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EIGHTH YEAR FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1887. PRICE ONE CENT

BEFORE THE NOBLE LORDS.

THE LAND BILL HAS THE BENEFIT OF A SHORT DEBATE.

The Times Letter—Mr. O'Shea Says it is a Forgery—Mr. Sexton Has a Clue—Major Saunderson Prepared to Give Satisfaction at Any Time.

LONDON, April 21.—In the House of Lords to-day Earl Cadogan moved the second reading of the Land Bill.

Baron Denman moved the rejection of the bill, which, he said, was likely to hurry landlord and tenant into litigation.

Earl Spencer said the land question must be settled before Ireland would become peaceful. The interference with rents was unavoidable. He declared that the bankruptcy clauses of the bill would utterly demoralize the Irish people. Earl Carnarvon supported the bill, but said that, in the interests of the landlords, the bankruptcy clauses ought to be reconsidered.

Baron Fitzgerald condemned the bill as too complicated to work with ease and safety.

Lord Ashbourne said the bill, if passed, would prove a great check to evictions.

O'Shea Says it is a Forgery.

LONDON, April 21—Capt. O'Shea, addressing the Limerick branch of the National League to-night, said he had compared the Times letter with thirty-seven of Mr. Parnell's letters and concluded the Times letter was a forgery, and that the body and signature were written by the same person.

Open for Engagements.

LONDON, April 22.—The News this morning says Major Saunderson has allowed it to become known that he will be at home during certain hours of the day should any one desire to communicate with him in a hostile spirit in respect to the accusations by him against members of the National League.

Mr. Sexton on the Trail.

LONDON, April 21.—Mr. Sexton has received an anonymous letter which it is thought will lead to the identification of the author of the Parnell letter published by the Times.

Back from Ireland.

LONDON, April 21.—Mr. Parnell has arrived here.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL BILL.

If the Measure be Rejected, Bismarck will Resign His Office as Minister of Prussia.

BERLIN, April 21.—Speaking on the Ecclesiastical Bill in the Prussian Diet to-day, Prince Bismarck declared that if the bill was rejected he would abandon his office as President of the Ministry of State for Prussia and devote his entire time to the service of the empire. "As, perhaps," he said, "a hard external and internal struggle against the revolutionary party is imminent, I desire first to settle all unnecessary internal disputes." Herr Richter condemned the bill, because he said the provisions regarding the right of confirmation and protest by the state in ecclesiastical appointments would promote servility. He protested against the action of the Pope in interfering in the elections for membership in the Reichstag. Prof. Virchow opposed the bill as a measure tending to strengthen the Pope's hierarchical power.

Prince Bismarck in reply to this observed that Prof. Virchow opposed him as a matter of principle on all great questions. "I never," said the Prince, "described the May laws as a final institution, but always as laws of combat, as is now the case with the anti-socialist laws. I have solely striven to satisfy the lovers of peace among the Catholics. I never aimed to keep a portion of my fellow citizens under permanent pressure."

Herr Windthorst expressed approval of the bill, coupled with a wish that greater independence might be granted the Evangelical Church. The debate was then adjourned until to-morrow.

MEXICAN DEPRAVITY.

The Horrible Deed of Three Policemen of Patzcuoro last Wednesday Night.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 21.—A despatch from the City of Mexico gives an account of a horrible affair committed in the city of Patzcuoro last Wednesday night. The wife of Juan Ramierez was the belle of the town, and a great favorite. Three policemen entered into a plot to outrage her, and on the night mentioned went to Ramierez's house, which is in the suburbs, entered his bedroom and butchered him. The spouting blood deluged the wife as she lay beside her husband and she fainted. After Ramierez was dead they restored the wife to consciousness and then carried out their hellish plot, leaving the poor woman almost dead. The men fled to the interior on horseback; but two of them were captured and the third will be, as the whole country was aroused and intense excitement prevailed.

Again There are Rumors of War.

BERLIN, April 21.—The activity shown in military circles during the past few days, and the fact that large numbers of soldiers have traveled over the railways en route to join their respective regiments, have given rise to fresh war rumors, and caused much uneasiness. It is semi-officially explained, however, that all this activity is due solely to the fact that the reserves have been called out for the usual spring drill.

Tiffany's Employes on Strike.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Two hundred and fifty men refused to accede to the terms of Tiffany & Co., the silversmiths of this city, to-day, and did not proceed to work. The firm posted notices that after 3 p.m. no man belonging to the union would be recognized as a union man.

Nearly Murdered by a Hired Man.

RUSSELL, Ont., April 21.—An attempt at murder was made this morning on the person of a farmer named John Hunt, who resides near this place, by his hired man, an immigrant, who attacked him with an ax, striking him on the head and shoulder. The wound is supposed to be dangerous. The would-be assassin escaped.

Salisbury's "Generous" Offer.

