THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE: 5 MELINDA-STREET, TORONTO.
W. F. MACLEAN, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year	$3.00	Four Months	$1.00
Six Months	1.50	One Month	25

No charge for city delivery or postage. Subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

FOR EACH LINE OF AGATE TYPE.

Ordinary advertisements, fifteen cents per line. Financial statements, twenty cents per line. Condensed advertisements, one cent a word. Deaths, marriages and births, 25 cents. Special rates for contract advertisements or reading notices and for preferred position.

The World's Telephone Call is 535.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1888.

The World has the largest circulation of any morning paper in Canada.

The Wheat Blockade Bombug.

The Hamilton Board of Trade has done itself credit by its sensible, business-like way of dealing with the Manitoba wheat blockade question. The truth is that this wheat blockade question, with less than one-quarter of solid truth to make a body for it, has been swelled out with the addition of more than three-fourths bumbug, thrown in for party purposes. The Hamilton Board, by a vote of 28 to 24, threw out the attempt to make a political question of the matter under consideration, and passed this resolution:

That this council, having considered the reference to the want of shipping facilities for wheat in Manitoba and the Northwest and having learned that a deputation from the Manitoba Government has gone to Ottawa to urge the matter on the Dominion Government, hope that it may result in a solution satisfactory to all parties.

In the course of the discussion Mr. C. R. Smith made a reminder which may suggest something. He said that wheat speculators were raising the blockade cry, so as to make the Canadian Pacific bear the blame for their own delinquencies. And he had some recollection of blockades even on the Grand Trunk in Ontario, in the busy barley shipping season, though of course only for short spells. On the whole, it may be expected that, as the facts come out regarding blockades on the American side as well as ours, a certain political gas-bag which has been blown out big will shrink up to rather small dimensions.

The Separate School Squabble.

The result of the Separate School Board's debate upon the ballot question was just what was generally anticipated, and we venture to add, at the risk of being denounced as a member of "the Protestant press," more's the pity. It was a pity to see His Grace sending written instructions to grown-up men as to how they should vote upon a purely secular question; it was a pity to see a "reverend father in God" vigorously wielding the palace whip from his seat in the chair; but most pitiful of all was it to see intelligent and, in other sphere, aggressively active men, coming beneath the lash and some of them pretending that they liked it. Barring The Mail's occasional excursions upon the Protestant horse, which are forgiven at the palace because that journal now supports Mr. Mowat, the press of Toronto has always been fair to the Roman Catholic laymen and clergymen of this city. The Archbishop himself will admit as much of The World. But even if it were otherwise nothing than "the Protestant press," so-called, could say could so far to humiliate our Catholic citizens as the scene to which we allude. The chairman's rulings were preposterous specimens of unreasonableness and unfairness. The too common clerical notion that no layman has any rights that a prelate is bound to respect was never brought out in a clearer light. His sulkiness and general demeanor were set many arguments in favor of any proper measure to protect the electors from priestly dictation. Such chairmanship would not be tolerated in any free organization.

The reverend gentleman to the contrary notwithstanding, it is perfectly competent for any school board to petition the Government upon matters affecting the schools. It is to such action upon the part of Public School boards that we owe the increased interest now taken in the election of their members. Time was when the returning officer often had no other company than the candidate and his hunted up for the occasion, and upon the expiration of the specified hour the curtain was rung down upon a solemn farce; but now, thanks to the ballot and the elections being coincident with the municipal contests, a heavy vote is polled, and everybody admits that the result is an improvement in the personnel of the Public School boards. The inference applicable to the Separate School boards is obvious. But the tyrannical and unreasonable course of His Grace, aided and abetted by his slave driver in the chair, has brought the whole system into contempt, and has placed the Catholic electors in the unenviable position of men who pay taxes to be rough-ridden and insulted. Many are already asking themselves why they should not take their taxes where they will have some voice in the expenditure thereof, and be accorded the ordinary rights of citizenship. His Grace cannot prevent people from thinking, and thought inevitably results, soon or late, in action.

The Mounted Police.

Wayfarers from the West tell of discontent in the ranks of the Mounted Police, and arbitrary and excessive punishments are alleged to be a primary cause. Some member of the Commons should move for a return of all punishments inflicted by officers of the Mounted Police upon their subordinates during the last two years, and insist upon getting it. The public can then judge of the cause of discontent. It is a grave question whether the officers of Mounted Police are not entrusted with too much power from the Commissioner downwards. Twelve months' imprisonment with hard labor and the fine of a month's pay in the hands of a vindictive man is like putting a razor in the hands of a monkey. Add to this the fact that there is no appeal beyond the Commissioner, that the evidence need not be taken down in writing and need not even be given under oath, and it will be seen how slim are the chances of a wronged man's obtaining redress. For its own credit the Police Department should take this matter in hand at once.

A Wall from an Empty Slot.

