, Musgrove, Killok, Burnet, Lee, Hamilton, Rennie, Pritchard, Farries, Cleland, Robertson, Cockburn, Somerville, Ratcliffe, Ross, Dr. Thomson, Dr. Laing, Hunter, Strarth, Carmichael, McMullen, Maclean, all ministers, and Messrs. Kilgour, McCrae and Macdonald, elders.

The claims for Mission work for the last half year amounting to $17,939 and those for augmented congregations amounting to $13,471 were passed. The convener laid on the table a statement of the condition of both funds, showing that $39,000 out of the $46,000 asked for the Home Mission fund this year had been received; and $22,000 out of the $30,000 for augmented congregations had been received. A discussion took place as to whether the sums promised to augmented congregations should be paid in full in view of the deficit at the present date, or whether the funds on hand at the end of the financial year should be paid pro rata to these congregations. Finally it was agreed to delay payment of the augmented claims till May 1 in the hope that the present deficit in the funds may be made up. The members of the committee pledge themselves to put forth every effort to increase the contributions to the fund during the next few weeks. It was resolved to recommend for adoption by the Assembly the following rule: "The Home Mission Committee may assign to each Presbytery in the Western section of the Church a fair proportion of the whole amount required for augmentation, and should the funds available at the end of the ecclesiastical year be insufficient to pay all grants in full, the committee shall be at liberty to pay reduced grants in any Presbytery which falls short of the amount assigned to it."

Mr. H. A. Fraser, a graduating student of King College, was appointed to British Columbia for a year. The convener intimated that Rev. Alex. Fraser, latterly of Orono, was on his way to Comox, B. C.

The entire afternoon and evening were taken up in marking grants to stations and augmented congregations for 1888-9.

$350 For Illegal Distress.

The case of Tait v. Frankish & Moore, an illegal distress issue, continued to absorb the Civil Assize Court's attention until 5 p.m. yesterday, when the jury retired. After an hour's consultation a verdict for $325 was returned.

The Anglo-American Novelty Co. v. Gillard was an action to recover $240, the value of 2000 lithographs sold under contract to the defendant by the plaintiff. The defence was that the pictures delivered were not according to sample. The case was not finished.

Peremptory list for to-day is: Clark v. Joselin, Blake v. C.P.R., Jackson v. Davis, Ryan v. McGarvey, Watson v. Watson, Hall v. Crouch.

Additions to the University Library.

Copies of the following works have lately been presented to the University of Toronto Library by the respective authors: "General Paralysis of the Insane," by Wm. J. Mickle, M.D., F.R.C.P., London, first and second editions; and through the author's publisher, David Douglas, Edinburgh, a large paper copy of "A History of Liddesdale, Eskdale, Ewesdale, Wauchopedale and the Debateable Land," by Robert Bruce Armstrong.

Fishing for Canadian Suckers.

Mr. J. Gower of Meaford sends us a "green goods" circular received by him on March 15 from N. Sherman, lock box 205, Jersey City. The sawdust merchant does not sign his name to the circular, but encloses a card with the above address. He says: "If I have made a mistake in writing to you, do me no harm. My motto is 'Never harm a man who is willing to be a friend.'" He offers various sizes, 1's, 2's, 5's and 10's.

$29,000 for the Public Library.

A special meeting of the Public Library Board was held last night, Mr. A. R. Boswell in the chair. There were present Mayor Clarke and Capt. Mason, E. Pearson, Judge McDougall, J. Ingham, John Taylor, T. R. Whiteside and J. J. Murphy. The report of the Library Committee was presented, recommending that the City Council be requested to fix the library rate for the current year at $25,000, with an additional $4000 for the branches. The report was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

Board of Trade Jots.

The Board has purchased an atlas for its library at a cost of $50.

The Executive of the Bankers' Section and the Coal Trade Branch held sessions yesterday afternoon. Both strictly private.

The Arbitration Committee yesterday heard evidence in the dispute between Wilmot & McIntosh of Toronto and R. C. Smith of Port Hope over a contract.

Still Hearing Evidence.

Mr. John C. Bailey was the only witness examined before the Don arbitration yesterday. After a two hours' session it adjourned until Monday. City Solicitor McWilliams has to attend the College-street extension arbitration to-day, and on Saturday Judge McDougall will be engaged in hearing the evidence in the Markham quo warranto cases.

Peter Ludgate's Story.

