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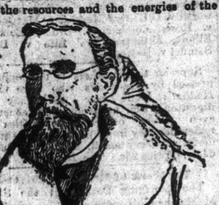
FOSTER'S MAIDEN BUDGET.

A SATISFACTORY SHOWING BY THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

No Changes in the Tariff—Review of Canada's Fiscal Policy in the Past and Forecast of the Future—The National Debt—Progress of the Dominion—Extending Trade Relations—Steamship Subsidies—Sir Richard Cartwright's Criticisms.

OTTAWA, March 5.—Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, delivered his inaugural Budget speech this afternoon and this evening. He spoke for nearly four hours. The galleries were crowded and there was a good attendance of members. Mr. Foster spoke very rapidly but clearly and distinctly. As is his wont, he frequently dropped the subject of figures to branch out into a laudation of the probabilities and possibilities of this great country. His words throughout were words of encouragement and hope. He made many comparisons between the condition of Canada, the United States and other colonies of the Empire and continental countries generally; as to the debt of these nations, their ability to pay, the resources and the energies of the



THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

people, and in nearly all cases he argued that this country compared favorably with any of them. Of course the speech was a great mass of figures from beginning to end, broken at intervals by incidents of finance and deductions. The House listened attentively to the minister's exposition, none more so than Sir Richard Cartwright. Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Foster's predecessor in office, was on the floor of the House during the delivery of the speech, and when the six o'clock recess arrived he congratulated the hon. gentleman on his presentation to the House.

No Tariff Changes.

The striking feature of the Budget, of course, is that there are to be no changes in the tariff. All those trips of deputations of lumber men, millers, iron men, manufacturers, etc., have been for naught so far as to-day's utterances by the Finance Minister go to a hew. To none of these deputations did the Government show any indication of altering the present imposts. This will be of especial interest to the flour millers and lumber men. The former wanted the duty on flour increased from 50 cents to $1 per barrel and the lumber men wanted the export duty of $3 per thousand on sawlogs reduced or removed altogether.

The Minister of Finance at once gave the indication that there were to be no tariff changes because he moved the House into supply instead of ways and means. Had he moved the latter motion the changes would have followed at the end of the speech. Besides the Government did not seize the telegraph lines running out of the Capital and tie them up until after the custom houses were closed, as is usual when important tariff changes are to be announced on Budget day.

Mr. Foster opened with a complimentary reference to the men of acknowledged ability and experience far greater than his own who have preceded him in the office and asked for the generous indulgence and sympathy of the House in his his first experience. Canada today, he said, had every reason to survey her past record with pride and to step forward into the future with confidence of peace, plenty, prosperity and continued greatness. Canada asked no concessions of her record, no flattery, and whatever merits or demerits his statement would have it would have the merit of candor and frankness.

The Figures for 1887-8.

Referring to the estimates of the revenue of the year 1887-8 he gave the following statement:

	Estimate.	Actual.	Diff'ce
Customs	$22,000,000	$22,105,926	$105,926
Excise	6,450,000	6,071,487	378,513
Miscellaneous	7,550,000	7,731,050	181,050
Totals	$36,000,000	$35,908,463	$91,536

The estimated expenditure had been $37,000,000 and the actual expenditure $36,718,494, leaving a difference of $281,506 to the good, so that the actual deficit was only $810,031 in place of the million dollars estimated. It must be remembered, however, that though there was this deficit there had been set off in sinking fund $1,939,077, so that if we had not thus set off the debt there would be a surplus of $1,129,046. The items of expenditure were as follows:

Capital Expenditure.	
Railroads and canals	$ 2,798,704
Public works	1,207,111
Dominion lands	135,047
Northwest rebellion	536,328
Total	$ 4,437,460
Railroad subsidies	$ 1,027,041
Redemption of debt	3,155,638
Total capital account	$ 8,650,139

The net debt stands as follows:

July 1, 1887	$227,813,911
July 1, 1888	234,531,358
Increase	$ 7,217,447

This increase is caused by expenditure on capital account.

This Year's Showing.

For the present year, 1888-'89, the estimated receipts had been $36,900,000. For the eight months concluded the actual receipts were $24,616,766. He now estimated for the remaining four months receipts amounting to $13,984,528 and the amended estimate of receipts for this year now stood as follows:

Customs	$23,533,971
Excise	7,063,143
Miscellaneous	7,999,180
Total	$38,601,294

Or, to be within the mark, say $38,500,000. The expenditure would amount, he estimated, to about $36,600,000, leaving a probable surplus of $1,900,000. This had not arisen from any increased taxation but showed an increased ability to consume and increased prosperity in the country.

