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EIGHTH YEAR FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1887. PRICE ONE CENT

THE COERCION AGITATION.

THE APPOINTMENT OF AN UNDER SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

Mr. Chamberlain, by His Bitter Denunciation in Scotland of the Irish Agitation, Creates Excitement and Calls Forth Threats of Assassination.

LONDON, April 14.—Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, intimated in the House of Commons this afternoon that no salary would be attached to the office of Under Secretary for Ireland, made for Col. King-Harman. The Government were aware, Mr. Balfour said, when they appointed the incumbent, that the appointment would be attacked. They had taken the highest legal advice and had been informed that their action was legal. In addition to this Mr. Balfour said the new office did not involve in its acceptance by a member of the House of Commons the necessity of his resigning his seat and re-contesting it for re-election, because the office was not a place of profit or emolument under the Crown.

Mr. Gladstone said the precedents required Col. King-Harman to vacate his seat and seek re-election. Mr. Gladstone said that when he represented Oxford University he accepted for a short period a place in the Government without salary and under legal advice vacated his seat and stood for re-election.

John Redmond made a personal explanation with reference to his speech at the Chicago convention. He said Mr. Chamberlain in his speech at Ayr had represented him as saying that the Irish party were not working for the removal of grievances, whereas what he did say was that they were not working solely for the purpose of removing the material grievances of tenants, but to obtain political reforms also, and further, when he said that the government of Ireland by England was impossible, his allusion was to the centralized bureaucracy, the Government of Dublin Castle. He believed it possible that settlement could be effected honorable alike to England and to Ireland, such as was offered by Mr. Gladstone's bill. [Cries of "hear, hear."]

Sir Lyons Playfair resumed the debate on the Coercion Bill. While admitting difficulty in certain cases of procuring convictions in Ireland, he said the facts were not so serious as the Government alleged.

Chamberlain Creates a Sensation.

LONDON, April 14.—The language used by Mr. Chamberlain in speaking at meetings in Ayr has inflamed the Irish against him and he has received numerous letters informing him that he will not leave Scotland alive. Speaking to an assemblage of 2500 persons Mr. Chamberlain said:

"The opponents of the Crimes Bill have made an outcry against the repression of liberty. Liberty to do what? to commit theft, to ruin industrious men, to outrage women? [Hisses mingled with cheers.] What are you hissing, the crime or the punishment?

Here a man, rising and menacing Mr. Chamberlain, cried "It is not characteristic of the Irish to outrage women."

An attempt was made to turn the man out, but Mr. Chamberlain cried out "Leave him alone." "Then," he continued, "Do you want instances of insult being offered to women?" [Cries of "Outrage you said." "You slander the Irish."] "I do not mean the grossest outrage of all, but personal violence and insults. [Hisses and cheers.] I referred to cases like that of the Curtin family, where the lives of the widow and daughters of the murdered man were made intolerable, like that of the widow of another murdered man named Byers who, while accompanying the dead body of her husband was jeered at and howled along the streets."

Here the speaker was interrupted by cries of "Watch yourself," hisses and general disorder.

"I am relating," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "facts to which even my opponents might listen in silence or horror and shame. When I refer to assassinations a man here says 'take care of yourself.' Has the time come when we dare not discuss political matters in this country without being threatened with assassination?" [Great cheering.] "This is the spirit of the parties in the convention in Chicago. I am sorry to know that there have any representatives in Scotland. [Cries of "They are not Scotchmen."] That convention besides being attended by delegates honestly in sympathy with Ireland had delegates of another type—apostles of outrage and murder who have paid the outrage mongers of England. Mr. Redmond the delegate of the Irish parliamentary party, explicitly declared before the convention that it was the aim of that party to effect the entire separation of Ireland from England, and that their policy was to make the government of Ireland by England impossible. This they seek to effect by the most immoral conspiracy ever devised in a civilized land—by contending for liberty to violate every law, human and divine. Do you think it immoral to restrain these men? [Cheers.] Mr. Parnell threatened in the House of Commons, under the protection of the privilege of a member, that if the Coercion Bill were passed there would be a renewal of outrages, dynamite, explosions and attempts to assassinate our statesmen. This crime suggestion may prove the death warrant of some of us. [Cries of "No!" and "Shame!"] Well, what happens to individuals is not of much consequence, but the danger is to the Commonwealth. For the first time in English history our foes have sympathizers within our ancient fortress. Their plan of attack finds encouragement from those who ought to be the strongest defenders of our citadel. This makes our task more arduous. But we will not shrink, we will not abate one jot, we will not yield to threats from whatever quarter they come, but we will endeavor to hand down unimpaired to our children the unity, strength and honor of the mighty empire our forefathers bequeathed to us."