LONDON, April 21.—The Times says that Lord Salisbury's offer to the United States Government, looking to a settlement of the fisheries question, contained in his despatch of March 24, is generous and almost Quixotic. "To do more," says the Times, "would be weakness, and we are slow to believe that America will refuse to take advantage of what will cost her nothing to accept."

Larry, the Bridge Jumper.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court to-day, decided that Larry Donovan, the bridge jumper, must give bail for his behavior or go to the Island for three months.

The French Exhibition.

PARIS, April 21.—The manufacturers of France are joining in a petition to the Government to postpone the International Exhibition to a more favorable date than 1889.

A Shock of Earthquake.

LONDON, April 21.—A sharp shock of earthquake has been experienced in the Island of Jersey. No damage was done.

CABLE NOTES.

During 1886, 69,671 emigrants left Germany. None of them went to the African colonies.

Many Socialists expelled from Frankfort have been arrested at Mayence.

Twelve citizens of Lorraine are about to be tried by the Supreme Court at Leipsig for high treason.

Italy, Denmark and Roumania have decided not to take part in the Paris Exhibition. Belgium will abide by the decision of England.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has called a meeting for the purpose of taking steps toward the erection of a national memorial to Mr. Gladstone.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

The Surplus Found to be Much Greater Than Had Been Estimated.

LONDON, April 21.—Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the budget in the House of Commons this afternoon. From it it appears that during last year the expenses of the Government amounted to £90,000,000, and that the revenues reached the same sum. There has been a saving of £203,000 in the army estimates and of £347,000 in the estimates for the Civil Service. The revenue obtained by taxes on alcoholic liquors had decreased £190,000, while that derived from the beer tax had increased £45,000. The receipts from the wine taxes had fallen off £93,000, and those from the tax on tea had largely increased. Sir William Vernon Harcourt had estimated the surplus for the year would be £259,000, while it really reached £776,000. The budget estimates the revenue for the coming year at £91,155,000 and the expenditure at £90,180,000. It is proposed to raise £100,000 by charging a ten shilling transfer duty on each 100 debentures of stock which has hitherto escaped duty. To clear the budget of local loans it is intended to cancel £37,000,000 of other portions of the public debt and create the same amount of local loan stock, charging the local loan budget with an annuity of £100,000.

It is also proposed to take one penny per pound sterling off the income tax and four pence per pound sterling off the tobacco tax, and to reduce the taxation on marine policies. The budget was a complete surprise to the House of Commons. Many of its proposals, notably those relating to the national debt charges, will be vigorously opposed.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt regretted that nothing had been said about gold coinage. He condemned the proposal to reduce the repayment of the debt, which he thought would establish a reprehensible precedent.

Lord Randolph Churchill also regretted the absence of any reference to gold coinage. He criticised adversely Mr. Goschen's estimates.

Mr. Goschen excused himself for not having touched upon the question of gold coinage on the ground of lack of time to deal thoroughly with the subject. He would be glad if the House should definitely express its wishes with regard to the expenditures for defence. His experience regarding former reductions had been that they were almost always followed by spasmodic increases under the influence of a panic.

ANOTHER INSULT TO FRANCE.

An Event Which Has Caused a Great Sensation in Paris.

PARIS, April 21.—M. Schnaibeles, a special French commissary at the Pagny-Sur-Moselle Depot, has been arrested by the Germans. He had received several letters from the German Police Commissioner at Ars, asking him to come to that place and confer with him regarding the frontier service. He finally agreed to do so, and while on his way to Ars he was roughly seized by the German police and taken to Noveant, from which place he was sent to Metz.

The arrest has produced a profound sensation, and it is feared may lead to unfortunate results.

In Paris calls it "another provocation," and asks if Bismarck is seeking a casus belli.

How the Arrest was Effected.

PARIS, April 21.—The Germans requested Commissary Schnaibles to set up one of the posts which mark the frontier line. The Commissary crossed the boundary and advanced a few yards on German soil when he was seized by German police agents, who were disguised in gray blouses. He knocked the agents down and escaped back to French territory, but he was again seized, handcuffed and sent to Metz where he was placed in prison. The warrant for the arrest emanated from the public prosecutor at Metz, who acted under instructions from Strasburg. The French procurator at Nancy has gone to Pagny to enquire into the affair. Most of the Paris evening papers make no comment on the incident. The Liberte says it is expedient to refrain from comment until Germany shall have explained the occurrence.

Arrested for Counterfeiting.

MONTREAL, April 21.—A Mrs. Evelina Bertrand and her son, Joseph Hetin, residing at 121 St. Martin's-street, have been arrested for having in their possession and passing counterfeit dollar bills. Stamps and types exactly matching the impression of the bills were captured by the police. When before the Police Magistrate to-day both mother and son admitted that they had uttered the queer, but claimed that they did not know its nature. They were remanded until April 28. The bills are perfect imitations, only the inking is faulty and gives them a clumsy appearance.