The capital expenditure for 1888-'89 would be, estimating for the four months to come:

Railways and Canals	$2,772,567
Public Works	385,700
Dominion Lands	100,000
Northwest Rebellion	120,511
Railway Subsidies	1,183,428
Redemption of Debt	3,094,386
Total	$7,537,526

He thought that this was the last rebellion expenditure that would be heard of.

1889-'90.

There was necessarily far less of certainty about the year 1889-'90, but the very favorable outlook for trade gave him confidence in making the following calculations, the increases in which were based simply on increase in population of say nearly 2 per cent.:

Probable Income 1889-'90.	
Customs	$23,900,000
Excise	7,125,000
Miscellaneous	8,150,000
Total	$39,175,000

The estimates now before the House amount to $35,400,000 and the supplementaries would not reach an exceedingly high figure, so that the total would probably not be above $36,500,000, leaving a probable surplus of $2,675,000.

The estimates brought down made a very satisfactory showing, he held. He reviewed the items as shown in the printed estimates. Among the increases was a heavy amount for the Intercolonial Railway, which was accounted for by the purposed purchase of new rolling stock, and he thought the increased receipts would do much to make up for it.

Canada's Debt.

With reference to the condition of the debt the figures of net debt were:

In 1868	$ 75,728,641
In 1874	108,324,904
In 1889	234,531,358

From 1880 to 1883 the Canadian Pacific Railway had been completed and yet the burden of the debt, as represented by the interest charge was only increased by 14 cents per head between those years.

Comparing our debt with that of the United States, while the comparisons made with a view to discrediting the Canadian Government were to the effect that the United States were in a more favorable position, the facts were otherwise. Comparison could not fairly be made, because the United States had assumed no debts of the provinces, gave no subsidies to provinces, paid a very small proportion of the cost of administration of justice, the militia was kept up by the several states, the penitentiaries were not in charge of the Federal power, the Governors were not at the charge of the Federation. In connection with this comparison the following statement of payments on account of the consolidated fund from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, would be interesting:

Subsidies to provinces	$ 72,316,029
Interest on public debt	147,384,534
Administration of justice	10,831,549
Immigration and quarantine	5,571,631
Militia and defence	21,851,635
Penitentiaries	5,611,690
Salaries of governors	2,250,643
Assumed debts of provinces	105,472,038
Total	$372,279,847

If Canada had set out on the same basis as the United States she would have saved:

Assumed debts	$106,482,039
Subsidies	72,316,029
Interest on debt	70,000,000
Penitentiaries	5,611,690
Salaries of governors	2,250,643
Militia and defence (i)	16,925,812
Administration of justice (i)	5,410,771
Immigration and quarantine	5,571,631
Total	$278,558,615

Our net debt is but $234,531,358, so that if Canada had set out on the same basis as the United States from the first she would not have no debt to-day but she would have a surplus of $44,000,000. Just so soon as this statement went before the people it would remove a stock argument of the opponents of the Government who argued that the United States occupied a more advantageous position than Canada with respect to her debt.

The Poor Man's Necessities Untaxed.

Taxation was of two kinds, voluntary and involuntary; for instance, hundreds of thousands, if not millions, in this country did not use intoxicating liquors or tobacco. The tax on these a man might pay or not, just as he chose. As out of the total of $28,000,000 taxation in 1888, $8,000,000 was paid on these two articles of luxury, the involuntary taxation was found to be only $3.88 per head out of the total of $5.66 per head. But the per capita mode of reckoning was not a fair one and overstated the amount of taxes levied upon the poor man. Canada had within her own boundaries the great staples required for the sustenance of her people. A well-to-do man of luxurious taste, if he went to New York and there purchased his furniture, his musical instruments, statuary, plate, jewelry, wines, silks, carriages, carpets, etc., upon a modest outfit of his establishment, might easily be taxed $1700; but in the case of the farmer he grows most of the articles of his food, the raw material for his clothing is grown or is brought in without tax, his farming implements are made in this country, his fuel is found here in inexhaustible quantities; all the great staples required are untaxed. The case of the artisan is similar.

Canada's peculiar natural advantages placed the taxation mess heavily where it shall rest, upon the man of means. The customs returns showed that one-third of the total imports for home consumption were free of duty and also that more than 200 articles of raw material came in duty free. The United States had during the past 21 years paid an average of $6.64 per head and the average of Canada was $1.70 per head less; that is, that were Canada's taxation as heavy as that of the United States she would have paid for customs and excise $182,000,000 more than she has paid.

The Public Debt at High Water Mark.

