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SIXTH YEAR WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 14 1886. PRICE ONE CENT.

PERMISSION IS GRANTED.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HOME RULE MOTION PASSED.

No Division Taken—The Second Reading Fixed For May 6—Great Speech by Sir William Harcourt—Mr. Gladstone's Reply to His Critics.

LONDON, April 13.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to-night resumed the debate on the Irish bill in the House of Commons. He began by remarking that those who condemned the Government's Irish measure failed to state an acceptable alternative scheme. Nobody accepted Mr. Trevelyan's plan, and Mr. Chamberlain's project was in turn repudiated by Lord Hartington and Mr. Trevelyan. Mr. Chamberlain had prepounded a scheme of great importance, but that scheme had never been submitted to the government. He (Mr. Chamberlain) had recommended federation. What were to be those separate bodies in Great Britain and Ireland which were to be the subject matter of the federation recommended? Mr. Chamberlain had a plan to stay evictions by act of parliament. Who was agreed to that policy. Had he got the adhesion of Lord Hartington? Had he got the adhesion of Mr. Goschen? Or the adhesion of the right hon. gentleman and the noble lord opposite? If he had not, the speaker should like to know how it was a practicable policy? Lord Hartington had said he did not admit the impossibility of governing Ireland by a mingled system of remedial and repressive legislation. It was to the administration of Lord Spencer that he thought the government of Ireland ought to be restored. It had been stated by Lord Hartington that whatever the fate of this measure was the mere introduction of it by a responsible government would do much that could never be recalled. That was perfectly true, but it was equally true of the events of last June. The consequence of those events could never be recalled. Those events entirely changed the whole aspect of the Irish question. The course taken made home rule inevitable. [Cries of "Oh! ho!" and laughter.] He did not want to speak in a spirit of party recrimination, but that act of the late government was a condemnation of the policy of Earl Spencer. It made a return to the system of government administered by Earl Spencer impracticable. Lord Spencer himself was of that opinion. [Irish cheers]. The speaker taunted the opponents of this measure with having no basis for an agreement on the Irish policy. Did Mr. Goschen, he asked, approve Mr. Chamberlain's plan for a Central Council at Dublin, or the suspension of evictions? Had the Conservative leaders any policy except condemnation of Mr. Gladstone's scheme?

Lord Randolph Churchill—"Yes, they are against repeal in any shape or form." [Cheers].

Sir Vernon Harcourt retorted "That might mean as much as Lord Beaconsfield's denunciations of the £5 franchise at the very moment when he designed to carry through a household suffrage measure." [Laughter.] Continuing, he said the fact was that there was no alternative to the plan of the Government, except the severest coercion. That would require a strong government, a government determined, persistent, in harmony with itself, supported by an overwhelming majority in Parliament and in the country. Such a government had been dreamed of as resulting from a truce of party spirit and the end of party warfare. But it was not by the breaking up of parties that a strong government could be formed. Referring to the secession of aristocrats from the ministry, he said he was not sorry for them, only that it would be bad for the aristocracy, for if the aristocrats of England ranged themselves with party accordance in Ireland, then the democracy of England would side with the Irish. [Liberal cheers, mingled with hisses and cries of "shame." Did they think it possible to make a policy of coercion like Cromwell's out of the broken fragments of a shattered party? A policy of coercion was like strong drink, the more taken the more was wanted. He would not deny that such a policy might be popular. The war with the American colonies was popular. It excited the pride and passions of the people, but they became sick of it at last. [Cheers.] So also coercion, if again tried, must go to the length of the suspension of every elementary right of Irishmen, and the result would make the radical party sick of it. [Ministerial cheers.] They would again find that coercion would fail, and they would be forced back on home rule, not as an act of concession, but as an act of capitulation.

"Reference," continued the speaker, "has been made to the Irish in America. This house cannot for a moment be influenced by the action of dastardly assassins like Ford and others, but the Irish nation in America is as numerous as the Irish are at home. All possess the same instinct and the same sympathies. They have not been parties to the actions of assassins." [Hear, hear.] These actions of assassins receive universal condemnation from the people of the United States. [Irish and Liberal cheers.] But if you reject this bill, do you believe, are you sure, there will not be sympathy with these assassins and their schemes? [Hisses and cries of "Oh, oh."] I believe there will be universal condemnation and disapprobation from right-thinking people —Irish and American—of such treatment of the Irish people. [Irish cheers.]