The Temporal Power of the Pope.

ROME, April 21.—The Vatican, in answer to inquiries as to whether the Pope was in favor of having a reconciliation effected with Italy on the basis of renunciation of the papal claims to temporal power, states that the Pope desires peace with Italy, but he never thought of abandoning the rights of the church or the papacy.

Fleeing From a Troubled Land.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—The arrival of emigrants en route to the United States have attained such unusual magnitude that many extra steamers are to be employed to transport them hence, the capacity of regular liners being entirely inadequate.

Enquiring About the New Engine.

The waterworks enquiry was decidedly technical yesterday. Superintendent Hamilton, John Galt and John Fenson gave evidence in regard to the Inglis and Hunter engine. Mr. Galt, who is a Scottish mechanical engineer, said that the workmanship was good but that the engine was built on a wrong principle. The enquiry will be resumed to-day.

Forming an Orkney Society.

A well attended meeting of gentlemen interested in the formation of an Orkney and Shetland Society was held in Room E, Shaftesbury Hall, last night. Mr. Wm. Houston, M.A., occupied the chair. It was decided to go on with the Society and a committee to draft a constitution and bylaws was appointed.

These provisional officers were elected: W. Houston, M.A., President. First Vice-President, J. Gordon. Second, Mowat; Secretary, J. I. Scott; Treasurer, W. Cormack. Directors: John Sinclar, jr., James Wood, C. H. Mowat and A. A. Allan. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the committee.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

See the Swiss wax flower worker now operating in the window of Oak Hall.

The charges of selling liquor without a license against Peter Green and Geo. New were dismissed at the Police Court yesterday.

The funeral of the late Mrs. John Walker takes place to-day, and not Saturday as first announced.

Patrick Black, a boy of 16, living at 100 Albert-street, was arrested last night. He is charged with disorderly conduct at the Salvation Army Barracks.

The bankrupt stock of Thos. Houston & Co., valued at $65,000, was yesterday sold at auction by Suckling, Cassidy & Co. to W. H. Cross at 55 cents on the dollar.

The inquest at the Humber last night on the body of Ernest Meiling resulted in a verdict of su cide. Mayor Lynd of Parkdale was coroner, and County Crown Attorney Badgerow was present.

The License Commissioners have not yet received a petition or heard a deputation regarding the granting of any license. They have looked over the list of applicants, but have not yet taken action on any.

The Royal Grenadiers had a march out last night to the music of their fife and drum band. Their route was King, Parliament, Queen, Victoria and King-streets to the armory. Over 300 were in the ranks.

The Police Magistrate was told yesterday that James Hand, who had the vitriol thrown over him by Fred Conners the other day, would not be able to appear for a week, and Conners was remanded.

A collision occurred on King-street, near Jordan-street, yesterday afternoon between an express wagon and the dogcatchers' cart. The driver of the former and two men on the latter were thrown off. The expressman was stunned and did not recover for some minutes after. He was taken into Hooper's drug store.

CURRAN'S CONDEMNATION.

THE MONTREAL MEMBER ENTERS A PROTEST AGAAINST COERCION.

The Debate on What are Called the Home Rule Resolutions Begun at Ottawa—Mr. O'Neil of North Bruce Introduces an Amendment.

OTTAWA, April 21.—When Mr. Curran rose to move his Home Rule resolutions to-day, Tim Coghlin alone clapped his hands. The galleries were filled. Lady Lansdowne and the Rideau Hall party were there. The Senators filled the places allotted them on the Commons side, and there was strained attention all around. Mr. Curran did not speak well. His address was a labored, a very labored, effort from beginning to end, with much reading of extracts and quoting of what other men had said. He very seldom won applause, but at the same time kept the attention of the House fairly well. After referring to the wide-spread interest excited by the question of Home Rule in Canada, the speaker stated his firm belief that he would speedily recover from the strictures leveled against him by a certain section on account of the resolutions he was introducing. He would not, he said, attempt any oratorical effort. If eloquence could have saved the ancient Parliament of Ireland, the eloquence of Grattan would have done it; and if eloquence could have revived it, the burning words of O'Connell would have accomplished it. He would, therefore, confine himself to facts. The meetings that had been held throughout Canada, the resolutions passed by the City Councils of Montreal, Quebec and other places justified his introduction of the resolution and emphasized the revolt in the hearts of the people in Canada against any further repressive measures towards unhappy Ireland. It was just about this time, while the speaker was engaged with a list of the coercive measures passed during the past thirty years, that rain began to fall outside and the Commons' Chamber was filled with gloom and enveloped in dark shadows, while the heavens wept in unison. The speaker went on to depict the deplorable condition of the Irish and heap imprecations upon the heads of those who were wielding the lash. The lights having been turned on, Mr. Curran read a list of newspaper clippings to prove that the Protestants of Ireland, even the Ulster men, were in favor of Home Rule. After reading the text of the Crimes Bill, the speaker said that any one who knew the history of Ireland, who knew of the practices that prevailed there, would realize in a moment the great powers given to magistrates in allowing them to examine witnesses under oath. Even when no person was charged before them they were given a roving commission to seek for crime, and the result would be that the country would become the elysium of informers and traitors and the liberty of every citizen would be at the mercy of every scoundrelly villain who might chance first to induce misguided men to join secret societies and then turn informers to betray them. It was said that this House had no right to interfere in the matter. They had already two precedents in the records of the House itself and the Costigan resolutions of 1882 were a virtual protest against coercion and the First Minister himself had at the time so expressed himself. Later on he said that no better evidence could be asked of the want of principle of those opposed to Home Rule than in the attempt to bolster up the Government cause by the recent outrageous charges made against Charles Stewart Parnell by the London Times. If there was one man more than another that deserved well of his country it was Parnell. The speaker gave ten minutes to an eloquent panegyric of the virtues and abilities of the great agitator and a fierce denunciation of his newspaper opponents at the same time, and in closing he spoke of the loyalty of Irishmen everywhere and made a strong appeal to the House to come to the assistance of his down-trodden country.

