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THE DOMINION ESTIMATES.

BROUGHT DOWN YESTERDAY BY THE FINANCE MINISTER.

Their Consideration to be Proceeded with Before the Delivery of the Budget Speech—Mr. Guillet Learns Something Which May be to His Advantage.

OTTAWA, March 1.—Parliament has been in session only eight days and the House witnessed the extraordinary proceeding to-day of having the estimates laid on the table by Sir Charles Tupper just before adjournment at 6 o'clock. In other years it was generally a month after the opening before the estimates were brought down. It is therefore quite probable that the session will not extend beyond May 1, as the tariff is to be remodeled. The Finance Minister stated that the estimates would be proceeded with at once. This announcement did not meet with the approval of Sir Richard Cartwright, who would have felt much better satisfied had the minister sanctioned a postponement of consideration of the estimates until after the budget speech had been delivered. To this Sir Charles made reply that it was the practice in England—and it is quite common to do things in Canada now as the English do—for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to bring down the estimates and proceed with their consideration before he delivers his budget speech. This adoption of the English plan, however, for the first time in the Canadian Parliament, did not seem to go down at all with the Opposition's Minister of Finance.

Sir Charles said further that he did not know when he would deliver his budget speech, but it would certainly not be this or next week.

Hon. Thomas White laid upon the table the report of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Sir Richard's C.U. Motion.

Sir Charles Tupper told Sir Richard Cartwright that he would have no objection to discuss Sir Richard's motion for unrestricted trade relations between Canada and the United States on Wednesday next provided he (Sir Charles) was prepared to lay the protocols of the Fisheries Treaty on the table by that time. This is just the same answer that Sir John made yesterday.

Mr. Mitchell, in the same connection, asked Sir Charles if, when the Fisheries Treaty was being negotiated, there were not overtures also made as to the trade relations between the two countries.

Sir Charles: "Yes, I think I am warranted in saying that there were."

Mr. Mitchell: "When do you expect the protocols?"

Sir Charles: "I expect them hourly."

It is thus understood that Sir Richard's resolution will be debated from day to day without interruption if the aforesaid protocols are here by Wednesday.

The Translators' Dismissal Debated.

The House spent about an hour and a half in discussing the Speaker's authority to dismiss the three French translators of the debate, the Messrs. Tremblay and Mr. Poirier. Speaker Ouimet brought down a bulky parcel of papers in connection with the case.

The translators were dismissed at the instance of Hon. J. A. Chapleau and Mr. Ives, the member for Richmond and Wolfe, for saying some pretty hard things against them gentlemen during the election campaign. The Secretary of State and Mr. Ives considered that Parliament had been grossly and even indecently insulted by the belligerent translators, and they were promptly fired by the Speaker. Mr. Chapleau was paraded as a bangman, a man without a heart and a person who spent his early life in dissipation. Other kindly allusions were made about the haughty Secretary of State. Mr. Ives was proclaimed to be an Orangeman, which is tantamount to being a horse thief in some portions of Quebec.

When the papers were laid on the table Mr. Laurier wanted portions of them printed in the votes and proceedings of the House. He said he would not go into the case fully at present but he intended to ask the House to pass an opinion upon the dismissal of these men at a future day.

"The Speaker," said Mr. Laurier, "possessed no power or authority to dismiss them. That power belonged alone to the House. In the meantime he wanted the papers to go on record, so that the whole House would understand just what had passed between the Speaker and the translators."

Sir John Macdonald said he had not the slightest doubt as to the Speaker's authority to dismiss them. As for printing the correspondence and its appendices, it was all nonsense. There was no need of it.

Mr. Edgar made a vigorous kick to have the papers printed, and failing in this he moved that they be read. This was agreed to and Assistant Clerk Rouleau began the task in French. Had he gone through to the end he would have been reading until Saturday night, for there was a large amount of printed matter and pamphlets in the papers. Sir John and half the members dropped out of the Chamber in the meantime, and while the Premier was absent Sir Hector Langevin stopped the fun by agreeing to print such portions as Mr. Laurier thought would be necessary for an intelligent understanding of the case.

Read a First Time.

The House then proceeded with its regular business. Mr. McCarthy was absent attending to Supreme Court business when his three bills were called up for a first reading and Mr. Kirkpatrick took charge of them. The first was a technical one, to amend the act respecting defective letters patent and the discharge of securities to the Crown.

The second was an act to protect railway employes. It provided for the filling up with packing all railway frogs. Mr. Lister remarked that Mr. McCarthy had stolen this from the Ontario act.

The third was an amendment to the Canada Temperance Act, providing for a more simple mode of voting on a repeal of the Scott Act. Instead of voting for or against the repeal (which, it was explained, often confused voters) they were to vote for or against the act.

