ed the Remedial Order an invitation, not a very drastic name. He quoted La Cultivateur, and other French papers, which reported Mr. Laurier in Quebec, showing his speeches as reiterating the declaration that he would re-establish Separate schools while the English Liberal papers were altogether different in tone. Referring to Mr. Laurier's claim that there should be an investigation he asked what better evidence could be had on the point than that of Archbishop Taché and Sir Donald Smith. Moreover, when the proposal was made to secularize the schools all the Protestant clergy had protested against it. He considered Mr. Laurier's reference to the clergy as most unfortunate. Had the clergy no rights? They were sons of the families of the country and should the fact that they wore the religious habit restrain their trying to lead or persuade their brothers?

The only brother he had was a priest among the blacks in the West Indies. A short time ago he received a letter from his brother, who asked that the Canadian flag should be sent him to place over the house he had built because he would like to see the flag of his native land flying on it. Of such loyal men were the clergy and the country was proud of them.

Loyalty of the Clergy.

Sir Adolphe Caron then said: In 1812, when our people were under the sorest temptation to give up their allegiance to England, because of the promises held out by the Americans, what course did the clergy of Canada take? Even in that period of 1837, when the sentiments of the French race were more moved than at any other period, when some of our own people were fighting for constitutional rights, but ignored the constitutional way in which those rights should have been vindicated, what course did the clergy of Canada take? Did not we see then the Archbishops and the Bishops publishing mandamuses all through the country telling their people that their duty was to remain true to the Crown and to respect the constituted authority. Why should we not follow such a lead? I do not wish to be misunderstood, and I am not insinuating Mr. Laurier attacked the clergy—(Opposition hear, hear)—but carried away in the discussion, he said that he had been attacked by the clergy.

Was it a Threat.

My contention is that it is not the habit of our clergy to threaten. I know not what the threat to which he refers was. If he referred to the letters which have been published in the newspapers, I do not see how that could be construed into a threat. I speak here in the presence of men from the Province of Ontario whom I have known when I was engaged in campaigns under the leadership of the great old leader of the Conservative party (Sir John A. Macdonald), and under the leadership of that other great man whose loss we deplore (Sir John Thompson). I tell these gentlemen that if they can be led to believe that the French-Canadian Catholics or the French-Canadian clergy are not as true and as loyal to the Crown of England and to the flag of Canada. I ask it to be shown to me, because I have had every possible opportunity of studying their past history and the history of their present movements and I am unable to find an instance in which it can be stated that the clergy of Canada have been disloyel. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Geoffrion Follows.

Mr. Geoffrion (Vercheres) opposed the bill, because he wanted justice done, but the bill did not do it. Contrary to all practice at second readings, when the principle of the measure alone is discussed, he dealt with the details of the bill. The bill would result in a Catholic being taxed $25, while his Protestant neighbor paid only 50 cents. This would mean inefficient Separate schools.

Mr. Ouimet interrupted to ask if he was aware that these very inefficient schools were being attended in Winnipeg by 44 Protestant pupils; and these schools were being kept up by people who at the same time were paying taxes to Public schools.

Mr. Geoffrion—I was talking about schools as they will be under the bill, not as they exist at present. The only comparison I heard between Protestant and Separate schools was made by an hon. gentlemen on the opposite side of the House (Clarke Wallace). He, I suppose, was educated in a Protestant school; my leader was educated in a Separate school. I give the House the comparison. (Laughter.) Continuing, he offered as an objection to the bill the proviso making it optional for Catholics to support Separate schools, as the lower rate for Public school supporters would lead Catholics to support those.

Mr. Ouimet—No, no.

Mr. Geoffrion then said he would vote for the six months' hoist, because it was the only thing the bill deserved. He had no faith in the Government, but thought his own leader was better able to do justice to the minority. The bill might please the minority or not; that should be investigated. It might be acceptable to some interested parties, but he would oppose it.

Is it Laurier or Greenway?