Mr. McNeil of North Bruce rose to oppose the resolution. While he did not for a moment doubt the warmth and earnestness of the mover, while he did not doubt for a moment that he would make every sacrifice for his country, yet he could not but regret that in the height of his feelings he had been led to introduce a measure that did more credit to his motives than his judgment. On the abstract question of Home Rule there might be no two opinions, but unreserved Home Rule for Ireland was quite a different thing. The fate of Gladstone showed this. The great Liberal leader's Home Rule measure had not only failed to obtain the sanction of the Imperial Parliament but it had driven from him a full dozen of the ablest ministers he had ever had in his Cabinet. Gladstone was a man of infinite fertility of resource, yet he had utterly failed to devise a workable scheme of Home Rule, let alone a satisfactory one. And was it not a fact that this agitation for Home Rule was closely connected with a dangerous conspiracy levelled against the integrity of the Empire? Was it not true that this agitation was fanned by a body of men openly committed to the severing of the last link that bound Ireland to the Empire? He read from the deliverances of the judges of Ireland to show that a crimes act was necessary, that lawlessness prevailed everywhere, fatal to all industry and prosperity, that a society was being constituted that would require the most energetic measures to suppress. In this connection he instanced a number of most terrible outrages to show the condition of the country and the necessity of increasing the stringency of the criminal law. The mover of the resolution had protested against the Coercion Bill now before the Imperial Parliament; had he no protest for the other coercion now prevalent in Ireland—the coercion carried on by boycott and bludgeon, by maiming and murder, by outrage and terrorism, by sudden and midnight attacks on peaceful homes? He held it to be just that a people guilty of such things should be deprived of just the same amount of liberty as would prevent those outrages. Mr. Curran asked the House to condemn the Imperial Government because they endeavored to protect the law-abiding and peaceful subjects of the Queen against the assaults of merciless miscreants who, with arms in their hands, blackened faces and every accompaniment of barbaric terrorism, scoured the country at night, destroying property, mutilating dumb animals, dragging men and women from their beds, sometimes to murder them, sometimes to wound, but always to coerce the law-abiding. The reports of the judges, the statistics of crime, showed that when the criminal law had been supplemented crime had been suppressed. The Imperial Government thought that further stringency was now necessary, and it remained for the Canadian Parliament to say whether they were to insult the Imperial Government by passing the resolutions proposed. Lord Hartington, John Bright, Mr. Goschen, Sir Henry James, Lord Shelbourne, all great Liberal leaders, were joined with their lifelong political foes in supporting the present Crimes Bill, and it was preposterous to say that the Canadian Parliament were more competent to pronounce on the question than those on the spot. They were proposing not only to pass a vote of censure, not only to reprove the Imperial Parliament, but to reprove the people of the United Kingdom, for that Parliament was fresh from the elections charged to grant no such Home Rule, and to restore at whatever cost the operation of the law in Ireland. Home Rule might mean lighting the torch of civil war in Ireland, and he would ask the mover of the resolution to beware that, all unwittingly and unintentionally, he did not give, not relief to the warm-hearted, friendly peasantry of Ireland, but encouragement to the foreign Fenian traitors to our Queen. He would move in amendment the following:

That this House desires to repeat the expression of its deep and abiding interest in the prosperity and happiness of all the people of Ireland and its adhesion to the sentiments on the subject of Home Rule, for Ireland, enunciated in a joint address to Her Majesty from both Houses of the Canadian Parliament, passed in the session of 1882, and in a resolution adopted by this House in 1886. This House is, however, unable to form or express an opinion as to the merits or demerits of the bill for the amendment of the criminal law with respect to Ireland, now before the Imperial Parliament, in the absence of the measure itself, and the papers and evidence on which it is based.