Mr. Chamberlain's speech excites all parties. The Unionists consider it a declaration of war to the knife with the separatists. The Gladstonians charge Mr. Chamberlain with slandering and vilifying his former colleagues by the insinuation that they sympathize with the perpetrators of outrages in Ireland. It is asserted that during his tour through Scotland Mr. Chamberlain will be attended by a private guard.

The Loss of the Victoria.

PARIS, April 14.—The captain of the Victoria says the first boat lowered was mostly occupied by ladies. The boat capsized, and only four of its occupants were saved. The other boats landed in safety. At least twenty persons were drowned. The captain says a majority of those lost were French persons, whose names he does not know. Four bodies have been recovered. The captain attributes the accident, the only one he has had in twenty-eight years, to the failure of the fog horn. The crew, he says, did their best to allay the panic. Mrs. Bramstocker was on board the vessel. It is not known whether she was saved or not.

The Stove Moulder's Trouble.

LOUISVILLE, April 14.—The trouble with the stove moulders has reached this city. The principal stove manufacturers to-day received the "scab" patterns which have passed through the shops of the fourth district, where all the men are on a strike and announced their intention of standing by the National Association. The number of men employed is between 500 and 600. These latter say they will not do the work and expect to go out in the morning.

England's Claim on Hayti.

PARIS, April 14.—The Temps says England has assured France that she has no intention of making any attack on Hayti. England, the Temps adds, has reduced the indemnity demanded from Hayti to $100,000, and the French admiral, who was ordered to proceed to Hayti with his force to protect Europeans, has been ordered to leave Haytien waters.

CABLE NOTES.

Two hundred and sixty political arrests were made in Odessa on Easter Sunday.

A grant of £200,000 to the Imperial Institute will be proposed in Parliament.

Austria will build six immense cavalry barracks in Galicia for permanent use.

Cardinal Gibbon will visit London to confer with Cardinal Manning on the labor question.

All public placards posted in Alsace-Lorraine, must, according to a recent decree, be printed in German.

Emperor William has signed the draft of the Brandy Tax Bill and it will be immediately presented to the Bundesrath.

The conference of the Catholic clergy of Down, Connor and Dower declared the Government's Irish policy to be inhuman and unwarranted.

The Pope has written to the bishops of Alsace-Lorraine counselling them to avoid party questions and to give Germany no pretext for complaint.

WORKING OUT OF TOWN.

Expert Safe Blowers Operating in the Rural Districts.

MILLBROOK, Ont., April 14.—The Grand Trunk Railway Station was entered last night and the two safes burglarized. The larger safe stood near the door in the hallway and was a combination one. A hole was drilled near the handle and the back of the lock forced off with a punch. The smaller safe was blown open with gunpowder, having been previously drilled. All the express packages were opened. The thieves secured $30 in cash, a box of cigars and a shirt or two. The following is a description of the two men: One about 5 feet 8 inches high, dressed in dark blue overcoat and slouch hat. Had a black moustache, but evidently had not shaved for some time. The shorter one stood about 5 feet 6 inches, had a sandy moustache, and was dressed in a tweed suit, sack coat. These parties are the same ones who operated Messrs. Armstrong & McIntosh's, and T. B. Collins' safes on Nov. 4 last, and they seem to thoroughly understand their business.

A Haul at Newmarket.

NEWMARKET, Ont., April 14.—During the night the postoffice here was burglarized. Entrance was made by a rear window and the safe door was blown to pieces. About $200 in stamps and from $50 to $100 in money was taken from the safe. There is no clue.

A Shooting Scrape at Waterdown.

WATERDOWN, April 14.—Early this morning burglars broke into the private banking house of Mr. Sealey in this place and blew open the safe. The noise of the explosion awakened Mr. Sealey, who was asleep upstairs, and he fired a shot from his revolver. The burglars replied and two bullets passed very close to Mr. Sealey. In answer to his cries assistance came, but the thieves got away. A lot of papers they had removed was afterwards found on the road. There was nothing in the safe to reward the thieves' labor, as its contents had been removed to a safer place the day before.

GOING INTO TRADE.

Messrs. Parnell, Davitt and Others Organizing a Manufacturing Company.

DUBLIN, April 14.—Mr. Parnell, Michael Davitt and other prominent Irishmen are actively engaged in the work of promoting the organization of an Irish woollen manufactory and exporting company with a capital of $500,000. Mr. Davitt, while in the United States recently, received many promises of assistance from American importers of woollens. A meeting of those interested in the initial formation of the company will be held in this city to-morrow.

United Ireland says if Irishmen had one chance in ten thousand they would transfer the Coercion debate from Parliament to the barricades, but as that chance does not exist, Irishmen can only set their teeth and hold their tongues. The idea remains to be tangibly summoned the whole adult population of Ireland to make one historic protest against coercion, but even the impressiveness of this would be destroyed by the misreporting of the English press.

