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SIXTH YEAR — MONDAY MORNING APRIL 12 1886. — PRICE ONE CENT.

A SCENE IN THE COMMONS

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S BITTER ATTACK ON THE G. O. M.

Liberal Weeklies and Leading Dailies all Down on the Home Rule Scheme—Speculations as to the Probable Outcome—Ireland's Financial Position.

LONDON, April 10.—The debate last night was the most bitter in parliament for a long time. Mr. Chamberlain's speech was the sensation of the evening. It passed into a personal quarrel between him and Mr. Gladstone. He began by explaining his reasons for joining and quitting the cabinet. He joined the cabinet at Mr. Gladstone's strong request. The letter he had written to Mr. Gladstone he read to the house. He then proceeded to explain further that when he learned the government scheme, it contained, he said, with delicate intonation, a very startling proposal, involving the issue of £120,000,000 in consols. The last word had hardly passed his lips before Mr. Gladstone sprang to his feet. "That," he said in effect, "was an explanation the right hon. gentleman had no right to make." A painful scene followed, out of which it was impossible for the spectators to separate the right and the wrong. Mr. Chamberlain claimed that he held from Mr. Gladstone permission to read certain letters, especially one of March 15. This one Mr. Gladstone could not recollect. Mr. Chamberlain, however, insisted that permission had been given, and repeated because given the first time in equivocal terms. Matters were evidently at a deadlock. Mr. Chamberlain, pointing his finger at the prime minister, said in a low voice, but with perfect distinctness: "I beg to ask my right honorable friend whether he wishes to withdraw that permission now." But Mr. Gladstone could not recollect what letter it was, and the tories sneered aloud. The quarrel was serious enough by this time. Passion was steadily making Mr. Chamberlain hoarse. "How can I explain," he cried, "with my hands tied behind me." His speech was a weighty indictment of the government scheme. If he had only stopped before passing on to his own alternative proposals it would have left a rent in the measure. The climax of his speech, however, was a blow at the prime minister's position in 1860. "Sir," said he, "I remember that time when in its greatest crisis, when it was in the most terrible moment of its fate, my right hon. friend counselled the disintegration of the United States." Mr. Gladstone said, "I did not counsel it." Mr. Chamberlain said, "My right hon. friend says he did not counsel it, but he gave the weight of his great name to the statement that they had become separate nations. I dare say," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "my right hon. friend himself would admit that in that view of the situation he made a mistake." "Hear, hear," said Mr. Gladstone. Said Mr. Chamberlain, syllable by syllable, his finger levelled at the prime minister's bowed head: "Are you certain he is not making a mistake again?" It was a tremendous scene. The tories, of course, yelled like madmen. From the liberal benches arose several cries of "shame," directed at Mr. Chamberlain. The latter, however, had more shots to deliver. Levelling his finger again towards the front bench, almost inarticulate with passion, he demanded, "what should have been said of him, if, like some servile partisans who disgrace political life, he had remained on that bench, pretending to serve his country with a bit in his mouth?" This was aimed directly at Sir William Vernon Harcourt, and produced a tremendous sensation.

Objections to the Scheme.

LONDON, April 10.—The press generally, and all classes, including the members of the government, consider the cardinal defect to be the abolition of Irish representation in the imperial parliament. Before the bill goes to the house for its second reading the supporters of Mr. Gladstone will endeavor to obtain his consent to an amendment providing that thirty or forty delegates be elected by the Irish parliament to vote on questions which affect imperial taxation. If this amendment is effected the opposition of the radicals may be withdrawn.

Among the Parnellites themselves the feature of the bill which provides for exclusion from Westminster and the financial features are received with very great dissatisfaction and will experience uncompromising resistance. The Irish members seem to attach little importance to the constitution of the new parliament as proposed by Mr. Gladstone. They seem to be of the opinion that the powers of the "first order" will be easily suppressed and merged in those of the "second order," the body becoming practically a homologous House.

Liberal Weeklies Agree with the Leading Dailies.

LONDON, April 10.—The tendency of the liberal and radical weekly journals is to concur in the hostility of the leading dailies to the proposals. The Economist declares its worst fears have been realized in the bill, that it moves directly towards the disintegration of the empire, that it will tend to strengthen and embitter the existing antagonism between Great Britain and Ireland and will hand the latter unhappy country over to the strife of rival factions keener than the conflicts growing out of the hatred between classes.

The Spectator admits that Mr. Gladstone's speech disclosed a sincere and great policy, yet one fraught with calamity for Ireland. The bill, should it become law, would inevitably result in placing Ireland in a complete state of anarchy. Mr. Gladstone's initial mistake, and one that pervades his proposals throughout, is in ignoring the bad moral condition of the Irish majority and its absolute ignorance of the elementary and fundamental law of social prosperity.

