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The Toronto World.

PRESTO.
FLIP UP UMBRELLAS, STEEL RODS,
Cheapest in Canada, at
QUINN, the Shirtmaker's.

SIXTH YEAR [illegible]DAY MORNING APRIL 1[illegible] 1886. PRICE ONE CENT.

CHURCHILL AT HALF-COCK

HIS LORDSHIP FIRES A BIG TIRADE AT THE PREMIER.

Sir Charles Russell Replies—Sudden Somersault of the Daily News—Serious Modifications to the Scheme Expected.

LONDON, April 12.—The house of commons was again densely crowded this evening as a result of the announcement that Lord Randolph Churchill would attack Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill. Among the conservatives and the whigs there was interest in Lord Randolph's effort. Prince Arthur and Prince Christian and the Duke of Cambridge sat together in the peers' gallery, surrounded by a host of peers.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to questions, stated that it would be impossible to close the debate on his request for leave to-night, and that on this account he had decided to postpone introducing his Irish land purchase bill until next Monday.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, conservative, made a brief address, in which he indicated for his party an understanding to refrain from forcing a division on the home rule bill until it came up for a second reading.

Lord Randolph Churchill, by virtue of his motion to adjourn at the last session, having the floor, resumed the debate on Mr. Gladstone's request for permission to introduce the home rule bill. He spoke substantially as follows: After a long consideration he had come to the conclusion that the scheme involved such a complicated and inextricable mass of contradictions that if anybody besides Mr. Gladstone had proposed it, it never would have been taken seriously. [Cheers.] It was hedged about with such fanciful and eccentric guarantees for the integrity of the empire that the speaker was astonished at the Parnellites' acquiescence. He had vainly searched all the authorities, ancient and modern, for a precedent for Mr. Gladstone's two orders which were to compose the proposed Irish parliament. The first order was intended to specially represent property, and it was worthy of attention that the great leader of the great liberal party had chosen such an antiquated and discarded scheme as the property qualification, for the electorate of this first order. The second chamber was also elective. Both orders were to sit together; each could demand the exercise of the right to vote separately and one order could veto any measure brought in by the other. Take a simple illustration of how this would work in practice: Suppose the new parliament should proceed to the election of a speaker. Assume that the popular party carried the election for their party, the property party, by voting separately could veto the choice and then in consequence, for three or four years the election of a speaker would be suspended. [Laughter.] The same thing would happen in all those cases in which one order should choose to veto the action of the other, such as for instance, questions of rules of procedure or budget proposals. The speaker went on to analyze the receipts and disbursements of the "imaginary Irish budget" for the purpose, as he said, of showing that Mr. Gladstone's proposal to maintain the fiscal unity of the empire while giving Ireland home rule, was altogether untrustworthy. He then pointed out the amount which the premier had named as that which Ireland would every year contribute under home rule to the imperial treasury as contribution for the burdens of imperial unity was of an extremely illusory and precarious character. It might be seriously affected by many things. Taking it, however, as the price the Irish were to pay for maintaining the fiscal unity of the empire, what would the English have to pay? They would have to pay far heavier proportionately, for the hands of the chancellor of the exchequer would be very much cramped, if not altogether tied, in dealing with the customs and excise duties of Ireland under her practical independence. How could he lower those duties? If he should lower them he would diminish the very resources wherefrom Ireland was to pay her tribute to England. He would have to do so without hearing a word from Irish representatives; nor could he impose an additional tax in order to obtain a credit in case of an emergency without the delay involved in suing for the permission of the parliament at Dublin. Where then was the supremacy of the British? The real principle of the bill was simply—repeal of the union. It handed over the protection of the lives and property of every man, woman and child in Ireland to an Irish parliament and deprived the imperial parliament of all voice in Irish matters. The measure gave much on the one hand and took much on the other, expressing in the same breath confidence and distrust. On the question of Ulster he asked if an Irish government could pay its way if Ulster were withdrawn. The premier justified his proposals on the ground that there were 86 home rulers in the house. But why should the voices of 86 Irish members prevail over the voices of the 584 other members? History showed the rise and decline of former Irish parties. Butt in 1870 had a party 60 strong. The speaker saw Butt before his death when the latter was in the deepest distress over the break up of his party. Parnell in 1880 led 60 votes. In six months his party was divided, remaining so until the end of the last parliament. So the Parnellites formidable to-day were in danger of disunion to-morrow—a danger that Mr. Parnell sought to avert by insisting upon a pledge from his followers to vote in a certain way. [Cries of dissent from the Parnellites.] "The premier," continued the speaker, "further argued that the repeal of the union was unnecessary because English laws had a foreign aspect to the Irish. Mr. Morley had emphasized that by warning the house that unless Mr. Gladstone's bill was passed the country might prepare for resistance to the payment of rent, for revolt, dynamite explosions and assassinations." Mr. Gladstone's proposals had given the nationalists an enormous advantage. He had listened to many of Mr. Gladstone's speeches, the charms of which were described as being like the effects of morphia. The sensation under the operation was transcendent, the awakening was bitterly painful. He regretted that it had not been deemed consistent with the customs of the house to take a division on the Gladstone motion for leave to introduce the bill, but the day of decision would speedily arrive, when the house would vote against the proposals which were desperate, unconstitutional and misleading. [Loud cheers.]

Sir C. Russell, attorney-general, taunted Lord Churchill with infusing into his speech prejudice and passion. Mr. Gladstone's bill was the first genuine effort to give law in Ireland moral support. The condition of Ireland was not due to the perversity of the Irish character, that was only the weak excuse of an imbecile statesman. As to Ulster the bill gives Protestants and Catholics the same rights. The English had tried to govern Ireland and failed. It was now time for Ireland to try and govern itself. The speaker reminded the house that it had never been able to break the spirit of the Irish people. If the measure was not passed, if parliament refused it to-day, another parliament dare not refuse to pass it. If it were postponed till the military were used to enforce repression, it would still have to be done and under conditions infinitely worse.

Mr. Bradlaugh regretted the bitterness of the criticisms on Mr. Gladstone's speech. He would give Mr. Gladstone his heartiest support.