The bills all received a first reading.

Mr. Kirkpatrick sent up a bill providing that American wrecking tugs be allowed to operate in Canadian waters as soon as the United States granted a similar privilege to Canadian wreckers. "It is," said the ex-Speaker, "simply a reciprocal wrecking measure." Mr. Kirkpatrick's explanation called forth applause from the Opposition members, and the bill was read a first time.

Questions of Ministers.

To Sir Richard Cartwright the Minister of the Interior said that $450,701 had been received from the sale of land in Manitoba and the Northwest during 1887.

To Mr. Edgar the Minister of Customs said that his officers on the Pacific coast had not been instructed or permitted to refuse clearances to sealing vessels for Behring Sea. "It is the duty and instructions to these officers," continued Mr. Bowell, "to grant these clearances, and they do so."

Sir Charles Tupper gave a simple "No" to this question, also from Mr. Edgar: "Whether any convention, agreement, understanding or modus vivendi has been arrived at with the United States with reference to the use or navigation of the waters or harbors of Behring Sea during the season of 1888 by Canadian vessels for the purposes of fishing, sealing, trading or shelter at any of them?"

Mr. Guillet was cut very short with his notice of motion which asked the Government what action it proposed to take in the case of Editor John Valentine Ellis, M.P., of The St. John Globe, who had said in his paper "that the simplest way to settle the fisheries trouble was a political union with the United States." This Mr. Guillet construed to be rank treason and he wanted to know what the Government was going to do about it. Well, the Government simply did nothing about it, and the grey-bearded editor from the Saintly City will sit in his chair in Parliament just as though he had never penned those alleged treasonable articles. Or perhaps the member from Northumberland will change his mode of "getting at Mr. Ellis" somewhat. When he began to read his questions from the paper Mr. Lister rose to a question of privilege and there was a great din in the chamber. The Speaker looked up the rules of order and decided that a member could not ask a question where a statement of fact is alleged. All Mr. Guillet can do is to ask the Government if it is aware that Mr. Ellis did so and so, but it is considered too presumptuous for a common, everyday member to say, "Well, what are you going to do about it?" If that question had been asked in the Ontario Legislature Mr. Guillet would probably have been told that the Government would take it into his serious consideration. There was great jubilation among the Opposition members when Mr. Guillet had to sit down without finding out what the Government was going to do about it.

Charges Against a Trade Union.

Mr. Amyot, who sits for Bellechase but who lives in the City of Quebec, made some pretty strong statements against the organization known as the Quebec Ship Laborers' Benevolent Society. The charges were made in a motion for papers concerning the registration of trade unions under the Trade Union Act. He said he was not opposed to workingmen banding together for mutual protection but he didn't believe in "combines" which ruled by force and violation.

"The tyranny of this Ship Laborers' Union," said Mr. Amyot, "has ruined the finest harbor in the world. Quebec had gone back from the first place to the last as a harbor. Few ships were now loaded in Quebec. This was all brought about by the unjust and unrighteous demands of the Ship Laborers' Benevolent Society. I would ask that the Minister of Justice look into the matter and give us relief, as we have a minister in Quebec who will do nothing."

Hon. Mr. Thompson was apparently going to reply when Hon. Mr. Caron, whom Mr. Amyot was apparently referring to, gave him the wink and the Minister of Justice held his place.

Mr. Amyot's motion for the papers was agreed to after he had read copiously from the bylaws and rules of the Union referred to.

The P. E. I. Mail Service.

Just before the House adjourned Mr. Davies led a lively dance for the Postmaster-General because of the wretched mail service which he said existed on the Island of Prince Edward. Mr. Davies said his complaint was joined in by the entire Island population. Mr. McLelan will reply to-morrow.

Mr. McMullen got an answer from the Minister of the Interior about his allegation that an intending settler had been asked $2150 for certain information from Dominion Land Agent Stephenson of Regina. Mr. White hunted up the matter, and said the "settler" in question, one Edward Gregson, wanted a survey and diagram of nine whole townships, and he had been asked not $21.50 but $1.50. To settlers the agents were instructed to give every information free of charge.

Petitions.

Among the petitions presented to-day were these:

From W. K. Muir, Wm. Hendrie, W. E. Sanford and others for an act to incorporate the Detroit River Bridge Company, which was to build a bridge across the Detroit River that would not interfere with navigation in summer and would greatly facilitate railway traffic across the said river in winter.—Dr. Ferguson (Welland.)

From the Great Western and Lake Ontario Shore Junction Railway, for an act to extend the time for commencing and completing its line of railway.—Dr. Ferguson (Welland.)

From the Grand Trunk Railway for an act to re-arrange its share capital and to grant power to create additional 4 per cent. consolidated debenture stock.—Mr. Godbout.