We knew it would come, and it is here. We knew that not many months could elapse before The Globe, true to its character, would fall foul of its once well beloved Erastus Wiman. During the heated term last summer, when Erastus was storming the country school houses and ravishing the picnic sandwich tables, distributing nickels to all good editors who opened their slots therefor, the good Deacon exuded affection at every pore for the star spangled Staten Island stumper; but now that the March winds toy with the discomal whiskers, and the nickel no longer seeks the tubular slot, preferring to hide in the press tower rat hole, The Globe calmly remarks that "there is no harm in Mr. Erastus Wiman." Herrings! has it come to this? No harm in the man who was last summer the personification of ability, generosity and patriotism! Mr. Wiman's Canadian Club, the headquarters of a tomfool propaganda in which The Globe participated, is now "the Wimadian Club," where "heavy layers of flattery" are dispensed, and "bread cast upon the waters" that it may "return buttered." 'Ras, 'Ras, what have you done that this thing should befall you? Ah, a little further on we see the green-eyed monster glaring at The Mail. The Globe has discovered what everybody else has known for many days, that Mr. Wiman maintains intimate relations with The Mail, and that he it was who choked off the latter's attacks upon the Fisheries Treaty. Here's how the murder comes out:

Still more amazing is it that the Journal of Superlative Independence, after denouncing the treaty impetuously for several days before its publication, and justly stigmatizing it "an abject surrender" for several days after, actually praised the instrument after hearing that Mr. Wiman had done so! How queer!—how queer!

But not queerer than The Globe's course in depicting Mr. Wiman in his true colors, not because of his boundless and provarication, not because he has conspired against the integrity of Canadian institutions, but because he pummeled in The Mail's slot and none in The Globe's. It is the slot, gentle reader, it is all along of the slot.

The Master Delusion of the Free Traders.

With the Free Traders it is the master delusion that they have time on their side, and that the progress of civilization itself includes the progress of their particular cause towards final victory all over the globe. More especially are they possessed with the crase that free government and Free Trade are bound up together, in some way; and that the triumph of the former necessarily means the triumph of the other. If you talk of political progress, and the march of human freedom, they take it for granted that along with all this must go Free Trade, as a matter of course. In their eyes a Protectionist must be a Tory, while a Free Trader is at least so far on the way towards being a Reformer, if not a Radical. In brief, political freedom and what they call Free Trade must go together, the latter being included in the former, as the part is included in the whole.

Monday's Globe gave a very good example of the way in which this master delusion—of Canadian Free Traders at all events—finds expression. Our contemporary is speaking of "the present tariff struggle both in the United States and within our own borders," the sure result of all which we may read in the whole history of human progress and of popular rights. This time it will be as it has been before "in all gigantic struggles against vested and unvested wrongs." In the commercial struggle of to-day The Globe seems to be the champion of human freedom, in the same sense as it would have been had it been pleading, with Sydney Smith, for the rights of prisoners to have counsel, or with other reformers of sixty years ago against rotten boroughs. It is The Globe's delusion to imagine that, as a measure of reform, the folly of opening our markets to foreign competitors cards with trial by jury, Magna Charta, the Reform Bill of 1832, and other great changes or confirmations which have made England the free country she is now. But there are some facts which are certainly of great extent and importance in history, and are at the same time most emphatically at war with this conclusion.

First let us note that in the American civil war, and during the long political struggle which led up to it, the thing miscalled Free Trade was in close alliance with the cause of Human Slavery, while the fortunes of Protection were indissolubly bound up with those of Human Freedom. And this was from no mere accident of a day either, but from causes deep-seated and long-enduring, which made the slaveowners to understand that the expansion of home manufactures must prove fatal to their rule, while conversely it was seen that Protection must prove a powerful force on the side of free government.

France and Germany are generally allowed to be civilized, progressive and enlightened nations probably even The Globe will admit that. Well, the custom house system of each is greatly more protective now than it was forty years ago. And, mark you, both in France and Germany the putting of higher duties on foreign imports is defended, not so much on the ground of revenue as on grounds of the necessity of protecting the home produce. Not only in these countries, but all over continental Europe, the popular demand for agricultural protection, in particular, is overwhelming, irresistible. In the two most progressive and most enlightened sections of the globe—Europe and North America—the cause of Protection is visibly gaining, while that of Free Trade is losing. We scarcely think The Globe will venture to contradict this, but let us see.

We leave to another occasion what we have to say about the most powerful reason of all, not only why Protection is likely to be the gaining cause in these times of ours, but why it is must be so, and why it cannot possibly be otherwise. And that is—the increasing strength and severity of modern competition, which must lead to the general adoption of the policy of each nation taking care of itself. That terrible monitor, necessity, is not on the side of Free Trade, as our Free Traders will realize some day, when they get their eyes opened.

It Looks Like It.