The people's radical organ, the Weekly Dispatch, says the premier's project leaps directly toward the disruption of the empire and is simply too utterly ridiculous to be favored by any class of men but the Parnellites, who are glad to seize this chance to use the proposal for an unworkable parliament, such as is now proposed, as a lever for securing something very different and still more hurtful to the nation.

If Mr. Gladstone Should be Defeated.

LONDON, April 10.—At yesterday's conference of the conservative chieftains it was finally announced that all hope of a coalition ministry would have to be abandoned. If Mr. Gladstone is defeated the Queen, it is expected, will ask Lord Salisbury to form a government. It is not now doubted that Lord Salisbury is willing to accept the task, relying upon the support of the whigs. A Hartington whig government would immediate repressive measures upon evidence of any renewal of disorder but would as soon as possible measures extending the principles of self-government and dealing in some way with landlord ex-proprietors. At Birmingham, it is stated, that Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington would consent to Lord Salisbury for a year providing ambitious schemes were introduced. The arrangement is based upon the anxiety of all parties to avoid an election at the present time.

Dublin Journals on Mr. Chamberlain.

DUBLIN, April 10.—The Freeman's Journal, reviewing the speech made by Mr. Chamberlain last night, says he blasted his political career at the very threshold, and pronounces his apology for deserting the Gladstone cabinet the most damaging political act of his life.

The Dublin Express says that the real reason why Mr. Chamberlain resigned was that Mr. Gladstone was unwilling to advance in the direction of revolution as far as Mr. Chamberlain wished him to. The latter gentleman's declared preference for federation, the Express contends, is due to his radicalism and his fear of losing the support of the Parnellites during his contemplated assaults on the British aristocracy and on the throne.

Will the Opposition be Insurmountable?

LONDON, April 10.—This afternoon's Pall Mall Gazette says the opinion is growing that the opposition to Mr. Gladstone's home rule scheme will be insurmountable. The opponents of the measure, the Gazette says, expect hostility to it to increase until the premier's Irish Land Purchase bill will be introduced, when "the storm of public disapproval will overwhelm the ministry." But, continues the paper, the opposition may be counting without their host, as the ministers can avert the storm in the land purchase proposals by asserting the imperial authority over the statutory parliament and by abandoning other objectionable parts of the present scheme.

Ireland's Budget.

LONDON, April 10.—The amount of the Irish contribution will be as follows: One-fifteenth of the annual debt charge of £22,000,000 will be £1,466,000; one-fifteenth of the army and navy charge, including the war notes and also excluding that for volunteers and yeomanry, would be £1,666,000; the amount of civil charges will entail upon Ireland £110,000, or a total charge, properly imperial, of £3,242,000. The Irish budget will be as follows: Customs, £1,880,000; excise, £4,300,000; stamps, £600,000; income tax, £550,000, and non-taxed revenue, including post office, £1,020,000; total, £8,350,000. Against that the imperial contribution is £3,242,000; constabulary, £1,000,000. civil charges, £2,510,000. Finally, the Irish revenue is £834,000, making a total charge of £7,588,000. A 5 per cent. sinking fund amounts to £360,000, giving a total charge of £7,946,000, against a total income of £8,350,000, or a surplus remaining of £404,000.

The Workingmen's Radical Clubs.

LONDON, April 11.—Charles Russell, attorney-general, will reply to Lord Randolph Churchill in the house of commons tomorrow, and it is expected that Messrs. Goschen, Childers, Cowen and Bright will follow.

Delegates from the Workingmen's Radical clubs of the west end had a conference today and adopted resolutions denouncing Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposals.

The East End clubs are divided in opinion on the proposals and will await the new land bill before taking action. If the land bill proposes a loan from the imperial exchequer to buy out the Irish landlords the radicals of London will be unanimously in favor of defeating Mr. Gladstone.

Lord Hartington, Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen will support resolutions in favor of the unity of the empire at the patriotic meeting on Wednesday at which Earl Cowper will preside.

Negotiations for a coalition are making better progress, Lord Hartington accepting Mr. Goschen's platform for a whig-conservative ministry.

Mr. Gladstone attended the performance of Faust at the Lyceum on Saturday and was loudly cheered.

Lord Wolseley Appeals to His Countrymen.

LONDON, April 11.—Lord Wolseley in a speech in London last night said the English empire had been built and preserved through the valor and endurance of its soldiers and sailors, directed by able statesmen. Hitherto it had been their lot to defend their country against foreign foes, but now they were called upon by the people of England to do duty in trampling under foot enemies more serious because they were enemies within the civil boundaries. He called upon the English nation to say "Stand off" to any one, who ever he might be, who should dare to try to break or dismember the empire, thereby ruthlessly destroying it. Lord Wolseley's speech was received with deafening cheers.

Montreal's Practical Sympathy.