Major Saunders congratulated Mr. Gladstone on his maiden speech as the leader of the home rulers. The Parnellites represented three-quarters of the population of Ireland, but the minority represented the industry, education and backbone, and it would be found the fighting power of Ireland.

On motion of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach the debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

The Issue at Ipswich.

LONDON, April 12—The home rule issue is being made the sole ground of contest in the election in Ipswich, to fill the vacancies caused by the unseating of Jesse Collings and H W West for fraudulent electioneering practices. The district is very close. The conservative candidates at present are Lords Dalrymple and Elcho. The tory placards contain the following appeal:

"Will you vote for Lords Dalrymple and Elcho, and the support of Her Majesty the Queen, the Marquis of Salisbury and the integrity of the empire, or for Messrs. Gladstone and Parnell, home rule and the ruin of England and the empire?"

Advice from the P. M. G.

LONDON, April 12.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that in view of the action of the conservatives in deciding to allow the first reading of the home rule bill so as to enable Mr. Gladstone to introduce his Irish land purchase measure and thus strengthen the tory campaign in the event of a general election, it would be wise for Mr. Gladstone to ride for a fall to-night. It advises him to force a division on his request for leave to introduce his home rule bill during to-night's debate in order to avoid the introduction of the land purchase bill and the consequent addition to his opposition. The thing had better be faced and settled at once, argues the Gazette, rather than have the land purchase bill "hanging about the necks of his adherents for several weeks" only to be finally settled in perhaps a less advantageous manner than is possible now. It is reported that Mr. Gladstone has become alarmed over the hostile criticism evoked by his Irish proposals.

Et tu Brute.

LONDON, April 12.—A sensation has been caused by the sudden right-about-face of the Daily News, the ministerial organ, and the only London journal hitherto supporting Mr. Gladstone's home rule scheme. This is what the News' editorial says this morning:

"The state of Ireland during the past ten years, the brutal murders, houghing of cattle, cowardly boycotting and general state of terrorism in which society has lived owing to the machinations of secret associations have aroused a feeling of deep indignation and disgust in the English mind. Beyond this is the conduct of the Irish members of the house of commons. A nation that has seen the traditions of its historical parliament traduced, its authority defied and the house of commons turned into a bear garden in the name of home rule, can scarcely be expected enthusiastically to espouse a cause thus tainted. We are constrained to admit our conviction that the country is not yet ripe for home rule in Ireland. We regard Mr. Gladstone's scheme as one of the most consummate pieces of constructive statesmanship presented even by the author of a series of Irish land acts which have delivered Ireland from the incubus of an alien church, but we do not conceal our belief that though the measure may pass its first or second reading, it cannot, unless a remarkable change takes place in public opinion, become law at this session." The external interpretation of this change confirmed by several sentences about Friday's debate, is that the News has gone over to Mr. Chamberlain. This is likely to precipitate a second change of the editorship of this journal.

At the Bidding of the Parnellites.

LONDON, April 12.—It is stated authoritatively that on the morning of the introduction of the bill, namely, Thursday, the bill provided for a transfer of the constabulary to the Irish executive. But during the morning Mr. Gladstone received intimation from the Irish party that they would prefer that this be left imperial for the present so as not to increase the difficulties and create a risk of stirring up much bad blood immediately. It is also stated that after Friday's debate, Mr. Gladstone expressed a desire that public attention be called to the memorandum which he furnished to the American government when his language about Jefferson Davis having "created a nation" was put forward during the Alabama claim discussion as evidence of the hostile attitude of England. This memorandum explains that Mr. Gladstone's personal sympathies were with the union, and throws an entirely different light upon his famous remark. It is, perhaps, worth mentioning that Mr. Chamberlain was a strong secession sympathizer during the war period.

Notes.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will wind up the debate to-night.

Lord Hartington had a long interview with Lord Salisbury to-day.

Michael Davitt denies that he has threatened to oppose the program of Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Borlase succeeds Jesse Collings as under secretary of the local government board.

The premier is in high spirits. He proposes to devote the Easter recess to a campaign in Scotland.

It is announced that the lords of Kenmare and Cork, Lord Suffield and Viscount Kilcoursie have resigned.

Sir M. Kay Shuttleworth has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in place of Mr. Heneage, resigned.

The editorial article in yesterday morning's Daily News on Mr. Gladstone's scheme served to increase the uneasiness of the liberals.

The Daily News believes that the proposed land purchase loan has b[illegible]000,000 since Mr. Gladstone's scheme was first drafted.

The tories are hugging the hope that they may defeat the government again on the budget, and thus a second reading of the home rule bill will never be reached.

It is stated that Lord Churchill has written Lord Salisbury, offering to stand aside if his presence will throw any obstacle in the way of the Hartington-Salisbury coalition.

The conservatives of Manchester have invited the liberals to co-operate with them in organizing a great public meeting to denounce Mr. Gladstone's home rule scheme.

Michael Davitt said yesterday that if Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill is rejected a tremendous row is certain, and Irishmen will then go in for nothing less than complete separation.

Michael Davitt declares that if Mr. Gladstone's land purchase bill does not nationalize the land in Ireland he will stump the country against it, and says he is confident he would succeed.

Hugh O'Donnell writes to the Neu Freie Presse, of Vienna, denouncing the scheme to rid Westminster of Parnellites. "Irishmen," he says, "will denounce Parnell if he consents thereto."

While Mr. Gladstone was driving to the house of commons this afternoon he was greeted with mingled cheers and groans. When he reached the palace yard the groans and hisses of the crowd quite overtopped the cheers.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says: "The rejection of the Home Rule measure would result in an acute commercial crisis and would provoke the unemployed of Dublin to commit excesses similar to those perpetrated during the recent riots in London."

The liberals expect Mr. Gladstone to offer large amendments to his plan in committee as the only hope of passing it. If the bill is rejected on the second reading, Gladstone will retire; if the bill passes a second reading and is rejected later, he will appeal to the country.

Joseph Cowen, radical member of parliament for Newcastle-on-Tyne, and an advocate of home rule for Ireland, in a published letter says: "The present parliament will soon be dissolved, and with it I will end my parliamentary career."

Mr. Gladstone spent two hours yesterday afternoon in private conference with Mr. John Morley, the chief secretary for Ireland, and Earl Spencer, the ex-Irish viceroy. It is reported the Premier has decided to subject his home rule scheme to several important modifications.

