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SIXTH YEAR — SATURDAY MORNING APRIL 17 1886.—EIGHT PAGES. — PRICE ONE CENT.

GLADSTONE'S LAND BILL.

A HUNDRED AND EIGHTY MILLION POUNDS REQUIRED.

Details of the Scheme—Mr. Chamberlain Opposes the Measure and Further Explains His Position—Mr. Parnell Hesitates to Commit Himself—The Project Very Coolly Received.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Gladstone propounded his Irish Land Bill to the House of Commons this evening. There was hardly any excitement attending the event, compared with the unprecedented enthusiasm which attended the memorable proceedings of yesterday week, when the Home Rule measure was proposed. At noon to-day but ninety seats on the floor of the House had been "hatted," and these were nearly all taken by Irish members. At 4 o'clock the House was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Mr. Gladstone rose in his place at 5.25 o'clock and was greeted with cheers. When he began to speak his voice was low and husky. He said the aim of the present endeavors of the Government was directed towards securing contentment among the people of Ireland and the permanent restoration of social order. His proposals would greatly benefit the tenants of Ireland, but the landlords were the principal object of the measure, although he thought that many of these landlords were most hostile to the Government's policy. At the outset he wished to make the most emphatic denial that it was his intention to ask the Scotch and English to run any pecuniary risk on account of the landlords of Ireland.

The history of Ireland was one long indictment against its land owners. Agrarian crime had originated and increased under the absenteeism of landlords and the raising of rents, as their expenses, while away from Ireland, increased. Oppression married to misery had a hideous progeny. Crime had been endowed with vitality to perpetuate itself, and hand down its miserable inheritance from generation to generation. England was not clear of responsibility, for the deeds of the Irish landlords were English deeds. With the power in our hands, we have looked on and done nothing.

After the union absenteeism became general. National sentiment ceased to have a beneficial influence in the relations between landlord and tenant. The union itself was obtained, against the sense and wish of every class, by wholesale bribery and unblushing intimidation.

The Land Act was intended to go into effect on the same day on which the Home Rule Bill would become operative. It could not go on without the operation of the other, which would provide a Legislature in Ireland to appoint statutory authority to deal with the Landed Estates Act between the vendor and purchaser.

The purchase would be made through the issue of £180,000,000 of three per cent. stock issued at par. These new Irish consols might, with the consent of the Treasury, be commuted for stock of a lower denomination. If the stock could not be issued forthwith scrip of equal value would be issued for the same purpose.

The Act was to give the landlords the option to sell out under its terms. Its enactments were confined to agricultural holdings and did not include mansions having demesnes and woods.

The State authorities acting between the peasant and land owner, would purchase the land from the latter and put the peasant in possession as absolute proprietor, subject to an annual rent charge until the total payments equalled the purchase money. The State would not force the small occupier to become proprietor.

In districts where the population was congested the state would have the power to decide whether expropriation of the too crowded land should be compulsory. Nobody except the immediate landlords would have the option to sell to the incumberancer and then he must sell by foreclosure and not at an option for himself. Applications to sell would have to be made by all the tenants on an estate and all these applications and sales would be registered. Applicants would be required to give security for costs in certain cases. The Land Commission would be empowered to refuse applications.

The bases of prices would depend upon the rental for a fixed period. The judicial rental of 1845 would be the standard in all cases wherein the rent of the land to be sold was then fixed; in all other cases the Land Commission would have the power to arrive at a price by comparing the other judicial rentals with Griffith's valuations. The Land Commission would also be allowed to examine the state of the books concerning estates for ten years back. Twenty years rental would be a normal purchase. In exceptional cases twenty-two years rental would make a purchase. Applications for sale would not be received after March 31, 1890.

Ten millions of pounds of the stock could be issued during 1887; £20,000,000 in 1888; £20,000,000 in 1889, and £20,000,000 in each of the two succeeding years.

When the proposals were first placed before the cabinet he (Mr. Gladstone) proposed to raise £130,000,000 immediately. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan both objected to this as a wholesale issue which would depreciate values. The speaker, therefore, thanked both gentlemen for having given him occasion to reconsider that original proposition. He now thought it was an error to ask forthwith for anything like the outside estimate, and believed by appointing a receiver for the general rents, armed with sufficient authority to collect them, but without coming into contact with the new proprietary, the repayment of the purchase money would be amply secured. The charge upon the Irish Exchequer would be £2,000,000 per annum, to meet which it would be able to levy for rents amounting to £2,500,000 per annum, and this sum would be the first charge on the rents and taxes raised by the Irish Government

Adding to this the Imperial contribution, the sum paid to England by Ireland would be £6,242,000 per annum, secured on a revenue amounting to £10,850,000, no portion of which would be applied to any purpose until £6,000,000 was paid into the English Exchequer. The present contribution of the Irish taxpayers to England was £6,980,000, of which England paid back in the Irish Civil Service and in the service of collection £4,840,000. The residue, which seemed to represent an imperial contribution for army, navy, national debt and imperial civil charges, was £2,085,000. What did England do with it? As an instance, she sent an army of 25,000 men to Ireland, and kept them there at an annual cost of £3,000,000; £915,000 more than the balance mentioned. That was a specimen of the economy of the system Mr. Gladstone wanted to root up.