At the Roomnson Great Carpet Sale commencing on the 4th. Brussels from 55c to $1.10; Tapestry from 24c to 45c; Wool from 65c to 85c; Unions at 30c; Hemps from 6c to 15c. All the richest designs. Duffett, Michael & Co., corner Yonge and Wilton-ave.

The Remains of President Lincoln.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 14.—The remains of President and Mrs. Lincoln were privately taken from their secret resting place this morning and interred in the north vault of the Lincoln Monument in Oakridge Cemetery, near this city. Less than a dozen persons, members of the Lincoln Monument Association and the Lincoln Guard of Honor were present. For years the whereabouts of the remains of the great president and his wife has been veiled in mystery from anxiety that they would be stolen to obtain a ransom for the return. The secret has now gone directly under the north base of the obelisk, about thirty feet from the north entrance, but only accessible through the south door.

A Pupil Punished to Death.

MILWAUKEE, April 14.—This afternoon Geo. Werner, teacher of the village school in Williamsburg, punished a refractory pupil named Henry Engelhisch by applying a ruler sharply to his wrists and the latter fell back in his seat unconscious. Supposing that the boy had fainted he threw two pails of water over him, but the pupil was dead. The teacher fled and has not been seen since. The boy's father claims that Werner choked him to death.

Killed His Wife and Hanged Himself.

LIMA, Ohio, April 14.—Early yesterday morning Joseph Burch, a well-to-do farmer living six miles west of here, killed his sick wife with a hammer and then went to the woods near by, twisted some bark into a noose and hanged himself. Burch was temperate, but weak-minded, and the pair frequently quarrelled.

The Vatican and France.

ROME, April 14.—The Pope has instructed the Nuncio at Paris to assure the French Government that the friendly relations existing between Prussia and the Vatican in no wise indicate hostility on the part of the Vatican toward France.

The Spanish Army.

MADRID, April 14.—The Government has introduced in the Cortes a bill fixing the effective strength of the army at 100,000 men for Spain, 19,000 for Cuba, 3700 for Porto Rico and 8000 for the Philippines.

Eight or Ten Men Killed.

DENVER, April 14.—A Buena Vista special says a rockslide occurred on a deep cut on the works of Kyner, Higbee & Bernard, on the midland grade near here, in which Mr. Bernard was badly injured and some eight or ten men killed.

Coming to America.

LONDON, April 14.—Canon Wilberforce and his wife and daughter sailed from Southampton to-day on the steamer Saale for New York.

At the Roomnson an entire wholesale stock of Carpets will be sold at fearful prices, commencing on the 4th. This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public. Duffett, Michael & Co., corner Yonge and Wilton-ave.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

St. Thomas is to have a new hotel.

An inquest will be held into the burning of the Beaver block, Wingham.

Fifteen Woodstock hotel keepers have been summoned for violating the Scott Act.

St. Thomas has voted $5000 to the McClary Stove Works to remove to that town from London.

Mr. Tubby, Postmaster at Fingal, has fallen heir to $20,000 by the death of a relative in England.

Telegraph Operator Brown, said to be responsible for the railway accident at Springfield will return from the States to stand his trial.

Isaac Curphy of West Flamboro fell over an embankment on the Hamilton road yesterday and was fatally injured.

William Ashbourne, who was arrested at Dundas for abducting a little girl named Foreman, has been discharged.

Charles and Albert Boyd, of Biddulph Township, are in jail at London charged with having assaulted to kill John and Philip Cook of the same township.

A party of fishermen from Newfoundland passed through Winnipeg on Wednesday for British Columbia, where they intend to establish a colony and engage in agriculture and fishing pursuits.

Martha Jane Ryckman of Arkona, accused of causing the death of Rebecca Hendricks, has been lodged in Sarnia jail. The prisoner is concerned in the Ryckman poisoning case which has created quite a sur at Bosanquet.

A Bride Nearly Insane.

—It might have been worse, but it's bad enough, anyhow. A married couple just commencing housekeeping have found out how badly they have been duped; in fact, the bride is shedding tears now, where smiles might have lit up her bonny face if she had only gone to the right place for her house furnishings. That's Strathern's, 179 Yonge-street. x

OPENED IN PROPER FORM.

THE CAPITAL HAS ITS DAY OF FINERY AND DISPLAY.

The Ceremonious Business Being Over, the House for Some Months Will Give Itself Up Solely to Unadorned and Prosaic Business.

OTTAWA, April 14.—The field stands ripe for the harvester, the legislative crop bends to the sickle, the speech has been read, Mr. Blake retains the leadership of the Opposition, Parliament is open and the country is safe. To-night all is quiet along the Ottawa, but it is the quiet lull before the battle and to-morrow at 3 o'clock the dogs of war will be let loose even to the effusion of blood, and the accompaniment of much oratorical carnage. The Queen's County case will form the casus belli, as they say in Italy.