It is stated that the Irish bill will be modified so as to include the representation of the Irish at Westminster in ratio to Irish contributions to the imperial exchequer. A further amendment will be made, it is said, in the direction of extending the power of veto of the imperial parliament.

An incident of to-night's debate excited much amusement. Lord Churchill during his speech wanted to quote from article 3 of the act of the union. He fumbled in his pockets for a time, and then began an apology to the house, saying that he had forgotten to bring the act with him. Mr. Gladstone instantly produced the act, turned up article 3, and handed the document to Lord Randolph amid general cheers and laughter.

Ladies who would like to see style should visit the grand millinery opening to-day and all this week at Petley's. 23

The Grocers Also Know the Dead Beats.

The Toronto Retail Grocers' association held their monthly meeting last night in Temperance hall. President Robert Mills occupied the chair. There was a fair attendance of members. A committee reported that an agreement had been made with the leading wholesale houses that they should not sell to consumers or interfere in any way with the retail trade. Mr. E. J. Partridge read an interesting essay on "Dead Beats," in which he brought to light many ingenious ways this class of humanity had of taking in the confiding groceryman. It was decided to get a list of all the "bad pays" and keep it on private exhibition. A motion was passed recommending retail grocers to close at 8 o'clock every night except Saturday, and asking Knights of Labor and trades union men to patronize those stores closing early.

The Queen's Own to be Invited to Stratford.

At the last meeting of the council of Stratford a sum of money was voted for the purpose of inviting and entertaining the Queen's Own at the fledgling city on May 21. Twenty years ago on the same date the Queen's Own visited Stratford, and were encamped for a couple of days on the outskirts of the town. The city officials of Stratford will shortly send an official invitation to Col. Miller on behalf of the regiment. On the same occasion the Stratfordians will celebrate the anniversary of their donning city raiment.

A Cigarmaker's Deed.

DETROIT, April 12.—A desperate attempt at murder and suicide was made on Sunday night on the ferry steamer Fortune, while it was lying at the foot of Woodward avenue. The would-be murderer and suicide is William Brown who claims to have a wife and four children in Toronto. He pulled a revolver and, after shooting a deck hand and passenger, attempted to shoot himself. When taken to the hospital all he remarked was "You have not given me a fair show." Brown is 32 years old, a native of Montreal, is about 5 feet 7 in height, and a cigarmaker by trade.

THE PRINTERS TO BLAME.

MR. KIRK OF NOVA SCOTIA THINKS HIMSELF ILL-TREATED.

The Cost of the Northwest Rebellion—Immigration Statistics Wanted—A Blue Nose Member Waxes Warm.

OTTAWA, April 12.—Another question of privilege occupied the house after routine to-day. Mr. Kirk producing a copy of the proceedings headed "House of Commons Debates," which while purporting to be official reports were false and misleading. It was headed, "Better terms for Nova Scotia, insincerity of grits exposed." He would not complain had this been printed outside, but it bore the imprint of the official printers and the impression sought to be made was a false one. It sought to make the people believe that only one grit from Ontario and one from Quebec voted for better terms for Nova Scotia, but it did not state that all the members of the government voted the same way as the majority.

The Speaker examined the copy of the report and said it apparently was an official one, and it was a most improper proceeding, to which he called the attention of the Hansard committee.

The Minister of the Interior explained that it was customary for members to get any number of their speeches printed, and supposed this one was issued in the ordinary and customary manner, at which the opposition yelled "no, no."

Mr. Bechard thought it was an outrage, and Mr. Weldon challenged Mr. White to point to another instance of this kind where there was different headings and part of the proceedings suppressed.

The Minister of Justice only rose to contradict the statement of Mr. Kirk, that any member of the government voted against better terms, explaining that that question never came up at all, and Mr. Kirk said that was the very point, and the paper was misleading and intended to mislead. The official printers were utilized for party purposes.

The Minister of the Interior drew attention to the speech of Mr. Cameron (Huron) on Riel with the official imprint which had flaming headings.

Mr. Cameron denounced the tory trick as scandalous, and half a dozen members began talking more simultaneously than distinctly.

Another Cameron—he of Inverness—at last assumed responsibility for the heading of the offending report. He ordered the printing done, and there was not one single word misleading or unfair in it. Mr. Kirk had tried to mislead them, and the whole discussion was given with the division in the house, the only object being to let the people have the actual facts. Not one word of the speeches was changed by him or the official printer, and in ordering copies of the report he only followed the example set by the grits, holding up at the same time copies of the speech by Laurier, headed "Ministers on Trials," "Was the Execution of Riel Justified." Mr. Cameron grew warm over the subject and elicited cheers from the government benches.

Mr. Davies pointed out the difference between the reports being printed by the official and by private printers and Laurier and Cameron's speeches were not printed by the official printers. If Mr. Cameron, (Inverness), however, stated it was not intended to deceive of course they would accept his statement.

Mr. White held the report was all right and didn't mislead any one being the actual truth, to which Mr. Davies retorted it might be his idea of party exigencies and Cameron (Huron) looked savage, which sent up a grit cheer. The matter then dropped.

Some petitions for amendments to the Scott act were presented and Everett and H. H. Cook put in a couple of petitions asking that no amendments be made.

Gen. Middleton wrote a letter acknowledging on behalf of himself and the Northwest field force the resolution of 17th July last.

In reply to a question Mr. McLelan said the government was considering the question of permitting the export of saw logs and other lumber free in case the proposed tariff changes in the United States should become law admitting sawn lumber free when imported from countries not collecting export duty on logs or lumber.

Sir Adolphe Caron, in reply to Mr. Ross, said the teamsters had been paid for services during the rebellion in the Northwest. Replying to Mr. Cameron, he said the case of non-combatants in several encounters were enrolled and were being considered.

Mr. Watson moved for copies of all correspondence between the government and the government officials in Manitoba or the Northwest or any other person, relating to the proposed despatching of a military expedition into the territories, with a view of preserving the peace. He accused the government of blundering in making the announcement of a flying column, and another blunder in stopping it from going, as it gave the Indians the impression that the government was afraid to send troops there.