Mr. Goschen, on rising, was greeted with loud cheers. He referred to Sir Wm. Harcourt's speech as a melancholy revelation of the impotence of Parliament to deal with a most important crisis. Sir Wm. Harcourt, he said, was not the first minister who suggested certain calamities ensuing on the rejection of the bill. Parliament was being almost terrorized to pass the bill. They were told that there was no power, spirit or consistent policy in England to deal with the crisis. Why should Sir Wm. Harcourt, Mr. Morley and other speakers make mention of the Irish beyond the seas, unless they dared not to deal with the bill on its merits, but to terrorize parliament? [Cheers.] The ministerial defence of the bill had been slight. The bill had been torn into shreds, yet there had been no defence for it. Questions had been asked regarding the power of veto, the two orders sitting together and the financial proposals, yet the defenders of the bill had ignored these questions, adducing the single argument that the bill was the sole alternative and must be passed. They were indeed told that because 86 Irish members were determined upon having home rule, it, therefore, must be granted. Suppose these 86 members had gone further and asked for separation without any checks, should parliament be equally bound to concede it? If they accepted this doctrine, and Wales and Scotland asked for separation, in what a position England would be. What under this system of the voice of a hostile majority holding sway became of the voice of Ulster? The premier had spoken of the foreign garb in which the laws were placed before the Irish people as being the whole basis of the mischief. Would the Irish people have been satisfied with these identical laws if placed before them in native dress? [Cries of "no."] There was the fearful agrarian problem which had hitherto defied the efforts of all statesmen. The real basis of the mischief was that the views of the majority of the Irish people? The attitude of the Irish on agrarian laws and on questions of contract, held sacred in other countries, was a hostile attitude. Never had a "no rent" manifesto found acceptance in any other country in Europe. [Parnellite cries of "it was necessary."] "That's just it," continued the speaker, "the Irish party are contending for a revolutionary change in the laws of Ireland which would make those laws different from those of every other civilized country." [Cheers]. The speaker admitted that Ireland required special legislation, but he saw no necessity for heroic measures. The responsibility for weakening the ties uniting the British empire rested with the Premier and his followers. Those resisting the break of the empire must close up their ranks and shoulder to shoulder resist the bill.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said there was nothing in the state of the relations between England and Ireland that warranted the proposed change, nor was there in any part of the country a vestige of popular opinion in its favor. Did the Parnellites themselves regard the bill as a settlement of the question?

Wm. O'Brien—"Every man of them."

"Then," asked the speaker, "why have not they said so?"

Mr. Dillon—"They have got up to say so half a dozen times."

"At any rate," replied Sir Michael, "members speaking in behalf of Ireland intimate that the bill requires much amendment." The general effect of the bill, he said, would be to make England ridiculous in the eyes of mankind.

Mr. Gladstone, amid cheers from the ministerial benches, and the Parnellites, rose to reply. He denied that the safeguards provided in the bill were dictated by distrust of the Irish people. On the contrary, they were inserted in consequence of the mistrust that was felt, no doubt honestly, by others. It was said that there had been no formulated demands from Ireland, but the government recognized the wisdom of yielding to reason what it would better not to have yielded to necessity. He then recapitulated the conditions he had in his opening speech laid down as the guarding principles of the proposed legislation, adding that he had no intention to put the control of the customs and excise and the absence of the Irish members from the house as vital principles of the bill. Since then it had been suggested that the Irish members might come with limited powers or with diminished numbers and, as had been remarked, an interval of absence from the house would be necessary on the part of the Irish members, and for purely Irish purposes. Mr. Gladstone could not think it would be right for the government to take it upon themselves at this stage of the bill to close the door on the consideration of these matters. The house had been asked in what country save Ireland could a no rent manifesto be produced, but the reply to that was another query as to what other country could show a state of relations such as had led to that manifesto. The Irish people had borne with exemplary patience suffering of the most grievous character and was it to be supposed that such things could have been without leaving any track or mark on the character of the people? Mr. Gladstone argued that the fundamental fear of those who had attacked the home rule measure was that the Irish people would necessarily do wrong, that the administration of the country would necessarily be changed. [Hear, hear.] He compared the criticisms on the bill, and pointed out that no one speech agreed with another, and speaking of the measure as a plan, he remarked that it might be improved, but at any rate it held the field, as also did the subject. [Loud cheers.] The bill, he said, was produced under circumstances of great pressure, but he contended that the time had come when it was necessary for Parliament to say whether it would make a bold attempt to establish a system of Irish laws under an Irish Parliament, or whether they should struggle on as before, leaving England and Scotland to a famine of useful legislation, and Ireland to a continuance of social disease and internal discord. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

Mr. Gladstone spoke for an hour. He made no formal proposals, looking to a modification of the Irish bill. His most significant declaration was that he had never regarded the exclusion of Parnellites from the house as a vital principle of the bill. He had said that the present Irish representation could not continue, but that the exclusion of the Irish members must be the voluntary work of the Irish themselves.

Mr. Gladstone's motion for leave to introduce the Home Rule Bill was then passed without a division. The second reading is fixed for May 6.

An Opposition That Never Surrenders.