Every body was surprised at McNeil's effort. It was beyond question the best speech he has yet delivered, and though he used strong words, he was throughout calm and dispassionate, even when most denunciatory. There was no lack of attention while he was speaking and twice and again he was applauded to the echo.

Mr. Kenny of Halifax protested that the very natural desire of the people of Ireland to have some measure of Home Rule was not a conspiracy against the Empire. If so why was not Home Rule in Canada a conspiracy, too. He denied that crime was more prevalent in Ireland than in other countries of the same population and held that the condition of things now existing in that island was the result of centuries of misgovernment. The condition of Ireland was a sad caricature on nineteenth century civilization, and in the interest of the Empire and of Christianity they should desire to see it ameliorated. While he did not think they should encumber themselves with extraneous subjects, he yet remembered that they, too, were loyal subjects of Queen Victoria, and whatever concerned the welfare of the Empire concerned them. Believing that Home Rule should be granted and coercion suppressed he would have pleasure in voting for the main motion.

After recess, Mr. Flynn of Richmond, the successor of old man Paint, a fairly good speaker, continued the debate. He said that to the south of us in the United States there were millions of Irishmen who were and would be a menace to Canada so long as the Irish question remained unsettled and for that, if no higher motive, there should be a declaration by Parliament in favor of Home Rule and against coercion. Give the Irish people Home Rule and there would be no need of coercion.

Mr. O'Brien of Muskoka was mad before he started, and kept getting madder all the time. It was, he said, humiliating to have this Parliament, this Government, keep year after year proffering advice that was always rejected. What right had they to interfere with a measure now before the British Government? What would they think if the Imperial Parliament passed a resolution saying that in its opinion the Province of Quebec would do wrong to pass an act incorporating the Jesuits. How would they like that? and the speaker flailed the heated atmosphere with his long, lean right arm. There were a million and a half Irishmen in Ireland who would never submit to such a bill as Gladstone had proposed, for they knew well that Parnell and his party would never be satisfied until Ireland was no longer a part of the Empire. They had heard the old story about the wrongs of Ireland, the misgovernment of Ireland. One would think that Ireland was a dependency of the Czar of Russia to hear the talk. Who is it that is carrying on this agitation? The National League, the successor to the Land League, who were deliberately rendering all government of Ireland by England impossible. Talk about coercion, why the law was tempered with mercy while the coercion of the National League knew no mercy. The rule of that league was the most terrible tyranny ever heard of. It spared neither property nor life. Under it no man dared come forward and give evidence. If he did so it was at the peril, not only of his property, but of his life and perhaps the life of his family. If witnesses did come forward no jury could be relied on. He was quite sure that the member for Montreal Centre did not agree with the infamous schemes, the nefarious methods of the National League. The charges of the London Times had not been disproved, could not be disproved. That paper traced Parnell's and the other league leaders' connection with Patrick Ford, the man who was the mouthpiece of those who furnished the knives used in the Phœnix Park murders, and it was those men the resolution asked them to sympathize with. What did the National League propose to do now. They proposed to send out an emissary to dog the footsteps of the Governor-General. It had been asked if when the emissary came would he be placed under police surveillance. He could tell them that if that man came and did what he said he would do, it would be police protection he would need. As to Archbishop Lynch, he had his own opinion, and as he regarded the scene in the Quebec Legislature the other day when Home Rule was discussed, it was a disgrace to the province and to Canada. The people of Canada did not propose to shape its legislation to suit Fenians across the border. If the men of the National League were to rule Ireland, then God help the Protestant minority in that country. The air was blue before Mr. O'Brien got through.

Mr. Casey followed and meanwhile Sir John got a file of The World and went carefully through to-day's issue. Mr. Casey contended that they had a right to tender advice to the Imperial Parliament and if they had been snubbed in 1882 they would be less than Canadians to sit down and leave that snub to be the end of it. There were two reasons in his mind why the resolution should be passed. One was the exodus of the Irish to Canada in immigration on account of Ireland and the other was the danger of Fenian invasion from across the border. After that the speaker spent nearly an hour discussing the provisions of the Crimes Bill.

Mr. Clarke Wallace was satisfied that the Curran resolutions did not express the feelings of the majority of the people of Canada. He was personally in favor of a measure of Home Rule, but the resolutions went far beyond anything of that kind. The proposal to protest against the Coercion Bill meant protesting against a measure designed for the repression of crime. Later on in his speech he read from a speech from Lord Randolph Churchill, who states that if the Crimes Bill is carried, in three months peace and order will be restored in Ireland. They were asked to endorse Parnell. That gentleman was now under a cloud that should be removed before the Canadian Parliament undertook to strengthen his hands. He would read the letter that appeared in the London Times signed Charles S. Parnell.