MONTREAL, April 11.—At a meeting of the Montreal branch of the Irish national league this afternoon the following cables were ordered to be sent:

To Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone:

The Irish National league in Montreal send you thanks for your pronouncement in favor of home rule, and wish you godspeed, life and strength to carry the measure through.

To Charles Stewart Parnell:

The Irish National league in Montreal extends its congratulations on this advance of the cause, and pledge you support till Ireland is free. Have already forwarded $1000 to parliamentary fund, send to-day another $650.

Notes.

The opposition of the Scotch members is increasing in bitterness.

The scheme as it at present stands is said to be unsatisfactory even to the nationalists.

Among the avowed opponents to Mr. Gladstone's scheme in the liberal press are: The Spectator, Pall Mall Gazette, Echo, Scotsman and Manchester Guardian.

Cardinal Manning has expressed himself in opposition to that feature of Mr. Gladstone's bill which excludes Irish representatives from sitting at Westminster.

The Republique Francaise, of Paris, says that the result of the adoption of Mr. Gladstone's Irish home rule scheme would be that Ireland would aspire to an alliance with the United States of America.

The Orangemen of Armagh made a public demonstration Saturday against Mr. Gladstone's proposals. They adopted resolutions denouncing the premier and declaring their allegiance to the empire.

Lord Churchill, who opens the debate tonight, wants the Marquis of Hartington to take a bold stand as the leader of a national party of liberals and try to form a government if Mr. Gladstone is defeated.

Prominent Irishmen at Washington propose to get up two mammoth albums for presentation to Messrs. Gladstone and Parnell containing the opinions of all the United States press on the home rule scheme.

The scheme was roundly denounced at Brooks' club (a liberal institution) on Friday night, leading liberals characterizing it as a plan to establish a national vestry in Dublin to transact the business of the parish in Ireland.

The effect of the proposals upon business has not been very encouraging. Merchants and traders in Dublin and Belfast especially regard the measure with impatience and dread. Prices on the stock exchanges are depressed, especially the quotation of Bank of Ireland stock, which has fallen a sovereign a share. The bank is largely a creditor on mortgages of Irish estates.

An old whip makes the following prediction regarding the first test vote on the scheme: Six hundred and twenty-six members will divide, some liberal abstainers and pairs, thus reducing the vote from the full 670. For the scheme, 86 Parnellites, with 240 liberals, making 326. Against the scheme, 210 tories and 60 voting followers of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, thus making a majority of 26.

Lord Hartington concluded his speech on Friday night by exclaiming: "I believe that now, at all events, the people of this country will require that their representatives shall, in relation to Irish affairs, agree to sink all minor differences, and unite as one man to hand down to our successors the great empire compact and complete as we have inherited it from our forefathers." The tories did not fail to put a world of meaning into this invitation. There were hats waved by the liberals when he sat down.

The British Home Rule association, of which Earl Ashburnham is president, is receiving numerous adhesions, and has become a powerful element in popular politics. The association is preparing to make a vigorous campaign throughout the country to advocate Mr. Gladstone's bill. Lord Ashburnham is a liberal-conservative, and is a member of most of the exclusive aristocratic clubs, where he has been boycotted since he adopted the advocacy of home rule for Ireland.

EIGHT PEOPLE KILLED.

VICTIMS OF THE SANGUINARY AFFRAY AT ST. LOUIS.

Jay Gould Held by the Knights to be Responsible—Incendiarism in East St. Louis—Coal Miners Go on Strike to Help Their Brethren.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—Andrew Jones, a Knight of Labor, shot yesterday, is not expected to live. He will make the eighth person killed.

The Cairo Shortline company will be compelled to send their yard workmen fifty miles out from the city to escapethe boycott with which the hotels and boarding houses are threatened if they harbor non-strikers.

Coal miners along the entire line of the Illinois and St. Louis road have gone out to aid in carrying out the purposes of the Knights of Labor to prevent the Gould lines carrying or using the product of their labor.

The executive board of the Knights of Labor, when the news of the shooting reached them, proceeded at once to East St. Louis and there conferred with a number of citizens and got the general opinion as to the terrible affair. After advising every one against violence the board returned to this side and prepared the following telegram and sent it out as an expression of the board's opinion of the affair.

ST. LOUIS, April 9, 1886.

To Jay Gould, New York: The following advertisement appeared in many of the leading papers of the 7th inst.:

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. Co.,
OFFICE OF AGENT, April 6, 1886.
NOTICE.

Ten good men from here are wanted as deputy marshals at East St. Louis to protect Louisville & Nashville employes. Five dollars per day and board will be paid. Also a number of platform men can be given employment. ONLY MEN WHO HAVE PLENTY OF GRIT AND MEAN BUSINESS NEED APPLY. Apply at once to

T. SPRUNG, Agent.

How well this advertisement has been answered is seen by their work of to-day in East St. Louis. Sixteen and one woman were murdered by those who HAD PLENTY OF GRIT AND MEANT BUSINESS. By your actions in refusing the peaceful negotiations solicited by the union for arbitration, *you are the one alone must be held responsible by the world for the lives of these innocent people.*

(Signed), JOHN W. HAYES,
Per order of the board.

