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SIXTH YEAR — SATURDAY MORNING APRIL 10 1886.—EIGHT PAGES. — PRICE ONE CENT

CHAMBERLAIN'S POSITION.

MR. GLADSTONE'S EX-COLLEAGUE EXPLAINS WHY HE RATTED.

Lord Hartington Also Defines His Attitude —No Abatement of Interest in the Home Rule Question—Mr. Morley Defends the Scheme.

LONDON, April 9.—In the house of commons to-day Mr. Gladstone said he hoped to finish the debate on the home rule bill on Monday next. He announced that the budget would be introduced on Tuesday and the Irish land bill on Thursday, the latter being a necessary supplement to the home rule bill. He proposed that the house adjourn for a week's holiday at Easter. It is understood that the tory and whig leaders of the opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme preferred to force a division on the first reading of the bill but abandoned the idea because of Mr. Chamberlain's strong opposition to it.

Lord Hartington, in an interview with Lord Salisbury to-day, arranged that no motion should be made against the home rule bill until the second reading. Lord Hartington does not intend to propose an alternative scheme, though he will oppose Mr. Gladstone's bill root and branch. He continues to be averse to the formation of a coalition government in the event of Mr. Gladstone being defeated. Mr. Chamberlain has also rejected overtures from the conservatives for a coalition.

Among the various radical workingmen's clubs the feeling is in favor of Mr. Gladstone. Several meetings were held to-night to discuss the project of a grand mass demonstration in support of the home rule bill.

The Feeling in France.

PARIS, April 9.—Mr. Gladstone's speech is the uppermost topic of conversation here to-day in literary and political circles. Most of the Parisian newspapers comment approvingly on the British premier's Irish scheme although some of them criticise certain of its minor features. The French editors all speak with admiration of the courage and power exhibited by Gladstone in his address and La France alludes to the venerable statesman as a "redeemer."

Royal Visitors.

LONDON, April 9.—The house was again crowded to-night. Among the visitors were the Dukes of Connaught and Cambridge, and many peers and ambassadors. Although the large attendance to-night showed the intense interest that is taken in the progress of the debate on the Irish bill, the public excitement over the subject has somewhat abated.

Mr. Gladstone was heartily cheered when he arose to intimate that the debate would be continued until Monday, when he hoped to close the discussion.

Mr. Chamberlain's Explanation.

Mr. Chamberlain was received with faint cheers upon rising to resume the debate. He said he rose more for the purpose of making a personal explanation than with the object of entering upon a detailed discussion of the speech of Mr. Gladstone. Continuing, he said that when he was asked to join the government he told Mr. Gladstone that he did not think it possible to reconcile a separate parliament at Dublin, as demanded by the Irish members, with the conditions of full guarantees for the security of the empire, and Mr. Gladstone informed him that all he wanted then was an independent inquiry into the subject of the government of Ireland. He wrote a letter to Mr. Gladstone on Jan. 5 in which he explained that he could not consent to the establishment of a separate parliament in Dublin, and it was on that understanding that he consented to join the cabinet. He had presumed from what Mr. Gladstone told him that the whole cabinet would proceed step by step in "consultation to build a scheme of home rule not involving separation. It was not until March 13 that Mr. Gladstone startled the cabinet by bringing forward a scheme involving the issue of £15,000,000 in consols.

At this point, Mr. Gladstone interrupting, reminded Mr. Chamberlain that he had not received the permission of Her Majesty's government to reveal the land proposals.

Mr. Chamberlain, continuing, said that he would reserve his explanation. He did not resign on the land purchase proposals alone, but on the whole scheme. Still, he asked, how could he explain his position if his hands were tied? [Conservative cheers.] He asked if he might be permitted to read his letter to Mr. Gladstone.