Mr. Gladstone commended the scheme to the strict, jealous, careful, unbiased examination of Englishmen. He was convinced that it would be recognized as a fitting part of the great auspicious effort to sustain the plans of the British legislature for the welfare of what had long been, and the speaker hoped would ever be, under circumstances far happier than heretofore, an integral part of Her Majesty's dominion.

Mr. Gladstone spoke for one hour and thirty-five minutes, and sat down amid great applause.

Mr. Gladstone's proposals do not imply a new issue of £180,000,000 in 3 per cent., but of only £50,000,000 from the £180,000,000 in new threes already authorized.

Mr. Chamberlain Reads a Letter and Expounds.

Following Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain read the letter which he sent to Mr. Gladstone tendering his resignation as a member of the Cabinet. In the letter Mr. Chamberlain stated that Mr. Gladstone's policy would throw a heavy burden on Great Britain entailing an enormous addition to the national debt and probably an immediate increase of taxation, not to secure the union of the Kingdom but to purchase separation.

Mr. Chamberlain then went on to say that the land proposals, although they had been modified since he left the Cabinet, would still impose a great burden on Great Britain without sufficient security for the loans advanced. The Bill was calculated not so much to benefit the tenants as a sop for the landlords. Although only £50,000,000 was to be issued, the option to sell was offered to landowners holding land valued at £15,000,000. Supposing the full number of options to sell should be accepted, how would all the money be provided? He opposed the Bill on principle because it specially protected the landlords. If the Irish Parliament was to be entrusted with the protection of the commercial classes and the maintenance of social order, why could it not be trusted to protect the landlords? The Government was putting on Ireland a burden which no Irish member could declare to be a fair price to give for the landlords' rights. [Cheers.] The Irish people would regard the bargain as one imposed by a foreign country, and would be justified in taking the first opportunity to repudiate. If the bargain should be repudiated, how would it be enforced? The Government could not disregard the risk to the British taxpayer. Under the increasing depression in trade hundreds of thousands of hard workers in England would probably be thrown out of employment and would demand assistance from the state. While refusing to assist deserving crofters in Scotland and postponing the claims of the English laborer could the Government consistently grant large sums for the benefit of the Irish peasantry? [Cheers.] In conclusion Mr. Chamberlain said he was not an irreconcilable opponent of Mr. Gladstone's policy. If the land proposals should be sufficiently modified he would be happy to be relieved of the duty of continuing his present attitude of opposition.

Mr. Parnell said that, not having had Mr. Chamberlain's advantage of a seat in the cabinet, he was not prepared to express a too confident opinion upon the merits and demerits of the scheme until he had seen the provisions of the bill. Mr. Chamberlain had spoken in deservedly complimentary terms of Mr. Davitt, and had expressed a desire to know the latter's opinion of the Land Purchase Bill. Mr. Parnell assured Mr. Chamberlain that Mr. Davitt would not act from motives of personal spite or jealousy—[Parnellite cheers]—but solely out of regard for Ireland. To the speaker it appeared that the appointment of a Receiver-General was unnecessary and absurd, because, according to the Premier's statement, the receipts from the Customs and Excise duties in Ireland will amount to within £220,000 of the total amount payable by Ireland to the Imperial Exchequer.

How the Speeches Were Received.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Gladstone's statement to-day of the provisions of his Irish Land Bill lacked completeness and clearness, and evoked no enthusiasm from any quarter, even the Parnellites remaining silent during its delivery. Mr. Chamberlain's speech made a great impression.

The Scotch Liberals had an informal meeting and decided to support Mr. Chamberlain unless the loan was reduced to a sum sufficient to assist in the purchase of only the smaller holding.

Mr. Davitt Endorses Mr. Chamberlain.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Davitt says the only persons who will benefit by the scheme will be the absentee landlords who will jump at the opportunity to sell out and be delighted to get rid of their property.

The Press Unanimous in Denunciation.

