The Toronto World.

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IMMEDIATELY—GOOD SEAMSTRESS—ONE who understands Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. ROSSIN HOUSE. 456

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SMALL GIRL—ABOUT 14 OR 15 YEARS—AT 39 Richmond street east.

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THE PROPER ADDRESS OF J. L. F., JUSTICA and others of like opinions on the social question, with a view to a correspondence on the subject. Address in the meantime R. FAIR, Guelph, Ont. 234

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STOVES—SECOND-HAND IN GOOD OR DER JOHN TERRY'S, 95 Jarvis street 246 tf

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A PHAETON NEARLY NEW—USED ONLY three months—will be sold at a bargain. P. O. Box 903

THE DEBATE AT OTTAWA.

MR. MACKENZIE DEFINES HIS TARIFF VIEWS AGAIN.

Had He Seen Yesterday's World?—He Will Preserve Vested Rights—In Favor of a 17½ per cent. Tariff—Plumb in Poetry.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 7.—In the house to-day petitions were presented for half an hour. Among them was one from Toronto praying that the Toronto, Grey and Bruce be not allowed to amalgamate with the Grand Trunk.

Mr. Robertson introduced a bill affecting the Saskatchewan Valley railway company and a bill incorporating the American electric light company of Canada was read a first time.

THE DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET

was resumed.

Bucolic Plumb then rises to his feet,
And sadly eyes his chieftain's vacant seat.
First he thanks God his Queen still lives and rules;
Then curses cranks and damns the tribe of fools.
Thereafter wags his ceaseless tongue for hours,
Now lauds his chief, now causes Blake to cower,
And still his crazy words fly through the air
When six arrives and speaker leaves the chair.
Again at eight Plumb gayly takes the floor,
Soon puts the house to sleep, makes Bunster snore.
At last, thank God, himself in turn gets dazed,
The house revives, Mackenzie looks amazed.

Mr. Mackenzie took the floor at 9.30 and spoke for little more than an hour, being obliged to desist then on account of his voice. He attacked the present government and referred to Sir Charles Tupper's budget speech, which was a long bitter coarse scold, and nothing else. The defeat of his government in 1878 was contrasted with the defeat of the conservative government in 1873. In the one case there was a defeat of a well-known political principle; in the other case hon. gentlemen sold their country for a sum of money and retired with ignominy. The speaker upheld the doctrine of free trade, and said a 17½ per cent tariff was sufficient protection for manufactures; that tariff was sufficient to protect every legitimate industry in the country. Protection as a system was a relic of barbarism. In regard to the charge made against him that his policy would be to kill off our manufacturers by inches, he said that i the liberal party were in power it could not disregard the interests that may have been created by legislation, and that while there must be a return some time to sound principles of fiscal legislation, that return would have to be considered in connection with the interests that have been created. The speaker knew of his knowledge that some of the factories said by Sir Leonard Tilley in his list to be new ones were not so. One in Toronto employing over 200 hands was simply one removed from Newcastle, and he knew of three others of the same nature. The speaker held that agricultural industry had not at all profited by the national policy, and to say it had was to talk against the market prices of the past two years. Finally he cited France and Germany as two countries where the people had been excited into hostile classes under their protective policy, and obliged hundreds of thousands to leave their homes for this continent.

Mr. Coursol (Montreal) followed in French.

Mr. Charlton moved the adjournment of the debate, and the house adjourned at 11 30.

THE LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

OTTAWA, March 7.—The play for the second prize in the tennis tournment, opened to-day with the following result: In the first drawing Miss Fremantle defeated Miss May Allen; Miss Fleming defeated Miss Scott; Miss Lily Fleming defeated Miss Mannsell; Miss Mooney defeated Miss B. Lewis. In the second drawing Miss Fremantle defeated Miss Fleming; Miss Fleming defeated Miss Mooney; Miss Fremantle defeated Miss Lily Fleming, thereby securing the second prize.

WORK IN COMMITTEE.

The Railway Committee of the House of Commons at Business—The Syndicate.

(Special Despatch to The World.)