We have yet to wait a little while for "the ocular proof" in black and white; but already it looks to be among things tolerably well confirmed that Sir Charles Tupper has already done what Sir Richard Cartwright by implication blames him for not doing. Canada should make an offer towards improved trade relations with the United States—so says Sir Richard, after much anxious consultation among himself and other Free Traders. "We have done that already and have been refused," so might Sir Charles reply, only that official restraint forbids. It can be seen, however, that there is no man in Canada more anxious than Sir Charles himself that the restraint should be removed and so leave him at liberty to "spit it out." Suppose that Sir Richard should yet see fit to withdraw his motion after all?

The Mail's flop in the treaty controversy is the subject of much merriment with the provincial papers. The Mail pretends to be "The London Times of Canada," with a nose as free as a Dakota blizzard, and a backbone as stiff as a wooden leg, but Wizard Wiman holds up his little finger and Boss Bunting cries "Coming, sir!" The free pen immediately writes in back hand over all attacks upon "the Washington surrender," and the stout spine sags downward like a bag of beans with the bottom out of it.

So far the party organs silently agree that it is eminently proper for the people's representatives to sell their independence to the railway companies and fob their mileage at the same time. A great moral reformer, with a deadhead ticket in one pocket and his mileage in the other, is a spectacle that inspires the good Deacon with much Christian resignation. And of course he can't taunt the corrupt Tory press for following so virtuous an example.

Halton Henderson's first vote in the House was with the Government as against Mr. Mills' bumgumbub motion in favor of enforcing the Scott Act. As a party man he was bound to vote against a motion of want of confidence in any guise, and as a representative of a county that had just repealed the Act his hands were perfectly free to do so.

Montreal Witness, Liberal: "Whether the treaty is accepted or rejected by the American Senate, Canada's case has been strengthened as a result of the convention."

Spring Millinery.

Already spring hats, bonnets, feathers, flowers and different garnitures are being opened up and passed into stock at the ever live store The Waterloo House. The large showrooms are being cleaned and decorated, so that in this fair city there will not be a prettier sight for ladies' eyes to look upon than the millinery show room at McKendry's, 278 Yonge, cor. Alice.

FREE RAILWAYS IN MANITOBA.

Is Ontario to Be Injured and Canadian Credit Ruined by Northwest Agitators?

Editor World: The well timed remarks of The World may have had not a little to do with directing attention at Ottawa to the impossibility of the monopoly clause in the C.P.R. contract being allowed a longer lease of life. It is true that the Manitoba farmers, who have been in a large measure misled in their present attitude by a few Winnipeg agitators, would not have resisted the passage of an act in the Local Legislature, beginning with the recital that, whereas doubts had arisen respecting the constitutiveness of the Dominion Parliament's enactment, therefore this act confirms and ratifies the C.P.R. contract in all those provisions, if any, which may be held to be within its jurisdiction, &c., &c. Such an act would at one time have gone through without a dissentient voice; and it is a thousand pities that such a course was not adopted. It is true that only a few Nationalists started the monopoly cry, and that they have no just claim to consideration. But every dog has his day, and the victory for the time being is with the repudiators. They occupy the unenviable position of a town-ship which votes a bonus to induce the building of a railroad through its confines, and then when the road is built backs out on some legal quibble. The C.P.R. has experienced this treatment in Ontario. On a larger scale they are now to enjoy it in Manitoba if a successful issue awaits Mr. Greenway's negotiations with the Dominion Government. But the commencement must be paid mostly by this Province of Ontario, and least of all by the Province of Manitoba. We here are to be bled to compensate for a wrong inflicted by the Federal Government on a corporation that has excited the unreasonable hostility of the small Province of Manitoba. But more than this, the action of the small province is avowedly taken with the view of lessening the volume of its trade with this large province. We are to cut a stick with which to thrash our own backs. Yet the point must be yielded, or the settlement of the country must be retarded, and the securities of the brave men who jeopardised their all to build the C.P.R. are to be hopelessly depreciated. Was ever the perpetration of so cruel a trick within the power of so small a trickster? The mouse is able to dictate terms to the lion.

Within the limits of a letter I cannot show up all that goes to magnify the incapacity of Manitoba. But a brief glance at the history of the undertaking which surprised the whole civilized world is perhaps permissible. While The Globe and others were ridiculing the construction of the Lake Superior link between Port Arthur and Sudbury, declaring it never could be built, never would pay, would ruin the company and cause the reversion of its franchise to the Government, the men I have called brave undertook to build it. They accepted this view that they had was an national highway so long as this link remained unconstructed. When the famous excuse it was built, being soon after used by Canadian troops, thus able to pass to the theatre of war through our own country. This was its national mission, but since that time its usefulness has come to be so appreciated that we hardly now understand how we ever did without it. To secure the capital required for its construction it was absolutely necessary to show investors that for twenty years the county traffic could not be diverted to the American lines. But the expiration of that time it was thought that the development of the Northwest would be such that the road could then sustain itself against any fair competition it might have to face from the Northern Pacific and other American lines. Now, if there had been no line north of Lake Superior there would have been no restriction preventing the road being turned to the south, but without the Lake Superior link there would have been no C.P.R. Ontario would have been without that was an American road aided with Canadian money and a mere extension of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway.

