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EIGHTH YEAR — FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1887. — PRICE ONE CENT

GLADSTONE AND COERCION.

THERE IS NO NECESSITY FOR IT NOW IN IRELAND.

The Only Crime the Irish Could be Charged With Now was Combining to Obtain a Reduction of Rent, Not by Any Means a Grievous Offence.

LONDON, March 24.—In the House of Commons this evening the debate on the motion for urgency for the Coercion Bill was resumed by Mr. Gladstone. He referred to the "unprecedented" position of the House, which had already sat two months, during which, he said, its independent initiative had been surpressed. Even now the Conservatives exulted over the prospect of passing a motion forcing the House to an absolute surrender of its whole time until a bill of an extremely severe character had been carried. The House was threatened with a frequent application of the cloture if debates were protracted. No greater calamity could befall the House than this sort of pressure. It would sap the authority of the chair and bring the procedure rules into disrepute. He had seen more parliamentary life than any other man in the House, but he never knew of so grave a state of affairs. It was due to an extreme abuse of power by the majority, which if persisted in, would leave behind a sense of intolerable wrong. The yoke thus put on the neck of the House would not be borne patiently. The position of affairs now was very different from that when the Coercion Bill of 1881 was passed. There were no papers before the House now, nor was there any indication of the nature of the proposed Government measure. Heretofore, in asking special legislation for dealing with crime in Ireland, ministers had tried to show that the terrible prevalence of crime threatened social order. Was that the case now? No. The House had been told that the number of agrarian offences prior to the passage of Mr. Forster's Coercion Act exceeded the highest number since. Crime then, however, was of a different character from that which the Government now sought to check. Present crime consisted in combining to obtain a reduction of rent. [Irish cheers.] Even the evidence which the Government put before the House showed that this crime was restricted to demands for just abatements of rent. Never had any former Coercion Act been resisted by a majority of members from Ireland. [Cheers.] Now there was a protest against coercion from an overwhelming majority of Irish members. [Cheers.] Had the Government any just claim for demanding coercion or urgency for a new repressive measure? After appointing a commission to examine on the spot the rent question and the evils arising from land laws, the Government now put aside the recommendations of the commission and asked Parliament for increased power to make the laws still more offensive to the general sense of the people. [Irish cheers.] Gen. Buller's evidence proved that tenants not paying rent were anxious to pay; that there were no general movements against payment, but only a combined effort to obtain fair rents. The Irish people were apt to follow the example constantly set by others, and see what they could make of it. [Cheers.] The Government said that contracts should not be broken. Yet Mr. Balfour, while preaching the doctrine of sanctity of contracts, was going to introduce a bill breaking leasehold contracts adjusted under the Land Act of 1881, just as the judicial rents were. It was not to vindicate the sanctity of contracts nor to repress a widespread outbreak of crime that the Government now demanded coercion for Ireland. Of whatever nature the Government measure should turn out to be, it was the duty of the Liberals now, whether in the minority or in the majority, to refuse urgency. It was trusted that the people of England would see the Liberals united in opposing this ill-omened measure to the last stage and that the Liberal members would ring out the voices of justice and reason against a Government which, after eighty-six years of experience, were preparing, under the name of a statute of Parliament, to deal a fatal blow at the life and happiness of Ireland, and at the prosperity, contentment and unity of the Empire. [Cheers.]

Mr. Gladstone's denunciation of the use of the cloture to curtail the debates on the urgency motion and the Coercion Bill forced the Government to reconsider the subject. The Ministry decided to permit a prolongation of the discussion, but will insist that the House forego its Easter vacation unless the Coercion Bill be passed before the holidays.

A section of the Gladstonian party is discontented with Mr. Gladstone's half-veiled approval of the Plan of Campaign. The English Home Rulers and Parnellites are delighted with the speech.

Mr. Balfour, in introducing the Coercion Bill, will respond to Mr. Gladstone's challenge to the Government to state what crime exists that justifies the adoption of the measure. The Dublin Executive has prepared a statement which is designed to assist Mr. Balfour in proving that the Plan of Campaign is now being directed against tradesmen who are creditors of farmers belonging to the National League. The Parnellites will maintain that the plan is strictly confined to arrangements respecting rent.

In response to a circular asking their views on the subject, the Irish Wesleyan ministers, with six exceptions, have replied that they are opposed to Home Rule.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has gone to Cologne.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL BILL.

The Oberhaus Adopts it in the Form Recommended.

BERLIN, March 24.—The Oberhaus to-day adopted the Ecclesiastical Bill in the form recommended by the committee with the addition of Bishop Koff's amendments that the right of the state to veto nominations shall only be operative in case of permanent nominations to cures; also that admission to orders shall not depend upon the resolution of the Government.

Evictions on Lansdowne's Estates.