Col. Amyot (Bellechasse) grew eloquent over the freedom and justice granted by Britain to her colonies and directing himself towards Mr. McNeill (Bruce), father of the recent loyalty resolution, said it was all very well to talk about loyalty, but all who were truly loyal and had any respect for the Crown would vote to carry out the terms of the law signed by the Queen. (Cheers.) He took exception to those who said they would not vote for the bill because it was not sufficient, as they were refusing perhaps the only measure of relief they could ever get and the only chance of restoring peace and happiness in the country. He thought Mr. Geoffrion's remark that Mr. Laurier was more able to settle the question than the Government was significant. Was there a communication between Mr. Laurier and Mr. Greenway? Did Mr. Laurier lead Mr. Greenway or Mr. Greenway direct the policy of the Liberals? (Cheers.) If Mr. Laurier had a hold on Mr. Greenway and failed to use it to put a stop to his infernal conduct whereby consciences are violated he should be denounced before all Confederation. It was a credit to the Conservative party that justice was about to be done through it, through its liberal Protestant membership, too. (Cheers.) He regretted some Conservatives, however, opposed the bill. He referred to Mr. Maclean, who used his newspaper, The World, to create public opinion against the bill and then said, "See, public opinion is against the measure." Yet the hon. member was of a large heart and broad understanding and ere long he believed he would be on the side of right and justice. That the bill was sufficient was evidenced by the fact that it was drafted after the model presented by Mr. Ewart and by the fact that Mr. Prendergast, the leading Liberal of Manitoba, declared it was sufficient to meet the views of the Catholics. He concluded by hoping that lovers of the country, fair play and justice, would join hands and follow the course in the matter that would let the people of the Dominion go on in harmony, working together for the prosperity of the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lavergne followed, holding that the Government had made no efforts to conciliate and that there should be an investigation before action. He believed the proper course to pursue was to show that the grievances existed and then he was satisfied the Manitoba Legislature would redress the grievances which existed.

Mr. Masson of Owen Sound

Mr. Masson claimed that the Government had acted with great moderation and good judgment. The wisdom of their policy was amply borne out by the decision of the Privy Council. It was no part or duty of the Government to approach Manitoba. That province should have redressed the Catholic grievances. He believed the Remedial Bill was strictly within the limits of the judgment of the Privy Council and showed great care on the part of the Government. It redressed the conscientious objections of the Catholics, putting them on a fair footing, while not in the least interfering with the Public school system. It was the duty of Parliament to go on with the Act, but if, at the present session, Manitoba, by her own measure, redressed the grievances of the Catholics, every member of Parliament would rejoice in it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ives moved the adjournment of the debate and the House adjourned at 1.30 a.m.

STABBING AFFRAY AT PETROLEA.

How Young Allenby Stuck William Lawrie, 17, Near the Heart.

Petrolea, Ont., March 4.—About 8 o'clock this evening a youth named Allenby, aged about 15, stabbed William Lawrie, aged about 17. The affray took place in Roberts' bowling alley. Young Lawrie, after being stabbed, walked to Officer McRitchie and told him that he had been stabbed by Allenby. McRitchie immediately notified Chief Jackson, who arrested Allenby at once. Lawrie was taken into Chief Jackson's office, and Drs. McAlpine and Dunfield sent for. The wound proved to be a little under the left nipple near the lining of the heart. At a late hour last night Lawrie was in a critical condition. Allenby's trial takes place to-morrow.

Local Jottings.

An adjourned tax sale will take place at the hall to-day at 10 a.m.

The trains at the Union Station yesterday were reported as all running on time.

The drummers of the Royal Grenadiers will beat "tattoo" at the Armouries to-night.

A small blaze at 826 King-street east gave the firemen a run yesterday morning. Damage $2.

Mrs. Ellen Maguire, who left an estate of $2375, directs that $20 be paid for masses for the repose of her soul.

The Methodist Women's Missionary Society is desirious of finding a lady worker for the West China field.

"L. & S." brand of hams, bacon and lard is not the cheapest, but it is the best. Cheapness of any article counts against its quality.

Thieves gained entrance to the residence of Mr. James Austin, Davenport-road and stole a small sum of cash and a quantity of jewelry.

The Technical School Board has invited members of the Legislature and City Council to inspect the school on Friday night.

The would-be suicide Swan was reported last night as still in the same condition as he has been in since Saturday.

Wm. Kirkwood, 27 Stafford-street, was arrested last night by P. C. Van-Winkle on a charge of assulting Wm. Armstrong at King and Simcoe-streets.

The C.P.R. has begun to run settlers' trains to Manitoba and the Northwest preparatory to the opening of spring farming in the prairie country.

The police have not yet located Andrea Romaine, the man who was associated with Donata Polombo in the carving up of Raphael Simion, with a razor last Thursday. On Monday three of the officers visited the houses of several Italians in Dufferin-street, looking for Romaine, but found no trace of him.

Personal.

Elwyn A. Barron's London letter states that Whitney Mockridge, the Canadian tenor, whose relatives all live in this city, is making a big hit in the English metropolis.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who arrived in the city yesterday to attend the funeral of the late Lady Smith, returned to Ottawa last night.

Mrs. F. W. Cumberland is ill with pneumonia, at her home on Spadina-avenue.

Mr. Thomas Gibson, M.L.A., who was recently taken ill in the Private Bills Committee at the Legislature is recovering.

Defender of the Rails.