Thus, Sir, it seems to me that the building of the Lake Superior link will have been obtained by false pretences, and the thirty-five millions so invested by the company become the real measure of damages if the terms of the contract are to be repudiated; and that, I take it, is under the present circumstances a political and commercial necessity. But, thirty-five millions versus a branch of the national good faith! Is any government strong enough to make the proposal? In what a cruel dilemma must the reform statesmen of the land find themselves to-day! Contrary to equity, law and justice to Ontario is to be forced to buy what he dare not ask the money to pay for. Canadian repudiation will be the foul cry soon echoing through Lombard-street and Threadneedle-street. Some scheme or other this surely must be obviated. C. P. R. shareholders must not be given the chance to drag Canadian reputation through the mud of London and New York, however willing Canadians may be to share their own component of Montreal whose unparalleled achievements have rightly been considered the proud last boast of our growing nationality. It is for statesmen to invent a practical solution. But be it what it may, it is humiliating to consider that a few extra transits, hops up to the march by rivals partly of foreign and partly of home growth, have been able to gain a temporary advantage at great risk to the national honor.

The Artful Lightning-rod Agent.

Judge Morgan yesterday morning took up the jury County Court case of Woody, Hamill, and left the Bench in the evening without having closed it. The plaintiff is Peter Wood of Brantford, and there are two defendants, William Hamill and his son, both Simcoe farmers. About eight months ago agents of the Globe Lightning-rod Company visited the Hamill farm and persuaded the father and son to purchase $300 worth of lightning-rods, receiving in return a note for that amount. The agents thereupon turned round and sold the note to Peter Wood, who, failing to get the Hamills to pay it by mild measures, sought the aid of the law. The defendants in their evidence alleged that the note was obtained from them by fraud, that they signed it under the impression that it was simply a receipt for the goods delivered. Neither of the defendants could write, but the father said he could read the Bible if it was in very large type. The case will be continued to-day.

To Deepen The Eastern Channel.

Mr. Peter McIntyre is out getting signatures on a petition to the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa praying for the deepening of the Eastern Channel. Those who have already signed are Niagara Navigation Co., Sylvester Bros., Capt. Andrew Thompson, Capt. W. Hall, Capt. Jackson, Capt. McGillin, Capt. J. Matthews, Capt. G. T. Matthews, Capt. Morgan, Hagarty & Co., W. A. Geddes.

Policemen With a Grievance.

The policemen who attend the General Sessions to give evidence have a grievance. They have to remain on night duty and then attend court in the daytime, getting no extra leave to give them time to sleep. "Here I have been two days in court," said a constable to The World yesterday, "and two nights on the beat, and am fairly worn out. If we are caught napping on the beat we are fined, and yet we cannot get a chance to sleep."

Comfort in Old Age.

"Mac," said Sir John, taking the Minister of Customs aside and speaking in a whisper, while he rubbed his right ankle against his left foot and raised his back against a door frame, "no more ill-fitting shirts or irritating underwear for me. I have just given quinn's traveler a rattling order."

Off for Prince Edward.

Peter Ryan and Senator John O'Donohoe left last night for Prince Edward County where they will address a series of meetings in the interest of Dr. Platt, the Reform candidate. Peter Small was at the station to wish them bon voyage.

True Bills by the Grand Jury.

Yesterday the Grand Jury found the following true bills: John Kirby, shop breaking and larceny, two cases; Edward Scott and Ida Gordon, unlawful wounding; Patrick Hanlon, receiving stolen property; Hugh Spence, receiving stolen property.

THE MAJORITY COUNTS 24.

THE LEGISLATURE ENDORSES THE QUEBEC RESOLUTIONS.

Yeas 54, Nays 30—The Debate Ended at Last—A Stormy Wind Up—The Government Charged With Singeing the Opposition—Talking Till 1 O'Clock.

The spirited debate in the Ontario Legislature on the Quebec Resolutions which has been carried on for four days, came to an end this morning at one o'clock, when the House endorsed the results of the Conference by a vote of 54 to 30.

During the whole discussion only four or five out of the total 22 resolutions came in for special notice. These were: those referring to the veto power, the subsidy question, the franchise and the Senate. The Attorney-General, in opening the debate, referred to none of them, but not all. It is satisfactory to note that during the whole talk the motion commending Commercial Union was not discussed worthy of notice by either side. Yesterday The World's opinions on some of the resolutions was quoted quite lengthily.

