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The Toronto World.

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ELEVENTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1890.

ALL ENGLAND IS AROUSED

EXCITEMENT ACROSS THE OCEAN OVER BENWELL'S MURDER.

Further Investigations as to the Antecedents of the Burchells — He Has Lived for Years by Swindling—What His Wife Must Have Known About His Methods—Dr. Ferguson's Farm.

[Special Cable Despatch to The World.]

LONDON, March 11.—A reporter has just spent four days interviewing the relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Burchell, Pelley and Benwell on this side of the water, in the endeavor to ascertain the exact relations between Burchell, the man he is accused of murdering and the man who is his principal accuser. There is no doubt at all that Burchell is an arrant scamp. For four years he made his living by defrauding other people. The whole of England, and especially London, is aroused as it never was before over this murder in the lonely Canadian swamp. The excitement does not abate one jot, but on the contrary increases.

In 1886 Burchell was a student at Lincoln College, Oxford, and was being educated for the church. His father was the rector of a prosperous church in Lancashire, his brother had another church near Lechlade. Though only 12 months in college Burchell lived a fast pace and contrived to contract debts which proved to be $5000. During this time his father died and the property was divided between two sons and a daughter. Reginald Burchell's share was nearly $20,000. By the provisions of the will the money will not come into his possession till May, 1891. Last June Burchell was notified by Clement, Cheese & Greene, a firm of solicitors in London, that his creditors proposed to throw him into bankruptcy. Burchell replied that he had disposed of his interest in his father's will to raise ready money in order to pay his creditors and asked the solicitors to come and see him. When the solicitors arrived at Oxford they found Burchell had left town with money raised on the will, leaving his debts unpaid. From an authentic source it was learned that Burchell had sold his interest out and out to his sister for $15,000 cash.

He Is Next Heard of in Woodstock.

Nothing was heard of Burchell by his creditors for weeks after he left Oxford until letters were received from him in May, 1889, saying he was in the employ of Somerset & Co., Brock-street, Woodstock, Ontario. Here he had a lucrative engagement for two years and proposed to pay his creditors in full. During the interval of his leaving Oxford and writing from Canada, Burchell lived luxuriously in a London suburb and contrived to marry the daughter of Stevenson, where he acquired the details of the emigration business, which he subsequently used for the purpose of fraud. A few weeks after Eurchell married and went to Canada the solicitors in London were advertising in the newspapers for his whereabouts, plainly insinuating that he was wanted on criminal charges. This brought Stevenson to the office of the solicitors, demanding to know why they were advertising for his son-in-law in such a scandalous manner.

When Stevenson learned for the first time from the solicitors of Burchell's true character he wept like a child. He said that Burchell had represented himself as a rich man with an extensive property in Canada, and the only question with him (Burchell) in making settlements on his wife was whether he would give her $100,000 or $200,000. Soon afterwards Burchell returned to England and lived at his father-in-law's house for some weeks. Everything was apparently explained satisfactorily. It was about this time that he actually started on the career of fraud which led directly to his present predicament.

He Engish Papers Flooded with Ads.

He flooded the English papers with advertisements saying that an English gentleman, wealthy, wished another Englishman to buy a share of a prosperous stock farm in Canada and to assist him in the practical working of it. This advertisement was seen by a land and emigration agent at Cheltenham named Mellersh. Mellersh is an old friend of Benwell's father, and had been requested by him to watch for a good chance to establish his eldest son in business in America. Mellersh answered the advertisement. He met Burchell and introduced him to Col. Benwell, with the results already cabled. Col. Benwell will entertain no suspicion whatever against Mellersh. "At my first meeting with Burchell," said Col. Benwell to the reporter, "he told me he had known Mellersh a long time. A few hours afterwards Mellersh told me he had only known Burchell a few hours, through answering the advertisement. This first aroused my suspicions. A few days after concluding with Burchell I saw a similar advertisement to the one Mellersh answered in a London paper. I called Burchell's attention to it and said that if he intended to have any other partner except my son I should withdraw. Burchell was much confused and said that he had nothing to do with it, and explained that such advertisements were frequently copied by land agents with a view to fraud."

Pelley Writes for Details.

Another victim of Burchell's alluring advertisement was Pelley, who also wrote to Burchell for details. The reporter saw to-day a letter Burchell wrote to Pelley's father in reply. It is written in a bold hand upon fine, tinted paper, with initials and elaborately stamped black and gold monogram. He says: "I have a farm home of 120 acres, with English house and buildings upon it, at Niagara, and also two branch farms in the country. I make a specialty of horseflesh. Being a very good judge of horseflesh, I found this, combined with general farming, so as to produce my own food for horses, to be by far the most paying business to take up. I have some very good contracts with railways and have supplied them with horses. I have an agent in New York for the sale of any horses I may send there. In this line considerable profits are made. I am desirous of getting a gentleman to take the place of my brother in business, as it is too large for one to superintend singly. I want a gentleman, as I have an English wife, and we don't associate with farmers of the ordinary class in the district." In another of the letters Burchell stated that he had an account with the Imperial Bank of Canada. He added to this allegation the following curious direction: "As to money, make out your check to my order. As my bank is the Imperial Bank all checks have to be passed through the bank, which causes delay." Rev. Mr. Pelley observed to the reporter that this was simply a device to be able to obtain money at once without causing suspicion.