The Utica Herald, commenting editorially on the recently remarkable achievement of the New York Central in running a heavy train from New York to Buffalo, 436 1-2 miles, at the unprecedented rate of 64-26 miles per hour, for the entire distance, demonstrating conclusively the perfection, both of its roadbed and motive power, and coupling this wonderful run with the gratifying result of the International Yacht Races, says: "On land and sea the speed championship is with the United States; thanks to the defender of the rails—The New York Central, truely 'America's Greatest Railroad.'" ed

The question of a successor to the Rev. James Allen at the Metropolitan on his departure to the Sherbourne-street Methodist Church in June will not be decided by the congregation for some time yet.

Cucumbers and melons are "forbidden fruit" to many persons so constituted that the least indulgence is followed by attacks of cholera, dysentery, griping, etc. These persons are not aware that they can indulge to their heart's content if they have on hand a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellog's Dysentery Cordial, a medicine that will give immediate relief, and is a sure cure for all summer complaints.

John H. Skeans

78 Colborne Street.

NEAR MARKET.

NEW LAID Eggs 18c per dozen

CHOICE ROLL Butter 18c per lb.

PURE WHITE CLOVER Honey 10-lb. TINS 10c.

You may depend on us living up to all our advertisements.

78 Colborne-st.,

John H. Skeans

Wholesale and Retail Butter Dealer.

SIR OLIVER'S MAJORITY 14

LAURIER'S SCHOOL POLICY ENDORSED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

An Exhaustive Debate Follows the Introduction of Mr. Crawford's Anti-Remedial Resolution—It Was Practically a Party Vote—Mr. Marter's Criticism on the Central Prison Investigation.

In the Legislature yesterday afternoon, in answer to a question by Mr. Little, the Attorney-General replied that the ex-Sheriff of Simcoe did not receive a yearly or any allowance from the Government since the appointment of the present Sheriff.

In answer to a question by Mr. Matheson, Mr. Hardy gave the amount of bonus received for the right to cut timber in the Township of Vankoughnet, in the District of Algoma, under the sale of June, 1895, at $8000, $4000 from one Moses McFadden and $4000 from a company to which he re-sold his right.

Central Prison Matters.

Mr. Marter moved for an order of the House for a return of copies of all correspondence, documents and writings between any member of the Government, or between any person or persons and the Government, in connection with the recent charges made by James Massie, late Warden of the Central Prison, against certain of the officials of the prison. Also, for copies of the commission, or other appointment, and the instructions given to the commissioners who investigated the charges. Also, for a copy of all evidence taken before the commissioners at the investigation, and of the report made thereon by the commissioners.

Mr. Marter, in explanation, pointed out that almost every session some question was cropping up as to the management of the Central Prison. Some time ago a man named Walter Scott, a resident of the County of Huron, was appointed to a position in the prison. He was found to be incompetent and was so reported by Warden Massie and eventually removed. But Mr. Scott seems to have been a favorite of the Government, for notwithstanding his dismissal, he drew $100 every pay day for five months after his dismissal, and in addition had $600 placed in the estimates for gratuities. It is true he never drew the $600, because he had the hope of reinstatement under Mr. Noxon. The Government, in voting that gratuity, did wrong, because he was discharged as incompetent, and, therefore, did not deserve any. Mr. Massie gave certain evidence with reference to Central Prison matters before the Public Accounts Committee, and the speaker was afraid that it was to this evidence that Mr. Massie owed his removal. This evidence was to the effect that he (Massie) had no need of assistance, and following it the trouble between him and Mr. Noxon began. Mr. Marter was convinced that from the beginning of the employment of Mr. Noxon it was the intention of the Government to get rid of Mr. Massie because he refused to become a tool in the hands of the Government. Under Mr. Noxon Walter Scott was reinstated. Warden Massie suspended him again, yet the Government, without making any enquiry into the charges, put him back again. This was surely not treating Mr. Massie properly. One of the charges made against Scott was that he allowed a measurement of 5362 feet more on five cars of lumber than the invoice of the man who furnished it called for. The matter was, indeed, investigated, but it was a Star Chamber investigation, behind closed doors. It was held, too, by Mr. Noxon and Mr. Christie, one of whom, at least, was interested in the result. If Warden Massie was right, the Government did wrong in removing him; if he did wrong in the Central Prison, the Government did wrong in giving him the position he at present holds.

The speaker here read more opinions given by a learned judge in summing up the evidence in the case in which Mr. Noxon was interested, which seemed to point to an unworthy effort on the part of Mr. Noxon to take advantage of the ignorance of certain nephews of his to deprive them of their property. "And this," said the learned judge in his concluding words, "is the dealing of an uncle with his nephews!"

Anti-Remedial Resolutions.

Mr. Crawford then moved his long-looked-for anti-Remedial resolution. It was in these words:

That the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario feel deep interest in all that concerns the well being of every part of the Dominion of Canada.