OTTAWA, March 7.—In the railway committee to-day a bill incorporating the Portage, Westbourne and Northwestern railways came up but on the suggestion of Sir Charles Tupper, consideration was deferred until the promoters could come before the committee with more facts about the proposed route and resources of the company to carry on the work. Three hundred thousand dollars capital have been subscribed.

Mr. Boultbee, who brought up this bill also introduced one incorporating the Thunder Bay and Minnesota railway company, a line 37 miles in length, from Pigeon river to Prince Arthurs Landing. The minister of railways referred to the former resolution of the committee recognizing the inexpediency of chartering lines that would deflect traffic on the Canada Pacific to American lines. This line taps the Canada Pacific but the promoters explain its object is to a very contrary effect, viz, to deflect traffic from the Northern Pacific to the Canadian lines.

Mr. Kirkpatrick explained this line did not come under the clause of contract with the syindicate prohibiting the running of lines to within fifteen miles of the forty-ninth parallel as it was wholly south of the forty-ninth parallel.

Sir Charles Tupper suggested that it should be left over for the government to consider, as the rights of the syndicate might be involved, and it was necessary to look at the syndicate contract.

Sir Charles Tupper—Does my hon. friend say this committee and the house should not stand by the syndicate contract, ratified in parliament by a large majority of members.

Mr. Mackenzie — My honorable friend from Sunbury says he will stand by it, of course, but he cannot respect it. (Hear, hear).

The act to incorporate the Lake Superior and James' Bay railway company was passed. Among the promoters of this railway are C. W. Bunting, W. B. Scarth, D. Blain, J. T. Foy and A. Boultbee.

The next bill passed was a bill incorporating the Saskatchewan and Peace River railway company, the course of which runs northwesterly from a point between Fout a la Corne and Carleton. It is Hamilton men principally who are promoting this scheme.

STRATHROY'S DISASTER!

Fatal Results of the Monday Night's Explosion—The Injured.

STRATHROY, March 7.—The tragedy accompanying the burning of Heal's dry goods store and Diprose's grocery is all the heavier as the facts become known. The area of the fire is insignificant as compared with the fatal and serious injuries inflicted. There is no doubt that the fire originated in the rear part of Heal's store, but from what cause is a mystery. It is also evident that an explosion occurred, but what force was present to produce it is most inexplicable. Nether of the ceilings of the two shops were burned through, and although the roof was carried bodily into the street, and with it the masonry of the second storey, the plate glass in one of the stores on the lower floor is uninjured. At the same time the lathing of the upper ceiling, enclosing the vacancy between the roof and garret joists, was forced downward. The conjecture is that gases were lodged in this vacancy which exploded on becoming ignited. There is no theory by which the sudden precipitating of the 24 x 60 ft. wall can be accounted for. The killed and injured were standing on the street close to the sidewalk. Only Howe was killed outright, but it is feared that several of the others injured cannot recover. Mr. Woodbury, of the Queen's, is in a very critical condition, and George McEwen is despaired of. Wallace has a number of fractures and contusions in his face, and all of the remainder are suffering from injuries of a serious nature. The insurance on the building is for $1500; Diprose's stock is insured for $1500 in the Queen's; Heal's $3000 in the Fire Association of England, and $3000 in the Royal. A brick store adjacent is being pulled down this morning, owing to the damage sustained by the explosion.

GEORGETOWN, March 7. — The Silver Creek hotel, three miles from here, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss, about $1200; insurance, $800. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THE KIST O' WHISTLES.

The Organ Case at Cooke's Church Revived—Mr. John Oliver's Suspension.

By far the liveliest if not the most important question which came before the Toronto presbytery last night was the appeal of Mr. John Oliver against his suspension from Cooke's church for charging Mr. J. W. McMichael, a member of the same church, with perjury. The hearing of the appeal lasted from 9 o'clock last night until 1.30 this morning. The case grew out of the once famous organ case at Cooke's church, and the facts are pretty well known to the readers of the daily papers.

