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EIGHTH YEAR — WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1887. — PRICE ONE CENT

THE CRIMES BILL DEBATE.

MR. GLADSTONE VIGOROUSLY ASSAILS THE MEASURE.

Mr. Parnell's Message to the President of the League in America and President Fitzgerald's Reply Thereto.

LONDON, March 29.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone resumed the debate on the Irish Criminal Law Amendment Bill. He was loudly cheered when he arose. He said that in an issue so grave, proposals so extreme as these now put forth by the Government required ample time for consideration. He found himself bound to support Mr. Parnell's amendment because the ground upon which Mr. Balfour based the Government's case was absolutely insufficient and unsatisfactory. The Government's bill, instead of being a cure for Irish ills or even a palliative, was a measure that would aggravate the deepest seated and worst disorders. "With this Coercion Bill," exclaimed Mr. Gladstone, "the prospect of conciliation has vanished into thin air. The Government intend to exclude the Land Bill, which was the main recommendation of the commission which has just completed an exhaustive investigation of the Irish troubles. Nothing remains but the figure of coercion, bare, bald and gaunt, alas! too familiar." The Chief Secretary for Ireland has attempted to excuse the proposals on the ground that crime in Ireland during the last three years has increased, but he has followed an unusual course in refraining from giving the House official information proving his allegations. The statistics of crime in Ireland were against the Government.

It was the first time he (Gladstone) knew of anonymous assertions being imposed on Parliament in support of a demand for legislation. [Cheers.] A demand was made upon the House to commit the most formidable breach of trust that a popular assembly could perpetrate, to relax the conditions upon which alone Parliament should sanction a change in the criminal laws, in order that the law might fall with increased stringency upon a particular portion of the Queen's subjects. The Opposition would insist upon having the fullest opportunity to examine the provisions of the bill. Every Irish and every English member should have the fullest scope for presenting his views (cheers) and for sifting such proposals. The most insulting and exasperating proposals—the worst ever submitted to Parliament—was the provision that Irish trials be held in London. The land never known such a blow at the national feeling of Ireland. The Government could have devised nothing more likely to aggravate every existing evil. As to the peculiar clauses of the bill, the proposals made one's blood boil. To establish what was formerly only a temporary remedy as a permanent rule of existence for society in Ireland would put a brand of inferiority upon Ireland forever, recognizing as a fixed principle that force was a remedy. The lesson of many years showed that force was no remedy. Since the election of 1885, since the bulk of the Liberals had judged that it was both right and safe to grant Home Rule, Ireland had been free from crime and outrage—a condition long unknown. Why was this? It was because the Irish people knew that a large—though insufficiently large—body of Liberals had adopted their interests, and would abide by them to the last. [Cheers]. If the Liberals acceded to the appeals of the Government the result would be a retrogression. The Irish people would return to ask some things which Liberal efforts had already partly remedied. So long as Ireland continued in her present course of moderation, so long would the Liberals be bound to persevere in endeavors to assist her. The time would soon come when to the many now supporting the cause of Ireland would be added many more, when deplorable proposals such as those of the Government would be no more associated with the name of Ireland, and when it would be seen that in doing what they could now to serve the Irish cause they were also serving the cause of the wide Empire of Great Britain.

It was a Strong Speech.

LONDON, March 29.—Mr. Gladstone's speech is widely commented upon as an effective exposure of the feebleness of the Government's reasons for demanding coercion. The severity of his reasoning is admitted by the Conservatives, and is felt keenly by the Unionist Liberals, more of whom threaten to secede unless the Coercion Bill is reduced to simple provisions against boycotting and the plan of campaign. The Conservatives already talk of dropping the proposals relating to the transfer of jury trials, especially since Unionist peers in the provinces declare them to be untenable.

A Meeting at Dublin.

LONDON, March 29.—Michael Davitt, presiding at a meeting of the National League at Dublin to-night, said the very stringency of the Balfour measure appeared to him to be a favorable feature. He was not prepared to say what was the necessary for Irish manhood to do it might be when tyranny reigned in Ireland. Then when naked tyranny reigned in Ireland Ulster provions Tory Governments had made her been made to feel, when they tried to crush liberty, that they themselves had been crushed.

William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, said he would not pretend to be violently apprehensive of the future. The Irish people had gone through similar trials before as those they would have to endure should the proposed coercion law be adopted. "When Mr. Balfour shall have had experience in the results of coercion," said Mr. O'Brien, "he will find a plank bed a much more tolerable couch than the bed of the Chief Secretary for Ireland."

Parnell's Message to Fitzgerald.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 29.—The following cablegram was received by John Fitzgerald today:

HOUSE OF COMMONS, LONDON, March 29.