Sir Adolphe Caron objected to bringing down the correspondence, which was confidential. It was the duty of the department to be prepared for any emergency, and it was prepared. A large portion of the information was received from parties living in the Northwest, who naturally would not want their names disclosed.

Mr. Watson insisted that if these people gave wrong information they should be exposed, it being an outrage that all people should be accused with what a few were guilty of. No white man wanted a flying column unless he expected to get more plunder for supplies or transport, dozens of whom were hanging around Ottawa to furnish supplies. The stockmen at McLeod were opposed to a flying column, and the Indians were not to be intimidated by troops merely making a display.

Sir Hector Langevin agreed with Sir Adolphe that it was not advisable to bring down the correspondence merely to satisfy the curiosity of the people.

Mr. Watson thought there must be some public documents which were not confidential and Sir Hector replied that Governor Dewdney had information from parties whom names were given and it would be unfair to make them public. Motion lost.

Mr. Wilson moved for a return showing the total number of assisted and unassisted immigrants who entered Canada in each month of 1885. In a long speech he charged the government with overstocking the labor market and advocated all expenditure in this department be stopped. He raked up the old charge about money being paid to tory newspapers, and denounced the policy of the government as expensive and useless.

Mr. Jackson read from a Chicago paper the number of Canadians estimated to be in the States, and said the policy of the government was driving our people across while Toronto was made a dumping ground for pauper and assisted immigrants.

Mr. Ross (Lisgar) disproved the statements of Jackson by giving figures from the census of the States for 1880, showing that the Chicago newspaper's estimate was grossly exaggerated and he contradicted flatly the assertion of reformers in the house as to the number of Canadians in Dakota and Minnesota. He admitted that too many Canadians had gone to the States, but there were not one-half the number members of the house represented there were.

Hon. Mr. Carling defended the policy of the government and showed that only 6000 or 7000 immigrants had been assisted at a cost of $3 or $4 per head. No mechanics were assisted, merely farmers and servants. It was necessary to keep up a large staff both here and in the old country and the Americans had offices, and there were even yankee agents in the house who decried the country. Mr. Trow had spoken in a manly way in defence of the Northwest, but he asked if Americans had better immigration agents than Mr. McMullen, from whose speech he read an excerpt. He also quoted Sir Richard Cartwright and denounced such unpatriotic utterances. Replying to the statement made by an opposition member that the national policy made the cost of living so high that people were driven out of the country, he declared that implements, clothing, food and luxuries of farmers were 25 per cent. cheaper to-day than in 1878. The N. P. had made Canada a cheap and not a dear country.

Mr. McMullen accused Mr. Carling of garbling his speech, and denied using unpatriotic language. He thought too much money had been spent on immigration, and stated that the national policy had not realized the anticipation of the government. The discussion began to take wide range, and the speaker finally insisted that it should be confined to the motion.

Mr. Carling stated that he read from Hansard, and Mr. Hesson and others explained that Mr. McMullen had undoubtedly changed the report. He was proceeding to explain the charge of paying money to Canadian newspapers, when the speaker called him to order. Mr. Carling insisted on an explanation, but the speaker refused to let the discussion continue unless confined to the object of the motion.

Mr. Woodworth insisted that Mr. Carling was right in making explanations of the charges, but the speaker was inexorable.

Mr. Beaty drew attention to the misapprehension diligently circulated in the cities that the government was assisting mechanics, and was glad to hear the Minister of Agriculture deny the statement.

Mr. Gault said no country in the world was better off than Canada. In Montreal there were no vacant houses; there was no boom, but business was brisk. The cotton mills were fully employed, and there was no deduction of wages. He favored sending immigration to the Northwest.

Mr. Paterson (Brant) referred to the defence of the position of the tories on assisted immigration two years ago and to-day, and asked why this change.

Mr. Ferguson (Leeds) held it unfair to say the country was unfavorable to mechanics. Canada wanted men and women of muscle, with an attachment of intelligence, and these were best supplied from the mechanic class. He denied that the N. P. reduced wages, and contended they were 30 per cent. higher now than in 1878.

THE SCOTT ACT IN SIMCOE.

The Town Council of Collingwood Are Disgusted and Petition For Relief.

COLLINGWOOD, April 12.—The following has been forwarded to Ottawa:

To the Hon. the House of Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled.

The petition of the mayor and council of the corporation of the town of Collingwood, humbly showeth:

That your petitioners find from experience that the Canada Temperance act of 1878 now in force in the county of Simcoe, is an absolute failure in promoting the cause of temperance, and, we have to regret, has been the means of increasing drunkenness in the county to an alarming extent through spirituous liquors being sold in hundreds of places, which heretofore had not been done under the licensing system:

Therefore, your petitioners humbly pray your honorable body may see fit to amend the said act so as to admit of beer and light wines to be sold in the counties where said act is now in force, or may come into force. That we believe would tend to educate the people to use light liquors and thereby decrease drunkenness in our land.

We therefore pray your honorable house to take the matter into your serious consideration. And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

R. C. CAMPBELL, Town Clerk. JOHN NETTLETON, Mayor.

The Public Health Act.

Dr. P. H. Bryce, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, writes saying that having heard that the Mayor has twice stated that the Provincial Board had neglected a plain duty in regard to a public nuisance, he desires to call his attention to the true reading of the Public Health act. As an ex-officio member of the Local Board of Health it is the Mayor's duty under the act, to call the attention of the Board to the condition of the cattle market. The act further provides for a reference of the matter, under certain conditions, to the Provincial Board. Dr. Bryce considers that, taking into consideration the efficiency of the present Local Board of Health and medical officer, it would seem unnecessary that the Provincial Board should be obliged to be continually notifying the City Board of its remissness in the matter of removing nuisances.

A full dress length of new spring dress goods in all the leading colours at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 $2 and up at Petley's. 23

Plantation Philosophy.

Ever' friend is lost by hate; ever' friend is won by love.

Er man ken dress mighty fine, an' yet hab er mighty shabby mind.

Little things is mo' ter be feered den big ones. It's de little bird dat whups the hawk.

Brabery am no sign o' sense. De game rooster will fight tell he dies, but he ain't got ez much sense ez de guinea chicken dat won't fight nuthin'.

Some preachers puts me in mind o' er tailor dat makes er coat ter suit hisse'f, an' den tries ter make ernuder man war it whuther it fits him ur not.