NEWCASTLE, April 13.—The Chronicle says the opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill is the same as that which the American colonists experienced in 1772. It barely smuggled the union with Ireland into existence eighteen years after this, and it allowed the bitterness of the emancipation trouble to fester and to make rebellion for an entire generation. It is an opposition, says the Chronicle, which never conceded anything until it was no longer able to withhold it. Its main spring is the traditional and deep-rooted prejudice of the English and Scotch towards their Irish neighbors, and this prejudice itself is partly political, partly social and largely religious.

Orangemen and their Obligations.

LONDON, April 13.—The Loyal Orange Institution of England has issued a manifesto denouncing Mr. Gladstone's proposed Irish measure. The document declares that the success of the measure will result in the dissolution of the compact between the crown and the people of the realm. It therefore summons the Orange brethren everywhere to remember their special and solemn obligations to defend the Protestant succession, and to make all the necessary preparations to prove their loyalty to Orange principles.

Notes.

The London Standard, for the first time, yesterday morning praised Lord Churchill, his attack on Mr. Gladstone being warmly approved.

Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons yesterday that he would announce the terms of his proposed Irish Land Purchase Bill on Friday.

T. P. O'Connor, the Parnellite member for Liverpool, says Lord Randolph Churchill's speech contained nothing which could prevent Lord Randolph himself from dealing with home rule.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, fiercely opposes any change in the Gladstone home rule bill, which will have for its object the retention of the Irish members at Westminster.

Lord Hartington, the Duke of Abercorn (liberal-conservative), Lord Richard Grosvenor (the late liberal member for Flint), Lord Campden (liberal) and a number of Irish peers and whigs had a long private conference yesterday.

A majority of the liberal and radical political clubs of London have arranged to hold a great public meeting in St. James' Hall on the 21st inst. to support Mr. Gladstone in his Irish policy. Honby Labouchère will preside. Joseph Arch and Charles Bradlaugh will address the meeting.

A great meeting will be held this evening at Her Majesty's Opera House with Lord Cowper, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in Mr. Gladstone's administration of 1880, in the chair. The first resolution will be moved by Lord Hartington and seconded by Lord Salisbury. The second will be moved by Mr. Goschen and seconded by Lord Fife, and supported by Mr. Plunkett.

Gladstone.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Near the dim threshold where death dwelt lurks in wait
To clutch the crown of seasons long delayed,
By walking bare footed the burning ploughshares strayed
He stands, majestic, by the load of State
Unbowed, undaunted, equal still to Fate.
Not rank, nor wealth, nor prejudice arrayed,
Nor hate, nor hope, may make his soul waver
Whose fruit of aim is certain, ripe though late.
When the brave falter and the strong grow cold,
With hand unshaken by all palsying age
He writes the word of Justice on the page
Where Wrong for generations hath been scrolled.
Oh! nation-shaking tongue, oh! voice of gold,
And heart that years nor seasons may make old!

II.

Land of pure women and heroic men,
Whose sons through age-long darkness bravely grope
To pluck the flower of long too hopeless hope;
Dwellers in lonely huts by bog and fen,
Still fierce to drive the robbers from their den,
Still aiming straight at your immortal scope,
With old and never less stalwart heart cope
When dawns now near your day of triumph, then
When hymns are chanted and when thanks are said
To all who loved you in the darker days—
When the full glory of a people's praise
To light through lingering night and tempest led,
Shines like the front of heaven among the dead,
Weave then the immortal wreath for that white head!

CABLE NOTES.

An emissary is believed to have left Khartoum for Cairo with a proposal of peace from El Mahdi's successor.

The Dutch ministry have resigned, because the Chamber of Deputies rejected the government proposals modifying the primary education laws.

Later reports from the scene of the wreck of the New Zealand coasting steamer Talarola, show that altogether fourteen persons were saved from the vessel. The number drowned was twenty-four.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Three new cases of smallpox were reported at Chicago yesterday.

The New York State Assembly has adopted resolutions congratulating England upon the possession of a statesman willing and anxious to do justice to Ireland.

Mary Stack, of Fayetteville, N.Y., 19 years old, a dining-room girl at the Brunswick House, died Monday night at the hotel from miscarriage. Previous to her death she made a confession, naming her lover and the physician who operated upon her.

Applicants for Police Honors.

The police commissioners met yesterday afternoon. The vacancy in the detective force caused by the resignation of John Hodgins was not filled. Seven new men were taken on. There are only two vacancies, and the other five become "waiting men." The strength of the force, all told, is 170.

Officers of the Grenadier Sergeants' Mess.

At a meeting of the Royal Grenadier Sergeants' Mess last night these officers were elected: President, Col.-Sergt. Johnston; Vice-President, Quarter-Master Sergt. Dale; Secretary-Treasurer, Sergt. Cox; Room Committee—Pioneer-Sergt. Hardinge, Sergt. Kent and Sergt. Sinclair.

