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NINTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING. MARCH 22. 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE ORATORICAL BATTLE.

M.P.'S STILL DEBATING RECIPROCITY AT THE CAPITAL.

The Member for Centre Toronto Makes a Speech Which Wins Commendation from His Colleagues—Other Addresses—The Combines Committee.

OTTAWA, March 21.—In the House to-day Mr. Curran, continuing the debate on reciprocity, alluded first briefly to the speech of Mr. Barron and then dealt generally with the subject. He refuted the contention that our cattle trade would benefit by the introduction of Unrestricted Reciprocity. He dealt with the figures of the improvements in Quebec, showing enormous general progress and great increase in the wealth of the people. In the City of Montreal alone there had been wonderful prosperity since the National Policy was introduced.

He deprecated the statements of gentlemen opposite who had spoken of Canadians as mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. He quoted from Goldwin Smith and Erastus Wiman, the great advocates of Unrestricted Reciprocity, words in which they had cast contempt on the French element of the Dominion, and yet which the Reform party had in their support of Commercial Union never yet repudiated.

The C. U. Movement Reviewed.

He then reviewed the Commercial Union movement from its inception by Mr. Blake at Malvern to the present time, when it is adopted as the chief plank in the Liberal platform. He referred to The Globe's statement at one time that Commercial Union was not worthy of consideration by any sensible man, and yet the party of which The Globe was the avowed organ was now advocating that very measure.

It had been claimed that Commercial Union was not Unrestricted Reciprocity, but he contended that insofar as Canada and the States were concerned they meant practically the same thing, and he quoted again from Goldwin Smith, who stated this view most positively. The advocates of this resolution in the House admit that it will produce a great economic revolution involving ruin to a certain proportion of the people, yet they do not show conclusively either by good argument or a single appeal to history that any good would result.

An Historical Parallel.

The relations of England and Scotland had been referred to, but their position was not in any way similar to that of Canada and the States, but a parallel did exist between the Dominion, in so far as this Commercial Union idea was concerned, and Ireland at the time of the agitation for Union at the end of the last century. If Canada were to yield to the arguments being advanced in favor of Commercial Union she would find herself in a position of subserviency, as was Ireland when her industries were prostrated by English competition. He went on to show how, after, Ireland threw off the yoke and introduced a policy of national protection, her manufactures revived and became more prosperous. He read long extracts of Irish social and economic history in support of his statements as to the effect of a national policy in Ireland.

He depicted the miserable condition of the laboring classes of Montreal, whose wretchedness he had himself seen under the fiscal policy of Sir Richard Cartwright. Since the introduction of the National Policy their condition had changed and an era of hope was now before the country. There was no desire to destroy the barriers between us and the States, because we feel that we have a destiny of our own to build up.

A Funny Effort.

Mr. Welsh followed, delivering a funny speech, speaking from a Prince Edward Island standpoint.

After recess several bills were advanced a stage.

The Member for Centre Toronto.

Mr. Cockburn following on the Government side, ridiculed the speech of Mr. Welsh. He twitted the Liberal party on their lack of leadership, and questioned whether the virtue of multiplicity of counsels extended to that of leaders. Taking up the statement made by members of the Opposition that Canada had suffered a loss of $500,000,000 by outflow of population, he was thankful that the country he lived in was able to lose this immense amount and be prosperous as it was to-day.

He expressed disgust at the deprecation of Canada heard from the lips of Opposition speakers, and said he regretted that Sir Richard Cartwright had not contented himself with maligning Canada, but had extended his attack to the Mother Country. England, he had said, now stood in a dangerous position of isolation. She had not a friend among the great European powers, and yet with his life filled with mock modesty Sir Richard Cartwright asked us to strike the finishing blow at the old land, thus pictured as lying prostrate.

An Inconsistency.

There was a strange inconsistency between the contention that we in Canada were on our last legs in a quagmire of despair, dragged down by debt, and expecting us to believe that the States were ready with their eyes open to ally themselves with us. If we believed this we must believe that that republic was on a mission of knight errantry, seeking out friendless women and proposing alliance with them.

He belittled the oft reiterated assertion of the Opposition that the letter of Secretary Bayard to Sir Charles Tupper amounted to an invitation for a proposition from Canada for a reciprocity treaty, making of this crumb from the table of their proposed masters veritable sweet bread. Canada by putting this interpretation on an expression of civility would be much in the position of a man who, being told by a friend, "I would like to see you at my house sometime to dinner," should on the strength of this be found every evening at the table of his civil friend.

Gentlemen opposite seemed to be always unhappy unless they were miserable, and miserable unless they were unhappy. We were now in the position in which the United States were twenty years ago, we were on the verge of very extensive growth and development, but the opponents of the administration were, childlike, continually seeking to tear up the plant to see if it had sprouted. He argued at length in opposition to the contention that Canadian trade was to be benefited by the change asked to be made in our policy.

A Motive For The Movement.

He fancied he knew the train of thought of those over the border who sought to promote this movement. There had lately been a great development of industry in the Southern States, and the manufacturers of the North found themselves gradually being deprived of that market. Shrewd men as they were they sought to provide themselves with new markets. Looking upon the pre-Adamite greenness of the gentlemen of the Opposition, they sought their cooperation to secure Canada for their purposes, and not only Canada, but they propose a zollverein for the whole American continent, with the mental reservation that the whole of the manufacturing was to be done in the Northern States.

He showed the radical difference in the nature of imports of Canada now and in 1879, when the N.P. was put in operation, and claimed that the change wrought represented a gain of upwards of $18,000,000 to the artisans and work people generally of this country, and through them to the farming communities.

He concluded by advising the Liberal party to turn from their headless and heedless course and not further provoke the wreck of the party and the country.

From a Nova Scotia Standpoint.

Mr. Mills (Annapolis) followed, speaking from a Nova Scotia standpoint. He claimed that the country was not going to the dogs, as the member for Queen's, P.E.I., had reported. He quoted from the annual reports of the agricultural societies to prove his assertion, showing by these reports that the farming industries instead of languishing are now in a better paying condition than for years past. He pointed out that by the reports published in Nova Scotia by the local Government the farmers of Annapolis and King counties did not want reciprocity of any kind. They were getting good prices for their potatoes and apples, better prices being realized than when Canada had reciprocity with the States.

Another C. U. Speech.

Mr. Ellis (St. John, N.B.), followed in a speech made up principally of statistics, but bringing out no new points, rehashing the old story that Unrestricted Reciprocity is what we want, and without it the country is in a retrograding state.