"Is this thing to go on forever?" he asked. "Are we to go on increasing the debt and the amount of taxation taken from the people?" Canada was to-day in a position to fairly answer the question. Taking the next three years, he estimated that between now and July 1, 1892, the capital expenditures would be:

Canals	$2,636,521
Railways	1,200,000
Public Works	407,000
Railway Subsidies	1,055,702
Reduction of the debt	2,417,297
Dominion lands	100,000
Total	$7,816,990

The redemption of debt would bring the capital expenditure up to $12,789,849. On the other side he estimated a surplus of $6,000,000 in the three years. That $6,000,000 would be placed to the credit of the sinking fund and that there would be a balance still on hand of loans now made of $2,500,000, making a total of $14,500,000 to offset the capital expenditure of $12,789,849 and being close on $2,000,000 for unforeseen capital expenditure, so that from now to 1892 there would, he believed, be not a dollar added to the public debt. After 1892 he believed that the country ought to go on for a series of years without increasing the debt one cent.

The £4,000,000 Loan.

He next referred to the £4,000,000 loan just floated in London and pointed out that it was one of the most favorable loans ever negotiated. It not only made a gratifying comparison with other Canadian loans, but also with loans floated in 1888 in the London market by other countries. There had been some criticism in the press about the amount asked for, which was represented as excessive, but in view of the fact that temporary loans would otherwise have been required for works in progress and in view also of the exceptionally favorable condition of the money market, it was, after grave consideration, deemed advisable to take the loan of £4,000,000.

The rate of exchange being in our favor the money was exchanged to New York and was there put into the hands of four Canadian banks at the best rate that could be obtained, or 1¼ per cent. It had been intended to exchange it back to London about Jan. 1, the tables of exchange for a series of years showing that that would be probably profitable. Abnormal conditions, however, upset this calculation and it was found that it would be unprofitable to exchange it to London. The money was now on deposit in Canadian banks at 3 and 3½ per cent. interest.

The whole transaction showed that the surplus had cost for the year rather less than 4 per cent., or less than a temporary loan would have cost.

Canada's Progress.

The last hour of the Finance Minister's speech was devoted to showing the progress that Canada was making. During the past year her commerce had progressed beyond the average. If crops were smaller, prices were higher. Manufacturing industries were in a healthy state, having worked off their large surplus stocks. There was a prospect of an advance of wages in the large manufactories. The shipping interests would be glad to hear that there was a prospect of an increase in freights.

The spirit of foreign trade, he contended, was developing in this country. In 1878 the people had decided that if we could not get reciprocity with our neighbors we would build up a commerce of our own and then reach out for foreign commerce, and the solid prosperity engendered since that time now enabled Canada to commence to make her way in the markets of the world. It had always been the policy of the Government to extend trade relations with other countries, but if the country to the south of us would not deal upon fair lines, it was Canada's duty to stand upon her own resources.

There was a great country in South America ready to trade with us, there was an opening for permanent and profitable trade with the West Indies, and the Government had decided to assist in the development of this trade by granting such a subsidy as would make rapid communication possible. To the east of us were China and Japan, and our Government had promised to meet this with a subsidy to a line of steamers already subsidized by the Imperial Government. To-day the surplus of many of our cotton mills found a market in those countries. The Government was also prepared to give aid for the establishment of a direct line of steamships between our west coast and Australia.

The True Canadian Policy.

Though our Atlantic service had been good in the past, it was not as good as it might be, and the Government was considering steps to make it more nearly equal to the service running to New York. The proper Canadian policy was that we should look first to the Dominion's development and live at peace with other countries, but at the same time no blandishments from without or specious plans from within would induce her to hand over her commercial government to any nation outside of Canada.

Speaking of the taxation of the people, the Finance Minister contended the taxes paid by any people was the gateway through which they passed to progress. It was an indication of their advancement and national prosperity.

Mr. Foster, in conclusion, said that many deputations had visited Ottawa during the past few weeks for the purpose of securing changes in the tariff. The claims of many of them were good, but the Government, after due consideration, had decided to continue on the line of the existing tariff arrangement. If there is any readjustment it will not be significant nor of an important character.

The Opposition Critic.

Sir Richard Cartwright followed, surprising the House by the numerous compliments he paid the Government in his introductory remarks. The late loan negotiated in London he said was a grand one, moreover being negotiated at a very opportune time. The protective system is wrong in this respect, that the burden of taxation is borne by the masses. Mr. Foster labors under a delusion when he says the taxation borne by the Canadian workingman is lower than the taxation paid by the British workingman. Excise duty in England is higher than in Canada, but the poor man there is not obliged to indulge in luxuries. Taxation in Canada on the whole is 60 per cent. higher than in England. A high tariff is not necessarily the only highway to national progress.

Continuing Sir Richard endorsed the proposal of the Government to extend its foreign trade relations. Dealing with their financial relations with the Canadian Pacific Railway he laughed at the Finance Minister's mode of bookkeeping in making the showing he had. These accounts had been liberally "cooked" to suit the purpose, if not in a fraudulent way then to suit party exigencies.

Sir Richard's Amendment.