There an angry discussion took place between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Gladstone. The latter declared that he could not go beyond the limits of the permission given. Mr. Chamberlain thereupon complained that his explanation would be lame and incomplete. He would never be able to justify his conduct to the house and the country. He took four principal objections to the scheme for the government of Ireland. The first was to the proposal to exclude the Irish members from Westminster. His second objection was to reconciling as proposed, the exercise of the right of imperial taxation. In the third place he objected to the surrender of the appointment of judges and magistrates, and finally he objected to the supreme authority given to the Irish parliament to matters not specially excluded from its authority. Since he had left the cabinet, he said, an important change had been made by retaining power over the customs and excise duties, but the proposal now appeared utterly inconsistent with the principle that taxation and representation should go together. He further objected to any scheme that laid upon the British taxpayer a tremendous liability with excessive risk, as such a project could only be looked upon as a bribe to modify the hostility of Irish land owners to home rule. He did not believe the Irish people would agree to be deprived of all voice in the control of matters and policies in which they were deeply interested, and he asserted that Ireland was being asked to occupy a degrading position which the people would never accept. Further the contribution which Ireland was to be called upon to pay to the imperial treasury was fixed by the scheme and could not be increased even in case the United Kingdom should be placed in a position of the direst peril and where then he asked was the integrity of the empire? The financial question, he continued, disposed itself into two parts. The English taxpayer would object to any additional burden being thrown on him to make good the Irish deficiency and the Irish taxpayer if, there was a deficiency in the budget owing to failure of the excise and customs duties, would be called on to pay new taxes, failing which the government would be obliged to repudiate their obligation. The scheme would be accepted grudgingly, and in the course of two years there would be an attempt to revise or alter it. As for himself, rather than force the future agitation, which would be certain to prevail between the two countries, rather than face the distractions and foreign complications which would arise by having a quasi-independent government, he would vote for separation pure and simple. [Loud cheers.] The opponents of the government scheme were told that the only alternative was coercion. That was not his alternative. The agrarian discontent had arisen chiefly through evictions by landlords. He would propose to deprive the landlords of the power to evict for six months, guaranteeing them six months' rent, the land being security for the sum. During this period a peace commission, composed of the members of every section represented in parliament, could conduct an exhaustive inquiry into the land question. Besides this he looked for a solution of the home rule matter in the direction of federation. He was not, he declared, pedantically pledged to his former proposals for a national council. Under a federation Ireland would remain an integral portion of the empire. The principle of federation had been successful in Italy, Germany and America. It would, he asserted, maintain the imperial unity and at the same time satisfy the desires of the Irish people for local self-government.

Mr. Healy taunted Mr. Chamberlain with using his five years of experience to attack a minister of fifty years' experience. He ridiculed the scheme of Mr. Chamberlain as impracticable and as involving an indefinite postponement of legislation. How could they, he asked, set up a federation in Ireland without first starting some kind of a local legislature.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech was received with marked coldness.

Sir John Lubbock (liberal) said he believed if the bill was passed at all it would be against the wishes of the great majority of the people of the country. The bill was entirely opposed to the views expressed by the premier in his Midlothian speeches and its result would be the dismemberment of the empire.

Lord Hartington is Cheered.

The Marquis of Hartington rose to speak at 10 p.m., and was loudly cheered. It required, he said, no prolonged examination of the scheme submitted last night with so much eloquence and ability, to say that the project for establishing future relations between this country and Ireland was one which it would be absolutely impossible for them to make themselves parties to. [Cheers.] The distinguishing feature of the act of union was the creation of one sovereign legislature which was to be the sole legislative body for the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and it was a kingdom thus legislatively united that was meant when they spoke of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. [Cheers.] The country, he said, had had no sufficient warning at all that any proposals of the magnitude and vastness of those which were explained last night were to be considered in the present parliament, much less that they were to form the first subject for consideration. [Cheers.] The house of commons had no moral right to initiate legislation of which the constituency had not been previously informed. The result of the last election was not altogether what had been expected. The present triumph of the liberal party was not as complete as had been anticipated, and if it had been known that the first work of the new parliament and a liberal ministry was to be an entire resettlement of the legislative relations between England and Ireland it was impossible to say that the result might not have been the return of a large conservative majority. [Opposition cheers.] If the proposals of the prime minister were accepted by the Irish members it would only give them a vantage ground for demanding fresh concessions. Whatever might be the fate of the measure, its introduction by a responsible minister would have done much that could never be recalled. [Cheers.] Lord Hartington then gave his reasons for refusing to support the bill, following much the same line of argument as Mr. Trevelyan had done. He vigorously denounced those who favored a disruption of the empire, which the present bill meant.

Mr. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, followed strongly defending both Mr. Gladstone and the bill and declaring that opposition signified that Ireland was not fit for self-government. He took special pains to assail Mr. Chamberlain's position.

Notes.

The statement is made that a loyalist organization in Londonderry has requested a large English firm to furnish it with an estimate for a large supply of Martini rifles.

An urgent whip was issued by the conservatives, urging all party members to be in their seats in the house of commons last evening, in view of important developments which it was declared were likely to occur.

Mr. Gladstone, although suffering somewhat from fatigue caused by his exertions in the house of commons last evening, enjoyed good health yesterday.

When Edward Heneage, who on Thursday evening resigned the chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, entered the house of commons yesterday afternoon, he was cheered by the conservatives. He took a back seat.

On the opening of the house several conservatives presented petitions against granting a separate parliament to Ireland.

A conference of the late ministers at Lord Salisbury's residence resolved to support the Marquis of Hartington if he opposes Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has arranged to explain his speech following that of Lord Hartington in the house of commons why the conservatives desire to maintain the principles declared by Mr. Trevelyan last night in his reply to Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone entered the house of commons at 10 o'clock. He was greeted with loud and hearty cheers by Parnellites and radical members.