Dar ain't nuthin' filthier den er chicken nur cleaner den er cat, but I ain't gwine ter fling erway de chicken 'ca'se it's filthy, nur eat de cat 'ca'se it's clean.

Wid er woman dar ain't er inch difference twixt lub and hate.

Er wise man may believe er liar wunst, but he ain't gwine ter do it twice.

Fur years an' years de white man has been teachin' de nigger how ter die, but mighty few men hab been teachin' him how ter lib.

De fus man what does er thing, no matter of some udder man does it better, is hil up ez de pusson ter praise. We allus think dat de fust flowers in de spring smell de sweetest.

The Force of Habit.

From Chicago News.

"The force of habit is a wonderful thing," said the philosophizing passenger who expectorated upon the floor; "now just to show you. I'm a photographer out in the country here a piece, and the other day I was called out to take a negative of a dead man. At my suggestion his relatives propped him up on some chairs so that his position would be somewhere near natural, and then stood back while I took him. After focusing the lens I stepped out, looked to see that everything was all right, said 'now, hold still a moment, please,' and made the exposure. Right there was the first laughter that had been heard in that house for two weeks."

She Draws the Line at That.

From Town Topics.

"Didn't you see Flora Flummery, Belle? That was she that just went by with the St. Bernard." "Of course, I saw her." "Why, what's the matter? I thought you were friends yet." "So we are, my dear child, but I cannot afford to speak on the street to a girl who wears a blue gown with a brown dog. It would be really too absurd. Don't you think so yourself?"

Profit in the Choir.

From Texas Siftings.

"Rufus, wuz yer to de chu'ch dis mornin'?"

"Dar's jis' whar I wuz, Clem."

"I hope yo' drawed in much profit f'om de sarbice, Rufus."

"What yo' mean, sah? Jus' yo' take notice, Mr. Clem, dat w'en we plays keards in de quiah durin' sarbice, we jus' plays fo' 'musement and nuffin' mo'."

French for Celery.

From Harper's Bazar.

Country bride (looking over the bill of fare)—John, what's "Patty de free grass?"

Groom—Sh! Don't talk so loud or people'll think we're ignorant. It must be French for celery.

Birth, Death and Marriage Notices inserted in The World for 25 cents.

Baseball Season is Here.

When summer hangs her jewels rare
On every plant and tree,
And soft and balmy is the air,
As happy still is he.
The baseball season has come 'round,
And, with a joyous shout,
He rushes to the baseball ground
Each day when school "lets out."
You'll find he can at once recall
Each champion player's name;
He's an authority on all
The technics of the game.
Some early day you'll see his face
And eyes with rapture shine—
When he achieves the honored place
Of captain of the nine.
First lease of power that he has known;
Who can describe his joy?
The sceptred monarch on his throne
Would envy then the boy.
—*Boston Courier.*

London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co., Temporary Office, Public Library Building. 25

NINE HOURS A DAY'S WORK

THE CITY COUNCIL STARTS TO DISCUSS THE MATTER LAST NIGHT.

The Talk Suddenly Cut Off Because of a Lack of a Quorum—Mayor Howland Expresses Himself on the Duration of City Contracts—Those Steel Boilers.

The absentees from the meeting of the board of aldermen last night were Ald. Allen, Carlyle (St. Thomas), Hastings, Turner and John Woods. The council sat out the regulation time, from 7.30 to 11 o'clock, when it adjourned for want of a quorum, in the midst of a discussion on Ald. Hunter's motion to make nine hours a day's work for all the laborers of the corporation. Several workingmen, who take a deep interest in the nine-hour movement, lingered in the public gallery till the last trump awaiting the fate of Ald. Hunter's motion, but they were disappointed in so far as its final disposition was concerned. The council managed to get through a large amount of business in the 3½ hours that it sat. The chamber, with its twenty-eight gas jets and two brilliant electric lights, was cheerful compared to the gloomy aspect which usually settles over the Market square on a drizzly, damp night.

Petitions for local improvements were read as follows: Six petitions to block pave Church street, from King to Bloor; G. M. Maguire and others, block pavement in Robinson street, Bathurst to Euclid avenue; Henry Hill and others, block pavement in Carlisle street, St. Patrick street to Bellevue place; W. S. Thompson and others, block pavement in lane near Bay street, south of Wellington. Other petitions were: John Marvin and others, against the construction of a block pavement in Portland street, Front to Queen; John Pape and others, for the extension of Carlaw avenue as a local improvement from Queen to Bloor; three largely-signed petitions, for the establishment of a branch of the public library in Orient hall, Queen street east; from A. W. Godson and 650 others, against any change in the limits of St. Patrick's market; from Wm. Dever and others, to the same effect; from James Bedingfield and others, that action be deferred on the proposition to extend the limits of St. Andrew's market. McNairn & Co. asked permission to erect a steam engine at No. 23 Pearl street. Wm. Knowles complained that three of his houses in Czar street could not be let for nearly two years because that thoroughfare had not been opened and put in proper condition. Arthur H. Bennett claimed $175 damages for injury done to his wife by falling on icy sidewalk, opposite 22 Carlton street, on Jan. 26. Edgar & Malone claimed for the Copland Brewing company damages for injury done their premises by water backing up from the Parliament street sewer south of King street, the cellars being flooded to the extent of two feet on two occasions.

Mayor Howland announced to the council that he noticed that in the executive committee's report the city printing had been awarded as usual for three years. Hereafter, unless very good and ample reasons were given, he would refuse to sign any city contract for more than a year. He would not interfere, however, in the present case.

Ald. Saunders wanted to know when the electric light was to be tested according to the contract. Ald. Maughan replied that the government inspector of gas, Mr. Aubin, was here last week. There was nothing in the Dominion act providing for the inspection of electric lights. Mr. Aubin, however, would have remained to inspect the electric light had he been paid. Besides, the necessary apparatus would have to be purchased. Ald. Saunders said he did not believe in paying for an 800 or 1000 candle-power light, when the contract called for 2000 candle power. Ald. Boustead then went at the chairman of the fire and gas with this question: "Has anything been done towards the city owning her own street lighting plant?" Ald. Maughan replied that his committee had on more than one occasion discussed the matter and had come to the conclusion that it was impracticable. Besides, the street lightning contract had been let for five years. Sotto voce, several aldermen shouted that the contract could be abrogated by either side by a six months notice.