Hon. John Fitzgerald, Lincoln, Neb.: The Coercion Bill proposed to-night in the House of Commons is the eighty-seventh since the Act of Union, 87 years ago. It is also the most stringent, tyrannical and uncalled for by the state of affairs in Ireland. Never before has a coercion bill been proposed when crime was so rapidly decreasing as compared with previous years. The measure is aimed against all open agitation, and appears manifest direction of the bill, the proposals made one's blood boil. To establish what was formerly only a temporary remedy as a permanent rule of existence for society in Ireland would put a brand of inferiority upon Ireland forever, recognizing as a fixed principle that force was a remedy. The lesson of many years showed that force was no remedy. Since the election of 1885, since the bulk of the Liberals had judged that it was both right and safe to grant Home Rule, Ireland had been free from crime and outrage—a condition long unknown. Why was this? It was because the Irish people knew that a large—though insufficiently large—body of Liberals had adopted their interests, and would abide by them to the last. [Cheers]. If the Liberals acceded to the appeals of the Government the result would be a retrogression. The Irish people would return to ask some things which Liberal efforts had already partly remedied. So long as Ireland continued in her present course of moderation, so long would the Liberals be bound to persevere in endeavors to assist her. The time would soon come when to the many now supporting the cause of Ireland would be added many more, when deplorable proposals such as those of the Government would be no more associated with the name of Ireland, and when it would be seen that in doing what they could now to serve the Irish cause they were also serving the cause of the wide Empire of Great Britain. (Signed) JOHN FITZGERALD, President.

—Steel wire door mats will not wear out. They require no shaking as they clean themselves. They do not fill with dirt and dust; all dust falls through and can be readily swept up. 136

Galimberti's Mission a Failure.

ROME, March 29.—Monsignor Galimberti has failed to secure any satisfactory results in his negotiations with the Centre or Catholic party. In consequence of the adoption by the Landtag of Bishop Klopp's amendment to the Ecclesiastical Law the Vatican has decided to leave the Centre party full liberty of action in German political affairs, retaining also the same freedom for itself.

The Italian Alliance Unpopular.

ROME, March 29.—The members of the extreme left in the Chamber of Deputies have passed resolutions severely censuring the Government for entering into an alliance with Austria and Germany, because both powers are friendly to the Italian.

Another Bulgarian Conspiracy.

VARNA, March 29.—A widespread military conspiracy has been discovered here. Nine officers, twenty subaltern and three cadets have been arrested for complicity therein, and have been sent to Sofia.

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

The Conferring of Degrees in Medicine and Presentation of Prizes.

MONTREAL, March 29.—The conferring of degrees and the presentation of prizes of the medical faculty of McGill University took place this afternoon before a distinguished audience, Hon. Senator Ferrier, Chancellor, in the chair. The total number of students registered in the faculty of medicine during the past year was 231, of whom there were from Ontario 112, Quebec 56, New Brunswick 23, Nova Scotia 19, United States 11, Prince Edward Island 6, Newfoundland 2, Manitoba 1, England 1.

The Holmes gold medal for the best examination in all branches comprised in the medical curriculum was awarded to Edward Evans of Seaforth, Ont.

The prize for the best examination in the final branches was awarded to H. A. Laflem of Montreal.

The prize for the best examination in primary branches was awarded to Alex. E. Garrow of Ottawa, Ont.

The Sutherland gold medal was awarded to John Creason of Owen Sound, Ont.

The degree of LL.D. was granted to Rev. Prof. Shaw, M.A.; Rev. D. H. Kraus, M.A., New York, and Mr. Robert Ellis, M.A., Ottawa.

The following honors were awarded for gymnastics: Jas. Naismith, fourth year, Wichsted gold medal; W. A. Cameron, fourth year, honorable mention; R. J. Mackenzie, second year, silver medal, and G. A. Brown, bronze medal.

As usual the Y. M. C. A. students of the medical faculty of McGill University have done nobly in recent examinations. In the first, second and third years the Y. M. C. A. men have come prominently to the front, the three students receiving the highest marks in the primary subjects being members of the Association. Although numbering only one in seven of the students in that faculty they have captured five out of the ten prizes awarded at the convocation to-day.

The corporation of McGill University is to send a petition to the Legislature setting forth the encroachments being made on the value of standing in the Protestant universities in connection with entrance into the learned professions in the Province of Quebec. Similar petitions are being signed by representative of Bishops College and by the Protestant Committee of the Provincial Council of Public Instruction.

MONTREAL DETECTIVES.

Investigation into Charges Made Against Them.