LONDON, April 17.—With one accord the London daily papers this morning denounce the Land Bill, even the Daily News, the chief Liberal and Government organ, admitting that in its present shape the measure cannot and should not pass. The Chronicle (Radical) says "The Land Purchase Bill in its present shape cannot possibly pass. Mr. Gladstone, however, is in a conciliatory mood and the Bill may be moulded into an acceptable shape."

Little Rhode Island Kicks.

PROVIDENCE, April 16.—In the State Senate to-day the Gladstone-Parnell resolutions of sympathy passed by the House met with strong opposition on the grounds of international interference, and that Ireland by voting money and men for crushing the Colonial army in 1776 was not entitled to sympathy. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Executive Communications.

Knights Must be Free.

LYNN, MASS., April 16.—T. V. Powderly has written a letter to Edward L. Daly in which he says no person should be forced to become a Knights of Labor. Only those who join of their own free will ought to be admitted to membership. Under no circumstances compulsion must be used and no coercion will be tolerated in making converts to the Order.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The switchmen on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in this city went out this afternoon, owing to a refusal of the local officials to accede to their demands for the discharge of non-union men. Is is expected that the Lake Shore switchmen will go out to-morrow. Thus far the road has had no difficulty in moving trains. The switchmen at the Stock Yards and at South Chicago, employed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, numbering between fifty and sixty, have also gone out. It is declared a general strike is threatened on account of the employment of non-union men.

There is no freight entering or leaving Chicago on the Baltimore & Ohio line tonight. About sixty switchmen employed by that Company, struck to-day and only a sufficient number are still on duty to care for arriving and departing trains. Superintendent Britton said the Company was prepared to make no concessions, but some of the objectionable men were already leaving the Company's employ of their own accord.

The World of Labor.

The Belgian iron trade is improving. Large orders for girders have been received.

The pig iron manufacturers of Great Britain have agreed to restrict the output in order to maintain prices.

Thursday night strikers or sympathizers attacked three of the new employes of the Missouri Pacific Railway at Hannibal, Mo. One escaped injury but the other two were badly beaten. No arrests made.

Two Deputy Sheriffs, while guarding the Vandalia road yards Thursday night, were approached by a number of men who attacked them, beating the deputies badly. Upon the approach of sentinels the assailants escaped, leaving their victims in an unconscious condition.

"Augustin Daly's great comedy, "A Night Off," at the Grand Opera House all next week.

CELESTIAL RESTRICTIONS

A DOMINION BILL TO REGULATE CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The Tariff Resolutions Under Discussion—Continued Investigation Into the Colonization Co. Scandal—Jobbery on the Intercolonial.

OTTAWA, April 16.—After routine Mr. Chapleau introduced an Act to Restrict and Regulate Chinese Immigration into Canada. It was intended to make the Act more workable, to place its administration under the Customs Department and to effect an organized system of registration with the necessary fines and penalties for infraction. Not only would these people be registered, but the births and deaths and departures from the country. All would be registered on their arrival, so that the actual Chinese population could be known at any time.

Mr. Costigan introduced the amended Adulteration and Weights and Measures Acts and Sir Hector Langevin announced, in reply to an Eastern member, that the House would take its Easter holidays by an adjournment from Thursday evening to the following Tuesday afternoon.

The House proceeded to concur in the tariff resolutions and Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Richard Cartwright did all the talking. The only strong opposition was to the tariff on bluing, Sir Richard protesting on behalf of the poor washerwoman, but the House was obdurate.

The whole afternoon was spent in concurrence.

After recess several private bills, among others one to incorporate the First Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church, were introduced.

The House resumed concurrence on the tariff resolutions. On the item imposing a duty of 10 cents per pound on oleomargarine Mr. Paterson (Brant) moved that the importation be prohibited under a penalty of $200 and forfeiture.

The Minister of Finance said the duty proposed would practically be prohibitory, which caused Mr. Paterson to remind him that it was not, but would let in a cheap and inferior quality.

Mr. Bowell said the Bill of the Minister of Inland Revenue to regulate the traffic in substitutes for butter would prevent injurious substances coming in.

Mr. Mills supported the amendment and Mr. Blake said, that if the actual intention was to prohibit, the best way was to prohibit, and not go in a roundabout way about it.

After a prolonged debate the Government accepted the amendment and then discussion drifted on to the question of manufacturing the substitute, the Opposition strongly urging its entire prohibition and both sides of the House striving to pose as the farmers' friend.

A long discussion ensued on the sugar duties, which remain as proposed in the tariff resolutions. The debate continued till 1.40, when the House rose, no changes being made except in oleomargarine and borax in lump, which was struck off the free list.