The Views of the Press.

LONDON, April 9.—The Edinburgh Scottish Reformer commends the scheme and pleads for Scotch home rule.

The Aberdeen Journal pronounces the proposals repulsive to every instinct of the British people and fatal to Mr. Gladstone's reputation.

Despatches from all over Great Britain and Ireland show that everywhere popular interest was absorbed in the outcome of yesterday evening's proceedings in the house of commons. Extra editions of the daily newspapers were gotten out in all the provincial towns, and as rapidly as the news could be obtained from London were sold everywhere. There were crowds of country people in towns everywhere in the United Kingdom, who remained overnight to hear the latest news from parliament.

The Edinburgh Daily Review recognizes Gladstone's "pure, lofty and patriotic aims," but says it is disappointed at the exclusion of Irish members from the Imperial parliament.

The Liberal paper, the Aberdeen Free Press, Glasgow Herald, Belfast Whig, Londonderry Standard, all oppose the bill.

The Leeds Mercury says it is ingenious and original.

The Birmingham Post says it will not undertake to give a decision off hand on the bill. An examination of the measure is necessary before an opinion can be given.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal approves the scheme.

The Dublin Irish Times and the Dublin Express disapprove of it.

In Cork there is much excitement over Gladstone's proposals, but the general opinion of the people is favorable to them.

The "Atradome." 71 & 73 King street east makes a lead in their ribbons, trimmings and ornaments. Every quality, make and price, including many specially handsome exclusive novelties. Just compare our prices in these goods. We guarantee them the lowest in the city.

SHOOTING DOWN WOMEN STRIKERS.

The Work of Gendarmes in Lyons—Stoning the Soldiers.

LYONS, France, April 9.—A fatal riot occurred in this city to-day at Giraud's silk mills. A sub-prefect and a number of gendarmes attempted to close up the chapel connected with the mills, and were resisted by the operatives and local residents. The gendarmes persisted and an open fight ensued. The populace, the major portion of whom were women, used stones and sticks and the soldiers used their fire arms. One woman was shot dead and a number were wounded. The sub-prefect and three of his gendarmes were wounded.

PARIS, April 9.—Government officials on the Belgium frontier have seized several bundles of Belgian revolutionary placards addressed to strikers at Decazeville.

Socialist Burns Claims Good Company.

LONDON, April 9.—Burns, the socialist leader, in defending himself and colleagues, Hyndman, Champion and Williams, today during their trial on a charge of having incited the Trafalgar square riots, said the occasion demanded strong language. He contended that if the language for which he and the other defendants were being tried was seditious, then the speech of Mr. Gladstone in the house of commons last evening when he proposed the disintegration of the empire was seditious also.

Table Linens, Table Napkins, Sheetings, Cottons, Quilts, Lace Curtains, &c., retail at close wholesale prices at Petleys'. 46

Bunko.

From the Wall Street News.

Some of the stockholders in a line of boats running out of Cleveland last year received so many reports from travelers about the table fare that they went down to the manager's office to lay the case before him.

"Complaints about the fare, eh?" he growled.

"Yes. Don't you instruct the stewards to buy plenty of everything?"

"Of course I do. These complaints are wind. Gentlemen, for God's sake, tell me if any reasonable man can complain when we have apple-sass three times a day the whole season through! What in Heaven's name do they want?"

Ladies about to purchase New Spring Dress Goods should visit our stores on and after to-day. Petley & Petley. 46

CABLE NOTES.

Louisa Hart, a procuress, was yesterday sentenced in London to five years' penal servitude.

Cholera in Brittany, France, is decreasing. There remain fourteen cases under medical treatment.

M. Vandermissen, a prominent lawyer in Brussels and a member of the Belgian legislature, yesterday shot and killed his wife with a revolver.

The Russian ministry have approved the project to lay a pipe line for the conveyance of oil from Baku petroleum fields on the Caspian Sea to Black Sea ports.

The committee of the French chamber of deputies on custom duties, has voted in favor of imposing a duty of three francs on foreign maize, excepting such as is used in making starch.

SCOTT ACT AMENDMENTS.

A MEMBER BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Dr. Orton Once More Airs His Particular Grievance—He thinks that Newspaper Men Should be a Little More Considerate.