Mr. Perley of Ottawa presented similar petitions to those from the Knights of Labor assemblies of Hamilton printed in full in my despatch of Tuesday morning.

IN THE RED CHAMBER.

The Select Divorce Committee—International Rights in Behring Sea.

OTTAWA, March 1.—The Senate to-day disposed of Mr. Gowan's motion for a select committee to draw up new rules to govern divorce proceedings. The committee is Senators Odell, Kaulbach, Ogilvie, Abbott, Dickey, Power, Macdonald (B.C.), Vidal, Haythorne and Gowan.

In reply to Senator Macdonald's (B.C.) question as to whether the Dominion Government had received any assurance from the Government of the United States that British vessels fishing in the open sea beyond the territorial waters of Alaska would not be subject to seizure by United States cruisers, Senator Abbott, speaking for the Government, stated that there had been considerable correspondence between the two Governments on the subject, and that he might say that it is not now been contended by the United States Government that they had any right to seize British vessels in Behring Sea, or that they had any exclusive jurisdiction or rights in these waters. The Canadian Government had not, as has been stated, refused to grant clearances to sealing vessels starting for Behring Sea, but if they undertook to seal in these waters they did it on their own responsibility, and no Government vessel would be sent up to protect them.

An Evening Session.

The Senate held an evening session and listened to the end of Senator Bellerose's charges against Mr. Moylan, inspector of penitentiaries, who, Mr. Bellerose claimed, insulted Parliament in a supplementary report about St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

CAPITAL NOTES AND GOSSIP.

Chairmen of Standing Committees—A Dinner in Honor of "Luke Sharp."

OTTAWA, March 1.—The standing committees of the House of Commons organized to-day by electing these chairmen:

Banking and Commerce—Mr. Hall (Sherbrooke.)

Railways—Sir Hector Langevin.

Public Accounts—Mr. Rykert.

Privileges and Elections—Mr. Girouard.

Agriculture and Colonization—Mr. White (Renfrew.)

Private Bills—Mr. Ives.

Standing Orders—Mr. Wood (Brockville).

Expiring Laws—Mr. Royal (Provencher.)

Mr. S. C. Patterson of North Essex gave a dinner this evening in the House of Commons Restaurant in honor of Mr. Robert Barr ("Luke Sharp") of The Detroit Free Press, who is on a visit to the city. The Minister of Justice and the Minister of Customs were among the twenty-seven guests present. Mr. Barr made a happy speech in reply to the toast of "The Guest of the Evening." Mr. Barr lives in Windsor.

Nicol Kingsmill of Toronto is in the lobby to promote the incorporation of the Canada and Michigan Tunnel Company, and Mr. J. C. Patterson has taken him under his wing. This is a Vanderbilt scheme in connection with the Canada Southern Railway.

Among the Toronto arrivals at the Capital to-day were T. G. Blackstock, Sam Beatty and H. E. Crawford. The latter two gentlemen came from Montreal.

Mr. Jamieson did not introduce his Scott Act amendment to-day as was expected.

If the report of the Debates Committee is adopted, which it certainly will be, Mrs. Eyvel will receive two months' salary of her late lamented husband.

No mention was made in the House to-day of the death of Mr. Alexander Robertson, M.P. for Hastings.

Col. Amyot's Unsuccessful Libel Suit.

QUEBEC, March 1.—The case of Amyot v. Tarte and Demers, arising out of Le Canadien's criticism of the 9th Battalion in the Northwest, was brought to a close in the Court of Review yesterday. Col. Amyot sued for $25,000, and the jury in the case dismissed the claim. On a cross appeal the Court of Review yesterday maintained the dismissal of the action, but ordered each party to pay its own costs.

A Quebec Woman Burnt to Death.

QUEBEC, March 1.—A fire broke out early this morning in the wooden house occupied by Maxime Jobin, a laborer. It is believed that the fire originated through the bursting of a lamp. The flames spread so rapidly before assistance could arrive that Mrs. Jobin was burned to death and Mr. Jobin escaped in his night clothes.

LYE ELECTED LIQUIDATOR

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF THE CENTRAL BANK.

A Large Gathering in Temperance Hall—Hon. S. H. Blake Makes a Good Chairman—Mr. Campbell not a Candidate—Mr. Goederham's Prayer for Courage.

Two hundred and fifty shareholders and creditors of the broken Central Bank yesterday afternoon, at an exciting meeting in Temperance Hall, unanimously elected Accountant Henry Lye as third liquidator, vice Deposed-liquidator Campbell, reaffirmed their entire confidence in Liquidators Howland and Gooderham, passed a resolution that these gentlemen and their new coadjutor prosecute the "scoundrels" who committed the "rascality" of wrecking the bank, and transacted other business of interest to themselves and their fellow-sufferers.