Mr. Baird (Queens, N.B.), moved adjournment of the debate and the House adjourned at 12.45 a.m.

THE COMBINES COMMITTEE.

Correspondence From Various Quarters—Ginger Ale Makers Protest.

OTTAWA, March 21.—The Combines Committee met this morning to read over the correspondence submitted from various quarters of the Dominion since the last sitting of the committee. Some preliminary discussion took place as to whether it would be advisable to incorporate this correspondence in the report to Parliament, but as it had not yet been decided to have the evidence printed, the matter was left in abeyance.

Mr. R. Millar and other ginger ale manufacturers of Montreal wish to complain of the great loss they sustain through not being allowed to purchase sugar, which enters largely into the manufacture of effervescing drinks, direct from the refiners. The effect is to destroy an industry which gives employment to a large number of people, through the exorbitant prices the members of the guild demand. The combination they regard as an unjust one.

The Undertakers' Combine.

A letter was read from Mr. Teefy of Richmond Hill, Ont. He asserts that he has made an effort to get a copy of the constitution of the undertakers' secret combination in Toronto, but nothing could be ascertained outside of what takes place in their meetings. This was a grinding monopoly. From his own observations of what was going on he conceived that all the ministers of Canada might preach economy in funeral arrangement until doomsday, but that would not protect the poor people of this country from the iniquitous operations of the undertakers, conspiracy to rob them. The prices were fixed and the poor people were obliged to accept them. The chief places of business is in Toronto and Mr. John Philp is the manager. He advised the committee to read a report in The Toronto World of March 15 which contained valuable information. The chairman read the article referred to.

Marine Engineers and the Coal Combine.

Mr. S. S. Malcolmson, Secretary of the Canadian Marine Engineers' Association, complained of a pernicious combine operated by the Owners' Marine Association. They issue every winter a tariff of wages which even include the boys employed on board vessels. Any violation of the compact involved a penalty of $1000. The wages were ridiculously low. He had endeavored to get a copy of the tariff for the coming season, but so far had failed. He would, however, forward one to the committee at a later date.

This correspondent also complained about the operations of the coal combine, and wanted to point out that they discriminated against the small consumer. According to Mr. Rogers' evidence the profit was 25 cents per ton on coal. A comparison of the contract prices for large quantities of coal with that charged the ordinary consumer would show the injustice.

A Sample of Sugar.

A sample of sugar was submitted for the inspection of the committee from Mr. D. Millar, Washago, which was so hard that it had to be chopped with a chisel and an axe. A barrel weighed no less than 356 pounds and the price paid was 6¾ cents. He had been told it was Redpath's production, but whoever sold it must have been ashamed of the product, because the name of the refiner was conspicuous by its absence. It was labelled "N.B."—probably "No Brand."

A member observed that the sample had evidently crumbled since being put in the box. Evidently dissolution had set in. [Laughter.]

Mr. Burpee: "That's the kind of sugar one might look at but it would be risky to eat."

Mr. Bain: "It looks as though it might have come from the tree, and a very bad one at that."

Free Advertising.

A letter from Mr. Drummond of the Canada Sugar Refinery was also read. He thought his evidence was clear enough on the matter of glucose. However, it seemed to have been misunderstood. He intended to convey that there was not a single pound of glucose used in the manufacture or adulteration of sugar or syrup turned out by the refinery which he represented.

A communication from Mr. J. A. Matthewson of Montreal, placed on record the fact that for the past seventy-five years the firm of Matthewson & Son had combined to do business in direct succession through Divine Providence up to the present time, always paying twenty shillings on the pound. They had also introduced many reforms in the system of weighing and measuring. He claimed prompt restitution of the money taken from his firm by the Grocers' Guild, together with interest and other loss sustained, also the protection of the Government from the operation of the conspiracy.

Mr. Wood (Westmoreland): "This looks as though there might be a combine between Matthewson & Son and Divine Providence."

Mr. Bain: "Could we legislate in this direction?"

Mr. Matthewson denied the soft impeachment of Mr. Lockerby that his firm had agreed to sign the sugar agreement. He further charges that three-quarters of the signatures were obtained under false pretences, and before the arrangement was made with the refiners.

The Banking Combine.

Mr. J. N. Blake, barrister of Toronto, writes a long letter complaining that the banking combine of the Board of Trade was the most iniquitous organization in the country. He pointed out that they speculated with the banking funds in the New York market in a way that regular banking institutions would never think of doing. In this way ruin has been caused to many people in Canada.

The chairman explained that several Toronto men interested in the operation of coal would be subpœnaed, among them J. C. Breckenridge, an employe of a coal firm; J. M. Wood, secretary of the coal section and G. W. Wood; also G. W. Bell, a dealer who was not within the "inner circle." It was also intended to summon Mr. P. Larmouth, secretary of the Union, a coal combine, as well as witnesses from places where no organization existed, so that the prices could be compared.

A Charge of Partisanship.

Mr. Guillet drew attention to an interview published in The Toronto News with Mr. Wills, secretary of the Toronto Guild, charging the chairman with partisanship in the examination of witnesses and pronouncing the committee proceedings a farce. This was an unjust reflection, and he wished to place this on record. The correspondents who attended the sittings of the committee, he was glad to say, had all given fair reports, but in this case the responsibility rested with the local reporter in Toronto.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow, when the coal combine will be further investigated.

Claims Disallowed.

Clarke Wallace, Chairman of the Combines Committee, says Mr. Secretary Wills' attitude towards himself will be better understood when it is known that he disallowed that gentleman's claim of $5.40 for board during the three days he was snowbound on the Canadian Pacific Railway train. The railway company refused take any money from the passengers for their board during that period. He had also disallowed a claim for $1 for sleigh hire made by Mr. Wills on the ground that the $4 a day allowed witness in addition to traveling expenses was supposed to cover all contingencies.

DISALLOWANCE

Still a Live Topic—Interested Parties Maintain Marked Secrecy.

OTTAWA, March 21.—The Manitoba railway disallowance is still a live subject, and all sorts of surmises are indulged in as to the probable method of solution. No reliable news of the basis of arrangement can be gathered, the interested parties observing a marked secrecy. To-day, however, Sir John A. Macdonald assured The World that no definite arrangement had been reached and negotiations were still progressing.

Sir George Stephen had another conference to-day with the Premier. He says the close of the week will probably see a settlement satisfactory to all interests concerned. His company has made what he considers a fair and reasonable proposition, but of course he was not at liberty to reveal its nature.

It is understood that Mr. Greenway has been telegraphed to return to Ottawa, but at this writing it is not known what course he intends to pursue. The impression gains ground that he is not particularly anxious for a decision to be reached.