LONDON, March 24.—Evictions on the Marquis of Lansdowne's estate in Queen's County, Ireland, are causing great excitement. The Marquis has refused to make reductions in his rents, and his agent is forcing evictions by wholesale.

CABLE NOTES.

Canon Wilberforce sails for New York on April 14.

Three shocks of earthquake were felt at Travnik, Bosnia, on Wednesday.

The owner of the Esperanza estate, Cuba, recently kidnapped, has been ransomed.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount from 3½ per cent. to 3 per cent.

A bill limiting the power of the Alsatian Diet has been prepared for the German Reichstag.

In Paris it is semi-officially stated that Russia has made overtures for an alliance with France.

Cetti, the Berlin faster, has entered the twelfth day of his task. He has lost eleven pounds but his health is unimpaired.

The crew of the British bark Carnarvonshire, which foundered off the Lizard, was rescued by the British ship Charles Whitney.

It is said that the experiments made at Toulon by the French Government with self-steering torpedoes have proved failures.

M. Herold, an official in the French War Office, has been dismissed on suspicion of supplying secrets of the department to foreigners.

The Porte has been officially notified that Russian agitators in Bulgaria have been ordered to abstain from further intrigues against the Regency.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Christian, yesterday visited the riding school at Potsdam, Germany, and witnessed the drill of the hussars. They afterwards lunched with Prince William, returning to Berlin in the evening.

The Dublin Express (Conservative) denies the statement made by the Freeman's Journal that Lieut.-Gen. F. H. Sankey, Chairman of the Board of Public Works, is to succeed Gen. Buller as Under Secretary for Ireland.

Paddy! says he; What? says I;
Here! says he; Where! says I;
Whist! says he; Hush! says I.
That bottle of Davies Brewing Co.'s
Cream ale bates the whisky sky high;
Ask your grocer for it, and don't go dry.

THE BUFFALO FIRE.

Another Victim Added to the List—Searching the Ruins.

BUFFALO, March 24.—The Richmond Hotel ruins are swarming with laborers to-day, engaged in digging for bodies and lost treasures. The high toppling walls have been taken down, and the work may now be pursued with safety to the men. Following the odors of burnt human flesh that were so noticeable yesterday, it is probable that some remains will be brought up from under the rubbish. The spots most likely to contribute to the list of deaths already published are beneath the windows along the south wall of the hotel, beneath the space of the hotel office and the staircase and also where the skylight was located, through which, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, several people fell while fleeing through the burning halls. At the foot of the narrow staircase leading out on Eagle-street from the upper floors of the hotel some bodies will probably be found. It was down these stairs that a large number of frightened and excited people sought to escape and some of them are remembered by the rescued, as falling and remaining there.

The gents' furnishing department of the Boston Clothing House was the first thing struck by the laborers in the Richmond Hotel ruins this morning. Flannel underwear of every color and style, silk and linen handkerchiefs of different varieties, suspenders without number, and cuffs, collars and neckties in big piles were cast up by the spades and dumped into a pile on Eagle-street. Nearly everything is scorched and ruined for any marketable purpose. The entire lot of stuff will either be sold at public auction or donated to the different city charity organizations, where the things can be made over to suit some use.

About 12 solid feet of debris remains to be removed before the bottom can be reached, and though the work is pushed with all the speed possible it will be a week before the rubbish can be cleared between the walls.

The list of deaths has been increased by another since yesterday. This is Mary Nolan, whose life has been hanging by a thread since Sunday. She was terribly burnt and bruised by a fall, and died in a raving delirium about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The funeral will take place from the family residence, 326 Exchange-street, at 8.30 o'clock to-morrow morning, and from St. Patrick's Church at 9 o'clock.

Mrs. W. J. Mann, whose condition was reported quite favorable to a recovery yesterday morning, began to decline last evening and kept sinking lower until midnight, when she was supposed to be dying. She was conscious and summoned her parents and other relatives in the house to her bedside and bade them good-by. She was calm and, though enduring the most excruciating pains from her burns, she bore her sufferings without complaint. She desired to see her husband, who was confined in another room with his injuries, but it was not thought advisable to do so. Mrs. Mann's face is so badly burned that she is unable to recognize anyone, and the sight of her injuries, it is believed, would have a depressing effect upon her husband. Her condition this noon is unchanged, and the hopes for her recovery are very slight.

THE UNIVERSAL TRAMP.

A Chinese Way of Dealing With the Hungry Wanderer.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The steamer Belgia, which arrived to-day from China and Japan, brought news of a dreadful tragedy at Hesiashib, China, twenty miles northeast of Hong-Ebow. Over 300 tramps appeared in the village and the inhabitants, greatly irritated by their presence, inveigled the whole body of tramps into the temple and during the night set fire to the edifice. Only forty of the tramps escaped from the blazing building, the remainder being burned to death.