Two great events occupied the attention of the people in this sombre region to-day to the exclusion of all others. For the politicians the greatest was not the Vice-Regal pageant of the afternoon. For lo, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the Reform members of the House left the chamber in a body and the whisper went around that the great Grit party were in caucus. The room was not large enough to contain the host, so the big Railway Committee room was occupied. There was a large attendance. The House is so nearly evenly divided that when the Reform hive swarms the gathering is multitudinous. It was a caucus of the party. The leaders were there, the Senators were there, the members were all there and they remained in session two hours. What was done was this. The letter which appeared in to-day's World, Mr. Blake's last epistle to the faithful, was read and the member for Durham once more offered his resignation. With one accord the party rose up and protested. They would not accept it. Mr. Blake explained that the state of his health rendered it absolutely impossible that he should longer perform the immense labors that his shoulders had borne in former years. The party said he should have help. After a long discussion the alternative of a committee to assist the leader, referred to in Mr. Blake's letter, was decided upon. It was also decided that this committee should consist of two members from Ontario, two from Quebec and one each from the other provinces. The members of the committee were also appointed. So now the Reform leadership stands as follows:

Hon. Edward Blake, leader.

Advisory Committee: Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. David Mills, Ontario.

Hon. Wilfred Laurier, Mr. Langelier, Quebec.

Mr. Weldon, New Brunswick.

Mr. Jones, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Davies, Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Watson, Manitoba and the West.

The party whips were also appointed. Mr. Edgar retires and Dr. Plate takes his place. Mr. Trow still retains the lead. The French whips are Messrs. Rinfret and Fiset. The general policy of the Opposition decided upon was to commence aggressive opposition at once. It will be war to the knife. They left the caucus in good heart and ready for the fray.

The bolters were not present at the caucus. They will probably caucus on their own hook to-morrow. The latest rumor concerning them is that they will form a third party with Hon. Peter Mitchell as leader. I don't believe it.

The opening ceremonies were the usual brilliant affair, only the weather being comparatively mild for this region, the crowd was larger than ordinarily. The streets were thronged with people. Parliament Hill was black with them. The cavalry could hardly get through them, while both Houses were overrun with constituents.

Major John Stewart marched the Ottawa Field Battery to Nepean Point and fired his cannon point blank at Hull nineteen times. Nineteen hundred small boys watched him admiringly. Lieut.-Col. Macpherson ranged 100 men of the Governor-General's Foot Guards in double file before the main entrance. The band was stationed in the rear. Captain Gourdeau with sixty men of the Dragoon Guards surrounded the Vice Royal carriage and kept a sharp eye for dynamiters. In Toronto the mounted guard when on duty on such occasion gallop madly. Here the cavalry trot, and any trooper that happens to get behind jogs along contentedly, satisfied that he will catch on again at the journey's end.

At 3.17 when His Excellency, accompanied by his A.D.C.'s—Capt. Anson and Capt. Streatfield—entered the Senate Chamber. The room of the wise men was gorgeous for to see. There were the honorable Senators, sagacious philosophers, with intellects uncovered in the light of day. There was the beauty of the Capital adorning its splendor. There the eminent judges of the Supreme Court sat in solemn state, and there the favored among the multitude had front seats in the measure of their favor and acceptability in the eyes of Black Rod.

Just five minutes before Lord Lansdowne's arrival Pat Buckley drove up with Sir John, and the Premier, in the Windsor uniform and the broad red ribbon and star of the Bath, was the most prominent figure on the floor.

The ladies' costumes were, many of them, rich and elaborate. Among those present were Lady Tupper, Mrs. J. H. Pope, the Misses Powell, Lady and Miss Caron, Mrs. A. W. McLelan, Mrs. and the Misses Carling, Mrs. Costigan, Mrs. and Miss Smith, Mrs. Chapleau, Mrs. and the Misses White, Mrs. J. S. D. Thompson, Mrs. G. E. Foster, Mrs. and the Misses Scott, Madame Pelletier, Madame Laurier, Mrs. Wm. McDougall, the Misses Fournier, Mrs. and the Misses Hamilton, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. R. B. Dickey, Mrs. J. R. Thebaudeau, Mrs. and the Misses Ogilvie, Mrs. Schultz, Mrs. and Miss Clemow, Lady Ritchie and Miss Richie, Mrs. Strong, Mrs. and Miss Henry, Madame and Mlle. Taschereau, Mrs. and Miss Gwynne, Mrs. Grombie, Madame J. A. Chinet, Mrs. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Alonzo Wright, Mrs. W. G. Perley, Mrs. H. Robillard and others.