Numerous people in England answered Burchell's advertisement. To all of these he made substantially the same replies. In every case he gave Stephenson's address. The fact that his father-in-law was a man of good position and wealthy surroundings did much to impress Burchell's victims when they visited him there.

How the Young Britisher Is Tricked.

These emigration agencies illustrate the queer ways of making money in large cities. They depend absolutely for their existence on the dense ignorance of the average Englishman about America and Americans. There are about 20 of them in London, with subagents in various parts of Great Britain. Every month they send out boys as alleged pupils to learn the business of farming and stock-raising from American farmers. For about $350 they send boys to some part of America selected by the parents who consult them. They guarantee the boy a situation on a farm for one year, with pocket money. After the year expires the boy must look out for himself. This constitutes the bulk of their business, though many of them arrange partnerships and investments. Of a dozen such firms the reporter made enquiries from, only two men were found who had been to America or knew anything whatever about the country. Yet they find enough ignorant and gullible Britishers to maintain a lucrative business, which enables them to keep agents on the other side offering cheap help to farmers. They do nothing which would bring them within the scope of the police. They carry on their business without secrecy, some of them advertising largely. The surest way to kill them is the exposure of their methods brought about by Burchell.

One thing may be said about Mrs. Burchell's complicity in the case. However much Burchell may have deceived her and her family when he married her, she certainly was not deceived about his bogus property in Canada after she had been there with him and came back to her father's house last summer. Yet she helped him to continue to deceive her father and the men who were invited to dine under his roof, so as to be impressed with his sound standing.

Kept Close Prisoners.

NIAGARA FALLS, March 11.—Neither Burchell nor his wife are allowed to see any one, now that the case has assumed such high importance. Mrs. Burchell is at the Baldwin boarding-house in Clifton, but is really as much behind prison walls as her husband is in Welland jail. Strict orders have been sent down by the crown that no one shall see her except the authorities, and these instructions are rigidly obeyed. She has talked to no one since Friday except Chief Young. She is completely prostrated by the tragedy and the turn affairs have taken. The cable which stated that her father was about to sail to her assistance has aroused her a little from the apathy into which she had fallen.

THE DOCTOR'S FARM.

The Member for Welland Has a Talk with Mr. Pelley.

When Dr. John Ferguson, M.P. for Welland, who with his family has been in the city for a couple of days, read The World yesterday morning he was somewhat surprised to learn that Mr. and Mrs. Burchell, while crossing the ocean, had really pictured to Pelley his farm near Niagara Falls as their property. The doctor has a magnificent farm, the corner of which is near the whirlpool. On it is a two-story house such as was impressed on Pelley's mind by the Burchells; the yards are lighted with electricity; there is gas in the house; about 40 head of horses are feed in the well-appointed stables and there is a general air of prosperity about the whole place. The only thing that is lacking is the English servants which Burchell described so fascinatingly to the young men whom he was swindling.

Before Dr. Ferguson left for Ottawa last night he had an hour's talk with Mr. Pelley and from the conversation that passed there is no doubt but Burchell knew all about the location of Dr. Ferguson's farm and its fine equipment. Strangely enough, the doctor remarked that it was himself who had those steps built beside the river where Burchell took Pelley down one day, evidently with the intention of making away with him. They are located just opposite the camping ground and the doctor had them built with the idea of giving a good view of the river, but little did he dream that they would ever be put to such base purposes as Burchell evidently intended them.

A couple of years ago Dr. Ferguson called the attention of the House to this farm-pupil swindle which was being carried on by English agencies, but the Agriculture and Colonization Committee to which it was referred did little or nothing in the matter. As such an important part of the present swindle was and is being played in Dr. Ferguson's constituency, he said to The World last night before his departure for Ottawa that he again intended to bring the matter before the House and the Government.

They Will Go to Niagara This Morning.

Detective John Murray and Mr. Pelley will leave for Niagara Falls at 7¾ this morning, when Magistrate Hill will reopen his enquiry. Detective Murray has warrants issued by Coroner McLay of Woodstock for the arrest of Burchell and his wife. It is said the crown will not oppose the granting of bail for Mrs. Burchell. At all events her arrest as an accessory after the fact, her husband being the principal, is declared to be bad law. A wife cannot be arrested legally for shielding her husband if he has committed a crime. Mrs. Burchell will probably be set at liberty during the day. It is expected that by tonight the bars of the Woodstock jail will have closed behind Burchell, where he will remain until his trial in October.