BISHOP OF JERUSALEM.

The British Government Appoints Archdeacon Blyth.

LONDON, March 25.—Archdeacon Blyth has been presented with the vacant bishopric of Jerusalem. He will be consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The appointment has hitherto alternated between the British Government and the Emperor of Germany, but the latter having refused to make an appointment, the right devolved upon the British Government.

Sale of the Stewart Collection.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The sale of the collection of art owned by the late A. T. Stewart, commenced last night. A number of pictures were sold at a sacrifice, but on the whole the prices realized were fair. "Cattle," by Constantine Troyou of Paris, went to D. C. Lyle for $7150. "The Chariot Race," by Jean Leon Grome of Paris, which cost $30,000, was knocked down to Henry Hilton for $7100. "Charity," by Meissonier, cost $20,000, was bought by Henry Hilton for $10,500. "Niagara Falls from the American Side," by Church, was bought by Banker J. S. Kennedy for $7050. The total sales aggregated $110,000. Mr. Kennedy will send "Niagara Falls from the American Side" as a present to the Edinburgh Museum.

An Offence to National Sentiment.

PARIS, March 24.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Boyer blamed the Government for dissolving the Marseilles Municipal Council on account of its manifestations in favor of the Commune. He said the Government's objections applied to other municipal councils, especially to that of Paris.

Premier Goblet replied that the glorification of the Commune deeply wounded national sentiment, and that all other councils that made similar manifestations would be treated as the Marseilles Council had been.

Monopolizing a Star.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Dr. W. N. Cate was yesterday served with a writ commanding him to produce Miss Agnes Folsom, the actress, in court. He is charged by her parents with unduly and mysteriously influencing the lady, compelling her to remain at his residence and preventing her relatives from seeing her. Miss Folsom is from Salem, Mass., and has been an attraction in operetta at the Casino.

Chautauqua to be Renewed.

MAYVILLE, March 24.—The Chautauqua Assembly authorities will consider the advisability of removing all the damaged and burned trees on Summerfield-avenue and planting new ones. This will lead to greater uniformity in the appearance of the avenue and will be an improvement. The burned district was not the most thickly settled, as at first reported.

Cleary, the Boodler, Held for Trial.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The jury in the Cleary case, after being locked up for sixteen hours, came into court late yesterday afternoon and, having announced to Judge Barrett that the members were hopelessly at a deadlock, were discharged. Cleary was not discharged. His bail was renewed at $40,000 for further trial, if the District Attorney decides to go on. The jury stood 6 to 6.

Another Bridge Accident.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 24.—A train on the Norfolk and Western Railway went through Big Otter River bridge, about twenty miles above this city, this afternoon. It is stated that eight persons were killed, but particulars cannot be obtained. A wrecking train with physicians has gone to the scene of the disaster.

A Donation Party's Mishap.

UTICA, March 24.—At a Methodist Episcopal donation party in the school house at Stittsville, near Utica, the floor gave way and ten or fifteen persons were severely injured, burned, scalded and suffered fractures of limbs. No fatalities have occurred thus far.

Essex County Bribery Case.

DETROIT, March 24.—Judge Horne has discovered that he has no jurisdiction in the case of Israel Desjardines, Warden of Essex County, who is charged with bribery, and consequently the trial of the case will be held at the Spring Assizes.

PROTECTING WEAK WOMEN

OWEN McELROY'S CRIME TO BE MADE PUNISHABLE IN FUTURE.

The Provincial Government Grapples With a Heinous Offence—Yesterday's Business in the Legislature — A Big Batch of Amendments to the Consolidated Municipal Act.

The Legislature sat for two and a half hours yesterday afternoon, and adjourned at 6 o'clock until Monday. This was done at the suggestion of Mr. Meredith, who informed the Attorney-General that there was a great accumulation of committee work, and he favored a big day in committee in preference to a divided day between the committees and the House with only indifferent results. The Attorney-General gladly accepted Mr. Meredith's suggestion. This is certainly an original device for obtaining substantial results from the committees.

Mr. Meredith said he hoped the members would not put off for home under the delusion that because the House would not sit to-day there would be nothing to do. Work in committee was just as important as it was in the House. The Attorney-General bespoke for his "side of the House" a strict attention to committee work to-day.

The session was remarkable only for discussing a number of bills on second readings. The most of them were in the shape of amendments to the Consolidated Municipal Act, an act which is attacked daily from every conceivable quarter, in front, on both sides and in the rear. When a member has nothing particular to do, and he thinks he should show his constituents that he sits in the House for other purposes than to draw his sessional allowance and consume vast quantities of official stationery, he generally moves an amendment to the Municipal Act.