An hour and a half's debate was indulged in before the chief business of the day was taken up. It concerned the justice of making two townships, Front-of-Yonge and Front-of-Escott, in Mr. Fraser's constituency. The Private Bills Committee recommended the bill on hearing the views of these townships and Mr. Fraser moved its third reading. But it seemed that a rival party opposed the union of the townships, and members of the Opposition upheld their cause. The debate grew quite hot, and hon. gentlemen even went so far as to beg each other's pardons. A discussion took place and the third reading was carried by 51 to 23. Then E. Scott got a Yonge bride, and the members braced themselves for Resolution debate.

Farmer Smith Has the Floor.

Mr. East York Smith placed his little round hat on the desk before him and announced to the House that he did not believe in giving a silent vote, even though the resolutions had been already pretty well threshed out. But before he gave reasons for supporting the proposition he took the opportunity to discuss the murky views the leader of the Opposition took on this important question. Mr. H. E. Clarke's fancy figures, Mr. Metcalfe's wit and Mr. Craig's argument.

Hon. gentlemen opposite argued that the representatives who met at Quebec had no right to assume to take up the questions they did. They said that the Legislatures were only city county councils. That was a most odious comparison and one which only men blinded with partisan feelings would make. And if the Legislatures did not take up the matter how would they get their requests? The Dominion Government would never give them. The provincial rights, the veto power were gone and while the veto power was still left in the hands of the Dominion we always ready to sacrifice provincial rights. The veto power was a dangerous weapon, but it would be less harmful. He believed that the resolutions were so beneficial to the interests of the country that the Dominion Government would reconsider its opposition and agree to the proposed amendments. He hoped that they did not the resolutions would have their effect at the general elections. [Opposition applause and "hear, hears" taken up by the Ministerialists.]

Unwarranted and Untruthful.

The leader of the Opposition had said the Attorney-General got the glory and Quebec got the money, under the provisions of these resolutions, a most unwarranted, untruthful statement was never made. [Applause and laughter.] Ontario was much benefited by the financial scheme. He wanted to know how gentlemen opposite were going to account to their constituents for voting against these resolutions. [Opposition applause and laughter.] Indeed every resolution was of benefit to Ontario, and except three or four of the resolutions none of the Opposition had the courage to oppose them. But a great noise was made about the proposal to take the veto power out of the hands of the great Chieftain. In regard to the Senate they could see clearly that his usefulness was gone as the constitution was at present. The Senate simply represented Sir John. He was sure the hon. gentlemen opposite could see that their proposal to make it partly elective was an improvement. Hon. gentlemen opposite said the balance of the resolutions were of no importance. He singled out two or three to show that they were.

Frenchmen Drink the Whisky.

The Provincial Treasurer had said that Quebec contributed more to the Dominion Treasury, but that the goods on which duties were levied in Montreal were consumed largely in Ontario. Perhaps, though, the people of Quebec paid a large part of Ontario excise in the same way. Quite a commercial traveler, did not the Frenchmen drink the whisky? [Laughter.]

Mr. Odrum (West Hastings), regretted the party spirit which characterized the debate, and regretted the agitation for undue provincial rights. The Question had been fought out across the lines, and was settled there forever. They should take warning from the draft just such an argument as this took in the United States. As to the veto power, he contended that it had been judiciously left in hand when what the spirit of the constitution admitted of.

Keystone of Confederation.

The framers of the constitution, he firmly believed, placed the veto power in the hands of the Central Government advisedly, as being the keystone of the Confederation arch. He made quotations to show that the veto power was placed there to be used when occasion required, be it seldom or often. If any evil came from the wrong use of the veto power it would right itself as it was at present placed. He reverted to the United States rights idea now called in these resolutions. He was sorry to find that the Government were supporting a scheme which would tend to teach the youth of the land provincialism and narrowness of thought instead of cultivating a broad national spirit.

Mr. Murray (North Renfrew) assailed the veto power, the Dominion Franchise Act, the Senate and the speech of the leader of the Opposition. He was in favor of the resolutions as a whole. They tended to strengthen the constitution and promote the peace of the land.

Mr. Wood (North Hastings) was disappointed that the Attorney-General did not present the resolutions seriatim, and was more than surprised, after the announcement at the beginning of the debate, that the privilege was withdrawn. There were some of them that he could consistently give his adhesion to, but others he strongly objected to. He did not know how he was going to grant them as a whole and give a vote on them. The Attorney-General presented the resolutions in a clear and conciliatory manner. [Ministerial applause.]

Bitter and Contemptuous.

The Leader of the Opposition questioned this conciliatory spirit and he did not at that time share his Leader's suspicion, but when the Minister of Education's bitter and contemptuous speech was delivered he was forced to believe that the real feeling of the Government was let out. When the announcement was made that the resolutions would not be discussed seriatim it placed the Opposition in a most unsatisfactory position.