The meeting was orderly, composed of creditors from Guelph and other places outside Toronto, the mercantile element of this city not being in predominance. Probably this was on account of the meeting being held in business hours, and to the announcement exclusively made by The World yesterday morning that Mr. Campbell would not be a candidate. In fact the result of the election was a foregone conclusion, and those who anticipated that strong words would be used in voicing the creditors' feelings anent the recent revelations were not disappointed. The heroes of the afternoon were Messrs. Howland, Gooderham and Foster, through the absent Campbell and the censured Orde found staunch defenders.

Hon. S. H. Blake made an admirable chairman, and deserved and thoroughly appreciated the vote of thanks he received. So gratified was he that he vowed he would forego his legal fee and give that as a contribution to the bank's assets. On the platform with him were Liquidators Howland and Gooderham and Scrutineers McLean and Pellatt.

Dr. Pattullo moved, and Mr. Henry Walmsley seconded the appointment of Accountant Lye as Mr. Campbell's successor.

Mr. W. Ennis and Mr. W. Clocke proposed Mr. J. G. Fitzgibbon.

Five minutes elapsed and the nominations were declared closed.

Liquidator Howland produced the bank book, showing a balance of $434,455, equivalent to 70 cents on the dollar for the creditors. This satisfactory statement was heartily welcomed and duly applauded.

Then came the tinie for speeches, limited to three minutes. These were legion, many of them of an interrogative nature. It was explained that Mr. Lye's nomination had the assent and consent of the present liquidators, that he would work harmoniously with them, that his other duties would not be interfered with. The chairman waxed facetious, and made a pun on the mining of "Lye" with the truth. Testimonies flowed in as to the kind of man Accountant Lye is. Mr. James French averred that Lye could do as much work in an hour as some other accountants could in a week. He was universally the "terror" of accounting all hours at 10 to 1. Balloting, which would occupy eight or nine hours, might therefore with general advantage be dispensed with.

A champion of Mr. Campbell regretted much that Mr. Campbell was not a candidate. ("Hear, hear," and "No, no.") He (he had been he would have received a large vote. [Expressions of dissent.] In his absence his friends would vote for Mr. Lye. [Applause.]

Thus the discussion proceeded, the meeting being relieved by the question: "Is it true that one of the liquidators to bring these Central Bank scoundrels to justice?" [Applause.]

The Chairman said the question was thoroughly relevant, but out of the present order. He (Accountant) and reply were postponed. An irate stockholder, however, delivered himself of his belief that there had never been a piece of greater rascality than the wrecking of the Central Bank. Plenty of sympathizers endorsed this opinion. A counter opinion was voiced "It is necessary to have a third liquidator!" and his query was supplemented by this: "To rob a bank?" which drew forth applause and laughter.

The Chairman, by request, took a standing vote. Almost every one stood up for Lye out of the proposer and seconder of Fitzgibbon befriended him. Then came the formal motion appointing Mr. Lye, which was carried unanimously, the Chairman adding that the meeting had made an admirable choice. He believed Mr. Lye to be a thoroughbred keeper, and the best investigator of accounts in Ontario.

On motion of Messrs. Tait (Toronto) and Wright (Port Perry) this resolution was unanimously passed:

"That this meeting expresses its approval of the general course of action of Messrs. Howland and Gooderham as liquidators and its entire confidence in their judgment to adopt and carry out the best means of realizing the assets of the bank for the benefit of the creditors.

Mr. Tait, in submitting this, rebutted the insinuations made against the petitioning liquidators, and said that public and commercial morality is in jeopardy if such action were not taken with the bank. The creditors did not begrudge the cost in view of the revelations and exposure. [Applause.] In conclusion he maintained that if Mr. Campbell had allowed his name to come before that meeting as a candidate he would have leaned in the most emphatic way what are the opinions of the creditors in reference to him. He had no hesitation in saying that if one-thousandth part of what had come out had been known before Mr. Campbell would never have been a liquidator. [Cries of "Never, never."]

Mr. Wright urged that Mr. Campbell should be made to disgorge the money he got through the Barnetts notes. [Applause.] He thought the liquidators should prosecute him.

Mr. John Bigelow, Toronto, deprecated these remarks behind Mr. Campbell's back, maintaining that he had done his duty.

Mr. Webb, Toronto, said he judged of a man by the company he kept. He had great fault to find with Mr. Campbell. His evidence condemned him entirely—[applause]—so did his transactions at Montreal. And more to the same effect.

On motion of Messrs. Booth and Woodworth this resolution was also passed, after considerable discussion:

That Messrs. James Nelleon, Dr. Pattullo, James French, Hugh Scott, Joseph Taft, Wright, and Charles E. Howell and C. McEnery of Guelph, be appointed a committee to represent the creditors as a class, in so far as their interests require attention and representation.