In the meantime the Manitoba members have waited on the Government and urged a discontinuance of disallowance. Mr. Davin also presented Sir John to-day with a copy of the resolution passed at Regina asking that any concessions made to Manitoba be extended as well to the Northwest Territories.

A Wave of Immigration.

OTTAWA, March 21.—The returns for the first two months of the present year bear out the prediction that a good-sized wave of immigration will reach our shores this year. The figures will probably be doubled. The total arrivals in the Dominion last month were 7277, against only 4145 in the same period in 1887. The arrivals in Canada since New Year's are 14,283, as compared with 10,281 in the same period of last year, showing an increase of 4002. The settlers in the Dominion last month were 3407, and since Jan. 1 6477, so that more than half the immigrants passed through to the States, about the same proportion as last year.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Drinking Water Analysis—Interprovincial Resolutions Carried in New Brunswick.

OTTAWA, March 21.—The Inland Revenue officials appointed to analyze samples of the water used in the various cities of the Dominion have returned from the Maritime Provinces and will make a tour of the western cities. A bulletin will be published in June giving the result of the experiment.

New Brunswick members have been telegraphed that the interprovincial resolutions have been carried in the Legislature by a vote of 29 to 10.

The Supreme Court to-day heard argument in the appeal of Palmer v. Wallbridge, an appeal from the Court of Appeal for Ontario reversing a judgment of Mr. Justice Ferguson, awarding the plaintiff $1250. The action was one based on a claim for royalty in respect to an iron mine at Madoc.

Mr. L. Tonwill is in the city urging the Minister of Public Works to further improve the navigation of the St. Francis River.

Lt.-Col. Hughes, brigade major; Capt. Robert and Capt. Roy of the 65th Battalion, Montreal, are in town in connection with military matters.

Lord Lansdowne has accepted an invitation to attend an entertainment to be given by the 23d Battalion on April 12.

Sir Charles Tupper is steadily improving.

The Ottawa branch of the Imperial Federation League have arranged for a demonstration on April 9. The speakers will be Messrs. Dalton McCarty, C. H. Tupper, Baker and McNeill, M.P.'s.

On Saturday morning Mr. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and Messrs. Dalton McCarthy, C. H. Tupper, R. C. Weldon, A. McNeill, Dr. Montague and Col. Denison leave Ottawa for Toronto to attend the meeting of the Canadian League the same night.

In view of the deep interest taken in the expression of opinion by Dr. Moore, Rev. Mr. Carson and other city ministers on the subject of union of the Methodist and Presbyterian bodies, an evening paper forwarded papers containing the reports of the interviews with them to several prominent outside members of both churches, with the request that if convenient they would express their views on the subject. Answers were given by Rev. Principal Grant of Kingston, Dr. Potts of Toronto and Dr. Hunter of St. Catharines. Principal Grant and Dr. Hunter are earnest advocates of union, while Dr. Potts thinks is impracticable. Principal Grant says:

"I answer your request with pleasure, though of necessity briefly. The spirit of church union is in the air. It is the spirit of the age. It has operated and is certain to continue operation along the line of least resistance. Its first triumphs in Canada were the unification of the various Presbyterian churches and subsequently the unification of the various Methodist churches. Its next and more important triumph will, I believe, be the union into one body of the Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist churches. The union of that body with the Episcopal Church will doubtless follow, and we shall have as the result a great free Protestant church, such as the reformers of the Sixteenth Century hoped for. Bliss were it then to be alive."

Rev. Dr. Potts says: "No one rejoices more than I do at the increasing spirit of union among all the churches and I think especially in the Presbyterian and Methodist churches. I must, however, candidly say that the matter of organic union in my opinion is in the far distant future, if indeed it shall ever be an accomplished fact. The doctrinal standards of the two churches are so far apart from each other on several points considered vital by each section, that I do not consider organic union practicable."

The Pension Bill to be introduced by Sir John will provide that all Northwest Mounted Police after twenty-five years' service shall be entitled to two-thirds pay, and if disabled by sickness or accident prior to the expiration of this term, will receive a proportionate pension.

Mr. Cockburn's speech this evening is considered in Ministerial circles to be one of the successes of the session. It was a surprise to everyone, and gives him a status as a ready debater enjoyed by few of the new members. In the matter of construction and delivery it was almost faultless, and called forth many warm manifestations of approval. He has been the recipient of many hearty and well deserved congratulations.

The customs officials at Toronto have seized copies of the "Free Thinker's Manual." The book contains illustrations which depict biblical incidents in an atrocious light.

A report is going the rounds that Hon. Edward Blake will return to Canada before the prorogation of Parliament.

At the Assize Court to-day Descemeaux, the Rochesterville murderer, pleaded "Not guilty." He will come up for trial on Saturday.

O'Dell, who claimed $10,000 for damage received through a runaway accident occasioned through the snorting of the steam roller, got a verdict of $300 against the city.

A deputation is expected to arrive shortly to ask for a subvention to the Nipissing and James' Bay Railway, promoted by Adam Brown, M.P. It is projected to start from North Bay, the terminus of the Northern Pacific Junction Railway, and extend to St. James' Bay, opening up 1000 square miles of territory. According to a report of the geological survey, this territory is rich in minerals, timber and arable lands. The construction will proceed in sections: (1) From North Bay to Lake Temiscamingue, 81 miles; (2) from Temiscamingue to Lake Abitibee, 91 miles; (3) from the latter place to the mouth of St. James' Bay 178 miles.

Mr. Frank Madill, M.P. for North Ontario, is investigating the claims of the united bands of Indians as to surrendered lands and their rights under various treaties, at the request of the Indian tribes. The claim involves lands valued at $600,000, situated in the disputed territory. A test case is now before the Supreme Court, which will establish whether it is within the jurisdiction of the Federal or the Provincial Government.

FOR GOD AND OUR COUNTRY.

PLANKS IN THE PLATFORM OF THE NEW PROHIBITION PARTY.

A Number of Delegates Object to the Conditions Imposed Upon Them and Hold a Separate Meeting—Rev. Dr. Sutherland Elected Chairman.

The hour for the gathering of the gentlemen interested in the organization of a Third or Prohibition party at Shaftesbury Hall, had been fixed for 2 p.m. yesterday, but it was not until 2.45 that there was a sufficient number present to call the meeting to order. Rev. Dr. Sutherland was unanimously elected chairman, and ex-Ald. John T. Moore, secretary. Every person entering the hall was asked firmly and quietly to subscribe to the following platform before being allowed to pass in to his seat:

The Platform.