Among the bills introduced for a first reading were: By Dr. McKay, to prevent accidents by fire at hotels and in other public buildings; Mr. Leys, to amend the Public Parks' Act; Mr. Gibson (Ham.), to amend the Ontario Medical Act; Mr. Clancy, to amend the Registry Act.

These acts received a third reading: To authorize the Township of Howick to issue debentures (Mr. Gibson, Hur.); vesting certain lands in the Town of Thorold for cemetery purposes (Mr. Harcourt).

When the Government orders were called up the Provincial Secretary moved the second reading of the bill for "the protection of women in certain cases." This bill was suggested by the result of the trial of Owen McElroy, in Toronto on Nov. 19, 1886, who seduced Gertie Bedson of High-street, while she was an inmate of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. The girl was 27 years of age, and had been an inmate of the asylum three or four times, and on each occasion was discharged as cured. Her malady was not of a violent or serious nature. McElroy was at one time employed in the Asylum. The girl, in the witness box, said he had despoiled her both before and after she left the institution. She became a mother shortly after her release. McElroy was arrested, and when arraigned in the Police Court it was found that there was no provision in the Criminal Law to punish him. The woman had been a consenting party; the "Charlton Act" was closely investigated, but nothing was therein contained to cover the case and McElroy was discharged.

The Provincial Secretary explained to the House that the bill was for the punishment of this class of offenders, "whether the female be a consenting party or not." The bill reads:

1. Whosoever unlawfully and carnally knows, at any time or place, within the precincts of any institution to which the Provincial Inspector of Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities has access, any female, though with her consent, while she is a patient, or a lunatic or alleged to be a lunatic, of or in any such institution, for such or any other cause, shall be liable to be imprisoned in any jail or place of confinement, other than the penitentiary, for any term less than two years, with or without hard labor.

2. The person charged shall be a competent witness in his own behalf.

3. Nothing in this act contained nor any conviction obtained in pursuance thereof shall deprive any person of the right to maintain an action for damages against the person so charged. (49 Vic. c. 52, s. 1 (2).).

Mr. Meredith said he fully sympathized with the scope of the bill, but he was of opinion that it would clash with the Criminal Law and the jurisdiction of the Legislature to pass such a measure might be questioned. He thought the Dominion Parliament should be asked to provide the needed legislation.

The Attorney-General had no doubt as to the competence of the Legislature to pass such an act. It was a question of regulation in one of its own institutions. He had carefully considered the matter, and was certain it did not clash with the general scope of the Criminal Law.

The bill was then read a second time.

The House received the report of the Committee of Supply, which sat on Wednesday, and concurred in all the paragraphs recommended by the committee.

Under the public bills and orders head, a number of bills were read a second time and sent to the Municipal Committee, nearly all of them being amendments to the Municipal Act.

Among the important amendments in these bills are the following: By Mr. Wilmot, to provide for the payment of taxes in all municipalities by instalments. By Mr. Garson, to do away with the property qualification for members of councils in towns and cities. Mr. Garson, in whom the Labor party will find a painstaking, careful and moderate representative, made a very sensible speech in support of his bill. Mr. Gibson introduced an amendment to the act providing for the assessment of property, according to value, for such services as street watering instead of on the frontage system. This amendment was accorded a cool reception, the Legislature already having put itself on record as in favor of the frontage plan of assessment for such services and improvements. Mr. Harcourt offered an amendment providing for a new mode of electing auditors. Mr. Guthire offered a series of amendments. Mr. Bishop offered an amendment reducing the property qualification for members of councils in towns and cities to $600 freehold and $1200 household. Mr. Gilmour offered an amendment providing that townships could apply the Local Improvement Act instead of joining an incorporated municipality. All of these amendments will be considered by the Municipal Committee.

A spirited discussion, in which the rural members freely joined, took place on Mr. Ferguson's bill to amend the Ditches and Water Courses Act, and it was sent to the Private Bills Committee. On Thursday next the committee will hear suggestions from engineers and representatives of township and county councils who wish to attend. On Tuesday next the same committee will hear deputations re Mr. Waters' Bridge Bill.

Dr. McMahon's bill to amend the act relating to mutual fire insurance companies was ordered to stand, as the Attorney-General is preparing a bill on insurance generally. The Doctor's bill, however, stands a very poor show of reaching a second reading.

A number of private bills were considered in Committee of the Whole and sent to the Private Bills Committee.

When the second reading of Mr. Balfour's bill to incorporate the Village of Tilbury was called up, that gentleman moved to have it returned to the Private Bills Committee, with a view of getting that committee to report in favor of the village being annexed to the County of Essex instead of Kent. The Scott Act is in op ration in Kent and not in Essex, and Mr. Meredith saw in this effort to join the village to the latter an attempt to defeat the voice of the people who voted for that act. The village at present is half in Kent and half in Essex. Mr. Balfour's motion was carried.