On Dec. 17, 1880, Mr. Oliver and other members of the church were charged at the police court with entering the church and removing the organ from the basement to the public street. For this action they were fined. Mr. Oliver subsequently charged Mr. McMichael, one of the witnesses in the case, with perjury. There was no ground for the charge and the accuser was suspended from the church for "making a grave and false charge against a brother christian." The matter was fully investigated by the session of Cooke's church and three assessors appointed by the presbytery, Rev. Prof. McLaren, Rev. Dr. Reid, and Rev. Mr. Gilroy. The hearing lasted for six nights and much evidence was taken in the case. The decision of the session was appealed against last night, and proved very protracted and at times lively. Mr. Oliver claimed that the session of the church did not treat his case fairly, and that there was considerable personal feeling in the matter, and particularly on the part of Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick, the pastor. Another ground of complaint was that he had sent in two written appeals to the session, but that he had not been informed by the latter which one was to be acted upon by them.

Prof. McLaren explained as leader of the case for the assessors that Mr. Oliver had sen in one appeal on Saturday, and another on Monday with a request that the latter be the one acted upon. The second one was endorsed across the corner "Substituted by request for a former appeal," and the presbytery decided that the latter was the proper one to act upon. The evidence taken at the police court trial was then read to the meeting, and Mr. Oliver made a defence of his appeal from manuscript. Prof. McLaren followed with a lengthy explanation of the finding of the session, or the court below. The discussion was pretty lively at times, and the moderator had more than once to call "order."

Rev. Prof. Cavan and other members of the presbytery thought that there was no ground whatever for Mr. Oliver's charge of perjury against Mr. McMichael, but he was in favor of giving Mr. Oliver every chance of setting himself right and being reinstated as a member of the church. Mr. Oliver said the evidence taken at the public court was not at all correct. Mr. Denison just took notes of what he saw fit and took down everything that was against him (Mr. Oliver.) The prosecution at the court was made under an old Queen Ann statute.

As the Indian clock at Kent's chimed 1.30 a.m. a vote was taken and the appeal was unanimously dismissed. Mr. Oliver gave notice that he would appeal against this decision also.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Extracts from Secretary Foster's Speech at Tullamore.

TULAMORE, March 7.—Forster spoke to a crowd here yesterday. He deplored the outrages in Ireland and asked the people to help to stop them. He said, "God save Ireland from the cruel and grasping landlords, rack-renting landlords, dishonest tenants, and midnight marauders." He also said, "The English people have no ill-will towards Ireland. We know you have been a badly governed country. The English government of the past did many cruel and unjust things to Ireland, and allowed many to be done. We wish to undo that and make you as prosperous, rich, and powerful as ourselves." The address was listened to with deep attention, and created a profound sensation.

Forster reproached the Irishmen's want of courage in yielding to intimidation. He said the government were determined that neither landlord nor tenant should mar the land act. No attempt was made to insult Forster, and he was everywhere courteously received.

THE GREAT LAND GOBBLE

HOW THE OFFICIAL CLASS HAVE GOT MILLIONS OF ACRES IN THEIR CLUTCHES.

Sly, Sleek and Sinful Senators—How they Handle Manitoban and Northwest Dirt—Revelations That Might fill a Book—The Colonization Swindles—Political Syndicates alias "Land Rings"—Dangers of a Crusade Against "Scoopers"—Mutual Protection—Credo in Unum Terra.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

EMERSON, Man., March 2, 1882.—What a contrast since the other day that I wrote to The World. Then it was a Manitoban wave rushing on to fill a vaccum somewhere south of us. To-night it rains and the pattering drops make music that I have not heard since the early days of last October. The streams and founts have loosed their chain—and would sweep along to the silvery main, if a nor'wester does not turn the tables before morning. Then instead of rain it will be snow; instead of 60° plus it may be 30 minus. There is no dependence to be placed on the weather now. For three or four days the wind has come from the sunny south, soft and warm. The snow has shrunk into one-third of its arctic dimensions and the black loam of the street has begun to assume mastery over what is left of what was once the beautiful, but which is now a sad compound of soot, mud, ashes and general filth. A snow storm before morning would be a safe prediction even for Vennor who by the way ought to come up here and study the meterological peculiarities of this region. Perhaps the visit might result in less comminuted prognostications and therefore more reliable predictions for the "Lake Regions."