Mr. James Bigelow strongly urged the prosecution and punishment of those who had robbed the bank.

Mr. A. S. D. Hill, Guelph, was cheered on announcing that he still had $100 left which he would give to prosecute these rascals, even if they had got beyond the Pacific Ocean. Thanks were heartily due to those who had unearthed this rascality. Let them go on in their course. He moved:

That Messrs. Howland, Gooderham and Lye be authorized to use any and all means within their power to prosecute to the utmost extremity all the parties who are guilty of wrecking the Central Bank.

Mr. Jas. B. Bickell, Toronto, seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

At this point there were calls for Mr. Foster, Q.C., who received an ovation on mounting the platform. Highly complimentary references were made to his services, a vote of thanks passed to him, and he felicitously replied.

A shareholder inquired if Mr. Orde was still in the service of the bank and being assured that such was the case, added: "He ought to be kicked out; he is a disgrace to the bank.

Voices: "Kick him out."

Mr. A. Webb moved and Mr. Stennett seconded:

That Mr. Orde be removed from his position as accountant in the Central Bank.

A warm discussion ensued, in the course of which some took up the cudgels for Mr. Orde and others denounced him in strong terms. Amongst those were "dishonest," "truculent," "sycophant," and cognate words. Ultimately the resolution was by consent withdrawn. Then the chairman called on the liquidators to address the meeting.

Mr. Howland met with a cordial reception. Described the hard work in which he had been engaged, thanked them for their support and generally praised his colleagues. Money was rapidly coming in; they had now $460,000 in the bank, he believed they would pay 75 cents on the dollar, and he hoped more. [Applause.] Over $1,000,000 had been torn from the bank within three years. ["Shame."] They would fail in their duty if they did not pursue this matter to the utmost extent. It was in the interest of public morality that this should be done. The interest in some circles in favor of Mr. Campbell, after the evidence is court, showed the necessity of proceeding with this "cleaning out."

"I believe," added Mr. Howland, "that in the prosecutions which will follow you will find that your interests have been well served. I believe the prosecutions will result in gain to the funds of the bank as well as the punishment of individuals. [Applause.] We are going on with these prosecutions. We may find the rascality too skilful for us to handle, but we will do all we can. We will punish every scoundrel that we discover." [Applause.]

Mr. Gooderham also addressed the meeting to a similar effect. He said he and Mr. Howland prayed in his carriage for God to guide them. That prayer had been answered. They had been sneered at as Salvation Army people. "We prayed to God each day. We asked Him to give us the right solicitor, and he gave us Mr. Foster. [Applause.] He has helped us marvellously. I believe in a superintending Providence in all affairs. 'Acknowledge Him in all thy ways and He will direct thy steps.'" He then spoke of the ruin of families, his own loss of $40,000, how they had "ferreted" to find where the stuff had gone and to get at the bottom of this rascality. Some people had blamed them because they had not made certain arrests. It was no good arresting unless they could keep and convict. [Applause.] Inside of three months he thought they would be rid of all their staff. ["Good, good."]

A shareholder said that 1800 years ago a Nazarene walking the streets of Jerusalem found a pack of money-changers in the Temple and kicked them out. There was need of such work now. [Applause.]

A vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman he replied and said that nothing had ever thrilled him more than the news that the Premier of Canada had stood up at Ottawa like a man, testified to the good work done and received as a revival service and his intention to be a stronger and a better man. [Applause.] And here in Toronto they had these liquidators who were not ashamed to own their God. [Renewed applause.] May we have more of such men, and may they long be spared!

And thus the meeting, which had occupied two hours, terminated.

THE ESTIMATES.

The Amount Provided for Ordinary Expenditure is $35,421,440—Toronto Items.

OTTAWA, March 1.—The amount provided in the estimates for ordinary expenditure in the Dominion is $35,421,440 and including redemption of debt and capital account foots up to $44,186,316. Among the items to be voted chargeable to income are $60,000 (revote) for the Toronto Drill Hall, provided the city furnishes a site; $1500 to improve the Toronto Dominion Buildings, $2500 for the Toronto Examining Warehouse, and $750 for the Toronto Postoffice. The sums for other public buildings and improvements in Western Ontario are (chargeable to income):

Brampton Public Buildings $7000, Cayuga Postoffice $7000, Cobourg Postoffice, Custom House, etc., $7000, Gananoque Postoffice and Custom House $7000, Goderich Postoffice and Custom House $7000, Guelph Postoffice (improvements) $2000, Hamilton Drill Hall $21,000, Kingston Penitentiary $20,000, Kingston Examining Warehouse $10,000, Lindsay Postoffice and Custom House $7000, London Postoffice and Custom House $15,000, London Infantry School $2500, Napanee Postoffice and Custom House $7000, Port Arthur Postoffice (on proper site being given) $7000, Prescott Postoffice and Custom House $15,000, Strathroy Postoffice and Custom House $7000, St. Thomas Postoffice and Custom House $500.