About 9.30 o'clock last evening, fire broke out in a box car a short distance from the Louisville and Nashville depot, in the centre of a train. The burning cars were visible over the entire city. Mayor Joyce sent out an alarm, calling three engines of the fire department of this city, which quickly responded and prevented the fire from spreading there.

But just as the fire was under control a big blaze was discovered near the round house of the Cairo Short Line, which proved to be from three box cars and one caboose on the Cairo Short Line tracks. These were destroyed. At 12.10 o'clock a watchman detected fire in the oil sheds, which immediately enveloped the building in flames. The fire, fed by barrels of oil, swept westward, and in a few minutes a long train of freight cars on the nearest track caught fire. The wind increased with the flames, and the fire crept along to the buildings, consuming, in its course, two trains, comprising twenty-five cars. The fire in the round house and machine shops in the meantime was burning fiercely. The firemen worked under great difficulties. No sooner would they get a line of hose in position, and have a stream of water playing on the fire, than some one would quickly dart out from the crowd and cut the hose. The flames therefore made rapid headway, and in a short time the round house and machine shops were destroyed.

A fourth fire started in the Cairo Short Line lumber yards, where the timber for car construction was piled, also a number of cars standing in close proximity, and these also soon succumbed to the blaze, and fifteen cars were burned.

Another blaze started at the end of the Cairo rapids, where twelve cars were burned. At 12.15 a.m. Assistant Chief Gross, of the fire department, was approached by a striker, who said: "I want to speak to you." The striker said he represented a committee, which had been instructed to inform the fire department that they were not wanted in East St. Louis. The assistant chief explained that he had responded to the call of duty. "Did you come here by the authority of Mayor Joyce?" asked the mouthpiece of the committee. "Yes," "Take my advice: you had better go back to your own city; it ain't healthy for you here." Assistant Gross concluded that it was no use staying there any longer and he withdrew his men and prepared to return to St. Louis.

The total number of cars burned at the several yards was forty-two, representing a total loss of about $32,000, exclusive of the merchandise of the fourteen cars on the Illinois and St. Louis road. All were loaded and their contents utterly destroyed.

The inquest on the bodies of the seven people killed Friday afternoon by the deputy sheriff in the yards of the Louisville & Nashville railway in East St. Louis began at 2.20 yesterday. Four or five witnesses were examined. All agreed that Deputy Howlett fired the first shot and most of them said that no stones were thrown and that there was no provocation for the shooting other than the yelling and jeering of the crowd. The inquest will be continued tomorrow.

World of Labor.

The Brooklyn street car strike is over, the obnoxious starter, against whom the men rebelled, having resigned.

The crews of ten fishing vessels in Boston, Mass., have struck for more pay. Many of the strikers are Knights of Labor.

At Chicago Saturday night about 15,000 workingmen assembled and passed resolutions denouncing Jay Gould and favoring the eight hour movement.

CABLE NOTES.

It is proposed to hold an extensive maritime exhibition at Havre in 1887.

The U. S. consul at Dublin says the Irish exports to America last year were twice what they were the year before.

The London Board of Trade will begin an inquiry at Liverpool on April 16 into the loss of the Cunard line steamer Oregon.

The committee appointed to inquire into the management of Egyptian finances have found a public official named Addab guilty of extortion.

At Colon thieves tried to plunder a powder magazine. They dropped a light. Seven people were killed and 38 wounded, and twelve houses destroyed.

It is said that the Pope's Easter allocution will contain so severe a warning directed to France against persecution of the church that it is bound to lead to a rupture of diplomatic relations.

The Princess Metternich has arranged to give a charity performance at Pesth. The principal feature of the entertainment will be a troupe of ballet dancers composed of members of the aristocracy, and the question now agitating court circles is, will the dancers wear short skirts or long ones?

The trial of Burns, Hyndman, Champion and Williams, the socialist leaders, was concluded Saturday afternoon. The jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty," and the defendants were discharged. The jury, however, thought their language had been inflammatory and was worthy of consideration.

Great excitement has been caused in Vienna by the arrest of Herr Szercony, a high Hungarian railway official, on a charge of aiding in the murder of his daughter. The girl's stepmother compelled her to take phosphorus and then locked her in a room, where, after seventeen hours of intense suffering, she died.

The Grand Old Man.

—When Mr. Gladstone, the gray-haired statesman, grander than the proudest knight that wears the garter, rose on Thursday and recited an ancient people's wrongs it was a sublime picture only equalled by the dreamy sweetness experienced by wearing quinn's shirts. x

C. P. R. TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEM.

Proposed Connection with the Baltimore & Ohio.