THE OFFICIAL CLASS AND LAND GRABBING.

I have found out to my satisfaction that Chief Justice Wood has not been a land scooper. The old gentleman as a money maker is not a success, bur he has a couple of scions who in themselves make up for monetary deficiencies in the parent. One of the sons has been in the land office since '74 and of course has plenty of claims. The other is a barrister, etc.—a graduate from the office of Bain & Blanchard, and of course thoroughly familiar with land transactions. Now they are capitalists, town lot proprietors, landlords of great tenantless estates—rich in some dozen villages, etc. Now, I do not intend to hint that in order to make money in this province or the Northwest one must be a land office official, as there are plenty of bold adventurers who have made money out of farm lands and town lots in the province in spite of Dominion lands offices and officers; but it is to be remarked in the same breath that a Dominion lands agent or official who has'nt made more than his salary is yet to be discovered. It would require a royal commission to find out any such unlucky person. I am not acquainted with one and I know nearly the whole staff. If they have realized thousands off the savings of their legitimate stipends they must be like the briefless barristers referred to in a humorous work who lived upon the smell of an oil rag—and some old clothes, etc., but it is not within my recollection that these fortunate limbs of the interior department have ever denied themselves any comforts. On the contrary they are like fighting poultry and are pretty brief and saucy to the sovereign people.

THE MINISTERIAL SCOOPERS.

I have a distinct recollection of seeing Senator Aikins and Hon. Mackenzie Bowell in the province last year. Mr. Aikins of course came to see his son who is in Winnipeg, and Mr. Bowell came on business connected with the customs. These statements ought to be satisfactory, but for some reason they are not satisfactory. Those who pretend to know many things which they are not supposed to know, declare that filial affection in the one case—and "customs" fidelity in the other are all moonshine, and that the true object of the dual visit was to scoop up some land. It is well-known that Senator Aikins has in some way secured large tracts in his own name—and in that of consanguinous friends. Mac's ventures it is declared have been small and modest. His turn is perhaps coming, in both cases the land office officials found more vacant public land at that time than they have ever done before or since. I am sure Senator Aikins has hypothecated largely, and that he has been enabled to do so from the position he occupies.

To one who has been watched matters closely and vigilantly it is strange how those things are done and tolerated without being fully exposed, but a little reflection will serve to show that there has been a great deal of mutual back scratching, and that the so-called reformer, the aristocratic tory, and that political hermaphrodite known as the liberal conservative have, turn in and turn out, been gobbling up all the land they could possibly lay their hands on. And now I am reminded of David Laird—I beg his pardon.

HIS EX-HONOR LIEUT.-GOVERNOR LAIRD.

Is any one foolish enough to think for an instant that the *Patriot-Islander* has not pre-empted his share and more than his share of the great Northwest? Mr. Laird went to Battleford a poor man. He has lately retired from the gubernatorial chair of one third of a continent, a very rich man; that is land rich—and land is worth money be it remembered, especially farm land.

WHEN MR. DEWDNEY,

his successor, in a way, was was flat broke in Yale, he used to saw wood. Mr. Dewdney will never again saw wood even for exercise. He has been an Indian agent and that will teach a man how to cheat and steal even if he dislikes it, but it is no harm to cheat the public. As Morris is to Cauchon so is Laird to Dewdney. It is simple and not compound proportion. To be sure for every one that is found out ten are never caught, but I could in the plenitude of my information on the subject lay my hand on many a senator and many a commoner who has succeeded in getting hold of large tracts of the public domain, contrary to the statutes in such cases made and provided. I have, however, been unable to discover how it was that

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT AND M. C. CAMERON

of Huron managed to secure immense blocks of land in south-western Manitoba. There must have been a truce or an understanding in some way. If not it is exceedingly queer, and I may now say I am entirely overcome with amazement, and utterly confounded. I am afraid it is a question of the integral calculus with me but not with Sir Richard. He reminds me of the peculiarities of the figure nine. As he is playing the role of a speculator I trust he will not be shocked at the freedom with which I use his name.

COLONIZATION COMPANIES.

