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EIGHTH YEAR — WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1887. — PRICE ONE CENT

GETTING ALONG SLOWLY.

THE COERCION BILL DEBATED IN THE BRITISH COMMONS.

The Discussion Has a Tendency to Branch Off into Speculations as to Whether Mr. Parnell Wrote the Letter Published in the Times or Not.

LONDON, April 26.—When the motion was made in the House of Commons this evening to go into committee on the Coercion Bill,

Mr. Reid, Liberal, moved that the House decline to proceed with any measure directed against tenants combining for relief, until a full measure for their relief from excessive rents was presented in Parliament.

Mr. Shaw-Lefever, Liberal, seconded Mr. Reid's motion.

Mr. Balfour said the Government must oppose any amendment. The bill was meant to put down crime that no country in Europe would tolerate, and the Government would not tolerate it twenty-four hours after the passage of the measure.

Mr. Gladstone asked whether Mr. Balfour would furnish a memorandum showing upon what principle the police classified crime in Ireland.

Mr. Balfour said he would furnish a memorandum giving the desired information.

Viscount Wolmer, in the course of a Unionist speech, referred to the charges against Mr. Parnell and asked why a libel action had not been opened against the Times. He said Mr. Parnell, until the charges were proved to be true, could not only get enormous damages from his calumniators, but at the same time, could aim a deadly blow at the Unionist cause. If an action was not commenced, the people could not be blamed for drawing the worst conclusions against the Parnellites.

Mr. Harrington deprecated the spirit that had been imported to the debate. He had thought that the word of a man who had never yet been proved guilty of falsehood would have been taken anywhere. If it suited the Conservatives to repeat their offensive methods then their opponents could hardly be held answerable for their temper in resenting the charges. [Parnellite cheers.] Similar insults and calumnies had been met in former times in a very different manner from that adopted nowadays. [Cheers.] Mr. Harrington then proceeded to criticize the bill.

The debate to-night was languid. The speakers repeated the old arguments and the House was inattentive. An interesting incident occurred, however, resulting from a question put by James L. Carew, member for North Kildare, a Nationalist, who asked what W. H. Smith meant by associating the National League with "cowardly assassins who were tyrannizing over peaceful peasants."

Mr. Smith stated that the phrase occurred in a letter written by his secretary. He himself had not seen it, but he accepted the responsibility for the language used.

The question was then asked: What did Mr. Smith mean by coupling the Gladstonians with "avowed enemies of England?"

Mr. Smith again admitted that this phrase had been used by his secretary in a letter which he himself had not seen. He declined to be explicit as to the meaning of the expression, in reference to questioners to the columns of United Ireland. Mr. Smith's remarks gave rise to considerable excitement and disorder and a serious row was imminent, but the Speaker interfered and succeeded in restoring peace.

The Liberals are dissatisfied, however, and will insist upon a formal explanation from Mr. Smith.

The Government has decided to apply the Cloture on Thursday if the Opposition persists in prolonging the debate.

The Schnaebeles Affair.

LONDON, April 26.—The Foreign Office has received advices from the British Embassy in Berlin saying that the German Government gives assurance that the Schnaebele incident is not likely to lead to a prolonged difficulty.

PARIS, April 26.—A Cabinet Council was held to-day to consider the Schnaebeles affair. M. Flourens read a long despatch from M. Herbette, French Ambassador at Berlin, describing an interview he had had with Count Herbert Bismarck, the German Foreign Minister, in relation to the arrest of Count Schnaebeles. In view of this interview the Cabinet telegraphed fresh orders to Herbette.

The Fisheries Dispute.

LONDON, April 26.—In view of the approach of the fishing season Mr. Gourley, Member of Parliament for Sunderland, intends to move the adjournment of the House to urge the Government to make a more satisfactory declaration in regard to the settlement of the dispute with America.

Another Bulgarian Conspiracy.

SOFIA, April 26.—A fresh Zankoffist or pro-Russian conspiracy has been discovered here. Several men who formerly were officers in the Bulgarian army, have been arrested for active participation in the movement.

They Must go to Jail.

MONTREAL, April 26.—As there is no appeal possible from the decision of the Recorder in matters of bylaw, the eleven restaurant keepers yesterday sentenced to eight days' imprisonment for exhibiting the "Adamless Eden" show bills will be summoned to-morrow morning to serve their eight days in jail.

NEW FACTS ABOUT THE CONGO.

The River Found in One Region to Have a Wider Expansion Than at Stanley Pool.

From the New York Sun.

At its mouth the Congo River is of enormous depth, but only 100 miles or so above Stanley Pool, Capt. Braconnier said a year or two ago that "steam launches drawing but barely two and a half feet of water have to be dragged along by our men." H. H. Johnston mentions the same fact in his description of the Congo. "Our boat is constantly running aground on sandbanks," he wrote. "It has an extraordinary effect to see men walking half way over a great branch of the river, with water only up to their ankles, tracing the course of some hidden sandbank." Stanley, Johnston and others attributed the remarkable shallowness of the river to its great breadth in this part of its course; but none of them knew how wide the river really is above the Kassai River.