On Monday night a man giving his name as Peter Ludgate from Cobourg complained to the police that he had been set upon and robbed of $70 and a watch while promenading Simcoe-street that night. He was told to come around again yesterday, but failing to turn up the detectives are inclined to think his story is bogus.

Joseph Cook's Lecture.

The sale of tickets for Mr. Cook's lecture next Monday has been unusually large, and the reserved seats are being rapidly taken up. University President Wilson will occupy the chair. Under the head of "Municipal Misgovernment" Mr. Cook deals specially with the power of the saloon in municipal politics.

Ald. Piper Recovers His Property.

Detectives Burrows and Cuddy yesterday succeeded in recovering the property stolen from Ald. Harry Piper when his house was burglarized a few weeks ago.

Don't Forget.

—Strathern is selling housefurnishings, etc., baby carriages, etc., before removing at tremendous discount, at 179 Yonge-street. 2

A BLOW AT BUCKET SHOPS.

THE LEGITIMATE BUSINESS COMMUNITY DEAD AGAINST THEM.

108 Replies Received by the Board of Trade to Its Circular and Every One Condemnatory—For Dark and Tricky Ways the "Broker Beats the World."

The replies to the Board of Trade circular re bucket shops make very interesting reading for the business community, and show to what an extent this system of speculation exists in Canada. Letters have been received from business men, bankers, and private individuals in Toronto, Sarnia, St. Mary's, Barrie, Galt, Chatham, Ottawa, Uxbridge, Meaford, Woodstock, Orangeville, London, Cobourg, Kingston, Goderich, St. Catharines, Tilsonburg, Hamilton, Harriston, Brighton, Owen Sound, Perth, Picton, Winnipeg, Whitby, Pembroke, Aylmer, Collingwood, Clinton, Carleton Place, Port Hope, Parkhill, Oshawa, Bowmanville, Guelph, Napanee, Prescott, Woodstock, Jarvis, Newmarket, Alliston, Dunnville, Paris, St. Thomas, Aylmer West, Walkerton, Thorold, Listowel, Newcastle, Pickering, Peterboro, Brockville, Stratford, Simcoe, Mitchell, Port Arthur, Smith's Falls, New Hamburg, Georgetown, Welland, Cayuga, Belleville, Berlin, Arnprior, Seaforth, Trenton, Paisley and Fergus. In all 108 replies have been received, all breathing the direst anathemas against bucket shop gambling.

Letter No. 1 stigmatizes the system as a public nuisance, one which has been most disastrous, financially and morally, not only to numbers of men engaged in business, but also to young men employed as clerks or otherwise. A writer from Paris says there are no bucket shops in that town, but all the same he has no sympathy with them.

No. 4 states that he could mention several wealthy business men in his town who have been ruined by this kind of speculation. He dubs the business a vicious one. "They are," he says, "little better than gambling hells, and decided hurtful to the community."

No. 11 has a slightly different opinion. "I do not think," he says, "that the bucket shop does so much injury financially to the country as other larger institutions of a similar description, for the reason that the bucket shops generally encourage speculation in produce, railway stocks and oil in the United States, while the others encourage speculation in the very life-blood of the country, viz., bank stocks." No. 16 answers with one word "Bad" in capital letters. No. 19 instances a baker in his town who sold out his business to have money to speculate with and, who is now a barkeeper in a country hotel. Another man, a mechanic, after losing all has now taken to drink.

No. 53 says there was a branch of Cox & Co.'s in operation in his town, but the bank warning its customers that it would have nothing to do with any of them who dealt there stopped the evil to a great extent.

Some of the letters are evidently written by those who have been hard hit. No. 98 writes that from the experience obtained a couple of years ago in dealing with Mr. E. Strachan Cox he feels convinced that "for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," the bucket shop broker beats the world.

No. 103 encloses a cutting from The London Daily Telegraph of Feb. 17, 1888, giving an account of the case of Regrio v. Forkett, Stevens & Co., before Mr. Baron Huddleston and Mr. Justice Manisty, in the Queen's Bench Division, in which the plaintiff sues the bucket-shops keeper for moneys deposited with them as "cover" on margins. Both judges said the business was nothing but gambling. Plaintiff had already secured judgment in term, and this was an application for a new trial by the defence, who secured judgment giving them what they sought.

The World has quoted sufficient to demonstrate that the legitimate business community is dead against the bucketshop. Yesterday Secretary Wills mailed a copy of the letters to Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Government Leader of the Senate at Ottawa, who is framing legislation with a view to the suppression of this system of speculation.