There is no prospect of limiting the number of colonization companies now. Their march will be as irresistible as the coming of the locusts. It seems that the idea was generated in the interior department and was no sooner hatched than it was tenderly nursed, and taken care of. The government, it seems, are hard up and want money. They got very little money from actual settlers—that is of the lands. It therefore follows that the government is actually opposed to homesteaders. This is not only true but monstrous. The speculator is king! Long live the king.

PAPER TOWNS.

There is another crop of paper towns, and let the readers of The World remember that the Canadian Pacific railway company are not alone in the paper town business either. Torontonians may mark and believe for that matter, that every town laid out by the C. P. R. Co., is going to be a great city, they should not be too easily deluded. There is a fine lot of old speculative schemers in that same C. P. R. Co., and they have a trick of shifting their tracks and towns as well as responsibilities that are Yankee-like and bland. When a swindle is perpetrated by one or two individuals for a paltry amount, the swift vengeance of the law overtakes them, but when it is committed in the name of a great and powerful monopoly, it is hallowed by the sovereign people and sanctified even by the gray headed gentlemen who sit in the benches. It is plain talk but it is the truth. *The country is overrun with land sharks* and speculators, and the Canadian Pacific railway company is already turning out a Canadian credit mobilier. The very under-strappers of clerks are following suit—the idol is town lots and claims. Free grants will soon be a thing of the past.

The Nelsonville Mountaineer declares that the bottom has fallen out of the paper town of Moberly. This is news indeed, seeing that it never had a bottom. If it had, like the lad's trunk under the inspection of a customs officer, it must have been a "false one."

There is no little enmity shown towards those who undertake to expose the doings of land scoopers, but in the end the scoopers will themselves be "scooped" in spite of threats and boycotting.

MAPLE LEAF.

SNEAKING A FUGITIVE

Through the United States—More About T. P. Murray's Flight—Did the Scarth Party Know They had Murray With Them?

Over a week ago The World gave full particulars of how T. P. Murray, the paper town auctioneer employed at Oliver's mart, and a fugitive from American justice, was locked in the car to Winnipeg, chartered by Ald Scarth, and eight or nine other well-known Torontonians, and smuggled through that portion of the United States lying between Detroit, St. Paul and Pembina, and right past the gaol in the latter place from which Murray had escaped some time ago. We also gave the name of the conductor who "put up the job," and who has since been glorying in the act. St. Paul papers which copied The World's article are now to hand. They also contain some further information. The tone of these American papers is one of unqualified indignation against Canadians who would be parties to such a transaction.

THE TORONTO PARTY

was made up of Ald. Scarth, real estate and financial agent; Ald. Boswell, barrister, W. G. Falconbridge, barrister; Henry J. Scott, barrister; C. H. Ritchie, barrister; T. W. Fisher, late secretary of the U. E. club; Roger Lambe, tea broker; David Purdon, conductor G. T. R.; and T. P. Murray, fugitive from justice. But whether the latter was of the party or not is now the great question. The American papers say that it was Murray who paid for the car and that the above gentlemen were his guests. According to the St. Paul Globe a reporter of that paper waited on Ald. Scarth on his way back and showed the latter the World containing the account of the flight. Mr. Scarth declared it to be "an unadulterated falsehood." But Mr. Scarth does not deny the main statement of The World's article, namely, that Murray *did go through in his car.* It then goes on to say that Mr. Scarth further declared "that he did not know Murray was on the train until they reached a point near Emersom; that a day or two after they started they noticed that the ladies' closet was kept locked, and incidentally made some remark about it to the porter, who satisfied them by saying it was locked before they left Toronto. The next day something occurred to lead them to suspect that there was some design in that apartment being locked, and they spoke to the porter again."

It was rumored yesterday that the American authorities are going to take action in the matter, and that if they cannot extradite the Canadian gentlemen whom they assert were parties to Murray's sneak-through they will at least arrest them the next time any of them set foot in American territory. So if any of them have urgent business in the Northwest they will either have to take the back track or go through in the ladies washroom.