MONTREAL, March 29.—The investigation into the charges against the police detectives was continued to-day. Judge Dugas was examined, and said the detectives did not render all the assistance they might, showing gross negligence in some cases. He also stated that his belief was that they would rather let prisoners escape than let any other one arrest them. He instanced the case of Racine, for supposed complicity in circulating $2 Dominion notes. Detective Nagle, he said, bought over $900 of the counterfeit notes and went to Ottawa with them as proof against Racine. He was decided not to arrest the latter immediately, but in a short time the Government officials became impatient and demanded Racine's arrest. This was effected at Racine's residence, and he was brought to Judge Dugas' house. Racine admitted his guilt and promised to do all in his power to help to recover the plates. He went out with Nagle, ostensibly to assist in doing given. An order was given Nagle to detain Racine for three hours and to report at 3 a.m. Witness did not see Racine again. Nagle afterwards told him that Racine had escaped. Racine proceeded from the United States to Paris. Nagle, at least, must have shown too much confidence in Racine in allowing him too much liberty. Nagle took a very grave responsibility on himself in letting Racine escape.

INCENDIARIES IN BRANTFORD.

Attempts to Fire Vacant Buildings in That City.

BRANTFORD, March 29.—About half an hour after midnight an alarm was sounded for fire in a barn in Queen-street, occupied by M. Stratford and owned by M. Simmons. The fire had evidently been started from the outside, and but for the prompt response of the firemen would have led to a most disastrous conflagration. The wind blew a gale from the west and the flames were swept quite across the street, when a few timely and well-directed streams stopped further damage. Later this morning an attempt was made to fire the premises lately vacated by J. Jenkins and part of the R. Sproul estate. This attempt also proved futile. It is evident there is a fire bug at work. Night Watchman Fisher at the Bank of Commerce also found a quantity of coal-oil-soaked inflammables at the rear of the bank premises ready for the match.

A $35,000 FIRE IN MONTREAL.

A Wholesale Fur Establishment Badly Damaged.

MONTREAL, March 29.—A destructive fire occurred this morning in the wholesale fur establishment of B. Levin & Co., St. Paul-street. The estimated damage to the stock is $45,000. Insured in the Royal Canadian, Norwich Union, Queen's, London Assurance, London, Liverpool and Globe, Guardian, City of London, Royal and Fire Insurance for $5000 each, and in the North British and Mercantile for $7000. The building is damaged in the interior to the estimated extent of $3000. It is covered by insurance in the Citizens' Insurance Company. The property is owned by the estate of the late John Pratt.

The Intercolonial Blockade.

QUEBEC, March 29.—The snow blockade on the Intercolonial Railway is unprecedented. One train has been 100 hours covering two miles, and snow drifts completely cover the telegraph poles. The outgoing English mails, which left on Friday, are still stuck between Riviere du Loup and Rimouski, while the incoming English mail and emigrant special will likely have to remain over at Halifax.

No Trace of the Missing Student.

MONTREAL, March 29.—No trace has yet been found as to the whereabouts of Albert Hamer, who so mysteriously disappeared from his fellow-students of McGill University on Thursday last.

Suspension of a Halifax Firm.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 29.—Matheson, Harley & Co., dry goods merchants, have suspended. Their liabilities are said to be about $34,000, half preferred.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

The Welland Canal tolls are this season to be reduced to two cents per ton.

James Forsythe, a prominent farmer of the Scotch Block, Ancaster, died on Monday.

The Hamilton painters have come to an agreement with the bosses, and there will not be a strike.

The temperance workers of Oxford have determined to maintain and enforce the Scott Act in the county.

Lieut.-Governor Masson of Quebec, who was taken suddenly ill on Tuesday afternoon, is much better.

The Hamilton market fees were advertised for sale by tender and brought $850 more than was bid when they were put up at auction.

Arrangements for the banquet to be given at Montreal on April 11 in honor of Mr. Chapleau are proceeding and the affair promises to be a great success.

It is reported that the new Redistribution of Seats Bill to be introduced by the Quebec Government will make Hull city a new electoral division. There are about 2000 voters in Hull.

The Hand dynamite case will come up for trial at Sarnia on Monday next before Judge Gait. The case against Hand is for having dynamite in his possession with intent to commit a felony.

Prof. Wiggins has written to the Department of Marine pointing to the accuracy of his prediction regarding the storm of the last few days, and maintaining the general accuracy of his system as applied to the weather forecasting.

—Wire mats may be left out of doors in the rain, as all the parts are thoroughly galvanized and japanned, and will not rust or injure carpets or painted floors. 361

WAR ON THE PRIESTHOOD.

A THIRD ARREST MADE BY ORDER OF JUDGE BOYD.

Fathers Ryan and Slattery for Refusing to Tell What They Know About the Plan of Campaign, Are Held for Contempt of Court.

DUBLIN, March 29.—At Thurles yesterday Father Ryan, in a short speech, said "that his prison would be a palace, and that had Justice Boyd power to erect a gallows it would not intimidate him." The Herbertstown tenants have vowed that they will not pay rent until Father Ryan and Farmer Maroney are released.