Ald. Johnston asked the Mayor if the street car bylaw was ever to be enforced in Toronto. His Worship said the courts would be asked to decide whether the city had power to enforce the said bylaw. Messrs. Robinson & O'Brien had the matter in hand. In answer to Ald. Saunders, Ald. Maughan said the "White Bridge" over the Rosedale ravine would be lighted as soon as the frost was out of the ground, when the necessary posts would be put down. Ald. Shaw reminded Ald. Saunders that he (Shaw), the representative of St. Paul's on the fire and gas, was looking after the ward's interest. Ald. Boustead told Ald. Carlyle (St. Andrew's) that the new desks for the council chamber would be put in before next meeting.

Ald. Walker renewed the steel boiler controversy. He said that because of absence from the city at the last meeting of council he had been unable to have his say on the matter. He and Ald. Boustead offered this resolution, which the mayor, after a short discussion, declared out of order: "That inasmuch as the contractor for the boilers at the waterworks has not carried out his contract in accordance with specifications and contract, the committee on waterworks be empowered to complete the boilers and charge the cost of the same to the contractor, in accordance with Report No. 5 of said committee re steel boilers."

Ald. Crocker offered a resolution giving effect to the recommendation of the Board of Works for re-dividing St. Stephen's and St. Mark's wards. The yeas on the resolution were recorded, and it will be sent to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for his approval.

The council went into committee of the whole on report No. 11 of the executive and the reports of other standing committees, Ald. Frankland (the "Let's vote, gentlemen, apostle of the council") in the chair. Ald. Macdonald renewed his attack on the clause of the Works committees' report, recommending that Mr. James Armstrong be allowed to open up and dedicate free of cost to the city a street 60 feet wide through his property in St. Matthew's ward, to be known as "Brooklyn avenue." Ald. Macdonald wanted the clause struck out, and Ald. Saunders wanted "66 feet" inserted instead of "60 feet." This gave rise to a long discussion, in which the subject of width of city streets was talked over in a lively manner. Ald. Hunter raised the "poor man cry." He said Chief Justice Wilson, who was a rich man, was allowed to open a street forty feet wide through his property, and now a poor man, who had offered to give the city a street sixty feet, was being sat upon. This was not fair. Ald. James asked what Armstrong it was. "Is it the Trades and Labor Armstrong?" continued Ald. James. "Oh, no," replied Ald. Macdonald, "it is the manager of the York Farmers' Colonization company." [Murmurs of "Oh, oh; he is not a poor man."] Ald. Macdonald's objections only found five or six supporters, the great majority of those present being only too willing to accept Mr. Armstrong's present to the city. The clause of the same committee's report to prohibit the use of projecting signs was struck out, as there is a city bylaw regulating the length of such signs. On the recommendation of Ald. Crocker, the clause providing for block-paving Claremont street was struck out. Mr. Crocker said the people of that street did not want the blocks. The clause dealing with Church street was amended by dropping the word "cedar" and making the width of the street to be paved "42" instead of "40" feet, thus leaving it optional with the ratepayers to use cedar or cobble stones. When the clause of the report awarding the contract for paving Queen street from the Don bridge to Greenwood's side line to D. L. Van Black was reached, Mayor Howland said he wanted to put in some evidence that Mr. Van Black had given before Arbitrator Wm. Macdonald in his (Van Black's) suit against Farquhar & Co., which was held in May, 1885: Cross-examined by Mr. Francis—"Been in cedar business for four or five years supplying block paving men largely, e.g., Godson and Ardagh & Leonard. Have had long experience in cedar. Knows what 'paving cedar' is. Anything that we can get an inspector to pass is 'paving cedar.' The usual experience is that the poorer the cedar the more it costs to get it in—i.e., past the inspector. The inspectors are stricter in the beginning of the season, etc." The committee of the whole decided that it had nothing to do with the dispute in court, and Mayor Howland explained that he had produced the evidence merely for the benefit of the council. Ald. Baxter wanted the clause of the property committee's report recommending the appointment of Mr. David Roberts as architect for the new fire hall in Lombard street struck out, and inviting plans from the different city architects substituted. Lost by a large majority. The recommendation of the same committee to spend $728 on the sink hole, known as police headquarters, was struck out, as it was considered a waste of money. The roof however will be repaired at a cost of $153. When the firemen get out the whole place will be remodeled. The property committee asked authority to purchase $500 worth of shade trees for the city parks. Because Ald. Boustead said he was going to do this without calling for contracts, Ald. Baxter dove into the city bylaw which provides that all expenditures over $100 must be by contract, and he was backed by Mayor Howland on a point of order. The property committee will now have to fall back on the "emergency clause" of said bylaw to make this expenditure. All previous experiences has been that these trees can be bought to better advantage by private sale than by contract. The balance of the reports passed without amendment.

In council Ald. Macdonald renewed his attack on "Brooklyn avenue," but was again defeated.

On motion of Ald. Shaw, Ald. Defoe and Baxter were appointed a deputation to represent the city when the railway committee of the privy council meets to discuss the dangerous character of the railway crossings in King street west and on the Kingston road, also as to the necessity of having the wooden bridges over the railway tracks on Dundas street replaced by iron ones.

A bill was introduced by Ald. Macdonald to extend Bolton avenue from Gerrard street to Smith street, read twice and sent to the Board of Works.

Ald. Maughan's by-law relative to the fire limits of Toronto, to include College street, from Spadina avenue to Bathurst street, in Limit "B," was passed through all its stages and the mayor requested to sign the same.

Ald. Shaw's report of the doings of the city deputation that recently visited Ottawa was printed and circulated among the members. It is interesting reading.

When Ald. Hunter's motion to fix nine hours as a day's work for laborers employed by the city, was called up, Ald. Hall arose and said that this was a motion calculated to bring odium on the council. No petition had been sent in by the laborers for such a reduction of hours. At this stage (11 o'clock) the attention of the mayor was called to the fact that there was not a quorum in the room and the council adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Reappearance of the Mikado at the Grand Opera House Last Night.