The Provincial Secretary presented several returns asked for by the House, one of them being the correspondence with Mr. Waite regarding the architects' fees in connection with the new Parliament Buildings, moved for by Mr. Creighton. The House ordered that this correspondence be printed forthwith.

The Provincial Secretary also presented the rtports of the Immigration Department and the Vital Statistics returns for the year.

WORK IN COMMITTEE.

The City of Ottawa Bill Under Strong Fire and Reported With Amendments.

The Private Bills Committee yesterday had a lively and lengthy discussion of the bill respecting the City of Ottawa. Mayor McLeod Stewart of the Capital was present. One of the clauses provided that the city might make arrangements whereby the control of their police force, and the cost of the same, or any portion of it, should be vested in the Dominion Government.

Mr. Bronson explained that this provision was inserted owing to the fact that such a large amount of property in the city belonged to the Government, and was consequently exempt from taxation, while, under existing circumstances, the Corporation were responsible for police protection and all the other necessary municipal expenses.

Mr. Drury said the city had the benefit of the large number of civil servants, whose salaries were expended in the place, and contributed very materially to its advancement.

Mr. Meredith pointed out that this seeming advantage was offset by the fact that no taxes were collectible from these officials, who, nevertheless, enjoyed all the benefits derived from police and fire protection, and street lighting and drainage.

Mr. Awrey was opposed to the granting of any permission which would give the Dominion Government any portion of the rights properly vested in the provinces. Such permission would also result in increasing the already too large list of civil servants who were controllable at election times.

On a division the clause was struck out on a vote of 18 to 9.

A long discussion ensued on the insertion of a provision that the city should be liable to pay the County of Carleton, subject to arbitration, a share of the cost of a bridge erected between Ottawa and New Edinburgh, previous to annexation.

This amendment, which was carried by 26 to 7, was offered by Mr. Monk and Mr. Meredith as a substitute for sec 5:

The arbitrators in determining the amount to be paid by the corporation of the City of Ottawa to the corporation of the Village of New Edinburgh, after corporation to the former corporation, consequent on the addition to the limits of the said City of Ottawa hereinbefore mentioned, may take into consideration and allow to the corporation of the County of Carleton such part (if any) of the cost of the construction of the front bridge over the Rideau River, known as the "New Edinburgh Iron Bridge," as they may deem just.

The bill will be reported as amended, and another act, changing the name of the Fort George Assembly to the Niagara Assembly, increasing its capital stock and extending its powers, was also approved.

The Municipal Committee met and arranged dates for the consideration of the bills referred to them. To-day amendments to the Assessment Act will be discussed.

ASKING FOR A NEW COUNTY.

A Big Deputation Interviews the Attorney-General On a Long-Mooted Scheme.

When the Legislature adjourned at 6 o'clock last evening there was a big deputation in the lobbies waiting to see the Attorney-General. They were accorded an audience and engaged the Premier for one hour, which of course meant a late dinner for all hands, including the reporters.

For the last thirty years there has been an agitation on foot to carve up the counties of Perth, Grey, Simcoe and Wellington and form a new county. This project has assumed many shapes, and deputation after deputation have interviewed the Government in respect of the scheme. Last year a solid phalanx of 100 farmers from these counties came down to Toronto and laid a prayer at the feet of the Premier praying that they be gerrymandered, territorially, into a new county or division.

Yesterday's representations were to distinct schemes and interests. One of them is known as the "Collingwood scheme," another as the "County of Palmerston scheme," (the oldest of them all), another as the "County of Maitland scheme," another as the "Durham scheme," and another as the "Arthur scheme."

The deputation consisted of J. McKechnie, reeve, and D. Moshier, ex-mayor, Durham; J. Nettleton, mayor, and W. J. Frame, councillor, Collingwood; W. E. Johnston, reeve, J. S. Bowman, G. Hudson and W. H. Drummond, of Arthur; J. A. Halstead, mayor, W. Colclough, ex-mayor, and W. H. Kingston, deputy reeve, of Mount Forest; J. W. Scott and J. C. Hay of Listowel. The Arthur deputation suggests the formation of a new county of parts of the northern portion of the County of Wellington, with the town of Arthur as the county seat. The Durham scheme is to form a new county of the southern portion of Grey with Durham as the county seat, and the Collingwood scheme takes two townships from Grey and three from Simcoe, with Collingwood as the centre. These schemes, the deputations pointed out, form new counties with as large an acreage and population each, as the average of counties in Ontario, while the counties proposed to be divided remain considerably larger than the average. It was also pointed out that this arrangement would place all county towns at a reasonable distance apart, and in such a position that they would form natural and artificial advantages, be reached by all residents with but slight travel or expense, instead of having to travel as far as forty to fifty miles, as under the present arrangements.

The deputations from Mount Forest and Listowel advanced arguments in favor of schemes for the formation of new counties with these towns as the centres, and claimed theirs to be equally favorable from a public point of view.