Sir Richard continued his arraignment of the Government and its policy until 11.45, when he moved this amendment to go into supply:

That all the words after "that" be struck out and that it be resolved that "Mr. Speaker do not now leave the chair but that in the present condition of affairs, and in view of the recent action of the Home of Representatives of the United States, it is expedient that steps should be taken to ascertain on what terms and conditions arrangements can be effected with the United States for the purpose of securing full and unrestricted reciprocity of trade therewith.

Hon. C. H. Tupper moved the adournment of the debate. The House adjourned at 11.45 until Thursday afternoon, and to-morrow being Ash Wednesday there will be no sitting.

It is expected that notwithstanding the statement of the Finance Minister there will be a time minor alterations in the tariff.

OUR RIGHTS WE'LL UPHOLD

SO SAID TORONTO'S ORANGEMEN IN THE PAVILION LAST NIGHT.

Four Important Resolutions Passed—Shall the Constitution be Revised?—Mayor Clarke is Present and Makes a Speech—An Immense Gathering.

The Pavilion has been the scene of many great gatherings when its accommodation has been taxed to the utmost, and there never was perhaps a larger and more enthusiastic assemblage than that of last night when the Orangemen of this city turned out in thousands to hear speeches protesting against the passing of the Jesuit Bill. Seats and aisles on the ground floor and in the galleries were crowded long before the first speech was delivered. And so it continued during the affair, while the great audience was ever ready to cheer and in some cases to hiss at references which were displeasing. The decorations of the bare hall consisted of only three British flags, while on the platform were seated these gentlemen, most of them on backless chairs:

Prominent People Present.

Ald. Wm. Bell, County Master, who acted as chairman; His Worship Mayor Clarke, J. L. Hughes, P.C.M.; H. A. E. Kent, D.C.M.; Ald. McMillan, D.C.M., centre district; J. Graham; J. M. Lukeman; John Kerr, D.M.; Geo. Downard, D.C.M, West Toronto; Frank Somers, P.C.M.; John Kent; W. Adamson, W.M.; E. F. Rodon; E.W. Powers, W.M.; J. C. Daron, D.M.; Alf. Coyle; J. G. Holmes; John Hewitt; J. A. F. Livingstone; J. McCleary; E. Medcalf, W.M.; J. S. Williams, Grand Registrar; Frank Lloyd, P.D.M.; A. Maxwell; A. H. Lee; W. Lee; John Patterson; E. P. Roden; A. H. Lee; S. I. Scott; D. M. West.

These ministers were present: Rev. J. Sibbald, Rev. Dr. Griffith, Rev. G. Scott, Rev. A. F. McGregor, Rev. W. F. Wilson, Rev. Dr. Parker, Rev. Dr. Shaw, Rev. Dr. Blackstock, Rev. John Cockburn, Rev. Wm. Galbraith.

The Speakers' Characteristics.

Before the speaking commenced the boys in the galleries had fun in demanding that hats below be removed. One gentleman at the front refused to comply until Chairman Bell requested him to do so and appeased the crowd; the gentleman was Mr. Thomas Tracy. Later on the speeches were interspersed with appropriate music from a Young Britons' band that wandered into the top gallery. When the orange-colored head of Mayor Clarke was observed moving through the throng there were great cheers sent up and His Worship was as well received when he spoke, although he did not seem to relish the pointed remarks of one of the speakers about his being an "Orange" mayor.

There was a great variety of oratory. Chairman Bell said hardly anything; J. L. Hughes talked too long and was rather wearisome; John Kent was kindly towards Catholics, his remarks in this respect being hissed by some of the audience, yet he struck out strongly on the Jesuit question; John Hewitt talked some common sense; J. G. Holmes, a young lawyer, made a hit, and popularized himself as a public speaker; Rev. W. F. Wilson was not only oratorical but dramatic and strong-lunged, and swept the house; H. A. E. Kent was weak in speech; Rev. Wm. Galbraith did well; Ald. John McMillan exercised his knowledge of a north brogue to good effect, and the Mayor was wildly received and spoke well.

A Protestant Party Wanted.

The first resolution, proposed by Mr. James L. Hughes, was:

That as the Roman Catholic Church is a political organization, and as recent events in the political history of the Dominion of Canada and of the various provinces of which it is composed show clearly the subserviency of both the Conservative and Reform parties to the Church of Rome, and as this political ascendancy of the Church of Rome is secured by the agency of a corporate vote, the time has come when it is the manifest duty of true Protestants to organize on a distinct political platform whose objects shall be the defence of civil and religious liberty, the securing of equal rights for all the subjects of Her Majesty in the Dominion, and the prevention of the political ascendancy of Romanism.