COMMITTEES AT OTTAWA.

Alleged Irregularities on the Intercolonial Railway.

OTTAWA, April 16.—At a meeting of the Public Accounts Committee, the alleged Inch Arran Hotel irregularities were in a small degree ventilated.

Mr. Davies drew attention to the serious specific charge preferred by certain Maritime Province papers against leading officials of the Intercolonial, who were said to have an interest in the hotel, which is situated in Moncton, and these officials have been accused of using their positions to advance the interests of the hotel. It was charged that passes had been given to guests of the hotel and that lumber and other supplies had been taken from Intercolonial stores for the hotel without being properly accounted for to the authorities. Specific charges had been made against Mr. Pottinger, Chief Superintendent of the road, Mr. Busby, Passenger agent, J. E. Bruce, Auditor, and G. W. Robertson, I.C.R. Agent at Montreal, who, it was alleged, issued these tickets per agreement with the officials of the road at Moncton.

Mr. Davies moved that Messrs. Pottinger, Busby, Bruce, Robertson, Cormier of Shediac, Harold of Dalhousie, the Station Agent at Amherst and Collingwood Schreiber be summoned to attend the committee and give evidence on the 24th inst.

These Colonization Companies.

In the Privileges and Elections Committee, Mr. Gemmell was called and stated that as the litigation between Mr. Jamieson and the Prince Albert Colonization Company had been settled he was no longer compelled to withhold any papers and would hand over to the committee any others required, including the Sproat letter. He read a letter from Mr. Sproat dated January 11, 1885. It was addressed to Mr. Jamieson and stated that he had, as requested by that person, handed his report when in Ottawa to Mr. Bowell.

Mr. Jamieson was then examined. He said he had joined the company at the suggestion of Mr. White. He met Mr. Simpson in Ottawa and bargained with him for his interest of one-twelfth for $500. He had very little to do with getting capitalists to invest in the undertaking.

Mr. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, showed on the map the lands granted the company in the first instance and the Township of St. Louis de Langevin, afterwards exchanged for part of it. The Order in Council allowing the exchange was dated August 4, 1883. The land was good. The application for lands was signed on behalf of "John White and others."

Mr. McCarthy examined Mr. Burgess respecting the Government's policy in regard to colonization companies and the method of settlement to be carried on. Some 300 companies obtained grants. The lands granted the Shell River and Prince Albert Colonization Companies could have been obtained by any others applying for them. Other members of Parliament besides Mr. White were connected with colonization companies. Hon. Alex. Mackenzie was president of a company, and he believed Sir Richard Cartwright was also connected with one.

In reply to Mr. Davies, Mr. Burgess said neither Mr. Mackenzie nor Sir Richard had at any time made personal application to the Department either verbally or in writing, for lands.

In answer to Mr. Mills Mr. Burgess stated that a deputation of settlers on the lands granted the Prince Albert Co. had waited upon the Government to request that they be allowed to retain their lands. He could not say what answer had been given them, as he was not present.

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday.

Personal and Other Matters.

OTTAWA, April 16.—Hon. Alex. Mackenzie took his seat in the House this afternoon, looking much improved, but evidently still far from well.

Sir John and Lady Macdonald were out driving to-day.

Sir Alex. Galt contradicts the report that the C. P. R. refused to take coal from the Lethbridge mine, as reported in the newspapers.

Mr. Thompson on Monday will introduce a Bill to amend the Franchise Act.

Mr. Carling will move the expediency of establishing experimental farm stations in the Dominion.

Mr. Edgar will ask if the Government has letters from the Chief Commissioner of the Hudson Bay Company early in 1884, notifying the Government that a deputation was going to Montana for Riel and warning them of the danger of the situation, and if such letter will be brought down.

Mr. Watson will ask if it is the intention of the Government to give Manitoba increased representation in the next Parliament.

Rosary 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.

THE LILIES OF QUEBEC.

An Infamous Export Trade Carried on in Girls.

QUEBEC, April 16.—What seems to have been a wholesale market for inveigling young innocent girls has come to the notice of the authorities. It appears that a number of disreputable houses have sent on agents from Chicago, New York, Boston and other American cities whose duty it is to put on a respectable appearance and ingratiate themselves with young women whom they induce to go to the United States, and when there draw them into a life of infamy. The agents here comprise both women and men and their trade has been carried on to an alarming extent, sometimes as many as ten and twelve females being shipped in one week. The prices paid these agents are in accordance with the looks of the girl, varying from $20 to $200.

A great number of those inveigled are young French Canadian girls. This week no less than fifteen were shipped.

Special matinee at Grand Opera House Good Friday—"A Night Off."