The "Atradome Glove" guaranteed and fitted to the hand. Specially made for ourselves; ladies will find them the best glove in the city. Try a pair and be convinced.

PETER AND THE GEESE.

MR. MITCHELL GETS HIS BACK UP AND IS HOWLED AT.

A Sitting Devoted to Maritime Members and Matters—A Couple of Rows and What Came of Them.

OTTAWA, April 13.—In the Commons this afternoon the Minister of Finance moved that the house go into committee on Thursday to consider the C. P. R. resolutions.

An hour was wasted on the third reading of the bill for the extension of the Intercolonial from Stellarton to Pictou, which had already occupied two sittings of the house.

Mr. Vail moved an amendment that it was not expedient to expend a large sum on this work until other railway accommodation was provided for the western part of Nova Scotia.

Messrs. Tupper, Cameron (Huron), Thompson, Woodworth and Kirk orated, the grits opposing the prosecution of the works, and Mr. Kirk not very successfully trying to read speeches in which was raked up the local politics of Nova Scotia when the Minister of Finance was Attorney-General of that province.

Mr. Kirk was called to order by the Speaker, who said time was only being wasted, as a reply would be made having no bearing on the question. Mr. Kirk persisted in proceeding and Mr. Thompson requested that he be allowed to go on and read the speech some one had written for him last night.

Sir Richard Cartwright's ire was aroused and he indignantly denounced such taunts being thrown across the floor of the house as unparliamentary.

Mr. Bowell suggested that Sir Richard go further and say it was unparliamentary for Mr. Kirk to read the speech, when some unregenerate member yelled out, "he couldn't," and the confusion which had lasted some minutes ceased.

A vote was then taken on the amendment, which was defeated by 51 to 107, and the third reading passed. All the bolters voted with the government.

The Minister of Justice moved the second reading of the bill respecting real property in the Northwest, which he explained was the Torrens system. The bill was referred to a select committee.

The following bills received second readings: To amend the Interpolation Act, respecting the application of certain fines and forfeitures, and to make further provisions respecting summary proceedings before Justices and other Magistrates.

In committee the resolution on the proposed transfer of the light house at Cape Race to Canada was carried.

The house was considering the advisability of a change in the mode of the subsidy to the Chignecto Marine Railway when it rose at 6 o'clock.

After recess the discussion on the subsidy to the Chignecto Marine Railway was continued—a work Messrs. Peter Mitchell and Woodworth designated as utterly useless, and the revenue of which would not pay for the grease used on its wheels, but to which the Dominion was committed. No one seemed to know what benefits were to result from the scheme, and the Hon. Peter waxed warm in his denunciations of it. On the third time of speaking he was called to order but persisted in continuing, while the government supporters tried to howl him down.

"I've heard geese make a noise before," shouted Peter. "He, ye, ye," shouted the crowd, and finally Peter sat down but not vanquished. Afterwards he obtained an opportunity to make an explanation, and resumed his seat with complacency.

The house went into committee to consider Mr. Costigan's revenue resolutions, which were passed with slight opposition from Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Blake, who resumed to-day.

In supply a number of items relating to the tuside service passed, and the house did not adjourn until long after midnight.

RELUCTANT WITNESSES.

Parties Summoned in Regard to the Prince Albert Col. Co. Decline to Testify.

OTTAWA, April 13.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning, Mr. Gemmell, solicitor and secretary of the Prince Albert Colonization Company, was again examined, and stated that out of 110 letters he produced 12, which were the only ones relevant to the question at issue.

Mr. Faulkner (Belleville), who had been subpoenaed as a witness, wrote that he had received the summons but refused to attend unless his expenses were paid. In a postscript it was stated that Palmer, another witness, similarly summoned, also refused to attend unless his expenses were paid.

After a long discussion as to whether the witnesses in default should be arrested for contempt, it was concluded to again communicate with them before adopting harsh measures.

The names of other witnesses summoned were called, including that of Mr. Jamieson (Belleville), but none answered the summons except Mr. Gemmell. The inquiry then adjourned.

In answer to a question by Mr. Edgar, Mr. Gemmell said Mr. Jamieson had transferred shares to him: 83 to A. Forbes for a consideration of $250 on May 29, 1883, and 167 to P. R. Palmer for $500 on June 1, 1883. The witness having produced a report from Mr. Sproat, on being asked whether he had received a letter from Mr. Sproat to Mr. Jamieson, referring to the report, refused to answer. Being pressed to reply, Mr. Gemmell positively refused to do so.

The Chairman intimated that the witness would probably be reported to the house, but he still declined to answer that and other questions bearing on the subject because it affected litigation in which the company was involved.