That the people of this province, believing in the principle of provincial rights, rejoice that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain declared that the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba acted within their judicial rights in abolishing the dual system of schools, and establishing a single National system of education in lieu thereof in the Province of Manitoba.

That we regard the legislation now being contemplated by the Dominion Government, known as the Remedial Bill, the object of which is to abolish the National system of Manitoba and restore the old dual system in its place, unfavorably.

That this Legislature cannot but look upon the legislation which is being promoted at Ottawa as an attack upon the legislative rights of a sister province, and as a measure fraught with grave danger to the peace and prosperity of Confederation, and consequently we hope, even yet, that the Dominion Government will decide to abandon the course it is at present following, and leave to Manitoba to manage her own educational affairs in the way that seems best to the people of that province.

Mr. Crawford on the Question.

Speaking to his motion, Mr. Crawford said that he fully recognized his position in assuming the responsibility of the motion. He did not, in making the motion, represent any party. But he felt he voiced the views of those who had elected him. He could go further, and claim to voice the views of the people of this province. He disclaimed any desire to make capital or to give offence to any one; he was moved by an honest intention to get from the House a frank expression of disapproval of the Remedial legislation now before Parliament. That legislation was fraught with danger, and the results were likely to be against the best interests of the Dominion, and especially against the Province of Manitoba. The legal aspect he was prepared to leave to those who were versed in law.

The speaker proceeded to review briefly the steps leading up to the present situation. He thought it was a very pertinent question, why this House should be anxious to defeat the bill. It was born in haste; it was an infringement on provincial rights. It was a coercive measure, and every other means should be exhausted before it was resorted to. If it did become law it would be a serious matter for the growth and prosperity of Manitoba. The end would be that the minority would suffer. Other denominations have rights, and we may have in that province a large number of sectarian schools. Would there not, too, be a repetition from some of the other provinces? Supposing the Manitoba Government should refuse to put the machinery in force, what a deplorable state of things would be brough about! Even Confederation itself might be affected. If there was a grievance, and redress was necessary, that redress should come through the Provincial Parliament of Manitoba. If, after all proper means had been resorted to, the minority still had a grievance, he would be the first to attempt a remedy. But until all such means had been exhausted, he was in favor of allowing Manitoba to manage its own educational affairs.

Mr. Mowat's Amendment.

After a few minutes of hesitation, Sir Oliver Mowat arose and said that he had an amendment. His speech was merely an amplification of that amendment, which is here given:

"That by the British North America Act the matter of education (subject to certain provisions therein specified) belongs to the Provincial Legislatures and not to the Dominion Parliament;

"That the Act of the Manitoba Legislature abolishing Separate schools has been declared by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to be within the authority of the said Legislature, and therefore in point of law a valid act;

"That the said Judicial Committee has further decided that the provisions of the said act 'affected rights or privileges in relation to education' in a manner which constitutes (in the language of the judgment) a legitimate ground of complaint 'which should be removed by supplemental or other provisions which would remove the grievance';

"That while probably the great majority of the people of Ontario do not favor Separate schools, yet they have always recognized the constitutional duty of giving effect by Provincial legislation and otherwise to the provisions in the constitution on the subject;

"That it will be extremely unfortunate if the remedy for the alleged grievance in Manitoba is to be accomplished by the action of the Dominion Parliament instead of the Manitoba Legislature; that in the judgment of this House, remedial legislation by the Dominion is only to be thought of, if at all, as a last resort; that the Legislature of Manitoba has protested against the hasty action which is proposed by the Dominion Government, has asked for a thorough investigation by Dominion authority of all the facts bearing, or believed to bear, on the subject before any action is taken, and has declared that 'in amending the law from time to time and in administering the system it is their earnest desire to remedy every well-founded grievance and to remove any appearance of inequality or injustice which may be brought to notice,' and has stated that 'with a view of doing so the Government and the Legislature will always be ready to consider any complaint that may be made in a spirit of fairness and conciliation';

"That in view of these statements this House is of opinion that any proposal of remedial legislation by the Dominion should not be entertained until after the request of the Manitoba Legislature for a thorough investigation on the part of the Dominion of all the facts is acted upon and all reasonable and proper efforts for conciliation have been made and have failed;

"That no more delicate matter can be dealt with by the Federal Government or Legislature than the matter of Separate schools during a period of excitement upon the subject;

"That it is in the common interest that it should not be dealt with hastily and that hasty action by the Dominion Parliament is, in the judgment of this House, fraught with great danger to the best interests of the Dominion as a whole, including the interests of the Roman Catholic minority for whose benefit the proposed remedial legislation is designed."

Still Another Amendment.