A Couple of Fires.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., April 16.—About 12 o'clock last night a dwelling house on Stanley street, owned by A. Hutson, was destroyed by fire; loss $1400; insured in the City of London for $850; cause, defective stove pipe. Early this morning the residence of W. O. Pollock, Deputy Reeve of Yarmouth, situated on Talbot street, a short distance from the city, was destroyed by fire. Loss $1500, insured in the London Mutual for $650.

Special matinee at Grand Opera House Good Friday—"A Night Off."

A Monument to W. H. Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Cornelius, William, Frederick W. and George W. Vanderbilt, sons of the late W. H. Vanderbilt, have given to the College of Physicians and Surgeons $250,000 for the erection, as a memorial of their father, of a building on the College land, corner of Sixtieth street and Tenth avenue, to be known as the Vanderbilt Clinic of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The building will be used entirely for clinical teaching. Its erection will be begun at once.

For Genuine Bargains in Lace Curtains come to the Bon Marche.

Mrs. Bartlett's Defence.

LONDON, April 16.—The prosecution in the trial of Mrs. Adelaide Bartlett for alleged murder of her husband by poison closed their case to-day. Counsel for Mrs. Bartlett, in opening, indicated the defence would be based largely upon the unreliability of the Rev. Mr. Dyson, Mrs. Bartlett's lover and alleged accomplice. Counsel said Mr. Dyson was a liar.

Great Drives in Silks, Satins and Laces at the Bon Marche.

Annexation of Canada.
Philadelphia Record.

The Rochester Union favors the annexation of Canada as a short way to settle the fishery disputes. This argument proceeds on the theory adopted by the Irishman who hastily swallowed an overripe egg for fear he should be charged with a chicken breakfast. We don't want to take Canada in that way.

Halifax Tweed and Serge Suits to order at $12 and up at Petley's. 61

Biblical Influence.

Temperance Advocate (to young man in restaurant)—My dear young friend, do you know that the Bible says "Look not upon the wine when it is red?"

Young man (surprised)—No, does it. Here, waiter, make that Rhine wine instead of claret.

Men's Tweed Suits at $5, $7.50, $10, $12, $13.50, $15 and $18. The best made Clothing in Canada at Petley's. 61

In Canada for His Health.

ANGELICA, N.Y., April 16.—The First National Bank has suspended. J. E. Robinson, the cashier, is a defaulter in $50,000, and when last heard from was in Canada for the benefit of his health. He had been cashier 25 years.

Another lot of black and colored Jerseys clearing at half-price at the Bon Marche.

An Unfounded Report.
From London Truth.

There is no truth in the statement that the Court plans during the next few months are likely to be disorganized by the interesting condition of Princess Beatrice, who is in her usual health, and will be perfectly able to fulfil all her engagements during the season.

Augustin Daly's great comedy, "A Night Off," at the Grand Opera House all next week.

A Sequel to an Elopement.

—Mrs. ——, as loving and affectionate a wife as ever graced a Toronto home, was as usual at this time of the year, over head and ears housecleaning, asked her husband for the "needful" (his purse of course) to purchase some goods to make the home complete. Like a loving husband, he gave it, and she eloped taking the whole contents with her, and arriving at Strathern's, 179 Yonge street, the popular housefurnishing depot, expended the money and got such bargains as made herself, husband and home happy. No wonder so many ladies go there.

Kiss me darling—"A Night Off.'

CABLE NOTES.

Inquiry into the loss of the steamer Oregon was begun at Liverpool yesterday.

A son of a General has been arrested in Russia for complicity in the recent plot to blow up the Czar. The General, unable to bear the disgrace, attempted suicide.

The Municipal Council of Vienna has compiled a list of the distinguished dead whose remains it is proposed to transfer from different suburban cemeteries to the Central Walhalla. The names include those of Beethoven, Gluck, Schubert and Joseph Strauss.

Kiss me darling—"A Night Off."

The Mikado Return.

—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 '13 K. gold for $30 of Biggs & Ivory, corner King and Yonge. 231

FLOODS AT MONTREAL!

FIRES IN A NUMBER OF FACTORIES EXTINGUISHED.

The Customs House Surrounded by Water—Several Streets Completely Inundated—Greater Destruction Anticipated.