But their friends on the other side were in just as unsatisfactory a position and even worse. They dare not vote any other way but with the Government. If they did it would be a want of confidence. They had to swallow the resolutions en bloc. He considered the discussion a great waste of time. The result would be equally the same if the Attorney-General had presented them wrapped up in a piece of paper and asked his supporters to vote confidence in him. He congratulated the supporters of the Government on the quandary the Attorney-General had placed them in, and commended them to the tender mercies of their constituents.

He objected to the resolutions for two reasons. The meeting was ill-timed and the surroundings were unfit for a calm, dispassionate deliberation of so important a question. How could they consider the best interests of the country with Quebec still seething with the Rielite cry and Nova Scotia with the secessionist agitation? What was the result of this conference? The Provincial Treasurer had said the results were received with great satisfaction all over the country. When the great statesmen met in Quebec twenty years ago the whole country was agitated and burst into acclaim. Was there any such acclaim over this result? He thought not, but rather there was a suspicion as to what the results really were. The Treasurer had said that the Liberal press, the Independent press and Moderate Conservative press commended the resolutions.

The World Quoted.

He read an extract from The World which stated that some of the resolutions were objectionable to controvert the argument of the Treasurer. He did not altogether agree with the constitution of the Senate, but the scheme proposed by the resolutions would make a farce of that body. He condemned the unworthy reflections that had been made on the intelligence of the Senators of Canada. There were in the Senate some of the brightest intellects in the country. It was not meet for members of the House to designate the members of the Senate as "imbeciles" and "incapables." Neither was he altogether in favor of the present administration of the veto power, but placing it in Dowling-street was utterly repugnant to him. He again expressed his disappointment at not being permitted to discuss the resolutions individually. Taken as a whole, it was out of the question that he could support them. They were not in accord with the spirit of the age and the wants of the country. [Applause.]

The Horny-Handed Member From Lincoln.

Mr. Garson reviewed the speech of the Leader of the Opposition. It made him feel sad when the hon. member raised a whirlwind of eloquence to show how the prosperity and peace of the Dominion were to be scattered to the four winds by the passing of these resolutions, knowing as he did that they would be passed. The last speaker chided the supporters of the Government for the stand they took on the resolutions, and commended them to their constituents for taking that stand. But why did not the member for North Hastings give his opinion on the constitution? He touched on the veto power, Senate and Franchise Bill, agreeing with the resolutions. He went into an extensive elaboration of the financial aspect, making several comparisons between the subsidies Quebec and Ontario received. His contention was that the new arrangement would be distinctly advantageous. He presented figures to show that, according to the present increase of population, in ten years the two provinces would be getting about the same per capita, while under the present system Ontario would get 48 cents per head to Quebec's 55 cents per head. He charged both parties with taking to themselves more credit than was due them in cultivating a national sentiment.

Mr. Hudson (East Hastings) made a temperate reply to the last speaker. He said there was no need for these resolutions. They were quiet and quiet in the province, and what was the use of formulating such attempts to break down the central authority? It was said that these resolutions were well received throughout the province, but he became was willing to go to the people on this very issue.

The Government Challenged to Prorogue.

He challenged the Government to prorogue the House and go to the people now. [Opposition cheers] and if he fell it would be a fall he would be proud of. He would fall in efforts to maintain that constitution which was the foundation of the peace of the country for the past twenty-one years. [Opposition applause.] He proposed amendments.

Mr. Harcourt's diction was elegant and his speech as finest as it always is. He confined himself chiefly to the discussion of the veto power, and the way he treated it brought down frequent applause. He charged the Dominion Government with a persistent attempt to take away the rights enjoyed by the province, and it was their first duty to sedulously guard them.

The Attorney-General moved that the House concur in the resolutions.

Government Majority of 24.

Mr. Creighton wished to administer a pill without coating. The pill was as follows, seconded by Mr. French:

That all words in the motion after the word "that" be struck out, and that the following be substituted: "The proposed mode of dealing with the distribution of powers in legislation involves the transfer to a body not responsible to the people of Canada of powers now exercisable by a body which is responsible to them, and is therefore objectionable and ought not to be adopted."