MONTREAL, April 10.—The rumor which was published some time ago that the commercial telegraph system of the Canadian Pacific railway would obtain an American connection by means of the Baltimore and Ohio company was confirmed to-day by the vice-president, Mr. W. C. Van Horne, who informed a Star reporter that they were pushing the wire stringing as rapidly as possible, and as soon as the service was opened, in the course of a few months' connection would be made with the Baltimore and Ohio company, when messages would be sent to all points in the United States and Canada. It is not the intention of the company to open the service until sufficient wires have been strung to place the service in a position to compete with existing companies. There are at the present time three direct wires between Montreal and Winnipeg. Two of these are between intermediate points for the dispatching of trains and for general railway business. A second wire is being strung which will be used for direct communication with Winnipeg, giving two wires for that purpose. Additional wires are also being strung to Ottawa.

ALARMING NEWS FROM INDIA.

Brahmin Plots Threatening to Cause Serious Trouble.

LONDON, April 10.—The Army and Navy Gazette has published an article which causes quite a sensation. It states that advices from India indicate uneasiness among the European officials stationed in that country, owing to the existence of Brahmin plots against the English regime. The spirit of the native Indian press is increasingly hostile to the English. The agitation for an increase of the native armies and for arming the native soldiers with artillery of improved patterns is very formidable to the interests of the foreign-born residents of some portions of the provinces. The reduction of the strength of the English garrisons, owing to the military necessities in Burmah, has added to the alarm. The Gazette declares that it will not be wise for the government to treat this as a sensational and unfounded report. It declares that the situation demands a watchful eye and a firm hand. The number of Brahmins involved is placed at 500,000.

TAR AND FEATHERS AT A PREMIUM

Excitement in New Westminster Because Chinese Are Employed on the C. P. R. Works.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 10.—There is tremendous popular excitement at New Westminster. The legislature, just before adjourning, passed a bill prohibiting all companies chartered under the act of the local parliament from employing Chinese on works. Among the companies was the Canadian Pacific railway which proposed to build a branch line to New Westminster. As soon as it was appraised of the anti-Chinese bill the company refused to build the line. People close in with the last night, hanged the members of the legislature in effigy, and afterwards burned the figures. Tar and feathers are said to be at a premium on the mainland.

WILL RUN ITS FULL COURSE.

Parliament Not to be Dissolved Until After Next Year's Session.

OTTAWA, April 11.—It is understood now that the general elections will not take place next fall as expected, but that parliament will run its full course.

Four new judges have been appointed in Quebec, namely, Hon. Mr. Wurtele, speaker in the Quebec legislature, to Ottawa district, vice Macdougall, deceased; H. C. Pelletier, of Quebec, vice Mousseau, deceased; Jules E. Larueau, Quebec, vice McCord in Rimouski and J. J. Alphonse Ouimet in Montreal, vice Ramsay, resigned.

Sir John Macdonald is very much better. He attends to his important correspondence for three or four hours daily. It is likely that he will be again able to take his seat in parliament some time during the present week.

Fell Across the Rails.

LONDON, Ont., April 11.—As a freight train from the west was crossing Richmond street, this city, at 9.30 to-night, a young man, who had been stealing a ride, jumped from one of the cars and falling across the rail was instantly killed. The remains were horribly mangled. No clue to his identity; age about 20 years.

Arrested for Bigamy.

PETERBORO, April 10.—Jos. J. Whiteman, farmer, has been arrested in the township of Galway for bigamy. He married his first wife Anna at Trenton in 1862, lived with her 18 years, bringing up five children, and then in 1880 suddenly deserted her. Since that time he has married a Miss White.

Burnt to Death on a Train.

MONTREAL, April 11.—John W. Patterson, son of Richard Patterson, Lachute, has been burned to death in an accident on the Canadian Pacific railway near Chapleau, Ont. The supply car on which he was took fire. His remains will be removed to Lachute for interment.

Mr Laflamme and the Mail.

MONTREAL, April 11.—It is reported here that Mr. Laflamme will not be able to recover his $10,000 verdict against the Toronto Mail, as some transfer of its property to a new company has taken place since the decision was given.

Trouble Among the Night Watchmen.

For a couple of weeks or so uniformed men attached to the "Night Watch and Fire Patrol Company of Canada," limited, whose offices are at 39 Adelaide street east, have been on duty in the lower part of the city. The new comers do not appear to have been looked upon with a very friendly eye by the down-town night watchmen. The latter folks consider that they are interlopers. Saturday night two of the patrolmen were trying the front door of Brown Bros.' stationery store in King street. Private Watchman Jas. Burrows, who has had this establishment under his care for some years, happened along, and being also a special constable, took the two patrolmen to police headquarters and laid a charge of trespass against them. The sergeant in charge took their names, but refused to hold them.