Expose These Swindlers.

There should no longer be any doubt as to the duty of the Government since the details of this harrowing murder have been unearthed. An enquiry should be put on foot at once as to the methods of these swindling emigration concerns that flourish in Great Britain. Hon. John Carling and his colleagues cannot act too soon.

Pickthall and Burchell.

In face of all the developments in the Benwell murder it would not be out of place for the detectives to give some attention to Neville Pickthall's mysterious disappearance from Woodstock. It is now known for a fact that the relations between the two men were of the queerest kind, so queer indeed that before Pickthall left home he forbade his mother and wife to even mention the name of Burchell in his hearing. Although the men were great friends at one time a very serious breach evidently came between them. And this may account for Pickthall's sudden flight just before Burchell landed in America. It is now broadly hinted around Woodstock that Pickthall knew a great deal about Burchell's swindling operations and other serious matters as well.

Why Not Try Burchell In Toronto?

Burchell cannot be tried in Oxford County until the fall—a long delay. He should be tried in Toronto, said a lawyer yesterday, at the coming May Assizes. A change of venue could be got by the crown authorities. If the case is put over until the fall at Woodstock some of the important witnesses may be dead or have left the limits. Mrs. Burchell's friends would certainly prefer an early trial.

Clearing sale of furniture, upholstered goods, mixed and woven wire mattrasses. Buy now at your own price at The People's Furniture Warerooms, 161 Yonge-street.

The Leading Hat Makers of the World.

Henry Heath, Tress & Co., Christy & Co., Woodrow & Co., Carrington Company, Marsland Company of London; Dunlap Company, Miller & Co., Yeoman & Co., Knox & Co., Silverman & Co. of New York; J. B. Stetson, Philadelphia. W. & D. Dineen are the sole agents in Toronto for the sale of Henry Heath's London hats and Dunlap's New York hats. They also keep in stock all of the above English makers' goods, as well as the styles of Millar, Yeoman and Knox of New York. Dineen invites those looking for a fashionable spring hat to look at the shapes at his store on corner King and Yonge-streets.

Families leaving the city or giving up housekeeping can have their furniture carefully stored at moderate cost with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street east.

Luxury in Travel.

Elegant new buffet sleeping cars leave Union Station daily, except Sunday, for New York without change by the popular West Shore Route; leave at 4.55 p.m., arrive New York 10.10 a.m. Lunches are served on these cars and every comfort and convenience known to modern travel, making a trip to New York a pleasant journey, as all tedious transfers and other annoyances of lunch counters are dispensed with. Sundays leave Toronto at 12.20 p.m., connecting at Hamilton with through car. ed

Merchants can warehouse goods in bond or free with Mitchell, Miller & Co. Negotiable warehouse receipts issued; rate of insurance low.

The George F. Blake Manufacturing Company of Boston shipped their engines from that city to Toronto on Saturday last and they will be at the high level pumping station in the course of the week.

RANDY EARNS IRISH CHEERS

A BITTER ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT'S COURSE.

The Parnell Commission Debate Winds Up in a Lively Scene—Government Leader Smith's Motion for the Adoption of the Report Carried— General Old World News.

LONDON, March 11.—In the House of Commons this evening Lord Radolph Churchill resumed the debate on the report of the Parnell Commission. He said the proceedings were vitiated by their thoroughly unconstitutional character. [Cheers from the Opposition.] The Government to ascertain the truth of criminal charges against its political opponents discarded and set aside the ordinary law of the land. [Parnellite cheers.] The Government decided to place political opponents on trial on criminal charges without the protection which a jury would give. [Cheers.] The Government nominated the tribunal, so the accused would have no voice in selecting and challenging the jury. The Government inflicted pecuniary fine on its opponents, amounting to nearly £40,000, He defied any lawyer to show a precedent or parallel for anything approaching the Government's action [Parnellite cheers.] He appealed to the House to vote against proceedings so utterly unique and unprecedented. Never within a century and a half had any public man been exposed to such tests and trials as had Mr. Parnell. [Parnellite cheers.]

Lord Randolph denounced the Government for its ruthless use of the closure in forcing through the act creating the commission when its party in 1882 had resisted closure. No minister, he said, could now accuse him of inconsistency. What had been the result of this mountainous partuition? A reptile monster—Pigott [Parnellite cheers.] What had been the delivery with all their skill and parliamentary instruments? A ghastly, bloody, rotten fœtus—Pigott! Pigott!! Pigott!!! [Parnellite cheers.] The report condemned the Parnellites on certain charges. Did it condemn The Times? No! The Government insisted upon its motion he would insist upon his right to vote to condemn not only the Parnellites but also The Times, which had been found guilty of an atrocious and unexampled libel and slander.