Under the head of harbors and rivers these sums are put down:

Belleville harbor (to complete) $2000, Cobourg harbor $10,000; Collingwood harbor (to complete) $4000, Goderich harbor $10,000, Kincardine harbor (repairs) $5000, Kingston harbor $6000, Owen Sound harbor $15,000, Port Elgin harbor $5000, Port Hope (repairs) $2500, Sault Ste. Marie $7000.

The sum of $40,000 is to be voted for "dredging" in the harbors of Ontario and Quebec.

The appropriations for mail subsidies and steamship subventions have been left blank and will probably be voted in the supplementary estimates when the Government decides upon its policy about a subsidy for a fast Atlantic mail service.

The sum of $1,480,000 (chargeable to capital) is put down to complete the deepening of the system of the St. Lawrence canals from 12 feet 6 in. to 14 feet, thus making these canals of a uniform depth with the Welland and Lachine canals and permitting the passage of the largest class of inland vessels from the upper lakes to Montreal.

Miss Lida M. Tackrell, the renowned lady whistler; Mrs. and Miss Sage, the refined performers on the musical glasses, and Mr. H. L. Clarke, solo cornetist, will take part in the Canadian Order of Foresters' Concert, March 8th. 2545

EX-BANKER CUTTEN'S CASE.

The Accused Committed for Trial on the Charge of False Pretences.

GUELPH, March 1.—The preliminary hearing of the charge of false pretences preferred against ex-Banker W. H. Cutten took place at the Police Court this morning. Mr. Cutten stated that he wished to waive examination and reserve his defence, but the Magistrate said that he would have to take some evidence before he could send the case for trial.

A. S. D. Hill and Thos. Carlyer were the only witnesses examined, and after hearing their evidence the Magistrate committed Cutten for trial. The prisoner's bail in $500 and two sureties in $250 each was accepted for his appearance. The trial is expected to take place on Saturday.

MANITOBA'S LEGISLATURE.

Premier Norquay Surprises the House by Moving Adjournment for Two Weeks.

WINNIPEG, March 1.—Premier Greenway surprised the Legislature on opening to-day by moving an adjournment for two weeks, intimating that he had secured intelligence that the difficulty respecting the Red River Valley Road might be overcome.

Mr. Norquay held that a compromise was intended, but Mr. Greenway denied it.

He and Attorney-General Martin leave for Ottawa to-morrow night.

The feeling of relief and satisfaction is general over the expected solution of the long standing difficulty.

Beckwith Hanged.

HUDSON, N.Y., March 1.—Oscar F. Beckwith was hanged at the Court House in this city at 10.09 this morning.

The crime for which Beckwith was executed was the murder of Simon Vandercook at Austerlitz, Jan. 10, 1882. After killing his victim with an axe he cut up the body and burned it in the stove. The detectives, after a chase of nearly two years, ran the murderer to earth in the wilds of Muskoka, whence he was brought to Toronto and remained in jail for a number of weeks awaiting extradition proceedings. The sentence under which the execution took place was the sixth sentence of death pronounced upon him.

Lansdowne School Opened.

Seven hundred and two ty children were present yesterday at the opening of Lansdowne School, Spadina-avenue, and 100 more could not be accommodated. The building is a spacious structure, in a rapidly growing locality, and its erection supplies a long-felt want. The site cost $6600 and the edifice $19,000. Rev. Dr. Parker gave the opening prayer. Trustee Chairman Pyne received the key from Sites and Building Chairman Somers, and transferred it to Trustee Kent, Chairman of the Committee of School Management. Thence it was passed to Mr. Crane, the head master. Dr. Pyne declared the school open, and short speeches followed by Ald. Bell and Frankland, ex-Ald. Pepler and Ingham, Dr. Orden and Rev. Dr. Parker. Patriotic songs were sung by the children, and the visitors inspected the premises, at which they expressed their satisfaction. A number of the parents were present.

AGAINST THE SCOTT ACT.

HALTON REVEALS THE TEMPERANCE MEASURE BY 200 MAJORITY.

The "Banner County" Goes Back on its Record—How the Change Was Brought About—A Comparative Table—The Question to be Voted on Elsewhere.

The first of March was a great day in Halton County. It settled the question as to whether the Scott Act, after two previous endorsements, was to be sustained or repealed.

By a majority of 200 the people voted that they were tired of this temperance measure. The interest over the result was widespread.

Halton was the first county to adopt the act, and its "change of front" will, without doubt, be the subject of much comment.