1. Righteousness and truth in public affairs as well as in private business, and no compromise with wrong.
2. Equal rights for all creeds, classes and nationalties, but exclusive priviliges to none.
3. A national sentiment, a national literature, and in all matters of public policy—Our Country First.
4. The prompt and absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic, as the objective point of temperance legislation; in the meantime honest and vigorous enforcement of the Scott Act, and of all other laws for the repression of vice and intemperance.
5. Retrenchment and economy in public expenditure, with the view of reducing our enormous national debt.
6. Manhood suffrage, with an educational qualification; that is, a vote to every freeman of legal age who can read and write.
7. The extension of the franchise to women.
8. An elective senate.
9. Civil service reform.

The strict enforcement of this rule threatened at first to disrupt the meeting. A number of delegates could not see their way clear to signing the platform. They wanted to go in and discuss the matter of a Third Party, but they were not prepared to affix their names to the platform as formulated. They would not sign and did not want to go away. Mr. Moore and several other delegates who had signed the paper sallied from the hall and attacked the recalcitrants in vigorous language.

Too Mean to Live.

Mr. Moore said such men were too mean to live, were so mean as to merit the utmost contempt, and ought to go away and not disturb the meeting.

Another of the Third Party was desirous of summoning the police to expel them. After some hot talk about twenty-five delegates, among them Rev. Dr. Griffin, Rev. Mr. Morrow and William McCraney, ex-M.P., marched down stairs in high dudgeon, asserting that they would hold an opposition meeting in Temperance Hall.

The Fathers of the Party.

Meanwhile business progressed briskly in the room. By 3.30 fifty gentlemen had signed the platform and entered into the meeting. They were:

George Flint, jr., Stouffville; James Tomlinson, Detroit; William Thompson, London; G. W. Grant, Saskatchewan; J. T. Moore, Toronto; W. K. Ireland, Owen Sound; Rev. R. Phillips, Acton; G. H. Kennedy, Georgetown; W. R. Watson, Toronto; Rev. T. Dunlop, Orono; James Bonsfield, Douglas, Man.; Rev. T. Cullen, Toronto; Rev. Isaac Wilson, Bloomfield; L. James, Toronto; Rev. S. D. Chown, Spencerville; Rev. G. J. Bishop, Toronto; J. Emerson, Toronto; W. A. Dean, Toronto; Rev. M. Wellwood, Danforth; S. E. McCully, Toronto; B. F. Austin, St. Thomas; Peter McIntyre, Toronto; James Johnston, Toronto; A. C. Steele, Aurora; Rev. W. R. Parker, Toronto; John Ramsden, Toronto; W. Munns, Parkdale; William McDonagh, Hamilton; James Coxhead, Parkdale; Rev. R. Moment, Orono; Rev. Thomas Orme, Mount Elgin; Rev. D. L. Brethour, Brantford; Gordon Wigle, Essex Centre; Rev. John Schoultz, Orono; G. E. Armstrong, Perth; W. M. Winnett, Linden; C. W. Bishop, Toronto; A. H. Brintnell, Toronto; Rev. O. Idle, Aurora; T. H. Broad, Aurora; G. W. Johnston, Aurora; G. Flint, Montreal; G. R. Watson, Toronto; Rev. R. Burns, Washington, Ont.; J. E. Roberts, Toronto; W. J. Owen, Toronto; A. Boomer, Linwood; M. Fawcett, Toronto; John Shaw, Toronto.

Of this number about fifteen had reconsidered the matter when the trouble had occurred at the door, and had joined the discontented ones.

Resolutions and Organization.

A striking committee was appointed to arrange committees on permanent organization and resolutions. After an hour's hard work they returned the following report which was adopted without amendment:

Committee on Resolutions—W. R. Watson, Peter McIntyre, S. E. McCully, James Johnson, Rev. R. Moment, George Flint.

Committee on Permanent Organization—Rev. Dr. Sutherland, W. K. Ireland, Gordon Wigle, G. E. Armstrong, A. Boomer, James Bonsfield, James Coxhead, C. H. Bishop, Silas James, J. T. Moore.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, after retiring for a short time, returned with its report. It was as follows:

For God And Our Country.

1. That the platform already published be now read and adopted as the basis of organization.
2. That the new party be "The Patriotic League of Canada."
3. That the motto of the party be "For God and Our Country."
4. That the headquarters of the party be in the City of Toronto.
5. That the convention appoint a Central Executive Council of nine members besides the president, chosen from among those who have signed the platform and are willing to assume the duties involved.
6. That the said Council be instructed to prepare as soon as possible detailed plans for county and local organization, and forward the same to those persons who may be chosen to organize the League in the counties, towns and cities.

Clauses 7, 8 and 9 dealt with the internal arrangement of the new party.

10. That membership in the party be open to all electors under Dominion or Provincial franchise who subscribe to the League platform, and who contribute $1 or upward per annum to its funds.
12. That the President of the Central Executive Council be elected by ballot without nomination.

The report was adopted with the exception of Clause 2, which arranged for the name of the new party. This question caused a debate of fully one hour. Some of the members were in favor of calling it the "Third Party," others the "Dominion Prohibition Party," and a few wanting it to be called the "Canada First Party." The majority were decidedly against calling it "The Patriotic League," and as the discussion threatened to be interminable it was resolved to table the obnoxious clause, and reconsider it at a future meeting.

Dr. Sutherland Elected President.

The last business at the afternoon session was the election of a President of the Executive Council. This was done by ballot, all but one voting for Rev. Dr. Sutherland. That gentleman expressed his sense of the honor conferred upon him in a few fitting remarks, and the meeting broke up to reassemble in the evening.

It was precisely 8 o'clock when Rev. Dr. Sutherland called the convention to order last evening. The special committee appointed to recommend names of members for the Executive Council reported the following:

Gordon Wigle, Rev. D. L. Brethour, C. H. Bishop, W. K. Ireland, A. C. Steele, W. R. Watson, G. E. Armstrong, J. T. Moore, Wm. Munns.

The committee further recommended that the council have power to add to its number, not to exceed at any time twenty.

On motion of Rev. D. L. Brethour a resolution was passed recognizing the noble work of the W.T.C.U. in the promotion of temperance and social purity and promising hearty co-operation.

It was moved by W. R. Watson:

That this convention of Prohibitionists composed of delegates from the provinces of Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, Ontario and Quebec, assembled in the City of Toronto, and having organized itself into a distinct political party, tender its congratulations and fraternal greetings to our fellow prohibitionists of Nova Scotia on the occasion of their convention to achieve similar ends, and trust that a close union if not an organic one, may be formed between the two organizations. "Every tree that bears not good fruit shall be hewn down and cast into the fire."