Mr. Chamberlain defended the Government's action. He claimed the commission was the best tribunal to conduct the enquiry and the allegations against it were baseless. The Parnellites had invited the enquiry. The Government had treated the allegations as libel which might not be disproved. He warned the House against assuming judicial functions by declining to accept the findings of the judges and urged the House to leave the matter in the hands of the nation.

Mr. Jennings then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Labouchere said he expected to see Lord Randolph Churchill blossom into a genuine Radical. He accused the Government of the scheme to bring Sheridan to produce a document incriminating Parnell.

An Exciting Scene.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, repudiated Churchill's statement that the Government acted unconstitutionally. While he was defending the impartiality of the judges the Parnellites shouted "Pigott! Pigott!"

Mr. Goschen: "Ah, yes, the more you examine the report of the less you are inclined to hear of the impartiality of the judges." Continuous interruptions followed. There was great laughter at Mr. Goschen's admission that the Government might have been indiscreet but never adopted the forgeries as political stock in trade. He asserted Le Caron was employed in the secret service under the Liberal Government.

Mr. Fowler, who was the Secretary of the Treasury, rose twice and angrily protested he could know nothing of such matters.

A scene of most intense excitement lasting several minutes followed. Mr. Goschen taunted Mr. Sexton in reference to the Salisbury letter and both rose to their feet and neither would give way. Mr. Sexton and the Parnellites hurled such epithets as "Coward!" etc. Mr. Goschen defended himself with the reproach that the attacks of the Opposition were based upon information which they themselves had purchased.

Amid shouts of "adjourn!" "adjourn!" and calls of "Morley," Mr. Caine (Liberal Unionist) moved an amendment condemning The Times.

Mr. Morley congratulated him on his courage and said he would support the amendment.

Mr. Smith invoked closure. Mr. Caine's amendment was defeated, 321 to 259.

Mr. Smith's motion with reference to the Commission's report was then agreed to amid ministerial cheers.

Taking a Report for the Queen.

LONDON, March 11.—The Dean of Windsor is daily in attendance at the trial of the Bishop of Lincoln and the close attention with which he followed the proceedings excited some surprise among the reverend and learned habitues of the court. But it is now understood that Dr. Davidson is present by wish of the Queen, who desired to hear his own personal report of the proceedings. It is no secret that Her Majesty has been much annoyed by the trial and the ritualistic excesses which led to it, and that she more than ever laments the loss of the Dean of Wellesley, who would have cautioned her against allowing Canon King to be made a bishop, as he was invariably consulted when an unknown name was submitted for a vacant see. The Queen is extremely displeased that Mr. Gladstone should have recommended so advanced a High Churchman.

The Colliery Disaster.

LONDON, March 11.—The fire which followed the explosion in the Morsa colliery has become so fierce that the parties who were searching for the dead have been compelled to withdraw from the mines.

The fire in the colliery is spreading. There is no hope of recovering the bodies, but there are plenty of volunteers trying to subdue the flames and reach the victims. Seventy-five per cent. of the victims were married and leave large families. The latest estimate is that at least 100 were killed.

Miss Vincent Acquitted.

LONDON, March 11.—Elizabeth Vincent, arrested at Richmond for attempting to murder Lewis H. Isaacs, M.P., was tried today. Isaacs testified that the paper he refused to sign, which refusal it is alleged led to the shooting, was a document admitting he seduced defendant by violence. He asked the court to deal leniently with Miss Vincent as he was exceedingly fond of her and had a passionate love for their child. Dr. Coker testified that he heard Miss Vincent threaten to shoot Isaacs and all his family and then commit suicide. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Cable Flashes.

East Africa and Southwest Africa will be made Imperial colonies and the government of the former will be administered by Emin Pasha.

A Rome correspondent says General Simmons has arranged the Malta dispute and is awaiting a ratification of his labors from London.

Prince Bismarck, replying to an address of the Peasants' Union, promises to continue as far as his strength will permit to work in the interests of agriculture.

M. Paschies, president of the Servian Skuptschina, at St. Petersburg thanked the whole Russian people for the blood they had shed in their efforts to emancipate their brethren in the south.

The correspondence between Germany and Great Britain relative to the scope of the International Labor Conference has been made public. In his letters on the subject Lord Salisbury declined to favor any scheme looking to a legal reduction of the hours of labor.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs urges the necessity of allowing foreign doctors full permission to attend their fellow countrymen at French health resorts and advocates the granting of licenses to foreigners in special branches of medicine.

The French Cabinet has decided to send Senators Jules Simon and Tolain, M. Burdeau, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Linder, an inspector of mines, and M. Delehaye, a mechanic, as the representatives of France at the Berlin Labor Conference.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Manitoba Legislators Resume Its Discussion—Gillies' Proposed Amendment.