We now have some new light on this question, which is a very interesting one, because the Congo is next to the greatest river in the world, and new discoveries with regard to the river are apt to be on a large scale. Capt. Rouvier has been surveying this part of the river, and he finds that for a distance of about fifty miles the river is much wider than was supposed. Its width, in fact, is from fifteen to twenty miles, a circumstance that has not been discovered before on account of many long islands, some of which have always been taken for one shore of the river. It follows, therefore, that there is an expanse on the upper Congo similar to and very much larger than Stanley Pool. Steamboats have passed each other in this enlargement of the river without knowing of each other's proximity.

It is easy to understand, therefore, how it happens that the Congo is in this place so very shallow, while in narrow portions of the lower river no plummet line has ever yet touched bottom. Navigation in this part of the Congo would be almost impossible were it not that there and there soundings are revealing channels deep and wide enough for all the requirements of steamboat traffic.

CABLE NOTES.

Victor Hugo left property in England valued at £92,000.

Dr. Parker of London has resolved to postpone his visit to Brooklyn until October.

It is said in Rome that Rev. Dr. McGlynn of New York will be suspended from his pastoral functions.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution affirming unabated confidence in free trade as the best national commercial policy.

The Italian Government will send fresh reinforcements to the Massowah garrison. It is stated that 32,000,000f. will be required to meet the extra military expenditure.

The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution declaring that the trade of counties and protection adopted by other countries has so injured English trade that Great Britain would be justified in revising her fiscal relations.

A dispute has arisen between the Belgian Government and the Vatican. The Bernaert Cabinet wanted the Vatican to instruct Catholics in Belgium to vote for the Army Bill, which makes religious students liable to military service.

A SOCIALIST'S HOPES.

Looking Forward to a Time when Tramps Will Own the Earth.

CHICAGO, April 26.—It is now authoritatively stated by the organ of the Socialists that the leader of the "Reds" proposed that there shall be an uprising in 1889. What would occur were the uprising he counts on successful, is thus outlined. The circumstances which may permit decisive action will probably be these. In 1889 the present panic will approach a climax. It will be widespread and alarming, accompanied by closed factories, starving workers, rioting and the use of military force. It may be even complicated by a better class feeling resulting in a suppression of the rights of free speech, meeting and the press. Until then unless the whole people are aroused, it is the duty of the wise Socialist to hold aloof from rioting in special localities. The time is not yet ripe for success. We have counted our heads and we know it. To strike this year would be to uselessly slaughter our best people and put back the cause a hundred years. No; at present we must be wise as serpents, but harmless as doves. We must take advantage of it for agitation and education, only we must speak much and act not at all. When the working people are hungry their brains weaken. One year of panic means a trebling of our forces at the very least, and while, with our present 100,000 Socialists, forcible action is impossible, with 400,000 (what the next panic will give us if we manage wisely) we hold the game in our hands. We have, perhaps, until 1889, time in which to perfect our plans. That year in Europe will surely bring brave results. In America, if figures do not lie, another panic, greater, deeper and more widespread than the preceding, will be upon us; not until then will we risk a cast of the iron die. Then we may strike and strike to win. The article states that they expect to have in the United States in 1889 at least half a million earnest Socialists divided somewhat as follows: Chicago, 25,000; New York, 25,000; New England factory states, 100,000; central coal and iron region, 100,000, Colorado and the Western States, 50,000; Pacific Coast, 50,000; Atlantic and southern cities, 100,000; and scattered at various points in towns and villages, 50,000.

Continuing it says: The panic comes. The public are excited. Outbreaks occur. The larger centres revolt. The places where but a few Socialists exist are points for the rallying of the conservative elements. In these small places it should be made the duty of the Socialists living in the place, secretly and with all the aid of science in destructive warfare, to raise sufficient turmoil to keep the conservatives busy at home. Meanwhile in larger centres bold measures should be taken. Our people should head, lead and control the popular revolt; should seize the places of power; should lay hands upon the machinery of the Government. Once installed in power, the Revolutionary Committee should follow this course of action. The decrees should at once be promulgated and enforced.

EVICTED BY GOVERNMENT.

United States Soldiers Drive Settlers Off Indian Lands.

PIERRE, Dak., April 26.—The eviction of settlers from Big Bend has commenced and a number have already been removed. The settlers have been given three days' notice to go, and if still on the ground at the expiration of that time the military will take charge. A poor widow named Ryan, who had her all invested, was cleared off, but having no means the soldiers loaded her furniture into a wagon, placed the old lady on top and carted her to the nearest station. The soldiers will remain three weeks on Crow Creek reservation and the Government will fence in the greater part of the land. Indignation runs high and efforts are being made to suppress the cruel treatment marked out.