It was further determined, at the suggestion of the chairman, that minors should be admitted into the party with a view of training them in the work and aims of their fathers.

Both Parties in Need of Reformation.

Dr. Sutherland then made his inaugural address. He believed that both parties were in need of reformation, and in an eloquent peroration described his reasons for taking such an active part in the formation of the new party. If truth and honor have been ruled out of Canadian politics it behooves all good men to rule them in again, and if these are to be permanent factors in the party platform, heed must be taken to the last plank in the platform: "No compromise with wrong." There can not be three parties, but it sometimes happens that the two parties get on the wrong side, and this is notoriously the case at the present time in Canada. Then comes in the Third Party, and the old conflict between right and wrong, truth and falsehood.

The old parties have outlived their usefulness, and they spend their time now in wrangling over the most trifling questions. The need of a Third Party is evidenced from the fact that there is no hope of obtaining needed reforms from either of the old. Far too much time has been spent in feeble remonstrances; it is the hour to act; one independent vote is worth a hundred arguments. History furnishes striking examples of the re-adjustment of political parties springing out of such movements as the present.

Dr. Sutherland instanced the history of the progress of abolition and the increase in the Prohibition Party in the States, when it rose in four contests from 5000 votes to more than 100,000. He closed an eloquent speech amid cheers.

To Be Used for Campaign Purposes.

It was unanimously resolved to have it printed and sent out as a campaign sheet.

Addresses were delivered by ex-Ald. Moore, Rev. D. L. Brethour, Rev. Mr. Moment, Rev. Dr. Shaw, W. Munns, T. H. Awde and Peter McIntyre.

It was determined to hold public meetings at an early date to explain the principles of the party to the people, and to take steps towards becoming an organ to voice its sentiments and platform. A vote of thanks was passed to all the temperance organizations for their work in the cause. A further vote of thanks to the Independent Press for their kind references to the new departure was also passed.

In conclusion Rev. Mr. Brethour advised that nothing hard be said of those friends who did not act with them and the utmost charity be used.

CONVENTS DENOUNCED.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Fulton of Brooklyn at the Jarvis-street Church.

Baptists turned out in large numbers last night to hear Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D.D., of Brooklyn, N.Y., preach on the "Evangelization of Roman Catholics" in the Jarvis-street Baptist church. Rev. Dr. Castle opened the service with prayer, and after the singing of a hymn, said he believed his brother from the other side of the line had been called of God for special missions. His first mission was the denunciation of slavery, which he proclaimed from one end of the Union to the other. Then he had taken up with great results the condition of the freedmen and now his theme was the evangelization of Roman Catholics.

Dr. Fulton chose as his text Acts v:

32. And as we are his witnesses of these things; and so is also the Holy Ghost, whom God hath given to them that obey him.

The Doctor, who is a very fluent speaker, spoke for over an hour and held the attention of his audience to the close. He denounced convents and avocated the appointment of a Government inspector of such institutions, which, he declared, would result in a thinning out of the convents, as it has done in their abolishment in Germany. He told of the marvellous changes which had taken place in Italy, where now the songs of Moody and Sankey can be heard by Pope Leo XIII. The Doctor holds that the Papacy is "the monument of withholding the truth," and that "truth disintegrates Romanism."

Dr. Fulton is a well preserved gentleman of some sixty summers, enthusiastic and aggressive, who was very glad to see an uprising in Toronto against Archbishop Lynch, as there had been in New York by Dr. McGlynn against Archbishop Corrigan. Dr. Fulton lectures to-night in Shaftesbury Hall on "England's Opportunity."

CAMPANINI'S CONCERT.

A Grand Entertainment at Horticultural Gardens—Theatrical Amusements.

Campanini and his company charmed a large audience at Horticultural Pavilion last night. What need be said concerning the performance of such world famous artists as Madame Etelka Gerster, soprano; Signorina Sofia Scalchi, contralto; Signorina Metaura Torricelli, violin virtuoso; Signor Antonio Galassi, baritone; Signor Baldassari Corsini, buffo, and Signor Italo Campanini, tenor. Nothing but that they acquitted themselves superbly and sent their hearers wild with delight. It was, in short, a grand entertainment, worty of the artists, the audience and the city.

Another large audience welcomed the sprightly Minnie Palmer at the Grand last night. To-night she will appear in "My Sweetheart."

Edwin Arden continues to draw good houses at the Toronto. "Eagle's Nest" will be the bill the balance of the week.

The world-famed Hanlons in their great farcical comedy, "La Voyage En Suisse," will appear at the Grand next week. The play has been entirely remodeled and so many novelties have been added that the piece may be said to be practically new.

At Jacobs & Shaw's Opera House next week the sterling actor Benj. Maginley will be seen as Bryan Maguire in W. J. Florence's romantic Irish drama "Inshavogue," a bright pretty play, enlivened with singing, dancing and novel scenic effects.

Central Bank Cases.

The Central Bank liquidators were at work yesterday, and a fair amount of business was transacted. The claims of set-off are many, but these are being daily disposed of by the Master-in-Ordinary. The time for these claims will shortly expire. The amount will, it is expected, exceed the expectations of the liquidators and may affect the realization of the estate. The first dividend of 25 cents on the dollar is assured, and it is hoped that the final result may be 75 cents on the dollar.

The case of Mr. Lionel Yorke re the Central Bank came before Chancellor Boyd yesterday morning and was by consent adjourned till Monday next. It is merely a question whether a deposit note of $8000 shall stand a against a security of the same amount given by him in relation to his contract for the erection of the new Parliament buildings. Mr. Foster, Q.C., appeared for the Central Bank, and Dr. Snelling for Mr. Yorke.

A Letter of Protest.

The Central Branch of the Irish National League held its regular weekly meeting last night in St. Vincent Hall, with Mr. J. J. Cosgrove in the chair. Mr. W. H. Carroll delivered an address on "Irish Tongues." Mr. W. Ryan was elected third vice-president in place of Mr. C. Buckley resigned. Mr. Buckley's letter of resignation was read at the previous meeting. It stated that the writer took this action as a protest against the conduct of Mr. D. P. Cahill and Mr. J. A. Mulligan for the scandal caused in their agitation of the ballot at Separate School elections. He contended that as both these gentlemen were presidents of the Irish National League in Toronto it is generally surmised that they voice its sentiments on that question.

Lionel Yorke and the Central Bank.