Mr. Howland followed. He said that it was a curious thing to ask the Legislature to express an opinion with reference to Manitoba, while the reasons given in support of the resolution were that Manitoba should not be interfered with. The Dominion Government had a constitutional right to interfere; Ontario had no such right. He thought, therefore, that in voting on this question members of this House should be considered as voting as individual members of a public meeting. He believed that the resolution expressed the feelings of the majority of the citizens of South Toronto; but it was obvious that an expression of opinion which the Legislature, as a Legislature, had no right or authority to make, would have no effect either on the Government or on any member of Parliament. It would be merely a waste of time for which members might properly be held accountable. It would be unfortunate, however, if the Legislature were forclosed for taking any action with reference to anything affecting the province. And he believed that there was a light in which the present state of things in the Dominion Parliament might be considered to affect Ontario. Both previous speakers declared that their object was that the matter might be further entertained with a view to concessions and convictions which would prevent the necessity for legislation that might have dangerous consequences. He declared that the Attorney-General's proposition was only a repetition of the proposition of Mr. Laurier. It was quite apparent that the meaning was this: If the Government of Manitoba can only hold the matter back till it is in a position to treat with a Government of the Dominion that shall be of the same party, then the Government of Manitoba will make such concessions as will make the solution not difficult. But this proposition was tainted with want of good faith. The necessary concessions would be possible only when the "right parties" came together. The condition wanting to the advisability of the Legislature adopting the proposal for delay is that it should be laid down that the people of this Dominion will refuse to look upon this question as a party question. Without that, it would mean simply a prolongation of the agony. It would simply throw the question out of Parliament into an election. The only hope of introducing a better state of feeling into the Dominion, he declared, was by laying down the principle that it is not a party question. That would be a proper question for this House to express an opinion upon, because the clause of the Manitoba legislation which is now the subject of appeal, may be the clause of Ontario legislation that may be the subject of appeal on some subsequent occasion. What, then, Ontario might do with propriety, would be to protest against the treatment of the question as other than a judicial question.

The speaker entered into a lengthy and well-sustained argument as to the judicial powers of Parliament and in support of the exercise by Parliament of its judicial powers in the present case, and still had the floor when Mr. Speaker left the chair at 6 o'clock.

To Incorporate Port Carling

A deputation composed of Messrs. Wallace and McDiarmid appeared before the Private Bills Committee yesterday morning in support of a bill incorporating as a town the village of Port Carling, a Muskoka summer resort.

The Lieut.-Governor's Home.

Hon. John Beverley Robinson, ex-Lieut.-Governor, was examined before the Government House Committee yesterday morning. He took the position that Government House was a sort of diplomatic centre for extending courtesies to distinguished visitors to and bodies meeting in Toronto. The importance of such courtesies, he pointed out, was highly esteemed, both in Great Britain and the United States. He thought that the salary of the Lieut.-Governor should be $20,000 instead of $10,000.

The Evening Session.

Mr. Howland, continuing after the House resumed, in support of his contention for judicial procedure, went on to argue that if the Government in introducing remedial legislation did so under a compulsory part of the constitution, it could not possibly be held that the constitutional practice should apply which applied only to voluntary acts. He pointed out that the judicial functions of the British House of Lords were based not upon any originally enacted part of the constitution but upon commonly recognized practice. The same theory, he contended, was intended by the Canadian constitution to apply to the Dominion Parliament. To deny to the Canadian Parliament such judicial functions would be to do violence to the constitution.

Mr. Howland concluded by moving a lengthy motion, not as an amendment, but in the hope that the Government might take it up, which, after being deprived of its lengthy preamble, set forth in the terms of his contentions, resolves that the Legislature do respectfully and earnestly urge upon the Parliament of Canada that the question now therein pending upon the appeal in respect of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba be not treated as a party measure, but that each member of said Parliament be permitted to do and determine thereupon according to the individual judicial judgment and conscience pursuant to the true intent of the provisions of the constitution providing for such appeals.

The Gentleman from Dundas.

Mr. Whitney objected to both the resolution of Mr. Crawford and the substitute one of the Attorney-General. He did so because he objected to any invasion of the rights of the Dominion Parliament, especially on a question with which this Legislature had nothing to do. The question, said he, does not concern us as a Legislature, and there could be no excuse for interference. The people of Ontario did not elect the members of the Legislature to pronounce upon the question; therefore no vote of the Legislature could be considered as an expression of the opinion of the people of the province. He quoted from a speech delivered in the House in 1887 by the late Mr. Fraser, in which the late Commissioner of Public Works took a decided stand against the introduction of matters outside the jurisdiction of the House. The speech was delivered on the occasion of a proposed amendment asking for the exercise of clemency towards some of the participants in the Northwest rebellion. The words of Mr. Fraser, he characterized as noble words, and words describing exactly the position which he (the speaker) decided to take on the present occasion. Even if the Legislature had the right to deal with the question, it had not the material to deal with it intelligently. He repudiated very forcibly the insinuation of the Attorney-General that those who did not support his amendment were actuated by a desire to benefit their political friends at Ottawa. In conclusion, Mr. Whitney moved an amendment to the following effect, which was seconded by Mr. Willoughby:

"That any expression of opinion by this House relating to the legislation proposed by the Dominion Government, and known as the Remedial Bill, would be an unwise and unwarranted intrusion on the proper domain in that behalf occupied by the Parliament of Canada, and, that this House, therefore, refuses to commit itself to any expression bearing on or having reference to this bill."

Mr. German (Welland) followed. He accused the Opposition of inconsistency in refusing to protest against the Dominion Government forcing Separate schools on Manitoba, after havin opposed Separate schools on every platform in the country. He thought that if the present Dominion Government were of a different political complexion, the song sung would be a different one. The idea that Mr. Lauried would be able to force Separate schools on Manitoba after Sir Mackenzie Bowell had failed, he described as an insult to the intelligence of the people of the country. The mistake, he said, which the Dominion Government made was in acting as if, because the minority of Manitoba had the right to appeal, that, therefore, the decision must be given in favor of the appellants. He accused the members of the Opposition with talking all round the question of Remedial legislation, and dared any of them to get up and say directly whether he was in favor of it or not. He declared that there was no demand on the part of the people. Mr. Little, Mr. Haycock, Mr. Meacham, Mr. Gurd, Mr. Langford, Mr. Kerns and Mr. St. John also spoke, and Mr. Marter brought the debate to a close. He thought the resolution of Mr. Crawford was ill-advised, because it gave the Government a chance to help its friends at Ottawa. He declared that he would support the resolution of Mr. Whitney. The debate closed at 11.25.

Mr. Whitney's amendment was defeated by a vote of 73 to 16. Mr. Crawford's motion suffered a similar fate, the vote as between it and the Government amendment standing 51 to 37 in favor of the amendment. The Government amendment was then put as a main motion and carried by the same vote, the division list being as follows:

Yeas—Barr, Baxter, Bennett, Biggar, Blezard, Bronson, Burt, Campbell, Carpenter, Chapleau, Charlton, Cleland, Commee, Craig, Dana, Davis, Dickenson, Dryden, Evanturel, Farwell, Ferguson, Field, Flatt, Garrow, German, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Harcourt, Hardy, Harty, Haycock, Hobbs, Loughrin, McKay (Oxford), McKay (Victoria), McLean, McNish, McPherson, Middleton, Moore, Mowat, Mutrie, O'Keefe, Pardo, Richardson, Robertson, Robillard, Stratton, Taylor, Truax, McKee.—51.

Nays—Beatty (Leeds), Brower, Bush, Carnegie, Caven, Crawford, Currie, Dynes, Fallis, Gamey, Gurd, Haggerty, Howland, Kerns, Kidd, Langford, Little, McCallum, McDonald, McLaren, McNaughton, McNeil, McNichol, Magwood, Marter, Matheson, Meacham, Preston, Reid (Addington), Reid (Durham), Ryerson, St. John, Shore, Tucker, Whitney, Willoughby.—37.

MURDERER HOLMES MUST HANG.

The Decision of the State Supreme Court Against Him is Final.

Philadelphia, March 4.—The State Supreme Court this morning affirmed the verdict of murder in the first degree in the case of Herman W. Mudget, alias H. H. Holmes, found guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the murder of Benjamin F. Pitezel.

The opinion which was delivered by Justice Williams over-rules all the assignments of error and affirms the judgment of the lower court. It holds that no substantial error was pointed out and that the evidence rfully sustains the verdict.

Lawyer Samuel P. Rotan of counsel for Holmes this afternoon conveyed the finding of the court to his client. The action of Holmes in requesting Archbishop Ryan of the Roman Catholic church to send a clergyman to him and the subsequent visit to the condemned man of Rev. Dr. P. J. Daily, rector of the Church of the Annunciation, is believed to indicate that Holmes gave up hope of securing a new trial before the decision of the Supreme Court was made known. Now that the highest tribunal in the state has decided that the alleged slayer of Pitezel shall hang, the visits of Father Dailey will probably be made regularly.

District Attorney Graham, who prosecuted Holmes, is authority for the statement that the case cannot be appealed to the United States Supreme Court and that the decision of the state Supreme Court is final.

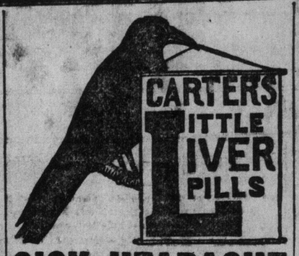
Humor Worth $30,000 a Year.