MONTREAL, April 16.—Considerable damage was done by the ice shove to-day. Commissioner street was inundated, Cellars were invaded and the greatest excitement prevailed for about an hour when the water again receded. The ice piled up in huge mountains along the streets and near the Customs House two-thirds of the thoroughfare is occupied. The iron railing along the revetment wall was broken to pieces, the harbor register was smashed and the shanties along the river front were overturned and completely demolished. The public bath at the Wellington bridge has also been destroyed by the jamming of the ice in that vicinity. Residents of Point St. Charles were thrown into consternation and household articles were being prepared for removal in case the water should make appearance on the streets. The Grand Trunk workships were partially submerged. At the police station at Point St. Charles there are three feet of water in the cellar, while two to four feet is the depth in the cellars an Magdalen, Congregation and other streets near the shore. The present height of the river is 37 feet 3 inches and the water is about one foot from the revetment wall but rising slowly. People in the low lying district around Point St. Charles are very anxious.

On Grand Trunk, Wellington, Seigneurs and Sebastopol streets the cellars are almost filled with water, and on Wellington road traffic has been suspended. The boat houses of the Grand Trunk Club are almost covered with water. At 11 o'clock this morning the water extinguished the fires in Berger & Beigue's pumping station, which supplies St. Henri, St. Cunegonde and St. Gabriel with water. The authorities of these municipalities are endeavoring to make arrangements for a supply of water from the city's waterworks.

At midnight the water was still rising and now surrounds the Custom House. Craig street cellars are flooded. If it rises any more the pumps will be useless.

Kiss me darling—"A Night Off."

Three Homeless Juveniles.

About 10 o'clock last night three youngsters walked into Agnes Street Police Station and asked Inspector Ward for a night's lodging. They gave their names as Sammy Weeks, Charlie Watson and Puddin' Brown. Their only possession was a large piece of Bologna. The boys said they sold newspapers and lived at the Newsboys' Home, but they had no money, and did not like to go back to the Home. They were allowed to spend the night in the cell, where they divided up the sausage. The Inspector told a World reporter that boys frequently come to the station in this way. The difficulty was to know what to do with them. Boys cannot be sent to the Reformatory at Penetanguishene unless they commit a crime. It is expected that the proposed Industrial School at Mimico will obviate the difficulty.

For Gloves, Hosiery and Underwear try the Bon Marche.

Two Fire Alarms.

About 8.30 last night the West End reels were called to College street and Spadina avenue, but on arriving there no sign of fire could be seen. Ten minutes later a fire broke out in rear of N. P. Chaney's mattress establishment, King street east. It was caused by the ignition of a small pile of wood placed too near the furnace, and was speedily extinguished.

Fine Worsted Suits at $18, $20 and $24 and up, at Petley's. 61

Seven Children Astray.

The spring weather seems to have a tendency to lead children astray. Yesterday seven cases of missing youngsters were reported at Agnes Street Police Station. They were all found and returned to their parents except Charlie Brock, aged 12, living at 228 Church street.

Elegant Brocade Silk Velvets and Grenadines at the Bon Marche.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Hounds will meet to-day at corner Dundas and Bloor at 3.30 p.m.

Seven vessels arrived at this port on Wednesday, two on Thursday and two yesterday.

"S. C. Trow," Valetta, Ont.: We can't find any trace of any such poem as you mention.

Mr. Nolan of Nolan & Hickson leaves for New York to-day. Patrons of the Atradome may look out for some new specialties next week.

A boy named Samuel Brown, living at 83 Louisa street, was last night arrested for disorderly conduct in front of the Grand Opera House.

The Provincial Government want fire alarm boxes in the Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, and offer to put them in at their own expense.

The Police were drilled by Inspector Ward at the Armory yesterday afternoon. Chief Draper was an admiring spectator. Sergeant Stark put a squad of recruits through their facings.

George Shine, the bootblack arrested on Thursday as being connected with the jewelry sneak at Mrs. Aarons, was discharged in the Police Court yesterday, there being no evidence against him.

Frank Holden and Frank McDermott yesterday sneaked some castor oil and soap from Mrs. White's shop at 47 Peter street. The boys were afterwards arrested and lodged in the St. Andrew's Market Station.

By a wheel coming off one of Rose's trucks in King street yesterday afternoon, a valuable Heintzman piano and the driver were dumped into the roadway. The driver was injured and the piano was considerably damaged.

A. F. Webster, Railway and Steamship Agent, reports the following departures for Europe this week: John McClung, P.C. Cowle, W. G. Hurst, E. Fere, N. W. Darrell, J. J. Clair, Miss Niven N. Chandler of Newcastle, J. Gueadinger and Richard Smith of Montreal.

Lawyer Neville yesterday concluded his argument on behalf of Contractor Godson in the Garrison Creek sewer investigation and was followed by Mr. Costsworth for the City Engineer and City Commissioner. At 2 o'clock Judge McDougall adjourned the Court till 4 this afternoon, when Mr. Costsworth will finish up.