Nature a Street Cleaner.

If Noah were alive he would feel perfectly at home in Toronto this week. General Rain again took command last night and made the streets so watery as to forcibly remind one of the deluge. When nature opens her flood gates man's best plan is to secure quinn the shirtmaker's umbrellas and defy the rainfall.

VAN WORMER STILL UNDER ARREST.

Judgment Reserved in the Motion to Remove the Capias.

Day after day the hearing of claims against the Central Bank goes on. The Master-in-Ordinary yesterday had another busy day, being occupied in hearing claims for set-offs on account of checks sent in against creditors of the institution. The claims disposed of were principally from Richmond Hill, Brampton and Guelph.

In the Chancery Court Mr. Justice Robertson heard the resumed application for the removal of the capias over C. L. Van Wormer. The old arguments were used against the granting of the application. The liquidators are not satisfied with the knowledge which the examination has revealed, and in the interest of the creditors wish for further particulars of the doctor's position. They decline Mr. Van Wormer's offer of 25 cents on the dollar, and are anxious to know the amount the Grand Pacific Hotel will realize on Saturday noon. Mr. Coyne urged that the capias over Mr. Van Wormer should not be removed. Mr. Walter Barwick contended that this was a vexatious infringement of Mr. Van Wormer's liberty; that everything necessary to the case had been divulged, and that application for the release of Mr. Van Wormer should be granted.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

—Smokers, Why have a Foul, Stinking Pipe, when for five cents you can get it thoroughly cleaned by Alive Bollard's new process; 199 Yonge-street. 135

Raising the Wind.

From The Mimico Craftsman, March 24.

We were in Toronto on Monday, and as per usual we spent an hour around and among the newspaper men. Our old friend Creighton has his hands full with The Empire, and wears a haggard look. We also met Messrs. Sam Beatty and H. E. Crawford, who have just returned from Ottawa and Montreal, where they spent several weeks endeavoring to raise additional stock for The Empire. It seems that before the paper had been going four weeks the management saw that more money would be needed, and these gentlemen were selected to do the canvassing on commission, plus liberal expenses. The endeavor is to get another quarter of a million stock, bringing it up to $500,000. Of the first quarter of a million the first call of 10 per cent. was fairly well met; the second one was lighter and the third one rather discouraging, so that it was decided that a second quarter of a million ought to be subscribed. Messrs. Beatty and Crawford in these four weeks got over $12,000 subscribed. They found the work hard. The great difficulty in the way was the fact that the subscribers to the first stock were not all paying in the calls made on them; and some of them were asking to be let off with their notes. The fourth regular call will soon be made. From the experience we have had in raising the wherewithal for our own little venture we can well understand the enormity of the task that Brother Creighton has undertaken.

The Intoxicated Sparrow.

We hope Inspector Archabold will acquaint himself speedily of the law re sparrows. Dr. McCully admits he intoxicated several of them on the occasion of his lecture. His defence is that he did it in the cause of temperance. If the sparrow has any rights at common law it is the duty of the Inspector to see those rights maintained, and if Dr. McCully has supplied liquor to the wards of the law in contravention of any statute then he should be brought to book forthwith. It seems clear no action will lie against the sparrows, although numerous learned counsel could no doubt be obtained who would argue that they might very properly be made the subject of an indictment. A difficulty arises in the case that might upset both court and lawyers at the very outset. We refer to the fact of the alleged intoxication being effected by alcoholic vapor, by an intangible commodity. If there be not a difficulty here to baffle the ingenuity of any band of judges then we know little about the vagaries of the law. Let the case be probed to the bottom.

Not a Federationist.

From The New York Tribune.

Lord Stanley of Preston, the new Governor-General of Canada, denies that he is connected with the Imperial Federation League.

A Sure Sign of Spring.

Yesterday the police on day duty donned their helmets.

A Surprise for North-Enders.

C. H. Tonkin, hatter, 718 Yonge-street, North Toronto, opens to-day his fine spring stock of hats from the best English and American makers—and they are nobby ones. Young men of North Toronto, do not fail to get your spring tile from C. H. Tonkin.

Sheffield House Sale.

—Again to-day at 3 p.m. Many sales were made yesterday at low prices. Some jewelry will be offered to-day, also a lot of real good silver spoons.

Rain or Sleet.

Weather for Ontario: Partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with local showers, rain or sleet; stationary or a little lower temperature.