Mr. Mills: Is it another forged telegrams.

Mr. Wallace looked straight at Mr. Mills for about a minute, and then quietly said: "I think the hon. gentleman had better withdraw that."

Bothwell's pride wriggled and squirmed, but the Speaker told him he must withdraw, and he had to do it, though wild had grace.

Mr. Wallace told him that he could not take his licking like a gentleman, and concluded by stating that he would support the amendment.

Mr. Burns of Gloucester, the man who defeated and exiled Anglin, replied at considerable length to Messrs. O'Brien and Wallace. He said that if Parnell had been in Phœnix Park he would have interposed his own body between the assassins' knives and the victims, and Parnell's whole career proved that the letter in the Times was a vile and infamous forgery.

Mr. Darby Bergin said that the whole trouble in Ireland arose from the fact that Irish landlords had no bowels. He wanted to know if the time would ever come when an Irishman would not be shadowed by detectives. His speech was hot in favor of John Stuart Parnell, as he called him, and Home Rule.

Mr. Jones of Halifax, made a tedious speech in support of the resolutions.

Mr. Welsh of Prince Edward Island, was in favor of Home Rule, but opposed to the shedding of blood. He made more fun for the boys than all the rest put together and wound up by saying that if they had the Irish landlords in Prince Edward Island they would, and here the speaker went through the motion of firing a gun, making a click with his teeth, and sitting down amid tremendous applause.

Mr. Laurier moved the adjournment of the debate which will be made the first order of business to-morrow. The debate lasted from 3.30 to 11.30.

Mr. Edgar to-day introduced a bill for the discharge of insolvent debtors whose estates have been distributed ratably among their creditors.

In reply to a question, Sir John stated that Sir Charles Tupper is still acting as High Commissioner in England, but without salary or emolument and that in his absence Mr. Colmer is acting as Secretary of Legation.

PICKED UP AFTER THE DEBATE.

Matters that Pertain to the Government of the Country.

OTTAWA, April 21.—The Government have represented to the Imperial Government the necessity of taxing steps to protect the rights and liberties of British subjects in the waters of Behring's Sea, and the papers will be brought down in a few days.

A delegation of Montreal stoveman waited upon the Minister of Finance to-day and opposed any change being made in the duty on iron. The gentlemen from the west regarding the duty on ash and elm also had their interview and their representations were promised every consideration.

A deputation from Kincardine, consisting of Messrs. Edward Leslie, Mayor; Robert Baird, ex-Mayor; Dr. Martin, Reeve, and L. Wrightmeyer, ann extensive gilt manufacturer, waited upon Sir Hector Langevin this morning to secure a grant to complete the work of harbor improvements. They met with a cordial reception and the Minister promised to give the matter favorable consideration.

The annual report on the inspection of weights and measures has been distributed. The total revenue collected during the year was $33,233 as compared with $31,481 during 1884-85. The expenses were $66,405, as against $65,908 during the previous year.

Mr. Kenny, M.P., will shortly bring before the Government the question of enlarged terminal facilities at Halifax for the Intercolonial.

Nearly half of the Senators have already gone home. In the Senate to-day the Noel and Ash divorce cases were entered. This was the only business done.

The Canadian Shorthanders Association met here to-day and elected George Eyvel president.

The social season is opening out in good style. The state ball at Government House is being looked forward to as one of the events.

This afternoon Mrs. J. D. Edgar gave a very successful tea party at the Russell and to-night Mr. Edgar dined between thirty and forty gentlemen. Among the guests were Messrs. Dawson, Scarth, Patterson of Essex, Amyot, Gigault, Desjardines and Bergeron.

On Tuesday evening Hon. J. A. Chapleau will give a dinner at his private residence. The invited guests include Sir John and Lady Macdonald, Speaker and Madame Ouimet, ex-Speaker and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Judge and Mrs. Gwynne, Hon. Speaker Plumb, Sir William and Lady Ritchie and Mayor and Mrs. Stewart.

On the same evening Mrs. C. Berkely Powell will give a grand ball in the Tennis Court.

The dinners at Rideau Hall to-morrow and Saturday evenings have already been mentioned.

Speaker Ouimet and his charming lady will give the first of a series of parliamentary dinners on Thursday evening next.

Other social events among them the dinners of Hon. Speaker Plumb, are being talked of. The list of bank shareholders shows that cabinet ministers are not large shareholders. Sir John has $5000 in the Standard Bank, Sir Hector has $10,860 in the Union and $400 in the Québec Bank, Pope has $24,985 in the Eastern Townships Bank, Hon. E. Smith leads the list with $12,500 in shares and $80,000 in trust in the Dominion Bank.

The press gallery was this afternoon presented with a photograph of the gallery of 1873. Not one of the old lot is now seen in the gallery. Among them were Hon. Thos. White, A. M. Burgess, now his deputy; Mr. Decelles, now joint librarian of Parliament; Messrs. Bradley and Richardson of the Hansard staff, and Geo. Holland of the Senate Hansard.