A Majority of 200.

The latest returns give about 200 majority for the repeal petition, with Stewarttown and Glen Williams to hear from.

TOWNSHIP OF ESQUESING.

	For Repeal.	Against Repeal.
No. 1—Ligoy	52	
" 2—Norval	88	
" 3—Stewarttown		
" 4—Dublin	13	
" 5—Thompson's Corners	21	
" 6—Glen Williams		

TOWNSHIP OF NASSAGAWEYA.

No. 1—Campbellville	Tie	
" 2—Brookville		30
" 3—Knatchbull		39

TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR.

No. 1—Boyne	26	
" 2—Drumquin	40	
" 3—Munn's Corners		20
" 4—Postville	20	
" 5—Palermo		36
" 6—Bronte		

TOWNSHIP OF NELSON.

No. 1—Freeman		22
" 2—Nelson Village	31	
" 3—Cumminsville	31	28
" 4—Bell's Schoolhouse		19

VILLAGES.

Acton		6
Burlington	5	
Georgetown	22	
Milton	45	
Oakville	53	
	437	233

Majority for the repeal 199.

Results of Previous Contests.

In 1881 the act was passed by a majority of 99, and in 1884 it was sustained by 189, the figures of the latter contest being:

TOWNSHIP OF ESQUESING.

	For.	Against.
No. 1—Ligoy	75	20
" 2—Norval	111	34
" 3—Stewarttown	69	77
" 4—Dublin	61	48
" 5—Thompson's Corners	66	69
" 6—Glen Williams	49	39

TOWNSHIP OF NASSAGAWEYA.

No. 1—Campbellville	65	82
" 2—Brookville	68	107
" 3—Knatchbull	69	94

TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR.

No. 1—Boyne	70	71
" 2—Drumquin	103	74
" 3—Munn's Corners	63	92
" 4—Postville	93	77
" 5—Palermo	32	65
" 6—Bronte	30	89

TOWNSHIP OF NELSON.

No. 1—Freeman	56	99
" 2—Nelson Village	65	78
" 3—Cumminsville	84	82
" 4—Bell's Schoolhouse	49	78

VILLAGES.

Acton	61	101
Burlington	72	118
Georgetown	133	116
Milton	132	68
Oakville	161	100
	1707	1847

Majority against repeal 140.

The Vote in Halton.

The decisive vote in Halton yesterday to repeal the Scott Act will be a surprise to many. It follows closely the defeat of the extreme temperance party in the civic elections of Toronto. Whether both are indicative of a "mighty revolutionary wave" The World will not at present venture to predict. One thing, however, is certain, that the vote yesterday will have considerable influence in those counties that are about to submit the question of repeal to their electors, as Halton has been regarded as the "banner county" of the movement. The act "has been in force there for six years and is considered to have had a fair trial. The result of that trial is its repeal.

In Halton both parties were confident of success. The supporters of the act were organized as well and much more numerous than their opponents wherewith to carry on the campaign; they had also the advantage of the assistance of many leading Prohibitionists to supplement their local Scott Act clergymen. Meetings were held for two weeks and addresses delivered on the same night, while most of the public were utilized more or less in support of the act. They had, too, the encouragement to be derived from the failure of all attempts hitherto made to repeal the act, and especially the consideration of its continuance in Littletown and Westmoreland, when, despite the failure of enforcement being generally admitted, and despite the thorough organization of the Antis, the Scott Act retained its hold and in Westmoreland was sustained by an enormous majority.

The enforcement of the Scott Act has probably been more rigorous in Halton than in any county in the Dominion. The result has been the crippling financially and otherwise of the tavern interest. Out of nearly two score tavernkeepers in the county when the act went into effect nearly six years ago, hardly half a dozen have been able to continue in business. As little or no aid was given to the Anti party in the present contest by the outside liquor traffic, the fight against the act was conducted with scanty means. But, on the other hand, many who were formerly in favor of the act expressed dissatisfaction with the mode of its administration, which they regarded as arbitrary and unjust, and with the creation of a sheben interest in the villages and the alleged increase rather than diminution of drunkenness. There has also been a quiet movement going on in the county which has led to an outspoken opposition to the Scott Act on many other grounds besides failure, and as a result many citizens wholly unconnected with the liquor traffic were working for repeal. The political embarrassments created by the state of feeling resulting from the act also influenced practical politicians. Committees of citizens for canvass in favor of repeal existed in every polling subdivision in the county. Moreover, the majority (180) to be overcome was a small one easily disturbed by the peculiar circumstances affecting the county.

When Will the Scott Act Cease in Halton?