ST. GORDON PUTS HIS FOOT DOWN

An Ottawa dispatch to a western paper says that the two members of the Globe staff at Ottawa who have taken stock in the press colonization scheme have received an intimation from Gordon Brown that they will have to give up either their situations or their stock. One would think that St. Gordon had never been in a deal himself.

A Papal Delegate for Canada.

MONTREAL, March 7.—A letter has just been received by a priest of the diocese of Montreal from Monseigneur Lafiache, bishop of Three Rivers, at present in Rome. The missive conveys intelligence that his holiness has made up his mind to send a papal delegate to Canada, and that the name of the prelate who will fill this position of trust will be known within a few weeks. His lordship, in conjunction with the bishop of Ottawa, has completed and presented to the Propaganda a voluminous document in which he expresses his opinion upon facts in connection with undue influence in the Laval university and Normal school questions. He also expressed his determination not to leave the eternal city before he had obtained the decision of the Propaganda upon points he had raised. His lordship concluded by saying that he and his brother bishops have had several warm interviews with the pope, who has treated them with marked kindness, and intimates that Rev. Mr. Duhamel may not again return to Canada, as he contemplates entering the Jesuit order in Rome.

ONTARIO'S PARLIAMENT.

THE SESSION SLOWLY COMING TO A CONCLUSION.

Amendments to the School Law—Railway Matters Under Discussion—Miscellaneous Business.

There was not much of interest in the proceedings of the house yesterday. Most of the time was spent in committee over various bills where only details are considered. Mr. Crook's diffuse and involved method of explanation was too much the opposition in committee of supply, and they rushed through his items amidst laughter, without giving him a chance to explain some of them.

PROGRESS OF BILLS.

Several bills were read a third time and some government bills passed through committee without discussion.

AMENDING THE SCHOOL LAW.

Mr. Crooks, in moving the second reading of a bill making certain amendments to the school law, said the changes made were not important.

Mr. Meredith criticized some of the changes made, and said one was in the direction of centralization, giving the ministry more power.

Mr. Cascaden said the clause opposed by Mr. Meredith was a particularly good one. The power spoken of should be in more responsible hands than it was at present.

Mr. Louder found fault with Mr. Crooks for taking part in political demonstrations while minister of education. His course and the changes made by the bill would tend to bring political partyism into educational affairs.

Mr. McLaughlin condemned the superannuation fund very strongly, and showed that the government had already lost $180,000 by the scheme.

THE LONDON JUNCTION RAILWAY.

Mr. Hay and Mr. Gibson also opposed superannuation of teachers and Mr. Waters supported it.

The bill was read a second time.

On the third reading the London Junction railway bill, Mr. Gibson of Hamilton, moved to refer it back to committee to add clauses referring to arbitration to be decided what particular clause of the lease of the London and Port Stanley railway to the Great Western railway, the latter should be released from in view of this charter to a rival line to London being granted.

Mr. Meredith contended that no injustice could be done to the Great Western railway by granting the charter.

Mr. Mowat said there was a sufficient case made out for the Great Western railway to authorize a reference of its claims for relief to any investigation by arbitrators. Mr. Pardee said the Great Western railway had not made out a case for relief.

On a devision the amendment was lost.

Several other amendments were proposed and negatived, after which the bill stood over till to-morrow.

BILLS IN COMMITTEE.

The bill to make further provisions for the construction of drainage works by municipalities was considered in committee, as was also the mechanics' and laborer's lien act and the act respecting ferries, and all were finished and reported.

After recess several government bills went through the committee. The house went into committee of supply and passed the following items: Educational items in all $510,949.

Mr. Young inquired what had been the result of the investigation of the charges against Dr. May.

Mr. Crooks said the charges had been reported by the judge not proved in any particular.

Mr. Young complained of the omission of part of the mechanics' institutes association report which was usually contained in the education report. If Dr. May was appointed superintendent of mechanics' institutes, so as to have any control over them, it would give great dissatisfaction.

Mr. Crooks said he only published such parts of the reports of various associations as he considered should be reported.

Mr. Meredith protested against any changes being made against Dr. May in the house after there had been two investigations and nothing had been proved against him.

Mr.