The amendment was lost on this division:

YEAS.			
Blyth,	Hoyle,	Monk,	
Clancy,	Hudson,	Morgan,	
Clarke, E.F. (Tor.)	Ingram,	Ostrom,	
Clarke, H. (Tor.)	Kerns,	Preston,	
Cruz,	Lee,	Richardson,	
Creighton,	Marter,	Stewart,	
Crozier,	Meacham,	Tooley,	
Cross,	Meredith,	Whitney,	
Felt,	Metcalfe,	Wood (Hast.)	
French,	Miller,	Wylie—30.	
Hammell,			
NAYS.			
Allen,	Fraser,	Master,	
Armstrong,	Freeman,	Morin,	
Awrey,	Garson,	Mowat,	
Belford,	Gibson (Hum.),	Murphy,	
Bellingham,	Gibson (Hur.),	Olivier,	
Bishop,	Gilmour,	O'Connor,	
Blezard,	Gould,	Pardee,	
Bronson,	Graham,	Phelps,	
Chisholm,	Guthrie,	Rayside,	
Clarke (North),	Harcourt,	Robillard,	
Clarke (W'ld.),	Hardy,	Ross (Dun.),	
Connines,	Leys,	Ross (Mid.),	
Dack,	Lyon,	Smith,	
Deary,	McAndrew,	Sutherland,	
Dryden,	McKay,	Stratton,	
Evanturel,	McLaughlin,	Watson,	
Ferguson,	McMahon,	Widdifield,	
Field,	Mack,	Wood (Br'l)—54	

Another Opposition Dose.

Mr. Wood (Hastings), said medicine to be of any use should be administered in regular doses. He therefore moved, seconded by Mr. Hudson:

That all words after the word "that" in the motion be struck out and the following substituted:—"That the proposed plan of dealing with the constitution of the Senate of Canada does not afford a satisfactory solution of the objections urged to that body as it now exists under the provisions of the British North America Act."

Hon. Mr. Fraser said it was getting late and he would bring on the final division in this way. He moved in amendment to the amendment, seconded by Hon. Mr. Harcourt—

That all after the first word "that" in the amendment be omitted, and there be inserted instead of the following: "There be added to the original motion these words: "and that the humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting him to communicate to His Excellency the Governor-General, and to the Secretary of State for Canada, the concurrence of the House in the said resolutions."

Mr. Meredith denounced the Government for such cowardly treatment of the Opposition. Such gagging was unheard of. He hotly went over what the resolution in regard to the Senate proposed doing and said it was grass unfairness that the Opposition should not be allowed to express their opinion on it.

Hon. Mr. Hardy defended the Government, replying to several points made out by the Leader of the Opposition in regard to the Senate.

Mr. Ingram declared it was a vexatious thing that the Government should treat them in such a manner.

Mr. Creighton also put in his protest against the gagging process.

The question was put and the amendment to the amendment was carried on the division reversed.

The Speaker's Ruling Asked For.

Mr. Meredith asked for the ruling of the Speaker in regard to putting further amendments.

The Speaker said the carrying of the amendment to the amendment would preclude further amendments.

Mr. Meredith asked to have the ruling recorded.

The House adjourned at 1 o'clock this morning.

Not the Parties.

The Public Accounts Committee met yesterday forenoon and examined Messrs. Deacon of Ottawa and Rattray of Toronto in regard to the wrongful use of checks in the Treasury Department, these two gentlemen having been connected with the department. Nothing to attach any blame to them was brought out, and nothing to show who was guilty.

Considering the Toll Gate Question.

The Toll Road sub-committee of the Municipal Committee received deputations from Kingston, Wentworth and Frontenac, in regard to the abolition of tollgates, at yesterday's meeting. Their opinions were considered, but it has not yet been decided to recommend the bill's adoption.

F.F.B.

A little girl was asked at school the other day what F.F.B. stands for. "Father Pays Bills," said the child. "I see," said the teacher, "you buy your groceries from F. F. Brazil, the St. Lawrence Market grocer and provision merchant. Everyone seems to buy from him. His stock is large, well assorted and cheap." 246

CAPTURED BY THE GRANS.

THE CRUCH-STREET CURLERS BEAT THE CALEDONIANS.

Contest for a Cup—Doings of the Toronto Bicycle Club—Hanlan Likely to Stay in Australia—The Feds at St. Eitts—English Turf News.

The possession of the Caledonian cup for which the city curling clubs have competed, has fallen to the Grantes, as they yesterday afternoon defeated the Caledonians by 8 points in the final match for the trophy. The first three rinks played on the Caledonian ice, and the other two on the Granite's. Score:

GRANITES.		CALEDONIANS.	
J. Hedley,		T. Rennie,	
W. Strickland,		W. Hennie,	
S. Hargreaves,		J. Rennie,	
F. G. Williamson,	15	Wm. Rennie,	19
J. Harris,		W. D. McIntosh,	
J. Littlejohn,		P. T. Dunn,	
J. H. Foster,		R. H. Ramsay,	
R. Jaffray,	19	W. Christie,	19
A. H. Gilbert,		A. Wheeler,	
A. R. Crockman,		J. Abell,	
W. Davis,		W. It. ss,	
J. W. Lawrence,	15	D. Preston,	19
C. W. Edwards,		Dr. Gregg,	
J. Hornbrook,		J. C. Pearen,	
R. Myles,		James Carruthers,	
W. Badenach,	22	John Carruthers,	22
J. Eastwood,		J. Lumbers,	
W. C. Matthews,		W. McCormick,	
W. Dick,		D. Gibson,	
C. C. Dalton,	27	W. Davidson,	11
Total,	98	Total,	90

Brampton Outplays the Grantes.