Meanwhile the members of the Commons had assembled, the new Speaker in glistening new robes. Black Rod came in and made his three bows. For the first bow he gets $1000, for the second $1000 and the third in consideration of house room and free coal, he throws in for half-price, $500. The Commons followed him to the Senate Chamber, where His Excellency read the following speech from the throne:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

It is my pleasing duty on the opening of a new Parliament to congratulate you on the national prosperity of the country, and on the prospect of a coming season of peace and progress.

You will be sure, gladly join with the rest of the loyal subjects of the Queen in offering Her Majesty your sincere congratulations on her having reached the fiftieth anniversary of her accession to the throne, and in giving expression to an earnest hope that she may be long spared to reign over her vast dominions.

The prominent position taken by Canada at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition recently held in London has made the Dominion more widely and favorably known than before, and will, I have no doubt, contribute largely to its material progress by calling attention to the advantages offered by our country to the agriculturist, and by attracting the capital necessary for the development of its great natural resources.

Negotiations between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States on the fishery question, with respect to which my Government has been fully informed and consulted, are still in progress, and will, we may be permitted to hope, result in an arrangement honorable and satisfactory to both nations. Meanwhile the necessary provision has been made for the protection of our inshore fisheries. The papers on this subject will be laid before you.

Your attention will be invited to the expediency of establishing a Department of Trade and Commerce under the supervision of a responsible Minister.

You will also be asked to consider the propriety of making such improvement in the organization of the Departments of Justice, Customs and Inland Revenue, as will provide greater facilities for the despatch of the large and increasing volume of business with which those departments are charged.

A measure will be submitted to you giving representation in the Senate to the Northwest Territories, in addition to that which they now possess in the House of Commons.

Other measures will be laid before you, and among them will be found bills for the consolidation of the Acts relating to Government railways, for providing a better mode of trial of claims against the Crown, for improvement of the procedure in criminal cases, and for the further amendment of the Chinese Immigration Act.

You will be asked, in order to provide against the possible interruption of the navigation of our great inland waters, for an appropriation in aid of the new construction of a canal to connect the waters of Lakes Huron and Superior at Sault Ste. Marie.

The accounts for the past year will be laid before you, as well as the estimates for the ensuing year. They have been prepared with due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I commend these important subjects and the others which may be laid before you to your best consideration with a full confidence in your earnest desire to promote the development and well-being of Canada.

When the House reassembled the usual motion for the appointment of committees were passed. The name of the Immigration and Colonization is changed to Agricultural and Colonization Committee. This is the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Carling, who thinks that heretofore the subject of agriculture has not been given sufficient attention.

Mr. Bowell's motion to appoint Messrs. Baker, Brohard, Charlton, Colby, Davin, Desjardines, Ellis, Innis, McIntyre, Royal, Taylor, Tupper, (Pictou), and Weldon (Albert), as the committee to supervise the official report of the debates was allowed to stand until to-morrow at Mr. Clarke's request.

The Striking Committee are Sir John Macdonald, Langevin, Cartwright, McLelan, Blake and Laurier. They met after the House adjourned.

Just before the adjournment a little ripple of excitement was created. Mr. Weldon of St. John, the burly Reform leader from New Brunswick, rose and brought up the Queen's N.B., election case, in which the returning officer declares Baird, Conservative, elected, because of an informality in the election deposit. He moved that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery attend when the House next met with all the papers in the case.

Sir John said: I understand a question of the greatest importance will arise on the papers moved for. We have not the slightest objection to the motion. This case will probably open up the whole question of whether or no a returning officer possesses judicial functions. In most cases the returning officers have declared the man elected who polled the most votes and left to the courts to decide as to the information. In this particular instance the returning officer decides that the Reform candidate's deposit was informal and declared Baird elected, though he had been defeated by a majority of 160 on the popular vote. The deposit was undoubtedly informal, as it was made by the wrong person, but the returning officer first accepted and then apparently acted on second thoughts that did not occur to him until after the vote had been polled. The case will likely go before the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Porter will open the ball on the address the first thing to-morrow.

On Monday next Mr. Charlton will enquire what was the gross and net public debt of Canada on April 1.

Messrs. Landerkin and Innes have given notices of enquiry as to the total cost of the preparation of the voters' lists, the cost to each constituency, including all salaries, expenses, cost of printing and to whom paid, rent of hall and every other service connected therewith.

The Department of the Interior has decided upon an exploratory expedition into the Yukon district this season. The party which has already been selected, will be made up shortly, will be made up entirely from officials connected with the Department.

This morning a deputation consisting of Jas. Peck, representing the Montreal Rolling Mills; W. S. Bryden, representing the Montreal Nail Works, and W. S. McMaster waited upon Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Mr. Bowell in relation to the duties on iron and steel.