OTTAWA, April 9.—The Scott act amendments were brought before the house this afternoon by Mr. Jamieson, who succeeds Prof. Foster as the apostle of temperance in the commons. He explained that the provisions were analogous to those before the house last year, but there were some additional ones. The first amendment was to remedy a defect in the present law by allowing the filing of petitions for the act to be done at one registry office merely, where two offices are located in the same county, and not requiring filing in both as at present. The act was inapplicable to British Columbia and it was proposed to remedy that; while in Ontario there were some provisional judicial districts and the act required amendments to permit its submission in them. It was also intended to allow druggists and others to sell in quantities less than one quart and to impose a penalty on medical men giving a colorable certificate. It was also proposed to extend the search clause of the act to counties in which the old Dunkin act is in force, and to extend the right to search to any hour of the day or night, at any time where there is evidence of the presence of illicit liquor, instead of limiting the search to day time as at present. Another amendment was to provide a set of forms for justices of the peace to prevent errors by those magistrates unlearned in the law, and it was proposed to divide the penalty imposed upon offenders evenly between the prosecutor and the local municipality in which the offence occurred.

The minister of the interior introduced an act to amend the Dominion lands act of 1883. He explained that a number of the amendments were merely technical, relating to the working of the department. The main new features were to permit homesteaders to make a declaration before senior clerks instead of before agents only, to abolish second homesteading, which had worked to the positive disadvantage of the country, to extend the right of pre-emption, which expires this year, to 1890, to facilitate the examination of provincial land surveyors, and to allow settlers of little or no means who desire to get employment on railways, etc., to make entries and perform certain duties without compelling residence on homestead for two years. Another provision was that settlers should give three months' notice of application for patent which would, Mr. White said, prevent delay and was in the interest of settlers.

Mr. Costigan will move the house in committee on Tuesday on amendments to the Consolidated Inland Revenue act.

Dr. Orton rose, for the second time this session, to a question of privilege and quoted the Globe editorials reflecting on him. He had stated on a former occasion that as far as he was personally concerned there was not a shadow of foundation for such a base attack. [Hear, hear.] He had worked assiduously for his constituency and the whole country and he maintained it was cruelly wrong that the feelings of families should be hurt by these attacks, which were not made in the public interest or calculated to preserve the respect of the house. It was the duty of the house to assert its dignity. Mr. Speaker had taken no steps, and he himself had said that members would feel it their duty to take the remedy in their own hands. He had already felt it to be his painful and disagreeable duty—[laughter]—to take the course he had suggested. [Renewed laughter] He believed the members of the press gallery were instigated in these vile attacks by wirepullers outside the house. As they had no policy they instituted one of personal slander against supporters of the government. He had a high regard for the press, but sometimes the bounds of decency were overstepped by it. Members of the house were not safe and if one came in with his collar up or hair slightly ruffled he was liable to attack. He expressed a hope that some course would be pursued to show that those occupying the press gallery could not make baseless attacks on members.

Then Mr. Trow said he didn't agree with the doctor in advising the course he had. As he understood it it was not a perfect success, and then the opposition laughed and the matter dropped.

The bills respecting the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, Union Suspension Bridge, and Burlington canal passed the third reading.

On the second reading of the bill to extend the Intercolonial to some small town near Pictou an animated discussion followed amongst the Nova Scotia members and Mr. McMullen (Wellington) took a hand in and, getting excited in his denunciations of the scheme, referred to the state barnacles who were sucking the life blood out of the country. He evidently meant the promoters of the bill.

After recess the house resumed committee on the bill to amend the act incorporating the Canada Atlantic railway by giving the company power to increase the issue of bonds from $15,000 per mile to $25,000, which was strenuously opposed unless the rights of Staunton & Balsh, two American contractors, who prefer a claim of $200,000 against the road, were protected. An amendment introduced to that effect was lost, and after that the committee rose and the bill received a third reading.

Bills incorporating the Troumsuch Insurance company, Nova Scotia Steamship company (limited), Lake Nipissing and James' Bay railway, West Ontario Pacific railway, Shuswap and O'Kanagan railway and respecting the Pictou bank, Dominion Lands Colonization Co., and to reduce the capital stock of the bank of New Brunswick were pushed through committee with lightning rapidity, and were all read a third time.

The Guelph Junction railway, Napanee, Tamworth & Quebec railway, the Lonnox Passage Bridge company, to amend the act of incorporation of the Ottawa Board of Trade and the amendments to the act incorporating the Toronto Board of Trade received second readings.

The debate was resumed on the extension of the Intercolonial to Stellarton, which developed into an animated discussion.

Sir Richard Cartwright denounced as vicious and reprehensible the system of giving large subsidies to small local railways which while corrupting members and corrupting constituencies was rapidly piling up the debt of the Dominion. He was anxious to know full particulars so as to know what it would cost to return a supporter of the Government in Nova Scotia.

Hon. Mr. Foster charged the opposition with sectionalism and accused reformers of having two policies on the railway as on the Riel question. Reformers had one policy for the maritime provinces down there and one against them in Ontario.

Sir Richard Cartwright said he sympathized with the maritime provinces because they were plundered by the tariff. He charged Mr. Foster with rapidly developing from an independent member to a corruptionist, who in less than three months from election was an applicant for 50 square miles of timber limit.