Ten thousand persons assembled at Thurles to greet Father Ryan. Father Dwyer addressed him on behalf of Archbishop Croke, who fully approved of Father Ryan's action. Similar ovations were tendered Father Ryan along the route. On his arrival at Dublin 2000 Nationalists escorted him in the Lord Mayor's carriage to the Imperial Hotel.

Lodged in Jail.

DUBLIN, March 29.—Father Ryan presented himself to-day before Justice Boyd of the Bankruptcy Court. He persisted in his refusal to tell the court what he knew about the doings of tenants in his parish respecting the trusteeing of their rents under the "plan of campaign," and was condemned to prison. When Father Ryan emerged from the court a prisoner he was met by a multitude of citizens. They numbered many thousands and cheered the priest enthusiastically, and then followed him in procession to the jail, making his tour a triumphal one. A number of prominent men took part in the procession. Among the more conspicuous were Lord Mayor Sullivan and Archbishop Croke.

Another Priest Committed.

DUBLIN, March 29.—Father Slattery was also summoned by Judge Boyd to give similar information to that demanded of Father Ryan. He refused, and was also ordered to prison. Both priests were removed to jail in a cab. The people hooted and jeered the police, and for a while refused to permit the cab to proceed. A disturbance ensued, and the police, who rode with drawn swords, cleared a lane for the cab. Mr. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, followed the prisoners to the jail. He, with the Lord Mayor and Archbishop Croke, rode in the Lord Mayor's carriage. The mob threatened the police along the whole route, and the scene at times was very exciting.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The Poet Laureate's Ode in Honor of Her Majesty.

LONDON, March 29.—Tennyson's jubilee ode is published to-day. It is entitled "Carmen Saeculare," and is in alternative three and eight-line blank verse stanzas. The first and second stanzas are as follows:

Fifty times the rose has flowered and faded,
Fifty times the golden harvest fallen,
Since our Queen assumed the globe, the sceptre
She, beloved for a kindliness
Rare in fable or history,
Queen and Empress of India,
Crowned so long with honor and gladness,
Never worn her honors worthier,
Now, with prosperous auguries,
Come, at last, to the bounteous
Crowning year of her jubilee.

Of the next five stanzas the short ones sing the attributes of the Queen and the long ones join the nation to celebrate the jubilee with illuminations, festivals, charities, etc. The eighth stanza reads as follows:

You, the patriot architect,
Shape a stately memorial,
Make it regally gorgeous
Some imperial institute,
Rich in symbol, in ornament,
Which may speak to the centuries,
All the centuries after us,
Of this fear of her jubilee.

The ode is the subject of general ridicule. It is regarded as a bad imitation of Walt Whitman. Even the conservative Globe gives a sneering parody of it.

THE CHURCH AND THE K. OF L.

Cardinal Gibbons' Report on the Labor Organizations

ROME, March 29—In Cardinal Gibbons' report on the Knights of Labor the Cardinal refers to the fundamental principle of the American existence of that popular power, regulated by a love of order, respect for religion and obedience to laws. He recognizes the great question of the future is not a question of war, commerce or finance, but the social question, touching the amelioration of the condition of the popular masses, especially the workingmen. Therefore it is of sovereign importance that the Church be found always firmly ranged on the side of humanity and justice towards the multitude composing the body of the human family. The conditions of the lower classes at present cannot, and should not, continue.

Burned to Death.

ITHACA, N.Y., March 29.—A special this morning states that the dwelling house occupied by Matthew Massick at Ludlowville, ten miles from this place, burned between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning. Massick and three children perished in the flames. The coroner is investigating as to the cause. Massick was an employe of the Lehigh Valley Railway.

Powderly and the Anarchists.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 29.—It is said that Powderly has written letters to conservative Knights of Labor in the northwest condemning the course of Senator Burke and Representative Rohrbach, in attending the funeral of Anarchist Neebe's wife lately in Chicago.

A Gala Day at Murray's.

Yesterday was cold enough, but the weather was no barrier to a successful spring opening at W. A. Murray & Co.'s. Every department of the capacious and handsomely-fitted stores was crowded from early in the morning till evening with lady purchasers. The firm say they had more visitors than on any previous opening day. The display of dress goods, mantles, millinery, etc., is of the finest description, and embraces consignments from all the fashionable centres of Europe.

CABLE NOTES.

The Queen of Sweden is seriously ill.

Queen Victoria has gone to Cannes.

The Duchess of Cumberland is progressing favorably. Her reason is returning.

The Czar has appointed the Grand Duke Michael to represent him at the Queen's jubilee.

The Queen has commanded all the members of the Royal family to come to London to celebrate her jubilee.

Two French manufacturers at Thaun, in Alsace, have been ordered to leave the territory within five days.

Louise Michel took part in an attack on the employment registries in the Quartier des Halles, Paris, on Monday.