The refusal of witness to answer the questions put at an earlier period was then dealt with.

Mr. Davies moved that witness having produced the report of Mr. Sproat, and having declined to answer whether he had any letters bearing on the report, he be ordered by the committee to answer. The motion was carried unanimously.

Witness declined to obey the order of the committee.

A motion was then adopted reciting the facts and directing the chairman to report to the house regarding Mr. Gemmell's refusal to testify.

Mr. McCarthy moved that a sub-committee be appointed to take the evidence of witnesses, composed of the chairman and Messrs Hall, Davies, Mills and McCarthy. The motion was carried and the committee adjourned.

First Concert, Toronto Vocal Society, Tuesday, April 27th, Scots Wha Hae, by 55 voices.

Ald. Hastings' Seat at the Council Board.

The Court House Committee met yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office, with Chairman Hastings presiding. Ald. Defoe inquired if Mr. Hastings could still continue to act in the capacity of an alderman after having been appointed to a government position. Mr. Hastings explained that he had not yet resigned his seat in the Council or accepted office. A discussion took place as to whether the old experts on the plans should be re-appointed or new men selected. The question was left over until Thursday.

Mr. Hastings said to a World reporter last night that he had received the appointment of license inspector for East Toronto. He had to furnish a bond for the fulfilment of his office. As soon as the bond was accepted by the Government he would resign his seat at the Council Board.

Col. Denison on the Soudan.

The school house of St. George's Church was well filled last night to hear Col. Fred. Denison lecture on "Egypt and the Soudan." The Colonel's lecture consisted of a lengthy paper recounting the experiences of the British and Canadians in the Soudanese war. The Canadian voyageurs were highly complimented for the services they had rendered on that occasion. A vote of thanks tendered to Col. Denison by Mr. Spratt was unanimously carried. The National Anthem by the children of the Orphan's Home was then sung.

Pics

—Has been advocating the airing of babies on their mas' bustles. This is retrograding to the squaw style. Let Mr. and Mrs. P. and all the young P s call at Strathern's, 179 Yonge street, and examine his baby carriages, and if the venerable journalist does not sell out of the store with his youngest seated in one of our perambulators, then we will forfeit our claim to keep the best goods in our line in the city. xd

BOYCOTTED BY THE KNIGHTS.

A Grocerryman Who Sighs For the Air of Freedom.

BOSTON, April 13.—When the Knights of Labor in Lynn ordered the closing of all retail business in that city at 6.30 p.m. daily, except Saturday, George O. Tarbox, proprietor of a grocery, refused to obey the order, and was promptly boycotted. This was about five weeks ago. Mr. Tarbox told the Knights that they might have his clerk at the hour named, but that he should remain open until his usual time of closing, as nearly all his business came in the evening. This was not satisfactory to the Knights. Jas. Waitt, one of their leaders, said to him: "If you don't close your store at 6.30 I'll close it for you. To-morrow morning I'll put a banner in front of your shop warning all people to keep away, and I'll kill your business for you." Mr. Tarbox published a card in the evening papers of Lynn and Boston, saying that this threat has been made good, and detailing some of the results. "I shall," he says, "keep open my store in the future as I am keeping it open now, and when the last free-born citizen is coerced so that he dares not enter, I will close my shop, sell my depreciated real estate, leave this enslaved city and seek a place where I can once again breathe the air of freedom."

ALENA AT ADRIAN.

A Social Scandal That Is Disturbing the Little Michigan Town.

ADRIAN, Mich., April 13.—Early in the present year Robt. J. Halls of Chatham, Ont., bought out the insurance business of J. R. Gilkey and established himself here. He came with good credentials, rented a pew in a prominent church and made many acquaintances. In March he returned to Chatham, was sick there some weeks and returned here with a woman about 27 years old, whom he introduced as Miss Alena Ripley his half sister. She was installed in his office as clerk, and the twain occupied contiguous rooms at the Judd house. The hospitable people of the place gave the new comer social welcome, and many respectable ladies made the customary calls on Miss Alena. Yesterday the fact was established that the couple were in no way related, that both of them were married with spouses still living, and that the lady had a child. The lady proves to be the wife of George J. Fryer, American agent at Gladstone, Lake Ont. who in November absconded with about $5000 of the company's funds. Miss Ripley left town this morning.

Real novelties in choice Silks and Dress materials, such as excel anything ever shown in Toronto before, at the Atradome to-day. Prices cut to eclipse all competition.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of General Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

Brantford is to have a street railway.

Hull, P.Q., wants county buildings and waterworks.

Montreal is agitating for Botanical Gardens for that city.

A former named Reeves and his son were drowned at Vanessa, Ont., on Monday evening.

The Winnipeg papers bristle with immigration items even thus early in the season.

The body of a dead infant was found by a boy in O'Connor street, Ottawa, on Monday.