Mr. H. G. Taylor, provisional manager of the company, yesterday told a World reporter that he had a written contract with Brown Bros. to watch their premises. He also showed the reporter the company's prospectus, together with the provisional board of directors: A. M. Cosby, E. Tiffin, Mark H. Irish, Gardner Boyd, W. R. McMurrich, and H. E. Taylor. The object of the company, he said, he continued, to furnish a night watch and fire patrol service for guarding over buildings, banks, factories, etc. Something of interest may follow the attempted arrest of the men.

"When the Spring Time Comes, Gentle Annie."

—And it looks as if it had come, and come to stay. Old Father Winter goes back once more to the bears and the Polar seas, and that sweet little maiden called Spring gets up early in the morning and watches pretty robin redbreast hopping around waiting for the crumbs that fall from the family breakfast table. Dineen—the hatter—also gets up early, in order to supply his legions of customers with new spring na s. Read his chapter on hats by a "farmin man" on the last page of The World. x

The Mikado Returs.

—It is thought by a great many that the only reason of the Mikado's return so soon to Toronto is that he may secure a set of teeth on 18 K. gold for $30 of Riggs & Ivory, corner King and Yonge. 361

IN MEMORY OF J. B. GOUGH.

THE LIFE OF THE LECTURER RECOUNTED FROM THE PLATFORM.

Union Services in Temperance Hall—An Array of Addresses by Prominent Workers.

Temperance hall was comfortably filled yesterday afternoon with ladies and gentlemen who had come to take part in the services in memory of John B. Gough. Many of those present wore their regalia and badges draped with crape. The services were of a union nature, the speakers being representatives from all the leading temperance bodies of the city. The front of the gallery which runs along both sides and at the foot of the hall was heavily draped in mourning, and on a square white linen tablet over the platform were painted in black letters these words:

IN MEMORY
OF
JOHN B. GOUGH.

Mr. Isaac Wardell, president of the Temperance hall board of directors, occupied the chair. On the platform, in rear of the speakers, was located a choir of 34 voices, which sang several of the popular hymns of the day.

The speakers were Mr. Gibb, of the Temperance Reformation society; Aid. McMillan, of the Sons of Temperance; J. B. Marshall, of the Independent Order of Good Templars; Dr. Knox, of the West End Christian Temperance society; F. F. Spence, editor of the Canadian Citizen and grand worthy chief deputy of the Independent Order of Good Templars; Rev. Dr. E. H. Stafford, of the Royal Templars of Temperance; N. W. Hoyles, of the Church of England Temperance society, and E. M. Merphy, of the Toronto Christian Temperance Mission. All of the speakers eulogized the labors of Gough during his life, from the time when in his 27th year Joel Stratton, the Worcester shoemaker, induced him to give up his dissipated habits and attend a Washingtonian temperance meeting till his recent death in Philadelphia.

Mr. Gibb, after recounting the wonderful amount of good that Gough had executed, said the temperance people of Toronto would not stop until the city council was composed of God-fearing men who favored the cause of temperance. They had made a beginning by electing a temperance mayor; at the next election the aldermen would be taken in hand. Aid. McMillan gave an interesting account of Gough's career. "The great lecturer," he said, "had been chided with receiving large pay for his temperance talks. So he did; but there never was a man with a larger heart than Gough. His charities were unceasing and far-reaching, and he died a comparatively poor man." Dr. Knox paid a warm tribute to his memory. Mr. Spence said he was a great lover of humanity; he loved everyone. Gough passed through a terrible thraldom; he had to make a great fight to keep away from the vices of his youth. It was true that he had fallen, but he quickly redeemed himself. The strain on his mental and vital forces was so great that he died before his time; his father lived to be 94. Almost his last words were: "Young man, keep your record clean." Rev. Dr. Stafford said that not since the days of the apostles was there a man who would climb the golden stairs to his reward with more justness than John B. Gough. Mr. Hoyles and Mr. Morphy made the concluding addresses.

The chairman said voting on the Scott act would take place in St. John, N.B., a week from to-day. He asked the audience to pray for its passage, and he invited those present who had not already done so to sign the pledge.

At the Reformed Episcopal church last night, the pastor, Rev. T. W. Campbell, delivered a touching address on the life of Mr. Gough. The remarks of the pastor were delivered in the shape of lessons to be derived from the great temperance man's deeds while on earth.

ONTARIO'S SHARE OF FALLS' PARK.