Maps and figures were laid before the Premier. The Attorney-General, in reply, said the Government were preparing a general plan of redistribution in the counties named, and they were always glad to receive suggestions from those interested. The plan would in all probability be submitted during the present session, but one thing the Attorney-General assured the deputation of, and that was that no county town would be chosen this year for the new county, if one were formed. Petitions, therefore, to make this place or that place a county seat would be of no avail at present. The whole question, intimated the Attorney-General, "was being carefully considered by the Government."

Speaker Baxter Gives Another Dinner.

Hon. Jacob Baxter gave a dinner party last evening. Covers were laid for 21:

Hon. T. B. Pardee.	Dr. Gilmour.
Dr. Meacham.	Dr. Widdifield.
Dr. Wylie.	Major Biggar.
Capt. Garson.	Mr. Balfour.
Mr. Blezard.	Mr. Chisholm.
Mr. Conmee.	Mr. Craig.
Mr. E. F. Clarke.	Mr. Dryden.
Mr. Lyon.	Mr. Morgan.
Mr. McAndrew.	Mr. Mack.
Mr. Stewart.	Mr. W. Houston.
Mr. T. C. Irving.	Liberator.

Eliza Weathersby Dead.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Mrs. Nat Goodwin, professionally known as Eliza Weathersby, died to-night from the effects of a surgical operation for the removal of a tumor.

Fine All Wool French Dress Goods in Greys, Browns and all the newest shades only twenty cents per yard at Petleys'. 45

A Bullet that Soothes.

From the Court Journal.

A German chemist has invented a new kind of anæsthetic bullet, which he urges will, if brought into general use, greatly diminish the horrors of war. The bullet is of a brittle substance, breaking directly when it comes in contact with the object at which it is aimed. It contains a powerful anæsthetic, producing instantaneously complete insensibility, lasting for twelve hours, which, except that the action of the heart continues, is not to be distinguished from death. While in this condition, the German chemist points out, the bodies may be packed in wagons and carried off as prisoners.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Mr. John Farnham, 108 years old, died in St. Elizabeth's Hospital at Utica, N.Y., Wednesday night.

The liabilities of James and John Hunter, of Philadelphia, Pa., so far discovered, amount to $194,000.

The President yesterday afternoon appointed Oscar S. Straus, of New York, to be Minister to Turkey, and Harold Sewall, of Maine, Consul-General at Opia.

The total value of exports from the United States during the twelve months ended Feb. 28 were $720,307,000, as compared with $683,669,000 for the preceding year. The value of imports were $670,257,000 and $607,721,000 respectively.

Splendid Stock of Tapestry Carpets in all the newest designs now on sale at Petleys'. 45

MR. BLAKE'S RESIGNATION.

Montreal Liberals of Opinion That He Will Retain Office.

MONTREAL, March 24.—The feeling among Liberal M.P.'s here is that Hon. Mr. Blake will remain in office. Hon. Mr. Laflamme, ex-Minister of Justice, stated that a letter had been recived which intimated to friends here that their old leader had reconsidered his previous decision to retire from the leadership.

Found Guilty of Forgery.

BELLEVILLE, March 24.—Hamilton Scott was found guilty to-day in the Assize Court of a series of forgeries committed last November. He obtained $82 from W. A. Taylor, a hotelkeeper, on the strength of checks to which the names of "Allen, Gilmour & Co." and the "Rathbun Company" of Deseronto had been forged.

Fine White Table Damasks, guaranteed all pure linen, only "fifty cents" per yard at Petleys'. 45

Imperial Federation.

Editor World: I observed with some curiosity the stand which the Globe has taken with regard to this question. The editorial in that paper on Tuesday last, indited, we must presume, with the intention of enlightening the faithful electorate, was a unique effort to hoodwink stalwart and sturdy Canadians (of the ideal John Bull type) upon this subject. It has been truly said that "no great political achievement has ever been effected without great opposition," and it may be said here that the Globe newspaper may with decorum announce the fact that it had the honor of gloriously opposing a brilliant scheme for the advancement of the British Empire.

But the Globe must be contented with this simple announcement. It may be presumed that this newspaper intended to defeat the objects which federationists have in view; but in that effort the mere perusal of Tuesday's editorial must convince an intelligent reader that the Globe has miserably failed. Ignorance of the scheme, delicious personalities and officious dogmatism are the prominent features directed against Imperial Federation by the Globe. The writer tells how "loyalty of the handiest kind will be constantly on tap," how "each colony will be bound to bear a certain proportion of any war into which Britain may plunge."

The Globe's climax of vehemence is reached when it states that Imperial Federation is "in truth nothing but a fad and jingo dream, and opinionates that the English aristocracy and English merchants expect to utilize the federated empire for their own private advantage." Could anything be more ridiculous?