Three rinks of the Brampton Club played a friendly game with the Grantes yesterday afternoon at the Granite Rink, and won by 6 points. Score:

GRANITES.		BRAMPTON.	
J. W. Carroll,		R. Stewart,	
A. Burchill,		J. Foxton,	
J. Bruce,		E. Leggett,	
W. O. Thornton,	15	J. Goldhur,	14
H. Morphy,		C. Dawson,	
H. Cooperham,		J. Anthony,	
J. McCracken,		R. Hodgson,	
A. Nairn,	11	W. Peker,	13
C. E. Everson,		A. Hunt,	
A. H. Lee,		J. Allen,	
W. E. Welling,		R. Wilson,	
D. K. Wilkie,	13	R. Adams,	19
Total,	40	Total,	46

At the Caledonian Rink last night the Brampton curlers beat the Caledonians by 7 points.

Doings of the Toronto Bicycle Club.

A large number of members of the Toronto Bicycle Club were at the Club House on Monday night when the regular monthly meeting was held. In the absence of the President the chair was occupied by Vice-President T. C. Blackford. The meeting was most interesting, several schemes were suggested for furthering the interest in wheeling the coming season, which bids fair to be the best in the club's history.

The last snowshoe tramp of the season was held on Saturday and proved an enjoyable affair. The party, under the command of Captain Cox, left the Club House at 3.30 p.m., tramped up the Don Valley to Taylor's Mills, then climbed the heights towards the new Village of Chester, thence across country back to the club rooms, where they were entertained in a royal manner by the captain until a late hour.

Hanlan Likely to Stay Away.

Mr. Robert Morton, of Williamson & Morton, Glasgow, Scotland, and designers of the steam or Cibola, is in the city on his way home from Australia. While in Sidney he met Ormiston Hanlan, and says that the ex-champion is doing well in Australia, and there is every likelihood of his settling in that country for good. Mr. Morton is employing his time here taking notes of Canada's inland marine.

Latest English Turf News.

Unless there is a complete change in the weather in England at once but very few horses will be ready for the beginning of the official season at Lincoln and Liverpool on March 19 and 22. Owing to the frost several meetings during the last two weeks it is to be abandoned, while the new Waterloo coursing meeting at Altcar, near Liverpool, which should have begun on Feb. 22, was postponed from day to day until last Saturday. The dogs named, included four 45 English, 10 Scotch and 9 Irish, were "drawn" on the evening of Feb. 21, with Mr. T. D. Hornby's Herschel the favorite at 9 to 2. The long postponement must have made many changes, so that the details of the three days' running will be looked for with interest by the admirers of coursing in this country.

At Sandown Park on Feb. 21 the Prince of Wales' Grand National Steeplechase candidate Maple won the Birwood Open Hunters' Steeplechase at 165 pounds, ridden by A. Hall. The last betting by mail on the Lincolnshire, to be run March 21, distance one mile, is as follows:

100 to 9 against Lady Muncaster, 4, 124 lb.
100 to 30 against Oberon, 4, 128 lb.
50 to 1 against Tom Bowling, 5, 95 lb.
50 to 30 against Gorbition, 4, 117 lb.
50 to 30 against Marie, 4, 109 lb.
1 00 to 3 against Astiphal, 6, 112 lb.
40 to 1 against Lisbon, 5, 103 lb.

For the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase, about four miles and a half, run March 23:

14 to 1 against Dalesman, aged, 162 lb.
14 to 1 against Sailor-Boy, aged, 172 lb.
1 to 2 against Ringier, aged, 165 lb.
100 to 30 against Chandler, aged, 169 lb.
30 to 20 against Gamecock, aged, 174 lb.
10 to 1 against Magic, aged, 160 lb.
100 to 30 against Southwold, aged, 159 lb.

It is stated that, barring accidents, Ayrshire will run in the Two Thousand Guineas and that John Osborne will ride him.

The Steward of the Jockey Club recently held another inquiry, Lord Lurgan had lodged a complaint against George Barrett, the jockey, to the effect that at one time he had had a pecuniary partnership with Gilbert, the trainer, in the filly Valluda. This Barrett denies, and places his explanation before the stewards. Both Lord Lurgan and Barrett were examined by Lord Hastings on the matter at issue, but the decision was not made known.

Gossip of the Turf.

The past has been a hard week on the horses quartered at Lexington. The drop of some 60 degrees in the temperature in less than 48 hours days was almost killing to human beings and horses suffered greatly, and there are many complaints of coughs and colds, but nothing serious is as yet reported.

The aces of the several stallions now in service in Kentucky are as follows: Glenelg, 28; Longfellow, 21; Pat Malloy and Billet, 20 each; Spendthr