The Arbitrators Endeavor to Decide on the Value of Mr. Macklem's Property.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., April 10.—The arbitrators on Friday morning began to take evidence in Mr. Sutherland Macklem's case. The property to be taken comprises about seventy acres, embracing a mile and a half of water front along the rapids, Cedar island, the Clark Hill islands, the Burning Springs property, Six Bridges, etc. Mr. Macklem himself was called and proved that his average net income from the visitors to the islands for the past seven years had been $7000 a year. He valued the property to be taken at $225,000. Mr. J. W. G. Whitney was next called. He valued the whole property at $300,000, and the part to be taken at $250,000. Mr. Peter Porter, one of the late proprietors of Goat island, valued the part taken at $220,000. The Hon. G. W. Allan, the next witness, valued it at $190,000 to $200,000. The Hon. J. B. Plumb placed it at $200,000, and Mr. W. B. McMurrich considered it worth about the same price. All these witnesses stated as their belief that the river drive along the rapids and through the islands, rather than the Burning Springs, was the attraction which brought visitors to the property, and based their valuation upon its residential as distinguished from its commercial value.

Sol. White Indicted for Assault.

WINDSOR, Ont., April 10.—The grand jury has indicted Mr. Sol. White, M.P.P., and a prominent barrister, for aggravated assault on an old farmer named Reilly, one day last summer. Mr. White had a dispute with Reilly about some farm stock, during which he assaulted the old man, pulled him out of his wagon and gave him a terrible beating. To-day the indictment was continued by Justice Rose until the next term of the assize court.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The city council meets to-night at 7.

Twenty-two prisoners, principally drunks, were sent over the Don yesterday to pass Sunday with Governor Green.

The management committee of the public school board will recommend that the Easter holidays hereafter extend from Good Friday to Easter Monday only.

Miss Dora Meyer and Miss Theresa Hicks were presented on Saturday with two silver meat dishes by the girls of envelope department of the Barber & Ellis company, in consideration of their many social virtues.

The World has repeatedly answered the question of the height of the spire on St. James' cathedral. For the last time we will say that, including the weather vane, it is 316 feet; independent of the vane, 300 feet.

At the regular meeting of Excelsior assembly, No. 2305, K. of L., on Friday evening, this resolution was carried: "That this assembly endorses the action of L. A. No. 3181 in its efforts to receive from the firm of R. S. Williams, piano manufacturers of this city, a fair rate of wages, and pledges its financial and moral assistance to that end."

A young woman named Lizzie Boyd, but who goes by several aliases, a rather smart hotel and parlor thief, was arrested on Saturday afternoon. Several charges are to be preferred against her when she is arraigned in court. She was nicely trapped on Saturday and subsequently locked up. It was found that the woman was in a very interesting condition, so much so that Detective Burrows and the housekeeper at police headquarters, Mrs. Woods, had to attend her during the whole of Saturday night.

DOWN ON THE THEATRES.

Rev. Hugh Johnston Lifts Up His Voice Against the Stage and its Patrons.

Rev. Hugh Johnston, at the Pavilion last night, answered the question, "Shall We or Shall We Not Attend Theatres?" with a big negative. The building was crowded even to a greater extent than on the previous Sunday evening, when he returned the same answer to a similar question on dancing. He took his text last night from St Matthew xii.-23:

For the tree is known by its fruit.

The theatre was a tremendous power for good or harm. Which? He claimed that evil was its natural and good merely its incidental result. From the very inception of the theatre, sprung as it were from the ceremonies attendant on the worship of Bacchus and Venus, the twin devils of intemperance and lust, it had been essentially bad. Now demons would blush at some things seen on the stage.

He objected to the theatre on the ground that no man who valued the sanctity of home and the good of society would tolerate an institution with such a disgraceful history as he claimed the theatre had.

His second objection was on the ground of the average uncleanness of stage performances and of the manner in which they were laid on. On these two scores Mr. Johnston displayed sufficient knowledge of certain classes of performance to make it reasonable to suppose that he had been well posted by some one who knows all about it. [A reference to the "old baldheads" convulsed the audience.] His last objection was to the character of the people attending theatres. On this point he spread himself. Among the epithets applied were thieves, gamblers, horse jockies, spendthrifts, wicked men and fallen women, gin guzzlers and wife-beaters. The cost was also complained of. Whereas a Chicago theatre occasionally took in $7000 in one night, the annual income of the Metropolitan church in this city was only $24,000. In conclusion Mr. Johnston called on every man who loved purity to support those who were trying to stem the flood of vice which was paralyzing the influence of the church.

Canon Dumoulin Also Speaks.

At St. James cathedral Rev. Canon Dumoulin also preached against theatres. He took the ground that the people were neglecting their religious duties for the play. "Why," said he, "for every cent a poor missionary can collect for the cause of Christ, an actress will draw hundreds of dollars." The craze for the stage and its temptations were intensifying to such a degree that the church and its work were almost forgotten. The reverend gentleman believed that the pew should be patronized more than the theatre; this would lead to a better state of things.

A FATAL FALL.

John Sweet Tumbled from the Halyards of a Schooner—Death at the Hospital.