It is reported that the Turcomans of Herat demand the secession of their province from Afghanistan.

Emperor William has thanked the French Government for the congratulations tendered him on the occasion of his 91st birthday.

The Bulgarian conspirators who paid 4000 francs to Prince Alexander to pay his way to Darmstadt are going to sue to recover the amount.

Advices from Moscow report that a regular campaign has commenced for supremacy in the Councils of the Empire between Kalkoff and De Giers.

General Gresser, while riding in the streets of St. Petersburg, was shot at and the would-be assassin committed suicide immediately on being arrested.

The committee on naval reform has urged the immediate withdrawal of the bayonets and cutlasses at present in use in the British navy as unfit for service.

Johnny Was Jealous.

—"Mr. Lighthead," said Johnny, "my sister treats you better'n she does me."

"Does she, Johnny?" asked Lighthead, with a laugh. "Why do you think so?"

"Well, I heard her tell ma she gave you lots of taffy, but she never gives me any." No more does Strathern, the housefurnishing man; no need of taffy, the goods sell without it. x

"THE TORONTO ATHLETIC CLUB."

An Enthusiastic Meeting at the Queen's—A Big Boom.

No better evidence could have been given of the interest taken in athletic sports than the number of gentlemen who assembled in the Queen's Hotel last night to discuss the proposed organization in Toronto of an athletic club, belonging to the Ontario and Quebec, with Rev. James Robertson, Superintendent of Missions for Manitoba and Rev. C. B. Pitblado of Winnipeg.

The entire day was taken up in reviewing and passing the claims presented by mission stations and supplemental congregations for work done during the past six months, and in making grants for mission stations and and supplemental congregations for the ensuing year.

At the evening meeting Rev. Allan Findlay, who has charge of the mission stations in the Muskoka mission field, read an interesting report as to the places he had visited during the past six months, and the progress made in the different fields under his care. Rev. Dr. Reid presented a statement regarding the present state of the funds, from which it appeared that there had been received for home mission work up to date, including a small balance on hand from last year, the sum of $25,974, and a further sum of $4650 might still be expected, and that for the augmentation fund there had been received the sum of $19,296 and that $5000 additional might be expected. There had been paid out for home mission work $27,963, and for the augmentation fund $14,841.

From this statement it appears that unless these funds receive a much larger amount than what is likely to come in during the next few weeks, the receipts for the year will in neither case meet the actual expenditure. The committee meets again this morning.

He's Going to Be a Rancher.

Mr. Geo. M. Higinbotham, who has been for several years in the service of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company, in this city, leaves to-night for the great Northwest, where he will go into the ranching business with his brother near Fort McLeod. As a sergeant in "I" Co., Queen's Own Rifles, and one of the "boys" generally he has always been popular and his friends here regret his determination to leave Toronto. He was a worker in "I" Co. and none will miss him more than his old comrades in arms.

Last night there was a gathering of many of Mr. Higinbotham's friends at "Headquarters," King-street west, where he was presented with a well-filled purse. The affair was short and informal, but it did not lessen the regret of parting. Capt. Murray of "I" Co. occupied the chair and made the presentation on behalf of Mr. Higinbotham replied shortly and bade the boys farewell.

Two years ago to-day the Queen's Own Rifles started for the scene of the rebellion and George was one of the "boys in green" who went.

The Missing Bradford Student.

Mr. James Hamer, the brother, and Mr. D. L. Leppard, the brother-in-law of young Albert Hamer, the medical student whose disappearance at a village a few miles from Montreal last week has caused fears for his safety, arrived in the city last night from Bradford on their way to Montreal. They left for the East by this morning's train. Last Wednesday young Hamer's family had a postal card from him saying that he had passed his final examination. He was to have received his degree yesterday.

The family of the young man and the faculty of McGill College fear that he has been murdered, and every effort will be made to trace him. He had passed a highly successful examination.

Wanted to Go to the Penitentiary.

An Old Country man named Wm. Hartley, an inmate of the Industrial Home, near Newmarket, was brought to the city yesterday by Constable Bogart of Newmarket and lodged in the jail. He is charged with firing the barn of Dr. Bentley of that town last Sunday. No sooner did he commit the fire than he gave himself up to Reeve Jackson, to whom he stated that he wanted to be sent to the penitentiary because he was not treated well at the home. Hartley is an old offender.

True Bills in the Counterfeit Case.

At the Criminal Assizes yesterday true bills were returned against: J. J. Small, Oscar Hopkins, and John R. Johnston, uttering counterfeit bank notes; D. Stewart, Florence Andrews and Caroline McDonald, enticing a girl to a house of ill fame; John Patterson and Titles Frank Reynolds, obtaining money by false pretences; James Davidson, larceny; Wm. Dicks, forgery. No bill was returned in the case of Joseph Burrows, larceny.