Ottawa Journal.

"The humorist whose only object was to give pleasure dies," remarks a contemporary of the decease of Bill Nye. Bill Nye's earnings lately went as high as $30,000 a year—but possibly the humorist did not think that an object.

East Toronto.

By a typographical mistake the word not was inserted for now in the paragraph in The World of yesterday referring to the statement of the principal of the Public schools to the village School Board. What the principal said was, that he believed the time had come to abolish corporal punishment in the school.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CO.

AND SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Cor. Yonge and Colborne-Sts.

Securities and Valuables of every description, including Bonds and Stocks, Plate, Jewelry, Deeds, etc., taken for Safe Keeping, on Special Guarantee, at the Lowest Rates.

The Company also Rent Safes inside their Burglar-Proof Vaults, at prices Ranging from $5 to $50 per annum, according to size.

Vault doors and offices guarded by Holmes' Electric Protection.

Security from loss by Burglary Robbery, Fire or Accident.

For full information apply to

J. W. LANGMUIR, Managing Director

Wall Paper Sale.

Spring Opening.

We would like to fill every newspaper in Toronto and quote prices and tell you about the BEAUTIFUL combinations in Drawing-room, Dining-room, Hall, Bedroom, etc.—but it costs too much money.

We are not trying to build up the daily papers. We are endeavoring to increase our own business by judicious advertising.

We believe that the intelligent people of our fair city do not require a three or four column ad. to find out what can be told in a few words.

Business

We keep everything in WALL PAPER AND INTERIOR DECORATIONS, from a three cent paper to ten dollars per roll. You can imagine the large stock it takes to fill in between these two points.

COME and let us have the pleasure of showing you our selections. Plenty of room, plenty of light and FOUR CARLOADS OF NEW GOODS.

CANADA'S BIGGEST WALL PAPER HOUSE.

436 Yonge

OPPOSITE CARLTON. TORONTO.

People in the country, write for samples—won't cost you a cent.

ERRORS OF YOUNG & OLD

Organic Weakness, Failing Memory, Lack of Energy, permanently cured by

Hazelton's Vitalizer

Also Nervous Debility, Dimness of Sight, Stunted Development, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Night Emissions, Dyspepsia, Seminal Losses, Excessive Indulgence, Drain in Urine and all ailments brought on by Youthful Folly. Every bottle guaranteed. Call or address, enclosing 3c stamp for treatise,

J. B. HAZELTON,

Graduated Pharmacist, 303 Yonge-street, Toronto, Ont.

RUGS

Made From Your

OLD CARPETS

Superior to all others. Reversible—Durable—Cheap. See them or send us a card.

AMERICAN RUG WORKS,

601 Queen-Street West. 246

LEGAL CARDS.

CLARKE, BOWES, HILTON & SWABEY, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Janes Building, 75 Yonge-street. J. B. Clarke, Q.C., E. H. Bowes, F. A. Hilton, Charles Swabey, E. Scott Griffin, H. L. Watt.

LOBB & BAIRD, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, Patent Attorneys, etc., 9 Quebec Bank Chambers, King-street east, cor. Toronto-street, Toronto; money to loan. Arthur F. Lobb, James Baird.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the corporation of the village of East Toronto, in the county of York, will make application to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario at its present session for an Act authorizing the said corporation to issue debentures for the purpose of paying off the floating debt of the corporation, amounting to about ten thousand dollars.

Dated at East Toronto this 26th day of February, A.D. 1896.

W. H. CLAY, Clerk.
GRANT & SKEANS, Solicitors for Applicants.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

The Family of the Late Pastor Handsomely Remembered by the Congregation.

The congregation of St. Andrew's Church, King-street, met last night for the purpose of discussing the circumstances arising through the death of the Rev. Mr. Macdonnell. Judge Maclennan occupied the chair and resolutions of condolence were passed. The most important step was the decision to provide an annual income of $1500 to the family of the late Mr. Macdonnell. The income will be raised by the contributions of the wealthy members of the flock and from the church's other sources of revenue. For the present the Rev. Mr. Drummond will remain in charge of the congregation.

White Star Line Special Notice to Passengers.

Commencing with the Britannic from New York, April 1, the passenger steamers of this line will sail every Wednesday at 12 noon, instead of 10 a.m. as advertised in sailing lists. G. A. Pipon, general agent for Ontario.

The Separate School Board proposes to erect a two-room brick school on Bathurst-street and another on Sackville-street at a cost of $2000 each.

DODGE

WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS

BUILT ON HONOR

You cannot afford to experiment with cheap imitations.

All sizes always on hand.