Before the Master-in-Ordinary yesterday the adjourned case of Mr. Lionel Yorke and the Central Bank was again up. Dr. Snelling appeared for Mr. Yorke, and Mr. Foster for the liquidators of the bank. After some technical arguments the case was adjourned until Monday next.

Seals Galore.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., March 21.—Five thousand seals are reported to have been taken at Partridge Island. It is thought Green Bay is good for 60,000.

BANK STOCK SPECULATION.

A THING THAT OUGHT TO BE PROHIBITED IN CANADA.

What Helped to Ruin the Federal—A Practice Unheard of in the States or England—Brokers who Take Commissions Both Ways—Loaning on Bank Stocks.

At the meeting of Federal Bank shareholders on Tuesday no allusion was made to speculations in bank stocks, which, although not so prevalent as some years ago, is still practised to considerable extent. We presume it was not alluded to by the President, because he did not consider it as the principal recent cause which brought about the retirement of the bank from business. But the primary trouble in the Federal was the speculation which attended the doubling of its stock some years ago. That burst of speculation cost many a speculator, many a broker, many a shareholder dear. And when we read in the circular issued to the shareholders that the decline in the price of the stock was one of the factors that lead to the decline in credit of the bank and consequent withdrawal of deposits we feel certain that though the decline in price was brought about to some extent by forced selling by shareholders, who became alarmed after the suspension of the Central, it was accelerated by speculative selling by brokers or gamblers on margin for a fall, who sold what they did not own in hopes of covering at lower prices.

To the uninitiated this may appear a difficult proceeding, but it is a recognized fact that *the average broker will take margin and commission from B to sell short the same stock that he has previously taken margin and commission from A to buy and carry for higher prices—charging B the dividends paid on the stock while he is short, and charging A interest for carrying the stock, such interest being clear gain for the broker, as he rarely allows B any interest on his short sales.* If the broker has not got the required stock some of his confreres have, and they divide the interest.

It is to be hoped that ere long Parliament may be able to devise some measure for prohibiting the speculation in bank stocks, as whether for a rise or fall it is injurious.

It is an accepted fact that men will speculate but it is unfortunate for Canada and one of the weakest spots in the financial situation here that bank stocks, which should be held by investors and paid for in hard money, should be made a football for speculators to play with. In the United States and England such a thing as buying or selling bank stock on margin is almost unknown; while here a speculator with $1000 can control the same amount of stock that an investor has paid for in cash from $10,000 to $20,000, according to the price of the stock.

Unscrupulous brokers and speculators think nothing of selling short the stock of a bank and then going on the street and circulating innuendoes or rumors likely to affect the stability of the bank so sold.

Speculators for a call will say that you cannot successfully and profitably bear any stock below its intrinsic value. In a railway or manufacturing company's stock the price does not affect its earning powers; but in the case of a bank, where such a large proportion of its earning powers are based on credit, it is different, as a decline in the stock below par causes loss of credit and consequent earning power; and though a short interest in a stock or any speculative commodity is at a certain point a source of strength, when the bears come in to cover the bank stocks, this reviving power rarely comes in until the damage to credit has been accomplished and the patient is too sick to recover.

The Dominion Parliament made a grievous error when for ten years from 1871 to 1881 they allowed banks to make advances upon the stocks of other banks as it encouraged the formation of new banks and tended to swell fictitiously the paid up capital and loans of banks, and though in its wisdom Parliament made a change in 1881 the damage had been done, and a large amount of nominally paid up bank capital was carried in the sheet on margin.

It is rumored that Parliament will, during the present session, do something to improve the Banking Act in the way of placing additional safeguards for the noteholders and depositors. They cannot frame any law which will prevent fraud and such banking as we have seen in the case of the Central; but they will do good service if they can make our speculators send their margins to Chicago and New York (as they usually do for good), and leave the bank stocks of Canada alone.

If the Board of Trade wish to tackle a real live abuse they ought to look into this question at the same time they have the bucket-shops under review.

THE MALCONTENTS RESOLUTE.

They Meet in The Citizen Office and Regret the Condition of Affairs.

Those delegates who refused to sign the platform of the Third Party without discussing it further, assembled yesterday afternoon to the number of twenty-five in The Citizen office. Mr. F. S. Spence, who was one of those who would not sign, Rev. S. D. Chown of Spencerville, and Mr. W. W. Buchanan of Hamilton were among the speakers. After about an hour's talk the following resolution was submitted and passed unanimously:

We electors in favor of the Prohibition Party vote are in general sympathy with the platform published by the Provisional Committee, and as we believe constituting the majority of delegates assembled, regret the conditions to the convention were such as to prevent us from entering and taking part in its deliberations.

Looking for Liquor Licenses.

The application for liquor licenses does not expire till April 1. Applications for renewal of licenses have been made by nearly all who hold them, and similar action has been taken by those whose licenses were not renewed last year. Besides these a number who never have been in the business have made application, and the commissioners expect to have a big job in disposing of them.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Those who wish to keep posted on things about the Sault should subscribe for The Sault Express, Sault Ste Marie.

Fifteen candidates have already applied for admission to preliminary examination for the Toronto Methodist Conference.

The preliminary proceedings in the Board of Works investigation were postponed yesterday until to-morrow.

City Solicitor McWilliams was too busy yesterday to attend the Dominion Arbitration and Judge McDougall therefore adjourned it till this morning.

Mr. J. J. Dixon sustained serious and painful injuries by falling to the bottom of a flight of stairs a few nights ago at his residence, 214 Wellesley street. Mr. Dixon's condition was considerably improved, and his many friends and acquaintances will be pleased to see him down town soon again.

Mr. Charles F. Wagner, who has been for several years with one of the largest firms of architects in this city, has opened an office at No. 4 King-street east. His experience as a builder with his father, Mr. J. P. Wagner, gives him a practical knowledge that will be eminently useful to him in his work as an architect.

Last night there was a large audience at the Holiness Convention at Agnes-street Methodist Church. Mr. Gill and Mr. Fowler conducted the services, and a great deal of interest was manifested. There were morning and afternoon meetings. To-night Rev. Dr. Potts will speak.

Mrs. Connolly's Mishap.

Mrs. Bridget Connolly, an elderly lady residing at 29 Ontario-street, was knocked down and run over by a runaway horse owned by Bedford & Son of Rosedale, and in charge of driver Peter Stoll. Dr. Creig, who was called in to attend to the lady's injuries, does not think they will result fatally, although she has suffered a severe shock to her nervous system.

Chew Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. Aids digestion. Improves the appetite. Sold by all druggists and confectioners. 5 cents. 2

THE CASE OF THE CITY SOLICITOR

Mr. McWilliams Explains How the Delay was Caused in Legislation Affairs.