In support of this Mr. Hughes spoke for about three-quarters of an hour, reviewing the Roman Catholic Church as a political institution, which he described as one of the most dangerous kind, and more especially that portion of the Church known as the Society of Jesus. Various reasons were given why this Order was dangerous, special stress being laid on the idea that prelates and leaders of the Church both in England and elsewhere had declared as their avowed purpose the overthrowing of Protestant liberty as generally understood. He advocated a secession from party and the raising by the masses of a popular cry of "No Popery," or to go still further "Non-Political Papacy." Complaint was made that the Roman Catholics in Canada had already such a political influence that no matter what demand they made on either the Dominion or the Local Governments they were sure to get what they asked. "In the future," said he, "let us vote as we think and feel and not as we are led by party, for if we want our representatives to vote right we must vote right ourselves. Therefore if we will succeed let us unite as these Romanists do, and let us vote for the truth and not for party." Then the story of the curtailment and manipulation of the public school system of Ontario by the Church of Rome was repeated, and Mr. Hughes closed his speech with an earnest and passionate appeal to Protestants to forsake party and vote for truth until such times as party would adopt truth and right as the platform.

Bro. John Kent, who by the way differs in politics from the mover, seconded the resolution amid cheers, and said further that while he was opposed to an unjust discrimination, he was willing and anxious to live on good terms with all his Roman Catholic brethren, and thought it was outrageous to say they should be shot down. This statement was received with a storm of hisses, which were, however, quickly turned to cheers when Mr. Kent continued that he drew the line when the Roman Catholics presumed to dictate to the civil authorities. He referred to the custom, now unfortunately so universal, of pandering to the Roman Catholics, and said he was glad to know that the worthy chairman, Ald. Bell, did not try to catch votes by attending the opening services of St. Mary's Church. The educational system and the Separate Schools came in for a rub in saying that the teachings of the Jesuits made a great low, ignorant class, which were a detriment and a stagnation to the country. With a classic quotation the speech ended and the audience by a unanimous vote adopted the resolution.

Shall the Constitution be Revised?

Brother John Hewitt dealt in red-hot language with the question of the liberties and individual rights of the people of this country, and urged that the language of this resolution appeals to the people of Canada to bring about the desired state of things:

That after an experience of more than twenty-one years under the British North America Act we find it to be defective at most vital points, notably in its recognition of race and denominational distinctions and the continued possibility of extending class privileges to an almost unlimited extent, thereby hindering that fusion of races and unity of action and feeling that must exist between all classes in order to build up a great nation, and we believe the time has now come for a revision of the constitution of the Dominion, in order to promote the harmonious development of thought and action between all peoples engaged in building up this great and rapidly growing country.

The speaker exclaimed emphatically that no Orangeman ever conceived the idea of wronging any citizen of this country no matter what his race or religion might be. Then referring to Switzerland, he showed the results of the teachings of the Jesuits as ending in an appalling lack of education. He thought the Jesuits were the only black spot education-ally on this Dominion. He declared that Roman Catholics had no more right to Separate Schools than the Methodists.

Brother J. G. Holmes in seconding the motion was decidedly of the opinion that the British North America Act should be revised, thereby striking at the root of the evil. He said that the British North America Act is more full of defects than any act that ever was written. Ontario was too yielding and gave in for the sake of peace in respect to the B. N. A. Act when she should have held out for her rights. "Why should we have two languages, two systems of education—dual everything, in fact?" demanded the young orator.

In conclusion Mr. Holmes declared that now is the time to rise and overthrow the great evil. "I give you a party cry," said he: "The revision of the constitution!"

Let All Unite for Opposition.

In a speech glowing with eulogy of what Canada and the Canadians ought to be and would be were it not for the aggrandizement of Rome, Rev. W. F. Wilson moved this:

That we pledge ourselves to co-operate with all Protestants and liberal Roman Catholics who will unite with us in strenuously opposing the granting of special privileges to the members of any creed or nationality, and in vigorously resisting the establishment and endowment of the Jesuits in Canada.

Reviewing the Jesuit question as a whole and hurling vindictives at that institution, stigmatized as bad from core to core, the reverend speaker said it was time to cry halt when an Italian prelate dare dictate to Canadians. "I hang my head with shame," said he, "as I think that not one of our number has dared to vindicate in Parliament the rights of our 200,000 Orangemen in Ontario." [Applause and hisses.] There was but one course to pursue, and that course was to demand their rights and stand up for them.

Bro. H. A. E. Kent in seconding the resolution said he saw no reason why liberal minded Roman Catholics should not unite with generous Protestants in protecting every religious body, and opposing them also in getting any special advantages or privileges over any other body. Following a historical review of the Society of Jesus the resolution was put to the meeting and carried amid great applause, climaxed by "Boyne Waters" played by the Orange band in the "gods."

What Mayor Clarke Said.