The Committee appointed by the congregation of the Charles Street Church to arrange for the introduction of an organ into the service, have issued a circular, in which it is stated that the amount to be expended for the purpose had been limited to $1500, and an appeal is made to the congregation and others to subscribe that amount.

Mayor Howland, City Solicitor McWilliams and Mr. John Leys, Solicitor for the Kingston Road Tramway Company, took a trip over that road yesterday afternoon. The owners of property on the south side of the road claim that the proximity of the railway to their property renders it, to a large extent, unsuitable for building purposes. The Tramway Company want compensation from the city for the removal of their track.

Police Court yesterday: Charles Langford was fined $20 and costs for carrying a revolver, and $1 and costs for being drunk. William Duplex committed an aggravated assault on John Harvie, was remanded to Monday next. Hector McNadd was fined $15 and costs for biting John Mowat in the cheek. Thomas Nealey, a private in "C" Company I. S., was committed as a lunatic. L. C. Sheppard, fined $1 and costs for obstructing Richmond street with lumber. Simon Swartz, fined $2 for wheeling a hand-cart on Farley avenue. Edward Davis and George Hoskins, charged with ill-treating a cat by setting a dog on it, discharged.

Kiss me darling—"A Night Off."

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Trimmed Hats and Bonnets at from "One" Dollar to $25, at Petley's. 61

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE CLUBS.

Movements of the Buffalo and Rochester Organizations.

BUFFALO, April 16.—The Buffalos, of the International League, left this morning for New York. To-morrow they will play against the Yale College Club. Manager Chapman thinks he has the winning club this year, and has arranged to put them against the New Yorks and other big teams before the regular season opens. McGlone, the third baseman, will captain the nine, and a second battery has been signed in the persons of Pete and Fred Woods of Hamilton, Ont. They will both join on May 15.

The Rochesters face up strong and with Toronto and Buffalo are frequently spoken of as the coming champions.

The first of a series of exhibition games between the Boston and Rochester Baseball Clubs was played at Norfolk, Va., yesterday. The batteries were Parsons and Tate for Boston, and Horner and Warner for the Rochesters. The Bostons excelled at the bat and in the field, and scored 12 hits off Horner's curves. The fielding of both teams was remarkably good. Score: Bostons 9, Rochester 1.

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.

A Worthy Institution.

The ladies interested in the Girls' Industrial Institution at Richmond and Sheppard streets held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon to receive reports and discuss matters relating to the Institution. The total receipts since the inauguration were $1484. This amount was expended in necessary expenses and in making repairs to the building. There is a deficit of $206. The object of the Institution is to provide a place where friendless girls may come and feel themselves to be among friends. Classes are conducted in dressmaking, needlework, art, phonography and cooking. A parlor is always open which is provided with the daily papers and magazines. There is also a refreshment department where girls working down town may get their dinner very cheap. The home is superintended by a committee of twenty, made up of ten representatives from the Woman's Christian Society, five from the Woman's Temperance Society and five from the Woman's Relief Society. The ladies hope to make the Institution self-supporting by means of a laundry and the refreshment department. These officers were re-elected: Mrs. Brett, President; Miss McCarty, Secretary; Miss White, Treasurer; Mrs. Harvie, Superintendent of the Young Women's department.

In the evening a social was given to girls, of whom about 150 were present. Mayor Howland presided in his usual "Glad-to-be-with-you" style. Miss Harvie, Mrs. Brett, Miss Carty and other ladies made their younger sisters welcome. A musical program was gone through and abundance of cake and coffee served.

Men's Tweed Pants at $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4 and $5 per pair, now in stock at Petley's. 61

The Pay of Upholsterers.

The Journeymen Upholsterers (Acme Assembly, K. of L.) of the city, having been unable to fix on an equitable price list for piece work in the various establishments, have submitted this proposition to their employers, which is now under consideration:

1. That on and after May 1 next the minimum wage be 20c. per hour. 2. That the hours of labor be nine hours for five days and five hours on Saturday; any extra time to be paid at the rate of time and a half. 3. That the ratio of apprentices to journeymen be one to every three; apprentices to serve not less than five years (if the number of apprentices in your employ at the present time be higher than that ratio you will keep any that have been at the trade more than three months, in order to serve their time out, but hire no more only according to the above clause). This agreement to hold good for one year, and should either party desire a change on May 1, 1887, at least three months' notice shall be given.

Kiss me darling—"A Night Off."

The C. P. R. and the Don Improvement.