At next Monday night's City Council meeting there will be a resolution brought up to dismiss City Solicitor McWilliams. The aldermen who are dissatisfied with the City Solicitor have arranged everything in connection with their side of the matter. Canvassing is going on among the gentlemen who are on the fence.

The City Solicitor disposes of the charges against him in connection with the delayed legislation by the fact that the Local House is to be prorogued a week earlier than expected, of which he had not been informed. The Don and other arbitrations, the Windmill Line extension, drill shed site, drafting of bylaws and general office work entailed too much work upon him. He thinks he ought to have assistance. With regard to Mr. Leys' bill he says he simply revised it, and was in no wise responsible. Mr. McWilliams advocates the reorganization of the department and the employment of a stenographer and typewriter with some knowledge of law.

A prominent jurist who was spoken to by The World yesterday in regard to Mr. McWilliams' case said there was too much work for one man in the department. A salary of $10,000 a year would not tempt him to accept the position.

ELECTION BUMMERS.

How a Temperance Worker Described Scott Act Constables—The Alliance Over.

The Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance closed its business yesterday. The report of the Literature Committee was adopted, but the report of the Committee on Law Enforcement evoked not a little discussion. The third clause recommended the organization of a Law and Order League in every community, and all the moneys paid in be used for the enforcement of the Scott Act. Several delegates were in favor of seeing that the present officers of the law perform their duties.

Mr. J. T. Middleton and Mr. J. J. Maclaren were hard on the police and constables. The latter asserted that the police forces at present were largely composed of election bummers. The fifth clause urging the temperance people to see that the temperance law is more rigidly enforced, brought out the remark from Ald. McMillan "that no temperance man should ever become a whisky informer." The report was adopted.

The Special Committee re the Halton Scott Act defeat reported that the whole question be referred back to the Halton Alliance for what action they may deem wise; and that it is the opinion of this Alliance that the proceedings of the Dominion Government in connection with the Halton Scott Act repeal petition were extraordinary, irregular and illegal. On motion of Rev. B. B. Keefer the word "apparently" was placed before "illegal" in the report adopted as amended.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. H. Howland; Secretary, F. S. Spence; Treasurer, H. O'Hara. Executive Committee: Rev. Dr. Parker, J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Ald. R. J. Fleming, James Dobson, J.P., W. H. Orr, Ald. John McMillan, J. S. Robertson, Thomas Bengough, Hon. S. H. Blake, Robt. McLean, Jacob Spence, sr., Rev. Dr. Stone, Mrs. McDonnell, J. T. Moore, Mrs Cowan, Rev. Wm. Frizzell, Toronto; J. T. Middleton, Hamilton; Robert Knox, Orono; W.E.Smallfield, Renfrew; Rev. Wm. Burgess, Listowel; Dr. W. Meacham, M.P.P., Odessa; Wm. Bowman, London; Mrs. Youmans, Picton.

Dineen's Great Hat Opening.

To-day is Our Spring Hat Opening. The Spring fashions from London, England. The very latest styles from New York. Heath, Christy, Woodrow and Carrington of London Dunlap of New York. We will show, to-day, the contents of 50 cases of the best hats that are made and invite all our friends and customers to give us a call. As we do business on a cash basis our goods are all marked very low. W. & D. Dineen, corner King and Yonge streets.

James Thurman's Hard Luck.

County Crown Attorney Badgerow received from the police of Nottingham, Eng., yesterday, a marriage certificate and other evidence of the first marriage of James Thurman, at present in jail on a charge of bigamy. It will be recollected that Thurman was arrested two months ago for bigamy, and had been scarcely a week in jail when he was found to have stolen some carpenter's tools. He was sentenced to 40 days on this charge, and after this sentence is through with he will be called upon to plead to the bigamy indictment.

Remember the A.O.U.W. Concert in St. Paul's Hall, North Toronto, to-night.

They Were Kind to the Boy.

Alexander McKelvie, a boy 14 years of age, appeared before Judge McDougall yesterday morning and pleaded guilty to a charge of breaking into the Midland Railway Station at Sutton and stealing ten cents. His Honor allowed him out on his own bail to appear for sentence when called on. The court spectators evinced an interest in the boy's welfare, and a collection was raised to pay for his dinner and railway ticket home. Judge McDougall was one of the contributors.

The Gardens For Grenadier Concerts.

The Mayor was yesterday interviewed by a deputation of Royal Grenadier officers, who wanted the city to give them the use of the Horticultural Gardens for a series of band concerts during the summer. An admission fee of 10 cents would be charged. The Mayor told the gentlemen that the city hadn't control of the Gardens yet, and suggested that the concerts be made free and that the amount necessary be made up by subscription.

Orange Organization in Ontario West.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West has decided upon the appointment of a permanent traveling organizer. "It is the intention," says The Sentinel, "to begin with the appointment of one organizer, but if it is found that he cannot cover all the ground, and the results of the trial warrant the additional expense, one or more additional organizers will be appointed. In all probability the R.W. Grand Chaplain, Rev. Bro. C. E. Perry, who is admirably adapted for the work, will be the pioneer in the field."

Result of a Street Car Accident.

James Crapper of Duke-street, plumber, who was knocked down by a King-street car on Monday evening, died yesterday of the injuries received.—The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company of Toronto pay for a small premium a liberal amount in case of death by accident.

The G.T.R. Bridge at Dundas-street.

Yesterday afternoon Ald. Jones, Woods, the City Engineer and Grand Trunk Railway Local Manager Wragge drove out to Dundas-street, where they inspected the railway bridges belonging to the Grand Trunk. It is proposed to raise the level of the bridges in order to render less the risk to brakemen on freight trains passing under them.

Two Lunatics Committed.

Yesterday morning Catherine Adams and John Williams were brought before Judge McDougall charged with being insane. His Honor committed them to the Asylum.

An Acquisition for the Public Library.

Chairman Boswell, Trustee Pearson and Secretary Bain of the Public Library Board, returned from their Eastern trip yesterday. While in Montreal they purchased a big lot of books, and visited the Fraser Institute.

A Big Real Estate Deal.

Mr. James Austin owns eighty acres on the Davenport-road, adjoining the property of Mr. S. Nordheimer. A syndicate, it is understood, have it under offer for $400,000, or $5000 an acre.

Come to the Big Sale.