WINNIPEG, March 11.—In the Legislature to-night the discussion of the school question was resumed. Gillies (Con.), seconded by Roblin (Ref.), moved an amendment affirming that the Imperial Parliament should be appealed to to so amend the British North America Act and the Manitoba Act as to allow the school bill to become law.

East Durham Equal Righters.

MILLBROOK, March 11.—A convention of about 100 members of the Equal Rights Association of East Durham was held here today for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Ontario Assembly. Alex. Ferguson occupied the chair. T. D. Craig, E. A. Powers, John Fallis, George Campbell and Alex. Ferguson were nominated. Mr. Craig declined by telegraph, and E. A. Powers also declined. On the first ballot George Campbell, ex-warden of Northumberland and Durham, received a majority of the votes and his nomination was made unanimous.

The New York Murder Mystery.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Lawyer Levy today positively identified the woman found murdered in a cellar here yesterday as Fanny Greenberg, the divorced wife of the peddler Jacobs who on Feb. 16 killed Herman Royonski and then committed suicide.

She was Jacobs' second wife and lived at 133 Columbia-street. Some time ago she was about to return to live with Jacobs but the plan was not carried out.

Ontario Spring Assizes.

WHITBY, March 11.—The Spring Assizes opened to-day, Judge Armour presiding. There are no criminal cases.

Coombs v. Hood, breach of promise, the jury rendered a verdict of $400 for plaintiff.

Brown v. Brown, the jury found the widow not guilty of adultery as alleged by the defence. Judgment was reserved.

Oke v. Darlington is now on and likely to last to-morrow.

Smothered in a Strawstack.

BRIGHT, March 11, — A fatal accident occurred two miles from Bright at 10 o'clock to-day. George Hammond, a young man in the employ of Isaac Hewitt, got on a strawstack to throw down some straw when it fell, burying him. When found life was extinct. Hammond was born in London, Eng., and was 18 years old. He came from the Boys' Home at Stratford.

Only 10 Miles an Hour in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 11.—All the railroads yesterday put into force their new time schedules, reducing the running time inside the city limits to 10 miles an hour. It now takes the passengers 73 minutes to come to the city from Evanston (12 miles), as against 23 minutes under the old rule. This is a fair sample of the lengthening of the time on the many suburban routes.

Amherstburg's Town Hall Burnt.

AMHERSTBURG, March 11.—The town hall and fire hall was burned last night. The building was constructed in 1880, and cost about $16,000, and was the finest in the county. Insured for $5000 in the British America and City of London Fire Insurance Companies of Toronto.

They Will Go On the Board as New Blood.

The directors of The Globe Company will hold their annual meeting to-day. Several new directors will be elected. Mr. William Caiger volunteered the information last night that ex-Ald. Tait, the baker, and W. B. McMurrich, the ex-mayor, would go on the board as new blood.

Annexationists and Anti-Annexationists.

A deputation of annexationists and anti-annexationists from London South will wait on the Attorney-General to-day to state their respective views why and why not that important suburb should be annexed to the Forest City. The gentlemen composing the deputation arrived in the city last evening.

A Portuguese Boycott.

A curious illustration of the present excited state of public feeling in Portugal with regard to everything English is afforded by a notice which occupies a conspicuous position on the front page of The Correio Medico. Our esteemed contemporary thinks it necessary to apologise for the appearance of a few English advertisements in its columns, on the ground that the management is bound by contracts entered into before "Portugal was offended and threatened by the English Government." It is still more comic to find the editor, Dr. G. M. da Silva Jones, describing himself in bold type as "Portuguese on the four sides" (which we presume means by his four grandparents), in order to minimise the bad effect likely to be produced on his readers by the uncompromisingly English surname with which he is afflicted. It is satisfactory to find that the "boycott" does not extend to our scientific output, for in the same number of The Correio Medico Sir Joseph Lister's recent account of his experiments in search of a perfect antiseptic dressing are given at length.

Advances made on merchandise warehoused with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street east.

The Future of Our Planet.

Among the writings of those who love to speculate on the future of our planet there is probably somewhere (though we have not had time to discover it) an essay on the cosmical changes which man will be able to produce in the earth. The data for solving this problem are striking. In a few centuries man has acquired all those powers over large and solid objects represented by his knowledge of explosives and his use of steam. Multiply the centuries, and with them the history, by convenient figures (a familiar process in this kind of problem), and there is no reason why the earth's axis of rotation should not be shifted considerably by human agency.

Notice of Removal.

Finding my present location too small I have removed to No. 25 Leader-lane, a few steps from King-street. High grade and complicated watch adjusting my forte. E. Beeton, high grade watch specialist.

To Parties Furnishing.

This afternoon at 2½ a sale of most attractive household furniture, piano and other effects will take place at Lydon's Mart, 81 Yonge-street, near King-street. This sale is worthy the attention of parties furnishing.