Whisky peddlers in Renfrew are coming to grief. Last week two of them were fined $100 and costs each.

Mrs. Reid, of St. Thomas, has exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia two years after being bitten by a dog.

Whiteman, the alleged bigamist arrested in Galway township, is a very ordinary-looking cuss with one eye.

Thieves entered the house of Dr. Bowlby, of Watertown, and stole a gold watch, a silver watch, a coat and several dollars in money.

A company with a capital of $300,000 has been formed by Capt. Adams, of Montreal, to work his phosphate mines in Burgess, near Perth.

A vicious stallion attacked Mr. Geo. Carr, of Pembroke township, and broke his arm and leg, besides lacerating him terribly with his teeth.

A son of Mr. G. Holmes, of Battersea, accidentally shot and killed his little brother, 7 years of age. He did not know the gun was loaded.

There has been quite a discussion in the B. C. Legislature over the name "Vancouver" given to the western terminus of C. P. R. The name is to be retained.

At the residence of Thomas Blanchard, near Belleville, there sat down at table last week six neighbors, whose united ages aggregated 516 years.

A woman, clad only in a night-gown and stockings, entered the M. C. R. depot at St. Thomas Monday morning, asking for her father. She is insane.

Charley Chalagreen, of St. Thomas, is the latest victim of the plague. The ball went through his hand. Charley was exhibiting a newly acquired shooter to a circle of admiring friends.

The Manitoba Legislature intend asking the Dominion Government for assistance in lowering the level of the water in the Assiniboine, with a view to the prevention of overflows and of facilitating navigation.

The memorial tablet, erected eighteen years ago on the spot where D'Arcy McGee was assassinated, but which was buried in the ruins of a fire two years ago, has been placed against some workmen while preparing a foundation for a new building.

Trudel & Co., brokers of Montreal, have taken action for $625 against the sisters of Hochelaga convent, on the alleged grounds that having negotiated a loan of $40,000 for them the sisters refused to carry out the said loan, hence the present action for the amount of the commission agreed upon.

Two young toughs, charged with breaking into a bonded car at Port Hope, broke out of the lock-up Tuesday night. One of them was recaptured at Cobourg, the other is still at liberty. They are believed to be the same parties who broke into St. George's Church, Newcastle, on Thursday last and stole two silver cups belonging to the communion service.

Heavy Trimmings, Beaded Fringes, Beaded Passamentries and all scarce novelties can be had lower than any other house in town at The Atradome, 71 & 73 King street east.

Amusement Notes.

The Ash Box Inspectors are doing a rushing business at the Yonge Street Opera House. Performances every afternoon and evening.

The Mikado is still popular at the Grand. The Three Little Maids are the most attractive trio yet seen in Toronto, and have any number of admirers. Nanki-Poo and the Lord High Executioner are also good in their parts. Matinee this afternoon. A Night Off is down for next week.

The bicycle feats on the Star machine by Messrs. Hanna and Blakeley at the Princess Rink last night were a great treat. The form of this machine permits a number of novelties in team riding which these gentlemen showed in good taste and delighted the large number of spectators. Same performance to-night.

Mr. A. A. Carleton, K. of L. lecturer for the Eastern district of North America, will deliver a free public lecture in Shaftesbury Hall tonight. Mr. Carleton's subject will be: "Aims and Objects of the Order of the Knights of Labor." By special assignment of the order, Mr. Carleton is the guest, during his stay in the city, of Mr. G. H. Berrey, of 523 Queen street west.

Judgment Reserved in the Contempt Case.

The motion to commit Mr. Henry O'Brien for contempt of court in commenting unfairly upon the decision of Mr. Dalton in the late mayoralty quo warranto matter was before Mr. Justice Proudfoot yesterday afternoon. Mr. John Bain, Q.C., appeared for the motion and Mr. S. H. Blake, Q.C., and Mr. Lefroy opposed it. Mr. Bain first read affidavits showing the position of the matter and identifying the letter of Mr. O'Brien. All of the counsel delivered able arguments, and His Lordship reserved judgment.

—The General Hospital, the home for incurables, the Mercer Reformatory and the Queen street asylum all do their work with the Wanzer C sewing machine. x

The Mikado Returns.

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

WHILE RIDING IN A HACK.

SUICIDE OF THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

The Successor of the Great Philanthropist Fatally Shoots Himself at the Age of 55 —Mental Depression the Cause.

LONDON, April 13.—The Earl of Shaftesbury killed himself this afternoon. He was in a cab riding through Regent street when he took his life. He drew a revolver and discharged the contents of several chambers into his person. His death was nearly instantaneous. The corpse was conveyed to the Middlesex Hospital. The suicide was within about two months of being 55 years of age. He was the eighth Earl of Shaftesbury, succeeding on Oct. 1, 1885, to the title on the death of his father, who was the noted philanthropist. He leaves a widow (the daughter of the third Marquis of Donegal) and one son (Lord Ashley, aged 17,) and five daughters. The Earl had latterly been unwell, and had complained of mental depression.