Dodge Wood Split Pulley Co

68 KING-STREET WEST, TORONTO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

KNITTING MACHINERY—A COMplete mill; list of machines in underwear and stocking departments furnished on application. A bargain to a man who understands knitting; small capital only required, as buildings and land may be had on lease with contract of sale. Address T. W. Johns, Bank of Yarmouth, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. 46

BUSINESS CARDS.

SHERMAN E. TOWNSEND, ASSIGNEE—Traders' Bank Chambers, Yonge-street, Toronto. Telephone No. 1641.

W. J. WILLS & CO., PLUMBERS, GAS and steam fitters, 668 Queen west; jobbing a specialty. Telephone 5220.

MACHMENT COMPANY, 103 VICtoria; Telephone 2841; Gravel Contractors, Sanitary Excavators and Manure Shippers.

THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD IS for sale at the Royal Hotel newsstand, Hamilton.

OAKVILLE DAIRY—473 YONGE-ST.—guaranteed pure farmers' milk supplied, retail only. Fred Sole, proprietor.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—THE only Genuine Blood Purifier and Curative Pulverized Herb Preparation for Stomach, Kidney, Liver, Skin Disease, Catarrh, Cold, Rheumatism, Constipation, Piles, etc., is Prof. Petterson's "Health Restorer," 381 Queen-street west, Toronto.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION AS PACKER, WAREhouseman, or salesman. F. Robinson, 982 Dovercourt-road. 246

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

OCCUPANTS OF PRIVATE HOUSES that have second-hand clothing, rags, or anything for sale, apply to 82 Richmond-street east. Yates & Co.

CALCINED PLASTER—THE BEST—cheap. Toronto Salt Works.

WINES, WHISKIES AND BRANDIES for medicinal purposes, at F. P. Brazil & Co.'s, 152 King east. 'Phone 678.

WE MAKE ALL KINDS OF CORSETS to order; fit guaranteed or money refunded. We repair our orders for six months free. 276 Yonge-street.

WILSON'S SCALES, REFRIGERATORS, dough mixers and sausage machinery. All makes of scales repaired or exchanged for new ones. C. Wilson & Son, 67 Esplanade-street, Toronto.

SEND STAMPED ENVELOPE AND one dollar ($1) for receipt worth its weight in gold—blood purifier, wash for bad legs, sore eyes, cancer, blackheads; also cure for coughs, etc., baldness and soft corns. All for one dollar at Mrs. R. Beesley, herbalist, 303 Danforth-avenue, city.

OCULIST.

DR. W. E. HAMILL—DISEASES EYE, ear, nose and throat. Room 11, Janes Building, N. E. Cor. King and Yonge-Sts. Hours 10 to 1, 3 to 5.

STORAGE.

STORAGE — BEST AND CHEAPEST IN city. Lester Storage Co., 349 Spadina-avenue.

ART.

J. W. L. FORSTER, PUPIL OF MONS. Bouguereau, Portraitures in Oil, Pastel, etc. Studio, 81 King-street east.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

H. S. MARA, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE Licenses, 5 Toronto-street. Evenings, 589 Jarvis-street.

VETERINARY.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Temperance-street, Toronto, Canada. Session 1895-96 begins October 16th.

MEDICAL.

DR. COOK—THROAT, LUNGS, CONsumption, bronchitis and catarrh specially. 12 Carlton-street, Toronto.

EDUCATIONAL.

BARKER'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 14 King street west, under personal supervision of Mr. George Bengough. Practical instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting and Bookkeeping. Now is a good time to enter. 'Phone 2459.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, TOronto—Canada's Greatest Commercial School. Shaw & Elliott, Principals.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLlege, corner College and Spadina. No better place in Canada for acquiring a real genuine business or shorthand education. Terms moderate. Live and let live.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS OF $1000 AND UPWARDS AT 5 per cent. Maclaren, Macdonald, Merritt & Shepley, 28 Toronto-street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES, life endowments and other securities. Debentures bought and sold. James C. McGee, Financial Agent, 5 Toronto-street.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF PRIVATE funds to loan at low rates. Read, Read & Knight, solicitors, etc., McKinnon Building, cor. Jordan and Melinda-streets, Toronto.

FIVE PER CENT. MONEY TO LOAN on good mortgages; loans on endowment and term life insurance policies. W. G. Mutton, insurance and financial broker, 1 Toronto-street.

LAND SURVEYORS.

UNWIN & CO. (LATE UNWIN, BROWN & Sankey). Established 1852. Medical Building, corner Bay and Richmond-streets. Telephone 1336.

HOTELS.

RICHARDSON HOUSE, CORNER KING and Spadina, Toronto, near railroads and steamboats; $1.50 per day; from Union Station take Bathurst-street car to door. S. Richardson, prop.

HOTEL D