The trial of Small, Johnston and Hopkins will likely be brought on to-day.

The British Conquest of India.

Capt. James Mason, R. G., read an interesting paper last night before the Sergeants' Mess of his regiment on the British conquest of India. The gathering took place in the Public Library Building. Staff-Sergt. Curran, president of the mess, was in the chair. After the paper, refreshments were served. Capt. Mason's essay contained a great deal of valuable information, and was much appreciated by the sergeants.

Mr. Seaton Flatly Contradicted.

Editor World: Allow me a small space in your paper to deny most emphatically a statement made by the witness Thomas Seaton at the waterworks investigation on Saturday, and reported in your paper this morning, to the effect that he has been in Canada for years, and has having seen all the employes at the pumping station drunk or a little fresh. I challenge him or any other man in Canada to prove that they ever saw me under the influence of drink, either at my work or elsewhere. JAMES BAYLIS, Fireman Toronto Waterworks.

Toronto, March 28.

Royal Approval.

Even the divinity that doth hedge a king yields to the power of the press. The reporters who were puzzling over the nobby appearance of the gentlemen attending a recent court ball were let into the secret by the Prince of Wales, who confidentially informed them that quinn the shirtmaker furnished the dress shirts for the occasion.

A Leading Article by a Toronto Professor.

In the current Old Testament Student the leading article is by Prof. McCurdy of University College, Toronto, on "Popular Uses of the Margin in the Old Testament Revision," The author points out the value of the marginal readings, claiming that in many cases they are much preferable to those found in the text itself. He also pleads for a more extended use of the Septuagint in determining the meaning of O.T. texts.

A Boss Window.

The Atradome is once more at the front with a novelty in window dressing, Mr. B. Nolan being the artist. The design and effect is enchanting, and hundreds of ladies yesterday paused for many minutes at a time to admire it. The material used is composed entirely of dress goods, which of course makes the spectacle doubly interesting.

LOCAL JOTTINGS.

The tenth annual ball of the employes of J. D. King & Co. takes place next Friday in Liederkranz Hall.

Thomas Hooston & Co., wholesale woolens and tailors' trimmings, 28 Wellington-street west, made an assignment yesterday to Mr. E. R. C. Clarkson, official assignee.

The name of Mr. William Gooderham was inadvertently inserted in the report of the City Council for that of Mr. George Gooderham, in The World of yesterday, re mysterious petition.

A fine lithographic group of leading Liberals is advertised to be sent out as a supplement to Grip this week, and is given free to all yearly subscribers. See advertisement in another column.

Brighton Lodge of the Sons of England Benevolent Society gave an "at home" in their lodge room in Shaftesbury Hall last night. There was a large attendance, and a pleasant evening was spent.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday the resignation of Constable Mills was considered. The board decided not to accept the resignation, and dismissed Mills from the force.

Wm. Reeves and Libbie Downs were arrested last night on the charge of stealing $5.06 from a laborer named Wm. Irwin whom, it is said, they enticed into a dive in Richmond-street west.

Johnny Kitts, the brother of "Crying Tommy," the notorious young thief who is serving a term in Kingston Penitentiary, was sent to the same institution yesterday for three years. He was convicted of stealing thirty yards of print.

A little vagrant named John Douglas was wheeling a new perambulator along Victoria-street at 8 o'clock last night when Policeman Vittie came along. The youngster attempted to get away, but was taken to Agnes-street Station with the stolen property.

Dean Swift and Pope.

—Dean Swift once remarked to Pope: "My boy, what a shocking bad hat you have on." Said Pope in reply: "My wife tells me she will never appear in public with me again till I get a new one, and so I wear the old." Tonkin, 718 Yonge-street, North Toronto, has a splendid stock of spring hats and caps; hats that the good old Dean would have rejoiced at. x

THE HOUSE HARD AT WORK

A RUSH OF GOVERNMENT MEASURES THROUGH SECOND READINGS.

A Busy Day for the Attorney-General—The Immigration and Agricultural Estimates Passed Through Committee of Supply—In and Out of the Lobbies.

The Legislature held two sessions yesterday and made good progress with the business before the House. The afternoon session was taken up with pushing forward to their second readings seven Government Bills, five of which were handled by the Attorney-General and two by the Provincial Secretary. At the evening session the House went into Committee of Supply (Mr. Harcourt in the chair) and discussed the immigration and agricultural estimates.

These bills were read a third time and passed: Respecting the City of Stratford, Mr. Hess; respecting the debt of the City of Kingston, Mr. Metcalf; incorporating the Southern Central Railway, Mr. McKay; to change the name of the Thunder Bay Colonization Railway Company, Mr. Harcourt; to amend the act incorporating the village of Huntsville, Mr. Marter; to amend the act incorporating the Brockville Gas Company, Mr. Fraser; respecting the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Mr. Gibson (Ham.)