Frank Turner is here on railway business.

The Dominion Alliance has concluded its session, and the people are off home again. Mayor Howland, who dined with Lord Lansdowne, will not go home until Saturday.

Oh dit, that young Waller, who was done out of the Carleton registrarship by the Coffee clan, is to have a position under the Dominion Government worth $1200 a year.

Lady Smith, who has been seriously ill, is now considered out of danger.

It is stated here that O'Brien is to come direct to Ottawa, and preparations are being made to banquet him.

Dalton McCarthy will on Monday introduce a bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act. He has another bill to amend the Joint Stock Companies' Act.

Hon. Mr. Thompson intends moving in the House in the case of Laviolette, late Warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, who, at the time of the outbreak there, behaved with great intrepidity and was so seriously wounded as to be permanently incapacitated, that he be granted an allowance for life of $2600 per year and $1000 for removal expenses.

MRS. E. A. COX'S FRIGHTFUL END.

A Lady Well Known in Toronto Killed in California.

Intelligence has reached here of the frightful death, at Los Angeles, Cal., on April 12, of Mrs. Ernest A. Cox and of injuries to Miss Augusta Winstanley, both well known here. The accident occurred at 5 o'clock in the evening near the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley railway depot. A freight train was backing up to the depot when it ran into a carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. Cox and Miss Winstanley, the three being thrown out and the carriage smashed to pieces while the horses escaped unhurt.

Mrs. Cox was instantly killed, her head being crushed and her neck broken. Miss Winstanley received severe internal injuries and had her spine hurt. Mr. Cox escaped with a few bruises.

The deceased lady was 37 years of age and a daughter of the late Hiram Bernard, formerly of Richmond Hill, but who died in Toronto five years ago. A sister is the wife of Mr. Marmaduke M. Matthews, the artist. Mrs. Cox was twice married. Her first husband was Surgeon-Major Arthur H. Hughes, who was a son of the late Mrs. John Monaghan of this city, and who died in 1882 in India, where he was a staff officer in the Imperial service. She returned from India after her husband's death and lived with her husband's family until January, 1886, when she married Mr. Cox, a member of the real estate firm of Russel, Cox & Brandt of Los Angeles.

Miss Winstanley is a daughter of Dr. Winstanley, who lived at Gerrard and Victoria streets until two years ago, when he removed his family to Tulare, Cal. Mr. Charles J. H. Winstanley of the Toronto Postoffice is a brother of the young lady's.

GUARDING THE CITY'S HEALTH.

Two City Schools Ordered to be Closed or Put in Better Condition.

The Local Board of Health met yesterday, those present being Ald. Drayton (chairman), Verral, Carlyle (St. Andrews), Rogers and Johnston.

Medical Health Officer Canniff drew attention to the fact that the slaughter-house bylaw was not properly carried out by butchers. He was instructed to see that the provisions of the bylaw are enforced. Dr. Canniff complained that factories do not observe the bylaw compelling them to consume smoke, and he will send out a circular reminding them of their duty. The unsanitary condition of St. Andrew's Hall was referred to the Property Committee. A letter will be written to Mr. Edmund Wragge in regard to the nuisance caused by the G.T.R. pig pens. The famous "London House" in Dorset-street was reported as being uninhabitable, and the residents will be compelled to vacate. The Secretary will send a letter to the Public School Board ordering that George-street School be either closed or thoroughly overhauled. It has been a fertile bed for diphtheria lately. The Separate School Board will be instructed in the same terms in regard to their school on William-street.

Lawyers Discuss Fashions.

If the power to make spring fashions an absorbing topic of conversation in places where mighty men do congregate constitutes a live business man, then is quinn the shirtmaker in a live, flourishing state. The beauty and cheapness of his neckties and the excellence of his underwear is frequently the theme among lawyers and statesmen.

Never Wear a Bad Hat.

—If you do your credit goes away down at your banker's. Your wife will snub you and even the housemaid will turn up her dainty little nose at your last season's tile. C. H. Tonkin, 718 Yonge-street, North Toronto, can fit you with a new hat to perfection.

OUR VICE-REGAL TAXES.

THE COSTS OF MAINTAINING GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Seventeen Members of the Legislature Vote for Doing Away With Future Expenditures Therefor—The Irish Resolution Still Undebated.

The galleries down at the Parliament Buildings last night were packed with an eminently disappointed crowd. The ladies, as usual, were on hand in large numbers. It was generally understood before the 6 o'clock recess that the Attorney-General's Irish resolutions would be debated, and the members invited their friends to the galleries. The House sat till ten minutes after midnight, and the resolutions in question were given the cold shoulder, much to the disgust of the numerous visitors. However, in lieu of the expected talk on the Attorney-General's resolutions the galleries were treated to a dash of democratic sentiment on the part of Mr. Marter of Muskoka and Mr. Wood of Hastings. At 10 o'clock the Provincial Treasurer moved the House into committee of supply and concurrence in the report of the Supply Committee.