A VERY PRETTY PARSON.

Rev. Mr. Dyson Thinks Two Wives Consistent With Christian Doctrine.

LONDON, April 13.—In the Bartlett poisoning case to-day the Rev. Mr. Dyson was examined as a witness for the crown. He was very closely questioned and acted nervously. He admitted having procured chorloform for Mrs. Bartlett. Mr. Dyson, being asked if he did not think that the possession of two wives at one time, on the principle entertained as alleged by Mr. Bartlett, was an unwholesome Christian doctrine, answered in the negative. He admitted that his overtures to Mrs. Bartlett, during her husband's lifetime, were inconsistent with the conduct of a gentleman.

Successful Suit Against the Furrifier.

LONDON, April 13.—The Pall Mall Gazette was mulcted to-day in the sum of $7500 for libelling Frederick Ginnett by publishing the statement that he had whipped children, whom he was training as acrobats, until they were covered with blood.

DEGREES CONFERRED AT TRINITY.

Rev. Dr. Body Speaks on the Relations of Medicine and Theology.

A convocation for the conferring of medical and other degrees was held yesterday afternoon in the Convocation Hall of the University of Trinity College. Rev Provost Body, Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided. Rev Professors, Jones, Clark and Roper, Rev Dr Davies, Dr Strathy and Drs Covernton, Temple, Sheard and Robertson of the Faculty of Trinity Medical College were present. The hall was filled with a company composed largely of ladies. Following are the names of the gentlemen admitted to the degree of M D, C M, with the medal in each case:

University Gold Medallist—John McLurg.
University Silver Medallist—J H Hamilton.
Honor Fraser, Q C Toronto, J H Hamilton, J F Hounsberger, J M Cleminson, W H McKague, G J Dickenson.

Passmen—F Winnett, W H Charlesworth, W J Kay, W Lore, T F Campbell, W H Fraser, F H Brennan, Llewellyn Brock, F E Luke, D McLaughlin, W R Nicols, G McKenzie, J W Hart, C C Moffatt, J Lapp, J McEdwards, S M Sanford, E A Allan, J Primmer, W Tuck, F Woodhull, D McD. Gordon, W W Coldham, A B Eadie, A M Ewin, C S Hualtain, G C McAlister, W Beaty, Q C Toronto, J Cameron, J Darcell, B E Thompson, A N Fere, L F Cutter, J E Midgley, W Giles, J C McCabe, C A Toole, G S Paterson, J J Cassidy, J C Spadding, J O Redmond, Jas Carruthers, J Gordon, J Ross, W A Williamson, H Blair, R West, S T Bell, W W Van Velzor, A V Clayton, W A Wilson, A L Cameron.

The following obtained certificates of honor in the primary examination: John McLurg, J H Hamilton, W Newell, L F Cline, W D Scott, T A Clare, J E Wallace.

The names of J A Howitt and S H Quance should be added to the primary list published last week.

The Lieutenant-Governor presented the final honor and passmen to the Chancellor. Dr. Temple presented the medallists.

The Vice-Chancellor congratulated Dr. McLurg on winning the gold medal by securing 35 per cent. of marks in the primary and final branches. He also congratulated Dr. Hamilton on winning the silver medal, in securing 75 per cent. of marks.

Dr. Sheard presented the gentlemen who were awarded honors in the primary examination. The degree of Doctor of Music was conferred on John Storrer.

In closing the proceedings the Vice-Chancellor congratulated the graduating class upon the position which they now occupied. When it was remembered that they had this year sent out 53 graduates, of whom 19 had taken first class and 24 second class honors, making in all 43 out of the 55, there was occasion for congratulation. Referring to a letter from the Divine and, the gentleman said that such over-spiritualism should be discouraged. On the other hand it was to be hoped that mere scientific materialism would not obtain a footing among medical graduates.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

A sale of ladies' work begins to-morrow at St. Peter's Church school house.

Twenty-five representatives of the Confederation Life Association of Canada, who are in session in this city, are at the Rossin House.

Thomas Nealey was arrested on a charge of assaulting Policeman Charles Jarvis by Nicholas Duggan fell through in the Police Court yesterday.

Fire at 5.55 last night did $25 worth of damage in Mr. Martin's harness shop, premises rear of 20 Sheppard street. Friction ignited a quantity of waste.

Pte. Thomas Nealey of "C" Company was in the Police Court yesterday on a charge of insubordinate conduct. He was remanded for medical examination.

Mr. Wagner, U. S. Consulate, yesterday moved back to his quarters in the Mail building. During his brief stay in the Rossin House Mr. Wagner said he was made very comfortable.