Mr. Blake's speech yesterday has riled the Conservatives more than a little. A dozen men are after him for it, and the whirr of the grindstone as they sharpen their knives can be heard in the stilly hours of the night.

The Conservative whips were appointed today. John Small acts as chief whip, Taylor of Gananoque as his Ontario assistant. Labelle and McMillan, of Vaudreuil, the two from the lower provinces.

There is a rumor to-night that Hon. Peter Mitchell has established a modus vivendi with himself, and has been made an ex-officio member of the Reform Advisory Committee.

Senator Merner, of New Hamburg, took his seat for the first time to-day.

It is now definitely settled that in the meantime the Senate leadership will rest with Hon. F. Smith. That gentleman, however, declares that his successor must be speedily appointed.

Last night Sir R. Cartwright, Hon. D. Mills and Hon. W. Laurier were proceeding to the state dinner in the full glory of Windsor uniforms. Near the Rideau bridge their sleigh upset. Sir Richard took a roll in the dirt, and a Windsor uniform rolled in an Ottawa street in its present condition is not presentable at a state dinner. Mr Laurier did not fare much better. There were three guests to pin orange music at night; aye, even though they have not got a set of first-class instruments from the same maker. Now, give them the latter at their request, and the author makes a smart leader at their head—say Mr. E. F. Moore, leader of Grand Opera House, and in a short time I warrant you will hear something for which you will not grudge a quarter at a concert. MUSICIAN.

Editor World: I have read Mr. Barlow Cumberland's letter in your edition of to-day and must confess my surprise at his still remaining under misapprehension, after the explanations that have already been published. At the meeting of citizens held in the Rossin House on March 28, I acted as secretary protem, and am therefore in a position to say that all the gentlemen present at that meeting were there in the spirit and character of citizens to promote a worthy object of general interest. All citizens were invited to attend the meeting by notices which appeared in the public press. Amongst those present were Lieut.-Col. F. Denison of the Body Guard, and Capt. Manley, of the Royal Grenadiers. Col. Denison moved, seconded by Mr. John A. Patterson, the adoption of the report embodying the plan for organizing a citizens' band. The discussion which took place indicated a unanimity of sentiment and the resolution adopting the report was carried nem. con. I did not observe the remotest disposition in the meeting to arouse unworthy distinctions as between the different classes and organizations of the city. True citizens could not possibly begin sympathy with a disposition to provoke jealousy. If officers of the Queen's Own Rifles predominated at the meeting they certainly did not manifest it but in the most generous way. Proposing or offering their band as they have done for the purpose of a citizens' band and thereby securing to the city one $3000 value that otherwise could not be accomplished for less than $15,000 seems to my mind to merit unqualified thanks from the citizens.

If those who are prone to find fault and raise objections would only formulate a better scheme and submit it for the consideration of the committee their action in the matter would readily be understood and appreciated. But it is difficult to imagine any real sympathy for the cause of good band music, when "rifles light as air" are made use of to awaken jealous feelings, stimulate hostility and, if possible, frustrate the object of the movement. I am persuaded it is impossible to have a band in Toronto worthy of the city unless upon some plan similar to the one adopted. It is a matter of no moment to which military organization this Citizens' Band shall be attached. I can fancy it doing duty or performing as occasion may require for any of the corps in turn. It might have different names to suit the occasion. All the citizens are concerned to know is that it is the best band possible, and worthy generous support. I think, in this view of the matter, I fairly bespeak the sentiments of the other citizens present at the meeting in question, and not belonging to any of the military corps. I trust I have fully removed the erroneous impression which seems to have been the cause of Mr. Cumberland's reflections. It would be a great pity indeed if hearty good will did not characterize the Citizen's Band movement to its fullest development. Such a feeling would be a happy testimony to the subduing influence of good music.

Toronto, April 12. R. CUTHBERT.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

A lock-out of brick makers is threatened in Philadelphia.

The drouth throughout Central Illinois is unprecedented.

T. L. Labor, Police Judge of Des Moines, Iowa, is a defaulter and has fled to Canada.

The overdue steamship Salerno has been spoken at sea under sail 1200 miles from Liverpool.

There is much alarm in the vicinity of Wabash, Ind., over the possible failure of the wheat crop.

The members of the Chicago Board of Trade have decided to take immediate action for the incorporation of a stock board in connection with the Board of Trade.

A construction train carrying thirty laborers, on the Ohio River Railroad, ran off the track at Willow Grove, Va., on Tuesday night. Several men were killed and many scalded.

Look out for the Great Carpet Sale at the Roomnson commencing on the 4th. Carpets at your own prices. Duffett, Michael & Co., corner Yonge and Wilton.

Another Failure at St. John, N.B.