Manufacturers, by warehousing their surplus stock with Mitchell, Miller & Co., receive negotiable warehouse receipts.

Old University.

For the best photo of the University, before and after the fire, call at the studio of H. E. Simpson, 41 King-street east. 136

Excursion to Washington via Erie and Lehigh Valley Route.

Only $10 round trip to Washington on March 20, passing through the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore. Through Pullmans from Buffalo to Washington, returning via New York city, $3 additional; tickets good for 10 days. For full information apply to S. J. Sharp, corner Wellington and Scott-streets, Toronto.

Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum for Coughs, Colds and Throat Irritation.

SIR RICHARD SCORES RYKERT

THE MEMBER FOR LINCOLN IN HIS OWN DEFENCE.

Several Members Join in the Discussion—On Sir John Thompson's Motion the Debate is Adjourned, Three Government Members Voting with the Minority Against Delay.

OTTAWA, March 11.—In his characteristic and outspoken style Sir Richard Cartwright to-day arraigned the member for Lincoln for his connection with the Cypress Hills timber limit secured for one John Adams for $5000 through Mr. Rykert's intervention and which was shortly afterwards sold for $200,000. For Mr. Rykert's services his wife was to receive one-half of the net proceeds. This agreement was carried out, the money being paid over in 1883.

Sir Richard said this was one of the few cases where the tracks had not been covered, or where the thieves had fallen out over the division of the spoil and the matter had come before a court of law. The searching investigation of the courts had lifted a corner of the veil and, as Thomas Carlyle would say, revealed a glimpse of the workings of Satan's invisible world. But what we yet saw he was confident was only a peak which proved the existence of a mountain range of unrevealed rascality. He held that it was more of a crime and misdemeanor for a member of Parliament for a considation to secretly use his influence with the Government as Mr. Rykert admitted he had done, than for him to accept a sum of money for his vote in Parliament.

As an aggravation of the original offence he quoted Mr. Rykert's denial of complicity in the transaction when questioned by Mr. Charlton concerning it in Parliament in 1883. The admissions made by Mr. Rykert over his own signature made it imperative for Parliament to punish the offender or to place themselves in the position of accomplices. On the lowest ground of self-interest every member should sustain this motion. If the House voted it down they would give honorable men everywhere cause to declare that the House of Commons was only a place for dividing the spoil. To his mind the case was one calling for expulsion, but he had substituted instead his comparatively mild motion for fear that were expulsion asked the main facts of the case would be hopelessly buried under a mountain of verbiage offered in opposition on the ground of precedent and for like reasons.

He did not hold Mr. Rykert the only offender. He feared he was only the type and the specimen of many in the House. He was possibly a little bolder, more successful, more unscrupulous than the rest and without desiring to hold him up as a scapegoat it was important that he should be severely dealt with.

He therefore proceeded to move the resolution of which he had given notice, declaring that the conduct of Mr. Rykert in the premises "is and has been discreditable, corrupt and scandalous."

Mr. Rykert's Defence.

As expected, Mr. Rykert met the motion with a request that the matter be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. But he insisted that, properly speaking, the House had no right to interfere at all. This contention he backed up with a letter he had received from Hon. William Macdougall, to whom he had applied as a constitutional authority to know what course should be pursued. In this letter the opinion was expressed that members of Parliament were not precluded from acting in a professional capacity and for professional fees on behalf of their constituents or others who might retain their services, and Mr. Rykert claimed that was all he had done.

He declared that he was an honest man and that the people of Lincoln had endorsed him as an honest man by returning him to Parliament for the past 25 years, and had re-elected him since these charges were made public. He thought it beneath the dignity of Parliament to make use of private correspondence stolen for the purpose and he attempted to establish a parallel between these charges and those made against Sir John Macdonald in 1873 by recalling the fact that Sir Richard Cartwright had on that occasion also been found endeavoring to profit by an alliance with letter stealers. Mr. Rykert also cited The Times-Parnell case. He dwelt at length upon his services to the Conservative party and fiercely attacked Sir Richard Cartwright and his fellow-Liberals for their sins in office and out of it.

He thought his own political record would compare very well with that of Sir Richard Cartwright and that that gentleman would not care to have published his private correspondence with Boyle and others of Winnipeg respecting half-breed lands. The Opposition were actuated by chagrin that he still represented the County of Lincoln. Sir Richard Cartwright had come into that constituency and had made very loud speeches against him but he did not admit that he had done anything to warrant a motion for his suspension or expulsion, but he was willing to place himself in the hands of the Privileges and Elections Committee, where it could be considered better than in this House.

Mr. Rykert spoke for about three-fourths of an hour in answer to Sir Richard's speech of twice that length.

Sir Richard Rebuked.