A letter was received at the Toronto post-office yesterday with this address on it: "For the prettiest girl in the city—To be decided by the letter carriers." It bore a London, Ont., post mark.

Maurice Dalton, who does not believe in working for a living, was sentenced by the magistrate yesterday to three months in jail. He had previously been given a chance to leave town.

Robert Brines, held on suspicion of having set fire to several stables in St. John's Ward on the night of March 30, was discharged by the magistrate yesterday, there being no evidence whatever against him.

Building permits issued: C. Holman, one-story rough-cast brick-fronted butcher shop on Gerrard, near Sherbourne, cost $300. George Hillam, one pair semi-detached two-story and attic brick dwellings, 33 and 35 Avenue street, cost $1500.

An auxiliary branch of the Church of England Women's Mission Aid Society was formed in St. James' school house yesterday afternoon. Bishop Sweetman occupied the chair. The annual meeting of the society takes place tomorrow at 3 p.m.

The magistrates of the County of York met in quarterly session in the Court House Yesterday, with Judge McDougal in the chair. Resolutions of condolence with the families of the late Wm. Devlin of Maple and John Crawford of Malvern, well-known county magistrates, were passed.

Liquor cases in the police court yesterday: Phœnix Logan and Henry Lemon, each fined $20 and costs; cases against John Holderness, Mary Little, Ann Stephens, Jack Smith and William J. Martin were enlarged to April 15; a case against Thomas Jones and two against Robert Donovan were dismissed.

Yesterday an information for perjury was sworn out against Wm. Burton, one of Inspector Archibald's whisky informers. Defendant swore that he bought two glasses of whisky from Wm. Orr, who keeps a cigar store at No. 8 Richmond street west, and a conviction was secured. The prosecution in the present case claim that Burton's evidence was false, and that no liquor was secured at the place at the time mentioned. Evidence will be taken to-day.

The City Clerk has received a letter from C & H M Gamble, solicitors for the late Rev Johnston Vicars, stating that they have been instructed by Mrs Vicars to institute proceedings against the city to recover damages for the death of Mr Vicars, which, it is alleged, was caused by the negligence of the city. Mrs Vicars claims $6000 damages, and her lawyers threaten to issue a writ if some understanding is not arrived at within a week. Dr Burritt's certificate of death, which was lodged at the City Hall, gives atrophy of the liver as the cause of death.

SEEKING NEW QUARTERS.

The Commissioners Want Police Headquarters Moved to Lombard Street.

The Police Commissioners, Judge McDougall, Magistrate Denison and Mayor Howland, accompanied by Chief Constable Draper and Colin Macdougal, attended the special meeting of the Property Committee yesterday. Judge McDougall, as spokesman, said that the Commissioners, hearing of the City's purchase for fire hall purposes of a piece of land on Lombard street, had seriously considered the advisability of having the land used for the erection of a new Police Court building. The Board had received Mr. Colin Macdougal's opinion as to the possibility of eventually, by means of extensive and costly repairs, putting the present building, even after the removal of the fire departments, into a proper state of repair. Mr. Macdougal did not think it could be done. The building stood, as it were, in a well. Ventilation could not be obtained, except perhaps by means of some sort of air pump. Even by this means air would be obtained already vitiated by all the foulness from the surrounding buildings. The cells, as long as they were in the same building as the court and offices, would, on account of the smell arising from the promiscuous gregation of prisoners, always be a source of nuisance. On this point the Judge recommended, in the event of a new building, the placing of the cells in a detached, one-story building. It would be perhaps a matter of interest to the committee and general public to know that as many as 5000 prisoners had been confined in the cells at Police Headquarters during the last year. Of these 2400 came directly to headquarters; the rest were collected from outlying stations. The daily average attendance at the Police Court was fifty, made up by officials, policemen, reporters, lawyers and witnesses. Besides these, there was the floating population of the curious or interested public, whose right of presence was recognized by every law of the land. These facts would give some idea of the importance of the Police Court as a factor in public life and of the necessity of keeping the building in repair. Moreover, it was to be taken into consideration that in a comparatively short time it would be necessary to have an enlarged Police Court room. The Fire Department were, he had been informed, well satisfied with their present quarters. The Police Department were most decidedly not so. In view of all this, the Commissioners had considered it their duty to recommend that the land be utilized for the erection of a new Police Court building, rather than of a fire hall.

Ald. Defoe, Maughan, Galley and Boustead were appointed a sub-committee to confer with the Police Commissioners on the matter.

A full dress length of black grosgrain silk at $6, $9 or $12 per dress at Petley's. 23

THE BENCHERS' ELECTION.

Only One New Addition to the List of Last Year (Mr. Lash.)

The count in the Benchers' election was