About 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon John Sweet, aged 19, while repairing the halyards of a schooner lying at the Queen's wharf missed his footing and fell to the deck below, a distance of 60 feet. The poor fellow had both his legs broken and his hip terribly fractured. He was at once removed to the hospital, and Dr. Strange dressed his painful wounds. No hope of recovery was held out from the first, and he lingered until 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when he died. The unfortunate young man seems to have had no relations in Toronto with the exception of an adopted mother, who was sent for as soon as the extent of his injuries was known. She remained with him during the night.

"Jim" Armstrong, the Evangelist, Fails to Materialize.

Saturday the lower part of the city was flooded with hand bills, on which was printed this startling information:

THE THEATRES FOR GOD.

Around the World. The Drama and Opera to be used to Sanctify and win souls to Christ. Jim Armstrong, Evangelist, will rehearse his call from God to the Theatrical Work.

Will act "An Experience in Act," at the Yonge Street Opera House, on Sunday, April 11, at 3 p.m.

Consecration Meeting to follow, led by the Consecration Troupe.

Seats free. Good singing.

One of the bills fell into the hands of Mayor Howland, who wrote a letter to Mr. McEachran, proprietor of the hall, forbidding the "performance" Consequently "Jim" Armstrong was nowhere to be seen when a reporter of The World visited the vicinity of the hall at the appointed hour yesterday afternoon.

A Brace of Burglars Run Down.

At 1.30 yesterday morning Policeman Wallace noticed two men leaving the Black Horse hotel, in Front street, with suspicious-looking parcels in their arms. When the men saw the officer they ran and were pursued. Wallace made after one and a night watchman after the other. They were both captured, and at police headquarters were recognized as David Ritchie and Richard Simpson, alias Harbord D. Cameron. They had stolen five bottles of whisky and a quantity of cigars, which were recovered.

Medical Examinations at the University.

The examinations in medicine of the University of Toronto will begin on Wednesday, the candidates numbering over ninety, an increase on former years. The increase is mainly in the first year, the senate having agreed to accept the matriculation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Brutal Assault by a Policeman.

MONTREAL, April 11.—In the case of Newman v. City of Montreal, arising out of an assault on the plaintiff by Constable Gibson, Judge Taschereau yesterday denounced the attack as brutal and held that Gibson and the city should be jointly held to pay the plaintiff $15 for doctor's fees, $40 for salary and $150 damages.

A Lecture on Natural History at the Zoo.

On Saturday afternoon the main building in the Zoological gardens at Exhibition park was filled with about two hundred teachers of the public and separate schools and friends. The recent heavy storms had the effect of making the grounds around the buildings quite damp, but inside everything was dry and cozy. The animals all looked as if they had wintered well.

The occasion of the gathering was a lecture on Zoology by Prof. Ramsay Wright of University college, to which Aid. Piper had sent out a general invitation to the teachers. Prof. Goldwin Smith occupied the chair. He said that no intellectual centre was complete without a zoological collection. Every important city in Europe and even America had such a collection. He referred to Mr. Piper's untiring efforts to secure for the people of Toronto a zoological garden that would be a credit to the city.

Prof. Wright then read his very interesting paper, which referred at length to the beginning and rapid progress of zoological gardens in Europe. He could not place too much importance on these attractions. They were instructive and entertaining for both the young and old. Prof. Wright earnestly hoped that the city would give the Zoological society a grant to aid them in their worthy object. The gardens were as much of an educational institution as any we had in the city. Prof. Wright also hoped to see a provincial museum started in Toronto for educating the people as to the capabilities and natural products of the provinces.

The lecture was attentively listened to, and at its close a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Profs. Smith and Wright, which was moved by Ald. Frankland and Piper. The latter gentleman, on being called upon, recounted how he had started the Zoo with two white rats. It was the dream of his life to establish a successful garden of zoology in his native city of Toronto. [Cheers and applause.]

The meeting broke up after singing "God Save the Queen." The visitors then made a tour of inspection of the animals.

MAGGIE ROCK'S CRIME.

AN UNFORTUNATE GIRL DESTROYS HER NEW-BORN INFANT.

Found Dead in a Lane by a Neighbor—She Confesses After Being Arrested—The Mother's Life in Danger—An Inquest Ordered.

A case of suspected child murder, attended with rather revolting circumstances, occurred in the East End early yesterday morning. Maggie Rock, a domestic, now out of employment, has been staying for a few weeks at 323½ Wilton avenue. The unfortunate girl had got into trouble, but it is said that the people with whom she was stopping only suspected the fact. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, according to the story she subsequently told the police, she was seized with the pains of labor. She went down stairs and out into the back yard, where she gave birth to a perfectly developed female child. She then threw her offspring over the fence into a lane that separates the yard which she was in from that of a neighbor. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning this neighbor discovered the infant, which was dead, and reported the matter at the Wilton avenue station.

Policeman Brady was detailed to hunt the matter up. He went to No. 323½ and made enquiries. Maggie denied all knowledge of the maternity of the infant, but there were tracks of blood from the spot where birth had evidently ta