In an empire where representation will go by population, where democracy, combined with the truths of conservatism, will be evolved under a monarchial form of government, thereby at once avoiding the evils of republicanism and imperialism—in such a constitution can such peevish utterances of a desperate political evangelist be of avail? It is quite plain that the writer of the aforesaid editorial is misadvised — is morally and ignorant of the outline of the scheme of Imperial Federation. He should write to Mr. Arch McGoun, Montreal, for a copy of the league's prospectus. GEORGE H. DOUGLAS.

Willie Cockins' Death.

At the City Morgue last night Coroner Duncan opened an inquest on the body of a child, Willie Cockins, aged 2 years and 3 months, whose death is supposed to have been caused by ill-treatment at the hands of Peter Rookes and his wife, of Jones-avenue, in whose charge it had been left by its mother, Grace Cockins, a young woman living at the Mercer.

The mother testified that the Rookes had adopted the child, and she had signed the necessary papers. Being informed that it was ill she visited Rookes' house on Saturday last and found her child covered with bruises and its right eye injured. It died on Wednesday.

Drs. Burgess and Verner said that death was the result of a clot on the brain caused by extensive injury.

Rookes and his wife not being present warrants were issued for their arrest, and the inquest was adjourned till next Thursday at the Police Court.

Selecting Beauties for a Fastidious Husband.

Pekin Letter in Paris Journal.

The Empress selects the young beauties admitted into this Chinese seraglio, and she has to renew the personnel every three years. These young girls are recruited among the families of the Manchou officers, who look upon the honor of having the prettiest of their daughters in the imperial harem as a means of attaining high rank. These young ladies make their debut at the age of 14, and remain inside the harem until they are 25 years old. If, in the interval they give birth to offspring, they, by right, become "daughters of the imperial blood," and remain bound with the fate of the child, for he may become a "son of heaven," and sovereign heir to ten thousand kingdoms. If, on the other hand, the young lady reaches the age of 25 without yielding increase to the imperial household, she is sent home to her illustrious parents and honestly weds a Mandarin of the place. The legal ex-concubine of the Emperor is honored as a person of high rank, having held at court the most exalted position. The Emperor is entitled to seven only of these legal concubines, but the number of illegal ones placed at his disposal is unlimited. That accounts for the large number of guardian eunuchs engaged to watch over and serve all these seraglio princesses, who are placed under the vigilant superintendence of the Empress.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

The Manitoba Legislature will be summoned for the despatch of business on April 14.

During March the deposits in the Postoffice Savings Bank had $18,333,830.75 to their credit.

C. K. Domville of Hamilton was seriously injured on Wednesday night by jumping from a moving train.

Annie Thorburn, who kept a disreputable resort in Hamilton has been sent to the Mercer for fifteen months.

Scientific men of Ottawa are pressing the Government to give better accommodation to the Geological Museum.

The shop of Mr. George M. Bell, blacksmith, Hamilton, was burglarized Wednesday night, and a lot of hardware was carried off.

The loss on the Canadian cattle ranges is estimated at 30 per cent. In some districts, notably Cypress Hills, the loss is 50 per cent.

On Saturday night the barns belonging to Mr. Peter Fitzpatrick, 17th concession of Peel, were burned, entailing considerable loss on the owner.

The Consul-General in Canada for the Argentine Republic, has been notified by his Government of the disappearance of cholera from the principal ports of that country.

Col. Goldie and Veterinary Surgeon Mathews, the officers detached by the British Government to visit this country to purchase cavalry horses, are expected to arrive at Ottawa early in April.

Rev. Martin W. Livingstone of Simcoe, who died on Wednesday, had been fifty-one years in the ministry, and would have completed his fiftieth year since assuming the duties of a pastor had he lived till April 26.

Bills for the construction of railways from New Westminster to the American boundary, and from the mouth of the Frazer River to Chilliwhack, passed the British Columbia Provincial Legislature on Wednesday.

The last of a series of fashionable skating parties held at Dey's Rink, Ottawa, during the present season, took place Wednesday evening. The Governor-General was present, and there was a very large attendance.

Dr. Geo. M. Dawson, son of Sir William Dawson, will have charge of the Yukon Valley expedition which is to exploit the gold deposits of that district and try and define the unsettled boundary of British Columbia and Alaska.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen, a fraternal and beneficiary society, say that eighty members died in the Ontario jurisdiction in 1886, of whom thirty-seven were total abstainers. The large majority of the members are non-abstainers.

Gentlemen, if you want stylish, good-fitting garments at moderate prices, leave your orders at Petleys'. 45

Happiness.