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Harcourt in the chair) on the Attorney-General's bills respecting the administration of justice in Algoma and Thunder Bay, and respecting the custody of documents relating to land titles. The bills were considered and ordered for a second reading to-day.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the bill respecting the appointment of minors. By the provisions of this bill the High Court or Surrogate Court may, on the application of the mother, order such custody to the parent as it sees fit, giving either parent such access to the child as will not affect its interests. Provision is made also for the maintenance of the child during the life of both parents and in case of the death of either the court has the power to say how and from what source it is to be supported.

The bill was ordered a second reading.

The Provincial Secretary moved the second reading of his bill respecting distress for rent. This bill has attracted a great deal of attention throughout the province. Mr. O'Connor (South Bruce) has a bill on the paper providing for the total abolition of distress for rent, but it is almost certain that if the Legislature goes the extent of swallowing the Provincial Secretary's bill they will go no further, as very many of the ninety members are landlords. The Attorney-General in 1879 introduced a bill similar to the Provincial Secretary's, but it was never passed to a second reading. In a half hour's speech in support of the principle of Mr. Hardy's act, Mr. O'Connor said he would vote for the Government's bill, and he hoped they would vote for his. [Laughter.]

The two most prominent features of the bill are (1) that it abolishes the power of seizure on goods other than what have been actually assessed, and (2) that a landlord shall not distrain for rent on the goods of any person except the tenant who is liable for the rent. Exception to the latter is made in the case of any one claiming title under execution, gift, transfer or assignment from the tenant.

The bill was read a second time.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of his bill to make further provisions respecting assignments for the benefit of creditors. The important amendments are made to this act, the principal being the provision made as to time, proof and notice for the settlement of insolvent estates.

Mr. Meredith suggested that the bill be not pressed beyond a second reading for a week at least to give an opportunity to the members who wished to object to certain provisions of the bill to do so.

The Attorney-General accepted the suggestion.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of his bill to extend the Land Titles Act and otherwise amend the same. By this bill county councils and the councils of cities and towns separate from counties may declare it expedient to apply the provisions of the Land Titles Act to their respective municipalities, provided that proper provision is made by them for the safety of such documents as are necessary under the act. The amendments only apply to the working of the act, their purport being to make the act more workable.

The bill was read a second time.

The Attorney-General also moved the second reading of his bill respecting the appointment and proceedings of police magistrates. This act gives the Government power to appoint police magistrates in counties and cities where the Canada Temperance Act is in force without the recommendation of the councils concerned. Provision is made as to salary, the act making the magistrate salaried, and especially in Toronto. In other cases fees may be taken in police matters, the act providing for the fixing of the salary by the municipal councils.

The bill was read a second time, as was also the Premier's bill to give early effect to certain amendments of the law recommended by the Statute Commissioners.

The House rose at 5.50 for dinner.

At the evening session the House spent two and a half hours in an all-round talk, in Committee of Supply, on the immigration and agricultural estimates. The amount for the former is $16,900, and for the latter $137,736. The expenditure for immigration purposes and on the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm at Guelph were liberally attacked by the Opposition. The committee reported both items and the House adjourned at 10.30.

Around the Lobby.

The Government is about to set apart a district for judicial purposes in Northwestern Ontario, and it is stated on good authority that Mr. John Gillies, ex-M.P.P. for North Bruce, is to be Stipendiary Magistrate for the district. Mr. Gillies was a faithful supporter of the party.

The plans for the new Parliament Buildings lay on Col. Gilmour's table all of yesterday morning and last night, and were carefully inspected by members and visitors, especially by Mr. Creighton. Mr. "Dick" Tooley, the frisky member for East Middlesex, has already picked out his seat in the new chamber.

The House will probably not sit again before April 20.

THE PROVINCIAL LICENSE REPORT.

Some of the Figures as to Revenues and Penalties in Ontario.

The Provincial Secretary's report on the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Act for 1886 is an interesting document. It is seen from it that there was a decrease in 1885-6 in the number of tavern licenses of 600, of shops 150, of wholesale 4, of vessels 6, or in all a decrease of 830. The amount received by the Government as its share of the licenses and fines was $165,285, as against $03,225 in 1883-4, while in 1884-5 it was $192,867.

The decrease is accounted for by the introduction of the Scott Act in the counties of Bruce, Dufferin, Dundas, Glengarry, Huron, Norfolk, Oxford, Renfrew, Simcoe and Stormont and St. Thomas and Guelph.

The amounts collected from provincial licenses and fines, including the sums imposed by municipal bylaws with the duties derived from vessels was in 1883-4, $414,715; 1884-5, $340,299; 1885-6, $451,072. It will be seen that while the total amount is larger in 1885-6 than in 1883-4 it is less than that in 1884-5. The municipalities proved as their share from the funds in 1883-4, $287,246; 1884-5, $283,589; 1885-6, $231,433. Comparing these figures with those showing the amounts received by the Government it will be found that there is a steady decrease in the sums received by the municipalities, while the Government, despite the causes of the decrease, suffers very little on this score. The decrease in the several amounts would be larger had not the licenses been raised.