Professor Foster said he never ran as an independent, but was always a liberal conservative. He denied the accusation of corruption, and said he had a perfect right to apply for the timber limits, in doing which he asked no favor.

Sir Richard Cartwright retorted that no member of the house had a right to secure that over which he was ward.

Mr. Tupper, alluding to the extension as one of more than local importance, accused Mr. Mills of insulting the intelligence of the people of Pictou, both tory and reform, who would resent it.

Then the discussion became uninteresting, and mainly devolved upon the respective treatment of the maritime provinces by the grit and tory governments, and shortly after midnight Sir Richard Cartwright moved a reference to the Railway committee, which was lost, and the bill passed through committee.

The house adjourned at 12.10.

The Prince Albert Colonization Scandal.

OTTAWA, April 9.—J. A. Gemmell, assistant secretary of the Prince Albert Colonization Co., gave evidence before the Privileges and Elections committee to-day re the Edgar charges against John White. Gemmell read the first agreement made between the company and Mr. White, assigning 333 shares of $100 each to the trustees for the benefit of White and that the same would be made a liability of the company. This amounted to about one-twelfth of the stock of the concern. The agreement went to show that these shares were granted to White for having secured the land grant for the company and for otherwise promoting its interests. Mr. White objected to the terms of this agreement and it was rescinded, the following being substituted:

May 19, 1883.—1. The said John White to be allowed to subscribe for 333 shares in his own name.

2. Dividends on said stock to be payable to White as earned and declared by the company.

3. The company to be recouped for the original cost of said shares without interest before the same are delivered or transferred, but the said White has the option to allow any dividend to apply on the cost of his shares.

Mr. White signed this agreement. Mr. Jamieson was awarded in the same manner and to the same extent. Witness read a letter from President Hugh Sutherland, showing that the company had entered into a contract with the government, but had not obtained letters patent. The stockholders paid a first call to the government, but the company did not make by-laws. There were ten pay and two blind shareholders.

Mr. White said he withdrew from the company at the meeting in Montreal, May 1882, and his only relation to them now was that of a subscriber of stock which he held in the ordinary way.

After a long discussion as to the admission of a mass of correspondence the committee adjourned till Tuesday, when Jamieson will be heard.

Echoes.

Mr. Woodworth will move for copies of all correspondence, orders-in-council and all memoranda, etc., in possession of the government relating to Mr. Beaty's Northwest Central railway.

Father Lacombe arrived in the city to-day from Blackfoot reserve. He reports the Indians there were never more peaceably inclined.

GOSSIPINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Dr. Matthews, of York factory, will read a paper at the Canadian Institute to-night on "Aboriginal Woman."

A fire occurred in rear of 59 Hayden street at 11 o'clock last night gave a portion of the brigade a run. Slight damage.

Jewell opened his restaurant on Jordan street on Thursday. He had any number of old friends call on him yesterday.

The Trades and Labor council met last night and further discussed the report of the hall committee. Not much progress was made.

Contractor Stewart has given notice to Contractors Godson and Jones to at once proceed with the work of block paving Carlton street, which was commenced last fall.

Tickets for the Queen's own ball will be out on Monday. About five hundred couples are expected. The drygoods houses and the dressmakers are busy preparing gowns for the event.

C. M. Henderson & Co., the well known auctioneers, begin on Friday next to sell a stock of stoves valued at $10,000, at the store of J. R. Armstrong, Yonge street, a firm of long established reputation as stove manufacturers.

Building permits issued yesterday: A. W. Godson, pair two story brick dwellings at Richmond and John streets, cost $3000; E. W. Powers, pair two semi-detached dwellings on Sussex avenue, near St. George street, cost $4000.

Among the failures reported yesterday is that of H. Greene, wholesale Berlin wool fancy goods, 27 Front street west, who has assigned in trust to Mr. R R C Clarkson, official assignee. The liabilities are placed at from $5000 to $10,000. Also W Richardson, soda water manufacturer of this city.

Before the police magistrate yesterday: Patrick Moriarty and Wm. Murphy were each fined $1 and costs or 10 days for fighting in the street, George Bowie and George Wilson, charged with robbing a street car driver, were remanded until Monday. Thomas Shea, alias James Larkin, was sent to the Central prison for a year for attempted robbery. John Brown got sixty days for stealing carpenter's tools.

Home Rule in Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—After the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the house of representatives of the United States earnestly sympathizes with the Irish people, Wm. E. Gladstone and his associates in their efforts to secure a free parliament for the people of Ireland, and congratulates the people of that hitherto unhappy country on their prospect of an early and successful termination of their long and patriotic struggle for the right of self-government.

Resolved, that the speaker of the house be directed to communicate a copy of these resolutions to Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, objected and the resolutions were not received.