Sir John Thompson, speaking in his calmest and most judicial tone, proceeded to administer a rebuke to Sir Richard Cartwright for his very warm speech. He said the usual course of procedure had been departed from in the manner in which these charges had been made and replied to. It was exceedingly rare that a speech of the inflammatory character of that delivered by Sir Richard Cartwright, and in which he stigmatised the conduct of the Government, was made in such a connection and it was quite without a precedent. He had gone so far as to declare that a great number of the members who composed the late Parliament were amenable for very serious charges and he sought to further extend the blame to the constituency in declaring that members were as honest as people expected them to be. He went even further, declaring that the facts revealed in this case indicated a whole mountain range of undiscovered rascality.

Passing from this unusual and unprecedented attack, entirely wide of the resolution in connection with which it was made, he would consider the reply of the member for Lincoln. He was not here to defend that member or to apologise for a single expression in his extraordinary correspondence, and he understood him to appeal for an opportunity to be further heard, asserting that he had evidence to submit that had not been laid before the House and tending to mitigate what would appear to be reprehensible in his conduct. At this stage he would not enter upon a discussion of the merits of this correspondence to indicate what his personal vote would be. It was in order now to consider judicially the procedure to be followed and he asked the House to pause from the consideration of the long statement made by the member for Lincoln in his own defence, and in order to give ample opportunity he moved that the debate be now adjourned.

The Debate Adjourned.

After recess Hon. David Mills and Messrs. White of Renfrew, Charlton, Tisdale, Bowell, Macdowall, Bergin, McMullen, Hickey and Weldon of Albert, addressed the House. The Liberals were all against adjournment of the debate or reference to a committee. The Conservatives favored both, except Weldon of Albert, who wound up the debate with the declaration that after carefully reading the statement Mr. Rykert had made in his own behalf, he was unable to believe the declaration he had made to-day that he had further evidence to offer. Though it was a painful circumstance to him he felt that the House should administer a scathing rebuke to any member found guilty of such charges.

The House then divided and Sir John Thompson's motion adjourning the debate was carried, 94 to 72, a party vote with the exception that Messrs. McNeill, Weldon of Albert and O'Brien voted with the Opposition.

Mr. Rykert, in accordance with the rule in such cases, retired from the House immediately after his statement in defence and of course did not come in to vote.

The debate will be resumed on Monday next, by which time all will have had an opportunity to read Mr. Rykert's defence as printed in The Hansard.

The House adjourned at midnight.

A JILTED FAIR ONE.

This Belleville Girl's Intended Husband Proved Faithless.

BELLEVILLE, March 11.—There was considerable talk about the city to-day over the fact that the marriage of a young couple resident here, which was to have occurred last night at 8 o'clock, did not take place, for reasons best known to the young man. It appears that Charles Durand, a laborer, has for some time past been paying attention to Margaret Gero, a young woman about 21 years of age, who resides with her parents near the ashery on the west side of the river. They became engaged and their nuptials were to have been celebrated last night. The relatives of the bride expectant had all preparations made, and friends had been invited to the supper. As the hour set came and went those present became anxious, as the bridegroom did not make his appearance. Friends were despatched to ascertain, if possible, what caused his delay; but he could not be found anywhere. The feelings of the would-be bride can be better imagined than described. Instead, however, of lamenting over the matter, she, with the others, sought to find the man of her choice, and being unable to do so, went to the police and asked that the deserter be locked up if he was seen. If the young man does not carry out his agreement, a breach of promise case will be the result. It is thought, however, that he has left this section of the country.

SUICIDE AT COBOURG.

Disheartened by Business Troubles Frank J. Allen Takes His Own Life.

COBOURG, March 11.—About 4½ this afternoon Frank J. Allen committed suicide by deliberately blowing his brains out with a 32-calibre revolver.

It is supposed from the position he was lying in when discovered that he had stood before a mirror in his bedroom, placed the revolver to his right temple and pulled the trigger. The edge of the wound, which was about an inch long, was discolored and burned by the powder. The ball crashed through the brain and lodged against the opposite side of the skull.

An inquest was held to-night. The unfortunate man took his life on account of business troubles. He leaves a wife and one child.

CRAZED BY LA GRIPPE.

A Convalescent Fatally Mutilated Himself with a Razor.

MONTREAL, March 11.—A horrible story comes from Johnstown, near Barrington, on the border line. A man named Hall, married and with a family, was laid up with a bad attack of influenza. He got better, but still continued weak and was subject to delusions, the most painful of which was that his wife had been living in unfaithfulness for years and that he was not the father of her children. Last week the man was discovered in a neighboring wood in a state of insensibility. He had horribly mutilated himself and hacked his chest and throat with a razor. He was conveyed home, where he has since died.

NOVA SCOTIA'S FINANCES.

A Deficit of $45,167 in the Ordinary Expenditures—A $300,000 Loan Projected.