There was a large but not a full house at the Grand opera house last night, when for the third time The Mikado filed an appearance for a week's engagement. There were one or two pieces of original by-play in last night's performance, notably in Ko-Ko's "Titwillow" song with Katisha, which caused considerable merriment, but, taken altogether, the revival is hardly up to what has gone before. The singing possibly, from an artistic point of view, was better, but there was a lack of snap and go which had its due effect upon the audience. Nearly everything was encored as of yore, but that spontaneity which characterized the former representations was entirely wanting. Only in the costuming was any particular improvement noticeable. Miss Ida Mulle as Yum Yum was captivating and her business, as of the other two maids from school, was pretty. Miss Roche sang well as Katisha and was sufficiently cold and stately. By the male characters there was a straining to hit off the humor of the piece which by no means helped the realization. Mr. Frank Blair's Ko Ko was clever and painstaking, as was also Mr. Allen's Pooh-Bah; and Mr. Samuel Reed wrestled pretty successfully with The Mikado. But through it all there was an apparent sense among the spectators that the thing had been overdone.

The Ashbox Inspectors.

Sheehan and Coyne, the original and widely-known Ashbox Inspectors, with a good comedy and specialty company, opened a week's engagement at the Yonge street opera house yesterday afternoon and evening. They were greeted by large houses at both performances. The two principals proved themselves clever exponents of the character of the funny Irishman. The specialties were as good as the general run. Little Miss Pullman, standing on a revolving ball, played pleasingly on the violin and cornet. Performance every afternoon and evening at popular prices.

Concert at Shaftesbury Hall.

A concert was given last night in Shaftesbury hall under the auspices of Brighton lodge, Sons of England, and Canada Lodge No. 49, I.O.O.F., for the benefit of the widow and orphans of A. Parsons, who was recently killed by falling from a building. W. H. Pearson presided, and with him on the platform were T. L. Hicks and J. C. Lindsay representing the societies. An excellent program was furnished by Prof. Bohner, Sims Richards, Alf. Curran and George Taylor and Misses Walters, Marshall, Rachel Wright, H. Morell, Maud Patterson and Mrs. Morris. This was Miss Marshall's first appearance as a reciter. She delivered Hiawatha's Wooing with good taste. The audience seemed well pleased with the entertainment.

A Great Vocal Volume.

A mass rehearsal of the members of the Toronto Musical Festival association was held last night in Temperance hall. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a large attendance, every seat in the building being filled by members of the chorus. Israel in Egypt was the piece taken up. Mr. Torrington wielded the baton in short and sharp style. He seemed to have the chorus well in hand. The need of a larger hall was evident, as much of the harmony was lost owing to there being too great a volume of sound for the space. The chorus could be distinctly heard at Yonge street. Tickets were issued to the members. These will be marked at each practice, and all who have not been at a certain number of practices, will not be allowed to sing at the Festival.

Coming Attractions.

The Union Victoria club of amateurs announce a concert in Temperance hall, Temperance street, to-morrow night, for the benefit of the Queen Street Baptist and Chestnut Street Methodist churches. Mayor Howland will preside. A good program has been prepared.

At the Princess rink to-night and to-morrow night Messrs. Hanna and Blakeley will give exhibitions of fancy bicycling and roller skating. They use the "Star" bicycle.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Work on the Carlton street block-pavement was resumed yesterday.

"Novir." The World can't undertake to decide legal questions or technical subjects.

Cox & Co., stock brokers, will open a branch office in Port Hope this week, probably to-day or to-morrow.

The West York license commissioners will meet two weeks from to-day to receive applications for liquor licenses.

An investigation in a quiet way, as to the cause of the fire in the Mail building, has been in progress for three or four days.

The city council last night granted the free use of Exhibition park to the Loyal Orange County lodge of Toronto for its annual demonstration on July 12 next.

It was very damp both inside and out for a number of citizens last evening. At police headquarters at midnight ten drunks were guests of the sergeant in charge.

Ald. Fleming got a motion through the council last night calling upon the police department to furnish in detail, every infraction of the Crooks act from Jan. 1, 1885, to March 8, 1886.

Lizzie Boyd, who is held as a sneak thief, and whose interesting condition was noticed in The World yesterday, gave birth to a son in the jail. The young woman has been sent to the Burnside.

Charlie Thompson, a well-known local crook, was in the police court yesterday, having been arrested on general principles. The magistrate gave him twenty-four hours to leave town, or in default he will go to the Central prison for six months.

Judge Galt has gone to Orangeville to preside at the Dufferin spring assizes. The court here has accordingly been adjourned till Monday next. The criminal court will open on the Tuesday following.

The members of the Toronto Field Battery assembled in the Grenadiers' mess room at the drill shed last night and presented a highly complimentary address to Staff.-Sergt. Allan Gibson, who is retiring from the battery. Capt. McMurrich made the presentation on behalf of the men.

Editor World: Allow me to correct your answer to J. H. E. in your issue of Saturday. The ferry steamers Luella and Ada Alice have been running from Yonge street wharf (Milloys) to the Island since the first of this month. ARCH. D. MACLEOD.

The monthly meeting of the Church of the Ascension Temperance association was held last night in the school room of the church, Richmond street west. Mr. H. C. Dixon enlivened the meeting with readings, interspersed with solos, duets, quartettes and choruses by the cottage meeting choir.

Pending the result of a post mortem examination to be made by Drs. Nevitt and McPhedran, Coroner Duncan did not take any evidence in the case of suspected child murder against Maggie Rock yesterday. A warrant has been left at the hospital for the girl's arrest when she is fully recovered. The inquest will take place on the 26th inst.

The Board of Works has decided to invite Wm. J. McAlpine, a civil engineer of considerable renown, to report on our sewage problem, and has $5000 set apart for the purpose. At the meeting of the council last night Ald. Defoe wanted some one to give Mr. McAlpine a patent of competency. He said he had never heard much about him. Mayor Howland and Ald. McMillan put in a bunch of good words as to Mr. McAlpine's abilities and he accordingly will be engaged.

MRS. BARTLETT'S HUSBAND

THE WOMAN'S ALLEGED PARAMOUR ACQUITTED.

Rev. Mr. Dyson to be Called For the Prosecution—Damaging Testimony Expected Against the Prisoner.