Immoral Methodists.

NEW YORK, April 9.—In the New York Methodist conference yesterday the committees which investigated the charges of immoral conduct against Robert F. White, of Purdy's station, the charges of immoral conduct and conspiracy against Mr. Goss, a vice-president, and C. H. Travers for defamation of character, reported that White and Goss should be expelled from the ministry and membership in the church, and that Travers be suspended for one year. The charges grew out of the trial of White for rape.

We will show to-day our second shipment of New Spring Dress Goods. Petley & Petley. 46

A Bold and Difficult Scheme.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—It has just been discovered that a plot was formed among a number of New York cracksmen to rob the vaults of the United States mint. The officials are reticent, but it is known they have information that a house on Juniper street below Chestnut, had been rented by cracksmen, and that it was their intention to tunnel under the street from that point to the mint. The work would have been difficult and expensive. There is from thirty to forty million dollars' worth of precious metal constantly stored in the vaults.

In the U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 9.—Senator Ingalls (by request) to-day introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a board of arbitration to examine and settle the differences between railroad companies and their employes.

Mr. Frye addressed the senate in a lengthy speech in support of his resolutions against the appointment of a commission to negotiate with Great Britain on the fishery interests.

A Junior Lacrosse Association.

Editor World: Now that spring is about to set in the members of clubs for the advancement of athletic sports are naturally busy in making preparations for the season. I see in the columns of your paper that a few gentlemen are forming an association for junior baseball clubs and other things but as yet the boys who play our "national game" have not been taken any notice of. Now don't you think it but fair that we should ask some one of these gentlemen to use his or their influence in forming a junior lacrosse association. I represent a club of no small standing, and in the interest of the game would like to see some inducement offered to us to form an association. B.L.C.

THE DEADLY WATER GAS.

TO BE INVESTIGATED BY THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

A Recommendation From a Coroner's Jury —Dr. Wm. Oldright Furnishes Some Interesting Information—A Strong Recommendation From Coroner Duncan.

The adjourned inquest last night at the Little York hotel on the victims of asphyxiation by illuminating gas was of more than ordinary importance. So many deaths have occurred from this cause in Toronto during the last few years that it is about time something was done in the way of reducing the danger to a minimum. To this end Coroner Duncan and his jury last night made a beginning. Outside the medical testimony, the evidence taken was of little importance. It was to the effect that Frank Harrison and his companion went to bed and left the light burning. The gas was subsequently turned off at the metre. Before they awoke in the morning it was turned on again and they were suffocated. The landlord of the hotel, Mr. McCaffrey, warned them repeatedly as to the use of the gas and that it would be turned off at a certain hour.

Dr. Wm. Oldright, president of the Provincial Board of Health, who attended the unfortunate men after being discovered, gave the jury some valuable information about the relative poisonous natures of water and coal gasses respectively. He read several extracts from the report of the Massachusetts Board of Health for 1885. "This report," remarked Dr. Oldright, "went to show that water gas (such as is used for illuminating purposes in Toronto) contained 27 per cent. of carbon monoxide, while coal gas only contained 5 per cent. Dr. S. W. Abbott, medical health officer of the board, gives the following interesting result of experiments on animals:

"Two rooms were made exactly alike, with a capacity of about 700 cubic feet. Three dogs, two cats and two rabbits were placed in one room where water gas, containing about 30 per cent. of carbonic oxide, was allowed to flow in from a single burner at the rate of 6 feet per hour. The experiment began at 11.15 a.m. and at 12.45 p.m. vomiting, delirium, convulsions, etc., had already been noted. Half an hour later all the animals were unconscious, or apparently so, failing to respond to calls and vigorous knocks upon the walls. At 2.30, or three hours from the start, the two cats were dead and the other animals were prone and quite unconscious. The dogs died at 3.4 and 6.30 o'clock respectively; the rabbits also at 6.30. In a word symptoms of poisoning were well developed in one hour and a half. Deaths began to occur in a little more than three hours and all were dead within 24. In the corresponding experiment with coal gas, containing about 7 per cent. of carbonic oxide, two dogs, two cats, two rabbits and two pigeons were placed in the room, and the gas was introduced from an ordinary burner and at the same rate as before. The experiment began at 9 a.m., and for 3½ hours no noticeable consequence were observed, and then only drowsiness and general anxiety, with salivation in one case. At 4 p.m., eight hours after the start (at the end of which time all the animals in the other experiment were dead), nothing more than a gradual exaggeration of the symptoms noted above. Recovery apparently would have been still possible and even easy at this time. After 24 hours, one cat and one rabbit were dead, but the rest, though stupefied, were able to walk about, eat, drink, respond to knocks and calls. There is little doubt, moreover, that as the night was extremely cold (below 0 F.) and the rabbit was young, it was somewhat chilled by the cold and thus succumbed the more readily to the gas."