Come one! Come all! Everyone should attend the great moving sale at the housefurnishing store, 179 Yonge-street. Next month Strathern & Co. will move to larger and more commodious premises, and are just going to have a regular clearing out sale. Never such a chance was offered the public in Toronto before. Housefurnishings, cutlery, baby carriages, fancy goods, hardware and goods unmentionable are being cleared off below cost price. Don't forget the place, 179 Yonge-street.

ASSIGNMENTS IN CANADA.

THE COURT OF APPEAL EQUALLY DIVIDED AS TO ITS VALIDITY.

Has the Local Legislature Power to Pass Such a Measure?—The Uncertainty of the Law and How it Will Effect Business Men—Clarkson v. Ontario Bank.

The validity of the act respecting assignments for the benefit of creditors, passed by the Ontario Legislature in 1885, was a point at issue in the case of Clarkson v. Ontario Bank, in which judgment was given by the Court of Appeal on Tuesday.

This was an appeal from a decision of Judge Ferguson, who held the act was intra vires of the Provincial Legislature. The Chief Justice and Judge Osler were of opinion the act was ultra vires. Judges Patterson and Burton took the opposite view that it was intra vires. The court being equally divided, the decision of Judge Ferguson is sustained.

The question at issue was whether the Ontario Legislature had power to pass such an act in face of the B.N.A. act, which delegates insolvency matters to the Federal Parliament.

Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, who argued the case on behalf of the Attorney-General, took the ground that the act legislated on a question of property and civil rights and not of insolvency; that it related to the disposition of a debtor's estate in the same way as such an estate is distributed when it is in the hands of the sheriff; that the act was not compulsory and therefore not an insolvent act. The act does not give power to creditors to force a debtor to assign, but leaves it optional on the part of the debtor to avail himself of the provisions of the act or not, as he may see fit. Under an insolvent act the creditors could force a debtor into insolvency.

As stated above the court was equally divided, one-half maintaining the act was an insolvent law and subject to Dominion legislation, the other half deciding it came within the question of property and civil rights over which the Local Legislature has exclusive control.

The act, of course, is sustained by the court, but the fact that one-half its members decided against its legality throws a great deal of uncertainty on the question of its constitutionality. It is of the greatest importance to the business community that this uncertainty should be removed at once. This uncertainty will disturb all pending and future assignments made under the act. Not only that. It is said the validity of the Creditors' Relief Act hinges on the validity of the act in question. Under the former act judgment creditors share pro rata on all moneys in the sheriff's hands. If the act should be declared invalid the old state of the law would prevail, under which the man with the first judgment got all the money.

The parties interested will carry the case to the Supreme Court or Privy Council.

One of the resolutions passed by the Quebec Conference related to this very subject of insolvency and bankruptcy, and the uncertainty as to how far the provinces might legislate in that direction. The resolution is as follows:

That by the British North America Act the jurisdiction with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency is assigned to the Federal Parliament; that there is no Federal law on that subject now in force; that, in the absence of a law for the whole Dominion, it is in the public interest that each province should be at liberty to deal with the matter, subject to any Federal law which may hereafter be passed; that it is doubtful how far under the present provisions of the act, the Provincial Legislatures can deal with the subject; and it is desirable that the act be amended by expressly giving to the provinces the necessary jurisdiction, in the absence of and subject to any Federal law.

Were the B.N.A. Act amend[illegible] above proposed, there would be no que[illegible] to the right of the province to pass [illegible] as the Assignment Act or to go still fur[illegible] and pass an insolvency act, such act being subject to any Federal act that might be passed. This is one way out of the difficulty, but it requires an amendment to be made to the B.N.A. Act, which is a pretty big undertaking.

Another way out of the difficulty is for the Dominion Parliament to take up the insolvency question and pass an act that would apply uniformly to the whole country, or they could take up the Ontario Acts of 1885 and sanction it, as far as the Province of Ontario is concerned.

It will take many months before the matter can be finally settled by the Supreme Court and Privy Council.

In the meantime the business community, lawyers, assignees and others will be in a state of uncertainty as to the matter. It is very important that whatever is to be done should be done quickly.

Remember the A.O.U.W. Concert in St. Paul's Hall, North Toronto, to-night.

The City Sued for Damages.

Mr. Justice Street opened the Civil Assize Court for business yesterday morning. The first case taken up was James Oliver v. City of Toronto, and is an action brought to recover $1000 damages for the death of the plaintiff's three children, which he claims was caused by the city not draining in a proper manner that section of Eastern-avenue near Olive-street, where the plaintiff resided. Mr. B. B. Osler defended the city, and Mr. James Roaf represented Mr. Oliver. The case was a lengthy one, not being given to the jury until late in the afternoon. A verdict for $100 was given.

Jottings From the Board of Trade.

The Executive Committees of the Caledonian, St. Andrew's and Gaelic Societies, and Sons of Scotland, will meet in the Board of Trade rooms to-morrow afternoon, to consider what steps are to be taken towards the acquisition of a suitable place of meeting for the various local Scottish societies.

The Wholesale Flour Millers' section of the Board meet this afternoon to consider the proposed alterations in the flour standards.

The Council of the Board of Trade and Officers will attend the funeral of Mr. W. D. Mathews this afternoon.

The finest span of ponies in the city, with carriage, harness, etc., may be yours on March 31st. Secure all the Savona tickets you can and increase your chances. Savona is the best washing powder in the world. 462

President Carnot's Tour.

PARIS, March 21.—President Carnot will shortly make a tour through the north of France.

War Declared

Between the French Coffoid Co. and the coffee merchants of Canada. Ask your grocers for French Coffoid. 426

W. A. Murray & Co. have just received a splendid assortment of Opaque window shade cloth. Ask to see the new Mandalay art fabric for short curtains. 246

Beeton, Watch Specialist, Opp. Postoffice.
Distinctive feature—Cleaning and adjusting chronometers, chronographs and repeaters. 246

Sheffield House Sale

Continues to-day at 3 p.m. Lots of fine goods still remain to be sold. Seats for ladies. 2

A New Poem After Tennyson.

In the Spring the howling wildernesses blossom as the rose,
In the Spring a richer crimson paints the festive bummer's nose.
In the Spring the sanguine ice-man thinks of coming dollars,
In the Spring a young man's fancy turns to thoughts of quinn's new collars.

To Members of the Legislature.

You must all admit that The World has given of your proceedings the most accurate and readable reports. You have been regular readers of its columns while the session lasted; before you leave town call round and subscribe for the balance of the year so that you may continue to be edified by its columns. No Canadian can expect to keep abreast of the times if he does not read The World.

Cloudy and Cold.

Weather for Ontario: High winds from the west and northwest, decreasing by night; partly cloudy and very cold, with passing snow showers.