The fines collected last year amounted to $18,717, as compared with $21,406 in 1883-4, and $5.06 from a laborer named Wm. Irwin whom, it is said, they enticed into a dive in Richmond-street west.

Johnny Kitts, the brother of "Crying Tommy," the notorious young thief who is serving a term in Kingston Penitentiary, was sent to the same institution yesterday for three years. He was convicted of stealing thirty yards of print.

A little vagrant named John Douglas was wheeling a new perambulator along Victoria-street at 8 o'clock last night when Policeman Vittie came along. The youngster attempted to get away, but was taken to Agnes-street Station with the stolen property.

Dean Swift and Pope.

—Dean Swift once remarked to Pope: "My boy, what a shocking bad hat you have on." Said Pope in reply: "My wife tells me she will never appear in public with me again till I get a new one, and so I wear the old." Tonkin, 718 Yonge-street, North Toronto, has a splendid stock of spring hats and caps; hats that the good old Dean would have rejoiced at. x

	1885.	1886.
Hamilton	$ 759	$ 840
London	600	640
Ottawa	330	460
Kingston	370	330
Toronto	2547	3140

MR. MURRAY'S SAWLOG BILL.

Prominent Lumbermen of Ontario Consider the Measure in Convention.

The bill introduced in the Ontario Legislature by Mr. Thomas Murray of North Renfrew respecting the driving of sawlogs and other timber on lakes, rivers, creeks and streams was thoroughly discussed and dissected at a meeting yesterday afternoon of Ontario lumbermen. These gentlemen were present: A. H. Campbell, in the chair; H. H. Cook, M.P., F. Hammert, Ontario Lumber Company; J. H. M. Campbell, Muskoka Lumber Company; A. R. Christie, James Tennant, G. Cook, W. Walsh, John Waldie, M.P., Robert Campbell, M.P., H. L. Lovering, Waubaushene; R. A. Lyon, M.P.P., S. Armstrong, M.P.P., W. J. McBurney, Gravenhurst, and James Scott, Wabaushene. Mr. Murray was also present.

The meeting unanimously expressed itself as favored the principle of the bill, Messrs. Cook, Cockburn and others maintaining that the act would be in the general interests of lumbermen of the province. Mr. Campbell remarked that the Ottawa lumbermen with but one exception favored the bill. The meeting then proceeded to discuss the bill clause by clause.

Clause 1, requiring persons floating logs down river to employ men to keep the stream clear; clause 2, providing that in default other persons may clear obstructions and recover costs, and clause 3, giving a lien for charges, in the removal of such jams, were adopted.

The sale of logs to satisfy charges, expenses and all costs, several gentlemen thought, should be given greater publicity than would be secured by advertising the sale in the Ontario Gazette and in the paper published nearest where the logs are to be sold.

Clause 6 provoked general discussion. It reads:

"Any person whose sawlogs or other timber are intermixed in any lake, river, creek or stream with the sawlogs or timber of any other person, and who, for any reason, desires to separate the same, or does not wish to continue the drive, shall, at his own cost and expense, separate his said logs and timber from the sawlogs and timber of such other person or persons, and securely boom the same to one side, and in such manner as to allow a free passage for the sawlogs or timber of any other person who may wish to continue the drive."

Mr. Lovering said the Ontario Legislature would consider this clause as an effort on the part of the big lumbermen to crush out the little ones. The latter class had votes, and he was satisfied the bill would not pass with such an objectionable clause.

Mr. Cockburn wanted protection against delays which would arise in "sorting." By placing the expense upon those who wanted the "sorting" done, would have a tendency to keep small owners from mixing their logs with big "drives." Serious delays to the "drives" would thus be avoided.

An amendment to the clause was moved, providing that in the separation of logs, the cost and expense should be pro rata per log. This was lost, but it was decided before committing the meeting to the clause, to have Mr. Murray further consider its provisions.

This committee was appointed to wait this morning upon the Special Committee of the Legislature to which the bill was referred: Messrs. Cockburn, Christie, Lovering, Scott, Burton, Campbell, McBurney, Waldie, Hammert and Cook.

Architect Darling and the Commissioner.

Mr. Frank Darling, of the firm of Darling & Curry, architects, has just issued a pamphlet of twenty-four pages, which is addressed "To the Members of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario," containing correspondence relating to the matters in dispute "between the Government of Ontario and the firm of Darling & Curry, architects." The reason given by Mr. Darling for the publication of this matter is the refusal of the Commissioner of Public Works to bring