Rev. Bro. Galbraith moved, and Bro. Ald. John McMillan seconded, in appropriate speeches the following resolution, which was also unanimously adopted, and then in response to enthusiastic applause, His Worship Mayor Clarke came forward:

That the Executive Committee of the Toronto Orange Lodge be appointed a committee to represent the Orangemen of Toronto in co-operating with the representatives of all other bodies in sympathy with this movement in taking such action as may be deemed best in the present grave crisis in the affairs of our country.

Mayor Clarke evidently came forward to speak with some reluctance, for, as he said, he had not come prepared to speak and before coming had been advised by a number of his friends to keep away and as he put it, "show the white feather," and by as many others to come and make himself prominent. But, he said, "I haven't come here too-night to make myself prominent or conspicuous, but simply as a member of the Orange Lodge to show that I am in sympathy with your purposes." [Applause and cheers.] He declared that he was not in sympathy with everything that had been said at the meeting, but as regards the Jesuit Estates Bill and the opposition that it should receive he was in hearty accord. "I am sorry to learn," said he, "for the first time that the B. N. A. Act is so badly in need of amending—[laughter—and I must say it surprises me." [Laughter.] Briefly reviewing the work of the Fathers of Confederation, he insisted that no such wholesale condemnation was to be meted out to those promoters of national life, for the evidences as seen around us to-day in Canada showed their work had not been a failure. For his part he was not going to try to gain popular favor by acceding to everything that had been said, but would place himself at the disposal of his fellow-citizens to act as they should direct, so long as what they required did not infringe on what he considered his duty.

Three ringing cheers for Old Sam the Queen and the usual demonstrations closed the meeting, and the immense audience slowly got out satisfied that the Orange portion of Toronto's population had fittingly expressed itself on the Jesuit question. There was no unseemly incident and everything passed off quietly.

How the Grant Will Be Divided.

MONTREAL, March 5.—La Minerve says: A later despatch from Rome indicates that the $400,000 is divided as follows: $160,000 for the rev. Jesuit fathers, $100,000 for the Quebec Laval University, $40,000 for the Montreal branch of the university and $100,000 for the Bishops, $20,000 of which will go to the Labrador prefecture.

A $50,000 DOLLAR LIBEL SUIT.

Brought by the Jesuits Against The Mail—What General Manager Bunting Says.

The posting of three or four bulletins at The Mail office yesterday afternoon announcing that Mr. Trudel on behalf of the Jesuits had entered an action for libel against The Mail and placed damages at $50,000 created some excitement on the streets. There was a good deal of talk about this latest phase of the Jesuit Estates Bill question during the afternoon and evening. The article complained of is the one containing the alleged Jesuits' oath in The Mail of Feb. 11.

The World's young man went over to The Mail office last night to see Manager Bunting. He found him with his coat off, feet warm and head cool, not at all excited at the news of what had taken place.

"I cannot give any particulars further than what you have," said Mr. Bunting. "Our despatch states that the action is based on the publication of the Jesuits' oath. This was published by The Mail on Feb. 11. It was taken from a French-Protestant paper, published in Springfield, Massachusetts, Le Semeur Franco-Americaine. We received this paper on Feb. 10, took the extract from it and published it on Feb. 11, giving credit."

"There was not much harm in that, was there?" asked the young man.

Mr. Bunting replied, with a look of confidence, "We are not afraid of the results." Then he added: "If the Jesuits think that by bringing this suit they will influence our course of action, they make a big mistake. I don's say they do, but if they think they will influence The Mail in this way, they are mightily mistaken."

Having thus delivered himself, he hitched up his sleeves and waded into proofs, revises and copy.

The Stanley Gun Club.

The monthly meeting of the Stanley Gun Club was held at the club rooms corner of King and Yonge-streets, on Monday evening. President C. H. Riggs being in the chair. Several interesting matters were brought up, including the Gun Alliance. At the conclusion of the regular business Mr. Riggs presented the club with an elegant gold watch to be shot for monthly between the members, who will be handicapped according to their previous records. Some time ago the club offered to shoot any of the sister clubs in Toronto a friendly match at artificial birds, but not having an acceptance the Stanleys will be pleased to shoot a telegraphic match with any club in Ontario—10 men a side at 20 blackbirds.

The club will hold a team shoot at McDowall's grounds on Saturday next for an oyster supper. The sides will be captained by W. Felstead and W. Heatherington.

King-street.

The condition of King-street is growing worse, and the merchants are distinctly feeling the bad effects in their sales. Hardly a carriage was seen standing before the dry goods houses yesterday. Several of the busses broke down, and lorries were frequently stuck in the slushy holes. The corner of King and Yonge was disgraceful and pedestrians were frequent and outspoken in their condemnation of the authorities who had neglected to clear the stuff away. Twenty men and a dozen carts would do the work in an hour. Will the Mayor see that it is done this morning? Let His Worship telephone the City Hall officials as soon as he reads The World at breakfast.