ST. JOHN, N.B., April 24.—Blair & Co., private bankers, made an assignment this evening to John Boyd, Andrew Blair and T. H. McMillan. The firm suspended at the time of the Maritime Bank's failure, but it was hoped would be able to make arrangements to resume business. Their efforts, however, have proved unsuccessful and it is apprehended that the assignment will bring disaster on other St. John business people.

A Body Washed Ashore at Port Credit.

PORT CREDIT, April 13.—The body of an unknown woman about 30 years of age was washed ashore here this evening. The body had evidently been in the water but a short time.

Radicalism of a Methodist D.D.

Editor World: Kindly publish these remarks on the radicalism of a Methodist D.D., suggested on seeing his name and picture in a conspicuous manner in a book, called "The Great Irish Struggle," published by T. P. O'Connor, M.P. for Liverpool, England. If all our Methodist leading men in connectional power were to endorse the principles of Dr. B., very soon there would be a disintegrated church in Canada. The doctor's first latitudinarian wanderings was to endorse the heterodoxy of Dr. Thomas. But he crawled out of that by garbling scriptural inspiration and other Methodist authorities. The doctor's next step was to countenance the actions of the ribbon-men, and the maurauding land leaguers and their agrarian outrages in Ireland. "Mr. Hughes of Toronto styled him correctly, when he said he was a Fenian. Again the next broad step the doctor took was to favor the Socialistic labor movement; he became all things to all men—so as that he might gain popularity—as a Reformer. The doctor's speech in Hamilton previous to the election, was on a par with the Socialist Burns of London, England. But, what I have stated is not the worst of his deliverances. In the book above referred to, the author makes an apology for the Fenian raid on Canada. And what do you think it is? To kill the Canadian settlers and plunder them in order to bring England to time, so as to free Ireland from British rule. Did anyone ever hear of such an infamous apology, to kill and murder innocent people for revenge on England. Dr. B. endorses that murderous act of the American Fenians, when he approves of the exaggerated statements of the book in question. In the third chapter of the same book the author makes another apology for the Irish Rebellion of 1798. A METHODIST FROM IRELAND, NOW OF BRUCE COUNTY.

B.B.B.—In Working Order.

"My husband was troubled with dyspepsia for more than four years. Two experienced physicians did him no good. We got discouraged, until we read of Burdock Blood Bitters; he took only two bottles and now is as well as ever, and doing heavy work all the time." Mrs. Richard Rowe, Harley, Ont. B.B.B. has cured the worst cases of chronic dyspepsia. 246

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

John Murino, an Italian, was arrested yesterday afternoon upon suspicion of being the person who cut Townley in the recent fracas in the "Ward."

J. H. Morley, Toronto agent of the Chicago and North-western Railway, has out a neat little vest-pocket edition of the Inter-State Commerce law.

Fifteen persons were charged in the Police Court yesterday with violations of the liquor act by Inspector Dexter and Police Inspector Archibold. The cases were all adjourned for a week.

A correspondent says that a gang of boys on Robert-street amuse themselves by breaking windows in the neighborhood with catapults. The residents would like to see a policeman just once in that locality.

Detective Black yesterday arrested John Murino, an Italian who lives at 112 Chestnut-street, and took him to Police Headquarters. He is wanted for the stabbing of Robert A. Townley a few nights ago on Agnes-street.

Mr. A. E. Webster, general agent for the State Line, will personally conduct a party to New York in connection with the steamer State of Nevada, sailing April 23. All who wish to join this party should make application at once for choice berths.

William Moberley, agent for a part payment house, was arrested last night on the charge of stealing a clock which a barber on Queen-street east, who had failed, had bought and partly paid for. Moberley considers that he had a right to take the clock, but the barber's landlord objected.

St. David's Society of Canada held their regular monthly meeting in their hall on Temperance-street on Tuesday evening. After an hour spent in business consisting of correspondence from different cities, applying for membership and making preparations for a Welsh concert to be held at an early date, an enjoyable program consisting of songs, readings, etc., closed the meeting.

Last Monday Fred Connors threw a quantity of vitriol into the face of another boy named James Hantz, and painfully injured him. The boys work at the Atlas Woollen Company's works. In the Police Court yesterday Connors was charged with the offence. He told the Magistrate that he threw the stuff, but thought it was merely water. Pending the result of Hantz's injuries he was remanded till April 21 for a hearing. Bail was accepted.

For the Gospel Temperance meeting in the Horticultural Pavilion on Sunday afternoon next the committee have secured the services of Hon. Chas. S. May, late Lieut.-Governor of Michigan, and twice the Democratic candidate for United States Senator. Mr. May is an able lawyer, a fine speaker, and a gentleman of high character, so says the Chicago Tribune.