Dr. Oldright quoted from another part of the report as follows:

In three large cities in which water gas has been introduced, New York, Baltimore and Brooklyn, with a population of over two million people, there had been sixteen deaths from the inhalation of illuminating gas, previous to the introduction of water gas, in a period of thirteen years, or 1.3 per year. In the same cities for the remaining 12 years after the introduction of water gas, there were 120 deaths due to the inhalation of illuminating gas, or 16 per year, an increase of more than twelve-fold in the deaths from this cause, while the population had not doubled in the same period.

Dr. Oldright gave other extracts from the reports:

In Boston there has been but four deaths attributable to illuminating gas in 20 years. In Baltimore, in the same period, there have been 19 deaths from the same cause, 17 of which have occurred in 1883, 1884 and 1885. The former city uses coal gas and the latter water gas. Both cities are the same size as regards population, 400,000.

In a room containing 800 cubic feet capacity, which is about the average size of rooms in which fatal results have taken place, a 5-foot burner (i. e. allowing escape of 6 feet per hour), would introduce in eight hours 48 cubic feet, a little more than 6 per cent. of the air in the room. Experiment is conclusive that there escapes at least more than half of this amount escapes, leaving less than 3 per cent. in the room at the end of eight hours. Of this amount (say 3 per cent.) in the case of coal gas from 5-100 would be carbonic oxide, or from 15 to 25-100 of 1 per cent. of the air of the room, an amount sufficient to produce headache, nausea, malaise and other symptoms of like nature, but very rarely a fatal result. In the case of water gas escaping at the same rate and filling a smaller room, of 600 cubic feet, 3 per cent., at the end of eight hours from 25 to 35-100 would be carbonic oxide, or nearly liper cent. of the air of the room, an amount which is inevitably fatal to healthy adults after an exposure of from four to twelve hours. It appears from these observations as to cases which have occurred, and also from the experiments of the board, that in ordinary cases an exposure to coal gas would produce in a night's sojourn in a small room, such as has been described, severe but unpleasant symptoms, and possibly insensibility, with a probability of resuscitation and complete recovery. An exposure to water gas under similar conditions would usually be followed by death in less than eight hours.

Dr. Oldright then requested the coroner to embody in his evidence some practical suggestions to hotel-keepers. He would recommend that the gas be turned partially off at the metre at bed-time and totally off during the day to avoid chronic poisoning; the use of automatic burners which would cause the gas to ignite immediately on escaping; limiting the minimum size of sleeping apartments and requiring thorough ventilation.

Coroner Duncan addressed the jury at length. There was no question of how, when and where Harrison had met his death. But he asked the jury if in the face of so many deaths lately by inhalation of poisonous illuminating gas, if it were not time that the attention of some public body were called to the matter. It was of the utmost importance. He had adjourned the inquest on a previous occasion to get expert evidence as to the poisonous proportions in the gas used in Toronto. Three well known analysists had informed him that the composition of the gas was about the same as that quoted by Dr. Oldright from the report of the Massachusetts board of health. The jury, without hesitation, attached the following recommendation, as prepared by the coroner, to their verdict:

This jury strongly recommends that the whole question of the use of illuminating gas in hotels be taken up by the Provincial board of health, and proper rules for the use of such gas framed by the said board for the guidance of all persons interested.

Hamilton Baseballists Abroad.

Bierbauer, with last season's Hamilton's Primroses, is holding down their third base for the Philadelphia Athletics, and doing it well. In a recent game he had one put out, nine assists, two hits and no errors. The Sporting Life says of his playing in this game: "The best impression of all, however, was made by Bierbauer at third base. He had ten chances, some very difficult, and accepted all. He handled grounders both hot and slow cleanly, and threw swiftly and accurately. The outfield had nothing to do. At the bat 'old man' Shafer led, followed by Bierbauer, who is likely to prove a hard hitter."

M. Reardon seems to be making a reputation in Augusta, Ga. Besides his famous showing against the Detroits, he faced the Pittsburgs recently and they made but three hits. He struck out seven men and made one of the two hits made by the Augusta club. Pittsburg won. 5 to 4.

A NEW OPERA HOUSE FOR TORONTO

Mr. Shaw, of Detroit, Making Arrangements to Commence Building—The Site.

Mr. F. A. Shaw, of Detroit, who leases the opera houses in London, Chatham and Hamilton, was in the city yesterday furthering his arrangements for building a new theatre in Toronto. To a World reporter, Mr. Shaw said that the plans for the house were completed. All that remained was to let the contracts. The architect who drew them up, Mr. White, of Chicago, had on hand contracts for five new theatres, which kept him very busy.

"When do you expect to commence to build?" asked the reporter.