Hats.

Our new stock of hats is arriving; in a few days we will show great quantities of fine English and American hats by the best makers. In the meantime we will continue to clear out our stock of ladies' fur garments in seal, persian and astrachan at such prices that will pay to purchase for next season. W. & D. Dineen, Hatters and Furriers, corner King and Yonge-streets, Toronto.

SAY: BARKIS IS WILLIN'.

THE IRISH PARTY FREE TO MEET TORY ADVANCES.

Mr. Gladstone Interviewed with Reference to Mr. Aird's Home Rule Scheme—The Fate of a Trio of Conspirators—Pigott's Remains Fully Identified.

LONDON, March 5.—A correspondent has interviewed Mr. Gladstone in reference to the proposal made by Mr. John Aird, the famous contractor and Tory member for Paddington, a colleague and friend of Lord Randolph Churchill, who writes to The Times suggesting, in the interests of the country's business, the appointment of a small committee, commanding the confidence of all parties, to agree on just steps towards meeting Ireland's demand for local government. Aird said his letter was quite spontaneous, but he is convinced it expresses the views of a large section of the Tory party and that the Tory leaders say Ireland shall have a local government. He does not see why they should not meet Mr. Parnell's moderate attitude by taking the first step in that direction. Mr. Gladstone says he will watch the development of the movement with a friendly interest. He has always hoped the Tories would settle the question. He will certainly throw no obstacles in their way. He also holds that the Irish party is perfectly free to meet Tory advances. Their first duty will be to Ireland, not to the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone seemed in excellent health, though anxious, owing to the serious illness of his eldest son. He showed no petty partisan feeling, only a patriotic desire to end the controversy, which, he said, like the corn law agitation, was wasting precious years of the country's life. Mr. Aird's scheme may come to nothing, but it is interesting as showing the reaction in Mr. Parnell's favor caused by "Pigottism."

Gladstone Thinks He Will Soon Come In.

LONDON, March 5.—Although Gladstone only spoke of a year or two hence as the possible date of an appeal to the country in his speech, he entertains a strong belief in his return to power being almost imminent. One day last week he was discovered in a well-known London drawing-room deep in the pages of The Morning Post, a paper which is carefully tabooed in James'-square, while waiting for the mistress of the house. On putting the paper down he recognized his fellow-caller and said cheerily: "I must come in. Lord Salisbury and The Times will fall together."

The Parnell Commission.

LONDON, March 5.—The Parnell Commission resumed its sittings this morning. Attorney-General Webster narrated the facts in relation to Pigott's communication from Madrid to Mr. Soames. He stated that another letter from Pigott had been received to-day. It had been posted on March 2. This letter was sent to Mr. Soames' office for "Mr. Ponsonby." It was not read in court.

Parnell is Grateful.

LONDON, March 5.—Mr. Parnell, finding it impossible to respond to the many letters he has received from Europe and America congratulating him upon the collapse of The Times' case against him, desires through the press to heartily thank the writers of the letters.

A Trio Conspiracy.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Times has the following cable: Prof. Maguire, who furnished Houston with the money and was the third partner in the amazingly ambitious, amazingly fatuous plot now laid bare, deserves an obituary line not less than Pigott. He it was who wrote three years ago what is known as "the bloody thumb-mark pamphlet," in which the ladies of the Land League were described as a historical counterpart of the association of harlots which was so active in Paris during the French Revolution. He was not killed for this, but he lived on the high favor of the Castle crew in Dublin and came to London last week to help swear to the authenticity of the forged letters. Just when proof of their debased origin came to light Maguire suddenly died.

The doctors first said he choked to death. Now they report that it was fatty degeneration of the heart, and the questions which were asked in Parliament concerning the suspected poison failed to secure any intelligent investigation as to whether there is aught of truth in these suspicions. Maguire is dead and now Pigott is dead, and tall, slender and well-groomed young Mr. Houston is the only survivor of the group who planned and planted this foul conspiracy upon the credulous London Times. Well may we wonder what the next act in this squalid, sinful tragedy will be.

Pigott's Remains Identified.

LONDON, March 5.—English detectives sent to Madrid to-day identified the remains of Pigott in the presence of the British consul, who ordered that the body be interred.

Pasteur's Usefulness Gone.

PANAMA, March 5.—Chance has led to the discovery of a cure for hydrophobia in Ayacucho, Peru. A man was bitten by a mad dog, and shortly after the disease developed. In his madness the man rushed from the house, and falling among a lot of "peuca" plants, some of the juice of these plants entered his mouth, and he swallowed it. A moment of reason seems to have followed, during which he seized some of the leaves, broke them, and drank of the milky and glutinous sap with which they are saturated. When his friends found him he was stretched senseless, with the "peucs" or Maguey leaves in his hands. He was carried to his home, and soon regained his health. Experience has long since taught the Indians that "peuca" sap invariably acts as a cure upon dogs suffering from hydrophobia.