HALIFAX, March 11.—The financial returns for the past year were submitted to the Local Legislature to-day. They show an expenditure on revenue account of $717,941, leaving a deficit of $45,167. In addition to this there was expended on capital account $8074.50. Premier Fielding introduced a bill authorizing the Government to borrow $300,000 for expenditure on roads.

THE HEATHEN RAGE.

Opposition to Missions in Japan—Letter from a Toronto Clergyman.

Rev. J. Macqueen Baldwin writes from Nagoya, in the Japan mission field, under date Feb. 6: There is decidedly a reactionary feeling against foreigners in this country at present. This opportunity is being made use of by the Buddhist priests, and they are doing all in their power to oppose Christianity. This is especially the case here, where the Buddhists are stronger and more active than, perhaps, in any other city in Japan.

Here they are most determined in their endeavors to stamp out, if possible, the new faith. Last September a union evangelist meeting was attempted in the theatre here, but the Buddhists succeeded in creating such a disturbance that the meeting had to be abandoned. They, of course, look on this as quite a victory, and hence are more determined in their efforts to oppose the work here than ever before. We have experienced a good deal of opposition to them in our work here. As is known to many of our readers we have a preaching station in a district of the city called Habasshta. This district contains some 40,000 inhabitants with but a handful of Christians. It had up to the time of our going in, been quite an unoccupied field, and is looked on as quite a Buddhist stronghold.

Trouble has been experienced from the very first, every Sunday night something being done to disturb our services. However, the meetings have grown, and we generally have from one hundred and fifty to two hundred assembled here every Sunday night. The opposition, too, has become more and more pronounced. A few Sundays back, after one of our speakers had finished, a young man rose in the audience and displaying a large sheet of paper with some writing on it advanced towards the table. The interpreter, who had charge of the meeting, requested him to take his seat, but in vain. Many rose in the audience and came towards us, so the police had to be sent for, and finally the disturber was arrested and walked off by the police.

The next Sunday evening the police came and put us under their protection, and, indeed, it seemed necessary, for on leaving the meeting with our armed guardians, we were followed some distance by a crowd that made anything but friendly demonstrations towards us. The police, I am glad to say, are very friendly, and have told us that they will afford us all the protection we need; and indeed they have so far proved themselves as good as their word, for the last two Sunday nights the head official of the district has come and sat beside us in the audience, and I believe several of the disturbers of the peace have, during the week, been called to the police office and admonished. We have also had a guard furnished us; as many as from 15 to 20 being told off to look after us on the previous Sunday.

The most encouraging feature about all this is that it seems to be furthering the cause in a most marked way. God does, indeed, seem to be causing the wrath of man to praise Him.

Guiot braces, Dent's gloves, German and English collars. English court shirts, etc. Shirts to order. A. White, 65 King-street west.

Call and secure bargains at the clearing sale of furniture, upholstered goods, mixed and woven wire mattrasses. The People's Furniture Warerooms, 161 Yonge-street.

The Sheffield House Importing Company (Registered),

65 Yonge-street, below King. New salad bowls, fish eaters, cheese scoops, grape scissors, &c. C. E. Robinson, Manager.

DEATHS.

KLEISER—On Tuesday, March 11, at his late residence, 49 Elm-street, S. P. Kleiser, aged 56 years.

Funeral from the above address on Thursday, March 13, at 3 p.m., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Friends will kindly accept this intimation

THE LICENSE BILL PASSED.

MR. GIBSON'S MEASURE GOES THROUGH IN COMMITTEE.

No Whisky to Be Sold on Boats—A Dull Day at the Assembly—A Batch of Important Bills Still Left Over—Mr. Hardy's Mining Regulations Act—Toronto University Returns.

When are the important measures to be discussed? When do the leading members of Government and Opposition propose to commit themselves to any definite policy before the country and the electors on such measures as the Attorney-General's bill to amend the Election Act as to the secrecy of voting, to amend the Public and Separate Schools Act, etc.? These questions are being asked around the lobbies at the Assembly buildings. The members have only about three weeks to sit now and all the big discussions are yet to come. It's the last session of this parliament and the members of the Opposition and the Government supporters are expected to place themselves on record. By the way, where is Mr. Waters with his woman suffrage bill? The measure has already been introduced by this chivalrous member for North Middlesex, but last session he moved for his second reading far earlier than this year—at least a week sooner. Is he afraid that it will be "sat on" more emphatically than at last session? These are some of the questions being asked and the public who daily throng the galleries down at the old pile impatiently wait for something more entertaining than assessment bills, municipal measures, ditches and water-courses acts and dry legal amendments.

The Attorney-General made a lengthy speech in support of his bill further facilitating proceedings under the Land Titles Act. Of course the Opposition is in duty bound to oppose the measure and Mr. French filled the breach. But I don't think you will be much interested in the provisions of the bill or in the reasons for which it was opposed by Mr. French.

In fact yesterday was Government day and the Government measures passed as