"We should begin right off, if we expect to get going next fall," replied Mr. Shaw.

"Has the site of Mr. French's old Theatre Royal in King street west (in rear of Staneland's) been decided upon?" was next asked.

"I think that will be the spot," was the answer.

"How do you propose to run your theatre—that is as regards prices and attractions?"

"Well, my theory of the coming theatre is first class attractions at popular prices, nothing higher than 50 cents. I have been surveying the field in Toronto for the past two years, and I think I know pretty well what kind of a constituency I have to fall back on. It would not probably interfere with existing houses. The old saying that opposition is the life of trade holds as good in theatrical ventures as in any others."

Judging from the number of questions that Mr. Shaw asked about our great September fair, the reporter came to the conclusion that he was figuring on getting his house ready for opening by that date, Sept. 7.

After the interview Mr. Shaw took the Grand Trunk train for London.

The "Atradome" for parasols and umbrellas. We have leading value in a durable silk at $1, and in a satin gold-ribbed paragon frame at $1.25. See them to-day, as they are going fast.

An Exchange of Pulpits.

The annual inter-denominational pulpit exchange will take place to-morrow. The arrangement is as follows:

Rev R Johnston, B D, Northern Congregational church; John Smith, Jarvis street Baptist; A Gilray, Spadina avenue Methodist; W Brookman, Gerrard street Methodist; R Waterce, College street Baptist; T Cullen, Reformed Episcopal; S J Shorey, Old St Andrew's; B D Thomas, D D, Erskine church; T Griffith, M A, College street Presbyterian; T R Reid, Jackson's hall; S S Bates, West Presbyterian; R W Campbell, Dundas street Methodist; R Benson, Central Presbyterian; A F McGregor, M A, Queen street Methodist; T Jolliffe, Yorkville Congregational; J Murch, M A, Bevercourt Baptist; R N Burns, M A, Deer Park Presbyterian; C Duff, Parkdale Methodist; Ira Smith, Richmond street Methodist; T W Jeffery, Western Congregational; J Neil, B A, Bloor street Baptist; J Salmon, St Paul's Methodist; J Alexander, Chalmer's Presbyterian; G E Freeman, Yonge street Baptist; G M Meacham, D D, Parkdale Congregational; J Pickering, Beverley street Baptist.

J Macdonnell, B D, for A Parsons, P McF McLeod, E A Stafford, M A, J E Starr, E Harris, M A, W Frizzell, C Langford, C A Cook and W Hargett, either have already exchanged or will do so at a more convenient date.

The Revising Officer's Work.

The preliminary revisions of the dominion voters' list for East Toronto was completed by Judge Boyd yesterday morning. For St. Lawrence ward the names of 25 reformers and 53 conservatives were placed on the roll. In the whole division 277 conservatives and 225 reformers were added. Taking into consideration the number of new voters put on the roll by the revising officer prior to the publication of the original list it is believed that both political parties have made about equal gains in the constituency. At the court house Judge McDougall continued the revision of the voters' list for West Toronto, when the list for St. Andrew's ward was taken up. The names of 45 reformers and 100 conservatives were added.

Nobby Stylish Hats, Handsome Bonnets and all the leading styles in Mantles on view to-day at Petleys'. 46

Funeral of Mr. George E. Grasett.

The funeral of the late George R. Grasett, son of the late Dean Grasett, took place from the family residence in Peter street yesterday afternoon. The remains were first taken to St. James' cathedral, where Rev. Mr. Hobson, the curate of the parish, and Canon DuMoulin, conducted services. The pall-bearers were Lieut.-Col. H. J. Grasett and A. W. Grasett (brothers of deceased), J. A. Strathy (Barrie), Dr. Ed. Baldwin, John Hagarty and Fred. Kingstone. There was a large member of friends of the family in the cortege. The interment took place in St. James' cemetery.

No Quorum at the Public Library Board.

The monthly meeting of the Public Library board was to have been held yesterday afternoon at 4.15. There was no quorum until 4.45, and the chairman decided that no business could be transacted as the constitution says: "No meeting shall be held unless a quorum is present within fifteen minutes after the hour appointed." There were present Dr. George Wright (chairman), John Hallam, Mr. Mason, Wm. Mills and John Taylor. They will meet on Tuesday afternoon.

What Are We Drinking?

Mayor Howland and Kivas Tully are sure we are drinking bay water, Superintendent Hamilton is equally positive that we are not; that the conduit pipe was not injured by Tuesday's storm and that there is no leakage whereby water from the bay could contaminate the purer water from the lake supposed to be in the pipes.

Auction sale advertisements inserted in The Morning World find readers all over the city.

A Real Little Stranger at the Zoo.

Ald. Piper's female camel at the Zoo yesterday morning gave birth to a fine, healthy male calf. The mother immediately became vicious and would not nour