Only two or three items in the estimates created anything like a debate. The first tilt was on an item of $1750 for the maintenance of Government House. Mr. Marter moved, and found a seconder in Mr. Wood of Hastings:

That while the House concurs in the resolution, it is of opinion that this province should expend no further sums in the maintenance of Government House.

Mr. Marter is a new member, and he went over the same ground that other new members have done before him. He said the Lieutenant-Governor was a Dominion officer, receiving $10,000 per annum for performing certain superficial duties. His salary, he claimed, was ample enough to guarantee him against loss in performing social duties. Only two states in the Union, New York and Pennsylvania, both with populations of over 4,000,000, paid their governors $10,000 a year. Besides, the governors of these states had grave responsibilities resting upon them; ours had none, under our system. During the past sixteen years the average expenses of Government House to the province had been $11,000. If these expenses were to go on the Dominion should pay them, the office being within the federal gift.

"In my district," said Mr. Marter, "there are hundreds of poor children who cannot get to school, and when we ask for more Government aid for their education we are told that it cannot be done. The Minister of Education gave us, the other night, some excellent models he had copied from the educational institutions of the United States. I will now follow him on that line and ask that we emulate some of these states in the matter of paying their governors. Michigan, with the same population as ours, paid their governor but $1000 per year, and he paid his own board bill."

Mr. Wood, Mr. Marter's seconder, attacked the expenses at Government House, and the hot potato ceremonies connected with the opening and closing of the Legislature generally. He did not believe in maintaining Government House at such a large expense to the province. He would abolish the gubernatorial residence altogether. Mr. Wood followed this up with describing Mr. Speaker's cocked hat, the gilded mace which lay on the table before him, the spurred and gold spurs of the military who came down to open Parliament as hollow, meaningless and tinpot imitation of royalty. He had utterly and completely no use for such proceedings. Mr. Wood's allusion to the belted, sworded, white-chokered and broad-cloth-clad sergeant-at-arms caused laughter, the tom-foolery of the House, caused that gentleman (Mr. Glackmeyer) to glance savagely over at the member for North Hastings.

The Attorney-General said that while he was not an ardent participator in these ceremonies, yet the people as a rule were fond of them. The public liked ceremony and excitement. Even the societies, such as the Masons, Oddfellows, Orangemen and even the temperance societies, were fond of it. It had always existed and always would exist. A government house was maintained in all the colonies of the British empire, and we in Ontario were only doing what our colonial cousins did all over the world. It was a mistake to suppose that the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor went into his Honor's pocket. "It is merely a contribution towards his expenses," said the Attorney-General. "I have spoken to nearly all the lieutenant-governors personally about the matter, and they assured me that the salary did not cover the expense incurred by serving in the capacity of their office. It is in the interest of the province that we should pay the expense attached to the office. If the Dominion paid it, Ontario contributing three times as much to the federal revenues as the other provinces, we would have to pay portions of the expenditures for maintaining the government houses of those provinces."

Mr. Ingram admitted that a certain amount of dignity had to be maintained in connection with the office of Lieutenant-Governor, but he did not believe that the people should pay too dearly for that dignity. He mentioned the expenditures for coal and gas at Government House as exorbitant, to his mind.

Hon. Mr. Fraser said if the House were unanimous in their wish to abolish the office of Lieutenant-Governor, they could not do so. The office was a constitutional creation of the British North America Act. And while it remained, as it always would, he believed in maintaining it in a decent and respectable style. The public demanded a certain amount of social recognition from His Honor, and the hospitalities of the official residence were not intended for the members of the House alone, as some might suppose. The Governor had to keep up a certain social status on behalf of the province. As for the items of coal which had been mentioned, he would say that Government House, like all the provincial buildings, was supplied with that commodity by tender. He thought that possibly some of the members who described the so-called flummeries of the opening and closing of Parliament might belong to societies that were equally fond of this display. The Masonic and other bodies liked swords, cocked hats, etc. A man might be just as good a Mason without them. He opined that were the member for North Hastings in England he would not favor the abolition of the ceremonies of the opening of the House of Commons, which were carried on on a much larger scale than our own. He moved in amendment to the amendment that all the words after "that" be struck out and these inserted:

While we heartily concur in the expenditure, we trust that these expenditures may be made with a due regard to economy in the future.

Mr. Meredith would support the amendment of the Commissioner of Public Works, but he really thought that in a democratic country like this there was altogether too much ostentation and display about the opening of Parliament. Why could not the Governor come down to the House like any other citizen?

The yeas and nays were called for. Only seventeen members voted against Mr. Fraser's amendment as in fav