—"Happiness grows at our own firesides, and is not to be picked in strangers' gardens."—Martin F. Tupper. To enjoy true happiness you must be well dressed as well as be a clean, easy conscience. Tonkin, 718 Yonge-street, North Toronto, can hat or cap you. His spring styles are good. x

A HUGE KICK IN CARLETON

THE COFFEY APPOINTMENT CAUSES MUCH BITTERNESS.

Old Members of the Reform Party Feel Sore and Blame Mr. Fraser for the Trouble—The Doings of a Day at the Dominion Capital.

OTTAWA, March 24.—The Royal Railway Commission is about to resume its labors. The members will meet at Toronto on April 4, and will sit there as long as evidence on the question is forthcoming. The commission will proceed westward, stopping at Hamilton and London and perhaps other prominent railway points in Ontario. The vacancy in the board caused by the resignation of Mr. Kinney, on account of his election as M.P. for Halifax, has not been filled. Secretary M. S. Lonergan, Montreal, who was in the capital to-day, said the commission would not report to Parliament this session.

Mr. F. A. McCord, clerk in the Senate journals office, has been appointed assistant law clerk of the House of Commons at $1800 per annum. The vacancy was caused by the promotion of Dr. Wilson to succeed Gustavus Wickstead as chief law clerk. Mr. McCord is a son of the late Judge McCord of Quebec, and son-in-law of Justice Wurtel. Mr. Wickstead's son, who is in the office, is very mad because he did not get the place.

Inland Revenue Inspector Davis is in the city to-night en route for Halifax, whither he is sent by the Government to enquire into the working of the Inland Revenue District of Nova Scotia. For some time past there has been a want of harmony among the officials of that district and their bickerings have been highly injurious to the service. There is nothing in the way of fraud or irregularity. Mr. Davis will act as a commissioner under the provisions of cap. 115 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, with power to take evidence on oath and send for persons and papers outside as well as inside the service.

Mr. Henry Merrick, ex-M.P.P., has, it is understood, been commissioned by the Government to visit Great Britain and Ireland on immigration business.

Post Office Inspector Dewe told The World to-day that the business of the department is rapidly increasing. The opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the general development of the country are largely accountable for the increase. "The imperial authorities," he said, "are considering the advisability of utilizing the Canadian Pacific Railway as a link in a direct postal route to the east. The subject is creating attention in England and it is not improbable that the Imperial Government will subsidize a transpacific line of steamers. By adopting the Canadian route great saving in time can be accomplished." Mr. Dewe was not in favor of two-cent postage as it would largely augment the present deficiency in the postoffice revenue.

As the result of the visit to British Columbia last year of the Minister of Marine, further improvements to navigation on the Pacific Coast will be made this season. A new lighthouse will be built on Stern Island, and buoys will be placed in position for the purpose of indicating the channel to teaships and other vessels arriving from the East. The establishment of a signal station on the most southerly point of Vancouver Island is contemplated. The proposed station will be connected with Victoria by telegraph and will be the Sandy Hook of the Pacific.

A deputation representing the Corporation and Harbor Commission of Three Rivers waited on the Minister of Public Works to-day and asked the Government to guarantee $100,000 worth of bonds to be issued by the commission for the purpose of incorporating the harbor. "Three Rivers is destined," said a delegate, "to prove a formidable rival to Montreal as the receiving and distributing centre of the Dominion. New docks have been built, $82,000 having been expended already. If we succeed in effecting our proposed improvements the harbor trust will make further improvements this year. Our idea is to attract vessels of the largest size. Three Rivers is enjoying a good share of the export cotton trade. Assurances have been made by western men that they will make more extensive shipments from our port this year." Sir Hector promised to consult his colleagues.

The Goderich deputation, headed by Mr. Porter, M.P., called on Sir John Macdonald at Earnscliffe this forenoon. The deputation left for home to-night, satisfied that its mission would be productive of a grant for harbor improvements and public buildings.

John C. Copp and H. W. Beatty, of Toronto, are in the city.

The appointment of P. J. Coffey as Registrar of Carleton has raised a howl amongst a large section of the Liberal party. An old-time Reformer told The World that Mr. Mowat had made a great mistake. "The claims of neither Coffey nor Waller," he said, "should have been recognized by the Government. They are both young and have yet to earn their political spurs. The applications of old and tried members of the party have been ignored, and staunch Reformers, who were not applicants, found their influence nil. They are consequently disgusted and on the border of repellion, and I'm afraid there'll be a split in our ranks."

A prominent Liberal said that Mr. Fraser was strong for Coffey's appointment. He told Senator Scott and Mr. Bronson that if Coffey did not get the position he (Mr. Fraser) would resign his portfolio. Waller, who returned from Toronto this morning, has resigned the deputy registrarship. He attributes his failure to secure the office to the influence of Father Coffey, and especially to the opposition of the Commissioner of Public Works. "Mr. Fraser," said he, "treated my claims with contempt, and all the Cab