The Operative Plasterers' Union have elected these officers: President, J. Brooks; vice-president, J. Webb; recording secretary, J. B. Wallace; financial secretary, F. Hodgins; check steward, R. Stevens; treasurer, C. Chase; trustees, J. Armstrong, Stewart Elliott; committee, Samuel Dunbar, C. Jacobs, S. Elliott, George Young and Henry Wakeford; auditors, Jas. B. Wallace and William Donaldson; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Chas. Chase, Geo. Young, Henry Wakeford.

THE CONTRACT RATIFIED.

THE ASSEMBLY ACCEPTS L. YORKE'S TENDER AFTER SITTING ALL NIGHT.

The Opposition Makes a Stubborn Fight—Mr. Fraser Refuses to Consent to an Adjournment of the Debate and Forces a Division at 3.30 This Morning—Twenty-six Speakers.

The public galleries down at the Legislature were packed again last night in anticipation that the Attorney-General's Irish resolutions would come up for discussion. Several well-known Irishmen of the city were in the assemblage. They were disappointed, for the resolutions were not reached up to the hour of adjournment. Besides the Attorney-General was not in the House at all yesterday. The hon. gentleman left the chamber at 11 o'clock Wednesday night suffering from a cold, which did not improve yesterday and he was unable to be in his place.

The galleries and the House, however, were entertained to a rather interesting debate on the ratification of the contract with Lionel Yorke for the erection of the new Parliament Buildings in Queen's Park. Two lengthy speeches were made thereon. The Commissioner of Public Works engaged the House for an even two hours defending the course of the Government in connection with these buildings and answering the charges of Darling & Curry, architects, against himself and his colleagues; Mr. Creighton also spoke or two hours in reply to the Commissioner. The House sat till 3.40 this morning.

These bills were read a third time: Bill No. 30, to incorporate the Ottawa and Thousand Island Railway, Mr. Fraser; No. 56, to provide for the division of the township of Gosfield, Mr. Balfour; No. 86, to provide for the erection of a court house in the city of Toronto; No. 109, to confirm and establish a certain survey of part of the township of Sunnidale, Mr. Pardee.

At 3.30 the Commissioner of Public Works called up his resolution, which reads:

That this House doth ratify the contract and articles of agreement laid before this House by command of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, bearing date Oct. 7, 1886, expressed to be made between Lionel Yorke of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, contractor, and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented therein by the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, and relating to the erection and construction of certain portions of the proposed new Parliament and Departmental Buildings.

The debate that followed the moving of the resolution lasted until 3.30 this morning, and was taken part in by 26 members.

Mr. H. E. Clarke (Toronto) was the only member of the Opposition that voted with the Government. The principal objection to the ratification of the contract, as viewed from the Opposition speakers' standpoint was that the Canadian architects had not been fairly dealt with; that Mr. Waite of Buffalo had been unduly favored in his selection to prepare the plans which the Government finally adopted. None of the speakers undertook to deny that new buildings were unnecessary, or that the people of the province were not heartily in accord with their erection.

The matter of expense, however, was gone thoroughly into, and the predictions were freely made that before the buildings are finished they will cost one and one-half millions of dollars; some of the speakers put it at two millions.

In opening the debate the Commissioner of Public Works went into a lengthy review of the history of the proposition to erect new buildings, from the session of 1880, when the Assembly first put on record its approval of the scheme and voted $500,000 thereon, down to the letting of the contract to Mr. Yorke on Oct. 7 last. He carried the House step by step through the different negotiations of his department with the different architects who were called upon to submit plans. The Commissioner explained that in 1882 some sixteen different architects engaged in an unlimited competition sent in plans. All of these plans were rejected on the recommendation of three experts, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, W. G. Storm and R. A. Waite of Buffalo. The plans would all involve an expense far in excess of the half million voted by the House. Then a limited competition took place, the only firms engaged being Darling & Curry and Gordon & Helliwell, both of Toronto. The Government in deciding on the adoption of either of these plans called in Mr. Waite as an advisory officer. That gentleman advised the Government—the whole Government—to reject both of those sets of plans as being entirely defective and unanswerable for public purposes. "I do not retract one syllable," said the Commissioner, "of what I previously stated, that the plans of Darling & Curry were totally defective."

Mr. Waite's report on these plans was partly verbal and partly written. His report was dated Nov. 24, 1885. On Dec. 22 following Mr. Lyon Tully, architect of the Public Works Department, reported in writing that he agreed with Mr. Waite in condemning both the sets of plans.

The Commissioner then proceeded to explain that the Government looked upon the whole matter as purely one of business, that their only wish was to receive the best value possible for the money to be expended. During the session of 1885 they again came down to the House and got the original vote of $500,000 increased to $750,000, and they determined to proceed at once with the erection of the new buildings. Mr. Waite was entrusted with drawing the new plans, and in the written instructions sent to that gentleman, bearing date of Jan. 8, 1886, he was positively rest