With its usual enterprise, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is the first public body to take any practical step in connection with the scheme for the improvement of the Don. For the past fortnight surveyors have been engaged in making a preliminary survey on each side of the river, with a view of locating a line from the six-mile post east of North Toronto Station to the Bay, a distance of between three and four miles. They find that the west bank affords the best route to the water front. Beyond the fact that this branch will enhance the value of property and encourage enterprise along the river, it will give the railway a shorter exit from and entrance to the east.

Heavy Seizure of Watches.

Not many days ago Surveyor of Customs Douglas made a heavy seizure of watches, imported by a King street importing house, for undervaluation. The matter was referred to Ottawa and has been fixed up, an ex-M.P. being one of the mediators between the Customs Department and the importing house.

A Lovely April Day.

For the first time this year people yesterday sought the cool side of the street. At 2 p.m. the thermometer at the Observatory recorded 65° above. In consequence of the genial sunshine the down-town streets were thronged all afternoon with promenaders and shoppers. It was indeed a lovely April day.

The Longest Word in the Welsh Language.
From the St. James' Gazette.

The longest word in the English, or rather Welsh, language has, after a long period of oblivion, been once more exhumed. It is Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgertrobgllgerchwyrn b y l l g o g g e r b w i l z a n t t v s l l l o g o g o g o c h. This awful word of seventy-two letters and twenty-two syllables, the name of a village in Wales, constituted the subject of a lecture lately given by the Rev. J. King, M.A., at the Museum, Berwick, in which he showed that it meant: "St. Mary's white hazel pool, near the turning pool, near the whirlpool, very near the pool by Llantsilio, fronting the rocky islet of Gogo."

Hats—Chapter II.

Go to any city in the north of Scotland on a Sunday, and watch the congregations as they file out of the Churches. Scotland is the land of well kept Sabbaths and well preserved plug hats. During the rest of the week Scotchmen are not so particular about their head-gear. Very thrifty folks are the Scotch. In one of their museums they show you "Rab Rorison's bannet." Mr. Rorison wore this cap in rain and shine for 60 years, then he utilized it as an incubator for a pet hen, and also as a sieve to sift his coarse grain. Now it is exhibited as an incentive to the young Scotchmen to be thrifty and raise chickens.

Irishmen wear plugs in great variety, and they are just as ingenious in the uses they occasionally put them to, as the Scotch. After certain pleasant re-unions glass is scarce in the windows in Irish towns and cities. Then the plug is thrust into the broken pane, which gave rise to O'Connell's witty remark, that a Whig Government was like an Irishmon's hat thrust into a broken pane; it kept out the cold, but it did not let in any light. Dineen can shed a deal of light on this subject. Corner King and Yonge streets. x

Everything new at Bonner's New Scarfs from 25c. up; new Shirts, linen fronts, for 75c.; new Socks, merino, 25 cents—5 pairs for $1.00. Bonner's, 157 Yonge St., cor. Richmond. 135

$15,000 TO BE ASKED FOR

TO PATCH UP THE WESTERN CATTLE MARKET.

Ald. Frankland Submits Plans and Specifications for Enlarging and Providing Additional Pens—The Proposed Capacity of the New Stalls.

The Markets and Health Committee met yesterday. Present were Chairman James, Ald. Fleming, McMillan, Verral, Drayton, Johnston, Carlyle (St. Andrew's), Baxter, Macdonald and M. J. Woods.

Ald. Frankland, as spokesman for a deputation of cattle men, asked the Committee to have the Western Cattle Market put into a proper state of repair. He presented a plan for the re-arrangement of the pens which would give accommodation for 1000 head of cattle, 1100 sheep and 200 hogs. He submitted minute details as to the proper system of drainage required. The pens and alleyways were to be paved with cobble stones, which afforded the cattle a surer footing, were more durable and could be more easily washed than cedar blocks. The total cost of the proposed improvements would be approximately $12,500.

The City Engineer and City Commissioner reported in favor of a plan for building ten new cattle sheds, fourteen sheep pens and sixteen pig pens, giving accommodation for 1000 additional cattle, 1000 sheep and 1000 hogs. The yards would be raised an average of eighteen inches and would be block-paved throughout. The approximate cost of the improvements would be $25,142. On motion of Ald. McMillan, Ald. Frankland's plans, provided they were in no way objectionable to the Engineer, were submitted for the approval of the Council. An appropriation of $15,000 will be asked for. An amendment by Ald. Drayton, making the amount $18,000, was lost.

The petition of the Corporation drivers asking for an increase of $1 a week was referred to a sub-committee. That of the ward scavenger foremen, also asking for increased pay, was laid over until the fate of Ald. Hunter's nine hour motion shall have been decided. The 600-yard lim