Harrison Fails to Please Berlin.

BERLIN, March 5.—Most of the papers here reserve their opinions on Harrison's inaugural address. The Tageblatt says that the address shows an arrogant spirit and does not display particularly friendly feelings toward other powers. Other papers make similar comments.

For Singers—Adams' Tutti Frutti.

To Rent—The warehouse lately occupied by Alexander & Co., 110 Bay-street, immediately in rear of Mail Building; splendid light; good hoist. Rent modera te. Apply 126 Bay-street.

Foresters' Entertainment.

Society women just now are seething and bubbling with excitement in trying to devise something killing in dress for the Foresters' entertainment on Thursday evening. The Rangers on the other hand take things more coolly. They simply place themselves in quinn the shirtmaker's artistic hands and are furnished with gloves, ties and full dress shirts at a very moderate outlay.

C. & J. Allen are giving up business and are now selling Jewelery, Watches and Diamonds at 50 per cent discount. 15 King-street West.

Manufacturers' Accident Ins. Co.

Accidents are occurring daily. Railway smash-ups are becoming common. Are you protected by a general accident policy in the above company? All forms of accident policies at lowest rates consistent with perfect safety. Head office 83 King-street west.

AMBITIOUS CITY NOTES.

A Hamiltonian Gets into a Scrape in Buffalo—A New Industry.

HAMILTON, March 5.—H. C. Hickok, who used to run the St. Charles restaurant here and now manages a saloon in Buffalo, is in trouble. A few weeks ago a Canadian horse dealer named Benjamin F. Olmstead, who knew Hickok in this city, arrived in Buffalo and went to board at his place. Olmstead carried over $1100 with him and told Hickok about it. In the early part of last week Hickok asked Olmstead to lend him the $1100 for a little while, as he wanted to make a bet with a Broadway saloonkeeper that he could show up that amount. His request was granted and Hickok made a bet with his man and won $10. He managed to give his Canadian friend the slip, and soon after left the city with a horse and cutter. Olmstead complained to the police about the matter and Hickok was followed by officers and found in Aurora. The money was not found and he told the officer that he had lost it, which is not believed, however. Hickok was placed under arrest and was brought up for trial on Monday. He was tried on the charge of grand larceny in the second degree. The evidence in the case showed that Olmstead had willingly loaned the money to Hickock, and the judge held that under those circumstances the case was one for the civil courts and not the criminal, and the prisoner was discharged. Olmstead was lucky in regaining $600 out of the amount lost.

Annie Russell, who attempted to take her own life by means of poison on Saturday night, is still in a very low condition at the City Hospital and her recovery is doubtful.

Four acres of land, east of the city, part of the Land estate, immediately south of the Grand Trunk Railway track and opposite Williams' coal oil factory, have been transferred to R. McKechnie, the well-known manufacturer. Mr. McKechnie will erect on the site large machine shops, for the manufacture of various kinds of machinery for iron and wood work. The buildings, it is understood, will cover two-thirds of the ground. Locomotives may also be manufactured there. Employment will be given to about 400 men. The erection of the buildings will be commenced early this year.

Important changes are being made in connection with the well-known firm of L. D. Sawyer & Co., manufacturers of threshing machinery, engines, etc., by the retirement of L. D. Sawyer and Jonathan Ames, who have disposed of their interest to H. A. Massey, president of the Massey Manufacturing Company of Toronto.

SOUTHWOLD'S SCOURGE.

The Smallpox Epidemic—Twenty Cases in the Vicinity of Fingal.

ST. THOMAS, March 5.—Almost the sole topic of conversation here is the smallpox epidemic in Southwold. The City Council and the Board of Health are fully awake to the urgency of prompt and vigorous action, and a rigid quarantine will likely be established.

Dr. Bryce, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, who has just returned from Fingal, reports that there are eleven houses infected, and there have been twenty-seven cases up to date. There are now some twenty cases in the township and village. The doctor advised the prompt arrest of any infected or exposed persons who entered St. Thomas. There is now one case in Shedden, that of Judson Burwell, livery stable keeper, who caught it from the robes of one of his cutters, which had been hired by a young man who attended the fatal dance at Eustice's. The hotel at Shedden is closed.

MANITOBA MATTERS.

Prorogation of the Legislature—The Bonspiel—Detectives Looking for Tascott.

WINNIPEG, March 5.—The prorogation of the Legislature this afternoon was almost with democratic simplicity with the exception of a guard of honor. The House sat till 5 this mor