LONDON, April 12.—The case against Mrs. Adelaide Barlett and the Rev. Mr. Dyson, a Methodist clergyman of Pimlico, for the alleged murder of Edward Bartlett, the woman's husband, by chloroform was brought up for trial at the central criminal court to-day. The court room was crowded. The crown declined to proceed against Mr. Dyson because it was convinced of its inability to maintain the indictment against him and he was accordingly discharged. Mrs. Bartlett, pale and attractive, watched the proceedings intently. The attorney-general in presenting the case urged the jury to refrain from convicting on mere suspicion, but to weigh the evidence carefully and patiently. A number of witnesses who gave testimony at the preliminary hearing repeated their evidence.

Mr. Bartlett's father testified that he believed the will offered for probate as that of deceased was a forgery. He stated that Mrs. Bartlett, during her husband's life, once eloped with his brother Frederick, with whom she remained for a week. Frederick, after this, went to America, and witness did not know his present whereabouts. The Rev. Mr. Dyson is to appear as a witness against Mrs. Bartlett.

Editor Sheppard's Talk on the American Constitution.

Mr. E. E. Sheppard addressed the Young Men's Liberal club last night, comparing the United States constitution most favorably with that of Great Britain and Canada. He deprecated the practice in vogue in this country and in the mother land of governments standing or falling on the success or overthrowal of their measures. In the American house of representatives, a body by constitution not at all more democratic than the British house of commons, legislation was not thus hampered. That great document, the American constitution, amended only fifteen times, was second in perfection only to the law Divine. Mr. Sheppard by no means advocated the adoption of that constitution, but he argued as to the necessity of the enactment of rigorous reform in the economy of our own government, which all knew to be as corrupt and rotten as it well could be.

An animated discussion followed the address. The Irish Home Rule question will be discussed on the 26th. The annual banquet of the club will be held Monday evening at the Reform club.

KINGS WITH BARREN HONORS.

Jay Gould's Opinion of Mr. Powderly and His Committee.

NEW YORK, April 12.—"You can say," said Mr. Gould in an interview to-day, "that this company (the Missouri Pacific) will have nothing further to do with either Mr. Powderly or any other member of his committee. We have been deceived enough by them and we do not propose to have anything of the kind occur again. They cannot get the Knights of Labor to obey them. They are simply kings with barren sceptres in their grasp and have not power."

Sudden Death of a Well-Known Citizen.

Mr. Joseph Gray, an old and respected citizen of Toronto, died suddenly of heart disease last Saturday. He was well known in railway circles for the last twenty-seven years, and was secretary and treasurer of the old Toronto and Nipissing railway for several years before the amalgamation. He leaves a widow and son, Mr. H S Gray, connected with Gooderham & Worts, and two daughters, Mrs. F M Upton and Mrs. J W Bradley, all living in Toronto. The funeral takes place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from his late residence, 181 Wilton avenue.

A Vacancy in St. Paul's Ward.

Ald. Hastings having been appointed and gazetted an inspector of licenses under the Crooks Liquor act, his seat at the city council board becomes vacant. Mr. Hastings was not at the council meeting last night, and when asked about it, Mayor Howland said he had not received any intimation from Ald. Hastings that he would resign. Ald. Denison pointed out that under the law his being gazetted to the position named relieved him of the necessity of sending in a resignation.

A Balky Petition.

At the meeting of the city council last night Ald. Drayton presented a petition signed by 2500 citizens praying that the public park act be declared in force in Toronto. This act provides that the control of the parks of the city may be invested in a commission.

More Wind at the Island.

The wind again howled around the Island yesterday and added to the damage done by last week's storm. The elements evidently are bent on annihilating this resort of the people.

Still Another Deserted Infant.

An eight-days old male infant, coddled up in a basket, was found at Yonge street and Wickson avenue (north of the C. P. track) last night. The waif was taken to the Yonge street station, thence to the Infants' Home.

Dying Very Hard.

The case of contempt of court against Henry O'Brien was yesterday further enlarged until to-day.

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

PERSONAL.

Mr. D. K. Tenney of Chicago is a guest at the Rossin.

Prof. Bull of Winnipeg is at the Rossin.

Sir Hector Langevin says: "Sir John is improving, but the weather is unfavorable. It is expected that as soon as the temperature is milder or warm Sir John will be able to come out without fear having a chill or risking relapse."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(1) A Canadian Authoress. (2) Yes. (3) Yes Several.

Editor World: (1). Will you inform me who Isabella Valancey Crawford is? (2). Does she live in Toronto? (3). Has she published a book? A SUBSCRIBER.

Yes; You are Right.

Editor World: Are you not mistaken in saying the Governor-General's salary is $50,000? I think it is £10,000 sterling, or $48,666.66. See public accounts of the dominion. A. W.

Billions.

Editor World: Please state what these numbers count, 5,000,000,000? SPRAY.

[By the French method of numeration it would be five billions, by the English five thousand million. The French method is generally adopted in the States.]

(1) $500. (2) To a Politician of Influence. (3) Pass the Civil Service Exam.

Editor World: (1). What is the lowest salary paid clerks in the customs office? (2). To whom would one have to apply to obtain a situation as clerk? (3). What are the necessary qualifications? HARRY.

April Weather.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, April 13, 1 a.m.—A slight depression, which was over the upper Mississippi Valley yesterday, has moved directly to the lower lake region, bringing showery weather throughout the province of Ontario. In Quebec and the maritime provinces the weather has been fair and milder. In the Northwest the weather has been fine and warm. At Winnipeg during the afternoon the temperature was 60, Fort Qu'Appelle 67, Swift Current 75 and Battleford 70.

Probabilities—Lakes: Light to moderate variable winds; cloudy, with showers, followed by fair, continued mild weather.

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York: Aurania from Liverpool.
At Plymouth: Suevia from New York.
At Queenstown: Gallia from New York.

The Devil's Auction.

If you take your wife upon your knee,
And cuddle her well up,
And place your lips upon her mouth,
Of bliss to snatch a sup,
She'll talk money—yes, it's money,
Oh, it's money, money, money, everywhere.
But money buys new style spring hats at D[illegible]n's corner King and Yonge streets. The best in town.