Petitions for repeal were signed last fall also in Bruce, Huron, Norfolk, Dufferin, Simcoe, Leeds and Grenville, Renfrew, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, and the city of Guelph, and it was expected that votes upon them would be taken during the fall and early winter. As it (the act) evidently contemplates the opportunity being afforded of voting on the subject as soon after the lapse of three years from the date of the previous polling as the necessary notices will allow,—the Antis in these counties were surprised and their plans were greatly disarranged and unexpected expense was incurred through the wholly unanticipated success of the Scott Act plea that three years should be afforded of actual enforcement of the act before the electors should be called upon to pronounce their verdict. Though there is not a hint in the act itself of such a necessity being contemplated, the Government appear to have been influenced by the plea, for an order-in-council issued announcing that no vote for repeal could be taken in any county in which the Scott Act had not come into effect on May 1, 1885, until after April 15 next. A mistake seems to have been made somewhere. Whether the act will, in case of repeal in any of the counties referred to go out of operation in May or whether the minimum period of 150 days provided for publication of notices of the results of the vote and the order of council consequent thereon will delay the introduction of the license law until sometime in September, is a matter for argument. If the latter be the result, the effect of the Government's action will be to force nearly three and a half years of enforcement instead of the three years which the act allows as a minimum period. The Scott Act plea so successfully set up appears to assume that the only question upon which the electors could approve or disapprove of the act is its success or failure; that a change of sentiment might occur on other grounds, and the question of success or failure become altogether a secondary matter, does not appear to have been thought of, though the rightfulness or expediency of prohibition in itself, even though it could be enforced so as to diminish intemperance, is the very ground upon which many of late joined issue with the prohibitionists.

Other Votes that are to Come Off.

The petitions from Simcoe, Bruce, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry have been declared regular by the Government. Those from Huron and Dufferin have been sent back for amendments, which will probably not delay the date of the vote in these counties. The petitions from the other counties and from Guelph have not yet been pronounced upon, but no doubt will be very shortly, so as to allow of repeal being submitted within a very short time.

What the prospects are of repeal in these counties is not easy to determine. The majorities to be overcome are in most instances large. In Bruce the Scott Act majority was 1314, in Huron 1633, in Norfolk 1106, in Dufferin 795, in Simcoe 1183, in Leeds and Grenville 574, in Stormont 540, in Dundas 762, in Glengarry 398 and in Renfrew 730. In Guelph, after that contest in which a most unusually large proportion of the total vote was polled, the Scott Act majority was 183. But though relatively to the total vote, this majority was comparatively large, the issue was complicated by a feeling of revenge on certain hotels for alleged violation of promises in connection with the Provincial Exhibition held in that city three years ago. As time has diminished this feeling, and the violation of the act is open and general, the majority in Guelph possesses little significance in connection with the repeal agitation.

It is not unlikely that many of the votes on repeal will take place simultaneously, as many, both of the Scott Act and liquor parties believe that conditions will be to his advantage of their respective sides.

HOW TEMPERANCE FOLKS TAKE IT.

An Air of Sadness and Surprise—The Act was Defeated for Business Purposes.

Sadness mingled with surprise pervaded Temperance Citizen F. S. Spence's office last night. The head and front of the Scott Act party were gathered in the private office. Mr. F. S. Spence was there, also Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Mr. Jacob Spence, sr., Mr. J. G. Robertson, Mr. William McKendry, Rev. Dr. Shaw and Mr. J. J. Maclaren, Q.C. Ex-Mayor Howland had been telephoned for but could not be found. The first information of defeat was received at 8 o'clock, when Rev. Dr. Morrow, the chief organizer of the party, telegraphed from the headquarters in Milton that the Scott Act had been repealed by over 100 majority. It was a complete surprise to the gentlemen, being entirely contrary not only to their hopes, but their expectations.

Mr. Spence had but little to say on the subject. "I must confess," he said to The World, "this the result of the contest in Halton is a complete surprise to me. However, I do not think it will affect the temperance question much, as it will only serve to stir the friends of temperance up to more determined action and make them fight all the harder."

"To what cause do you ascribe the defeat?"

"Bribery were the things that militated against us," replied Mr. Spence. "First of all the voters' list we worked upon had 400 less names on than the one we had in 1884; and secondly, the recent political elections turned matters upside down and unsettled people's ideas. I do not think that the Halton defeat will have a bad effect on other similar contests, as it will make us fight all the harder."

Another prominent Scott Act supporter gave The World the following views on the result of yesterday's fight: The victory of the liquor party in Halton cannot help but have a bad effect on the cause. In the near future the question of repeal will come up in the counties of Bruce, Simcoe, Dufferin, Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry and Renfrew. All these counties have been watching with vivid interest the battle in the banner county, and it cannot but weaken the faith of the voters in the utility of the measure. As for the defeat of the Scott Act in Halton, he believed that not only did the liquor men and their fri