An Insane Man Attempts Murder.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—Henry Heile, living with his wife and two young children on Sycamore-street, this morning made a murderous attack on his wife with a hatchet, felling her to the floor. He then went to the bed where the children were lying and aimed a blow at them. The mother recovering consciousness in time to see the danger, threw herself between the despoiling weapon and her children. The blade struck her thick roll of hair, thus breaking its force. Her husband then for a moment desisted, and his wife threw open the window and screamed for help. This seemed to frighten Heile, who, dropping the hatchet, fled to the kitchen, where he cut his throat with a butcher knife. Heile has been mildly insane for a year.

Found Clinging to a Pier.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Katie Fischer, aged 16, a dressmaker's apprentice, was found clinging to a pier in the East River early this morning by a canal boat captain. She had been in the water all night. At 6 o'clock last evening, while at the corner of Fiftieth-street and Third-avenue, she says a well-dressed man accosted her and said a friend wanted to see her in Twenty-eighth-street. He took her to the Twenty-eighth-street pier, where they were joined by another man. She repelled their advances and tried to get away, but they kept her prisoner on the wharf until 9 o'clock and then threw her into the river. She knows how to swim and swam to a pile and held on and remained there until rescued.

Another Postoffice Broken Into.

COTEAU LANDING, Que., April 26.—On April 25 the postoffice at Coteau Landing was entered by burglars and robbed of about $140. The thieves forced their way through the cellar window and got into the office by the cellar door. They succeeded in boring a hole through the safe, and by means of dynamite forced the door and knocked out the bottom, injuring it very much. They searched for registered letters, but fortunately there was only one in the office, which was found to contain no money, but only receipts for insurance, so they left it behind.

London Bricklayers to Strike.

LONDON, Ont., April 26.—The bricklayers of the city will go out on strike on Monday, no settlement having been reached between them and their employers. The bricklayers asked for an advance of wages from 30 to 33½ cents per hour. The employers offered to arbitrate on the matter, but this the union refused and insisted on the advance. The employers now say they will fight the matter out to the end, and as the men are well backed up there is a prospect of a vigorous fight on both sides.

—Wire mats may be left out of doors in the rain, as all the parts are thoroughly galvanized and japanned, and will not rust or injure carpets or painted floors. 136

The Judge Met the Auditor.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 26.—Ex-Supreme Judge John W. Henry and State Auditor Walker had an altercation on the street this morning in which Judge Henry was shot once in the right side and again in the breast and Walker was severely cut in the head by a blow from Judge Henry's cane. Both are now in charge of physicians.

Milwaukee Rioters Arrested.

MILWAUKEE, April 26.—The jury in the Bay View riot cases brought in a verdict of guilty against Joseph Skrczypczynski, John Dalna, Stephen Rozga and John Odai for participating in the riots last May. Sentence was deferred.

Reproving Our Legislators.

At the regular monthly meeting of William Johnston L.O.L. 127, held on Monday night, a long series of resolutions on the Irish agitation were voted, expressing the hope that crime in Ireland will be put down by the present Government and containing this clause:

Therefore be it resolved that we desire to place on record our conviction that the Legislature of the Province of Ontario and the House of Commons of Canada would be better performing their duties and show greater respect for that august body the House of Commons in England (a body that we have all learned to respect) if the Ontario Legislature and the House of Commons of Canada would attend to business which belongs to the Province of Ontario and the Dominion of Canada respectively; and not seek to interfere with the duties and business of the House of Commons in England, as we believe both of these bodies would be highly incensed if the English House of Commons sought to interfere in Canadian matters in which England has no interest.

A VICTORY FOR HOME RULE

MR. CURRAN'S RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

Mr. McCarthy's and Other Amendments Voted Down—Sir John Supported Mr. McNeill's Amendment—The Division Lists in Each Instance.

OTTAWA, April 26.—Mr. Freeman resumed the adjourned debate on the Home Rule resolutions. He is a new member from Queen's, Nova Scotia, where he defeated Dr. Forbes, who had held that constituency in the Reform interest almost continuously since confederation. He is an old white-haired man, looks a good deal like James Beaty, the elder, has a fluent delivery, and a strong ringing voice. The substance of his address was that the evils that afflict Ireland cannot be cured by any system of legislation, poverty being the chief affliction of the Irish people. He wished to know where any measure of Home Rule came in contact with that affliction. He was in favor of Home Rule, but only on the ground that all people should have self-government. The drink bill of Ireland, however, was $651,000,000 and until that awful tax was removed Ireland could not hope for redemption. Another thing, he thought it would be better if some of the vast funds collected for the Irish cause were paid to the poor Irish. When Mr. Healy, the Irish leader, married an American girl and took her home to Ireland his friends provided them with a beautiful mansion, where her every artistic and æsthetic taste could be gratified. Well that was right. [Laughter.] It was a proper thing to do. [Laughter.] She deserved something. [Renewed laughter.] Any girl who would attach herself to an Irish leader and marry him ought to have a mansion or some equally valuable consideration. [Roars of laughter.] But what about the Irish women and children turned out by Irish landlords, by Irish landlords, mark you, on the roadside to starve and die. No doubt Mr. Healy pitied them, but when he, the speaker, was destitute he wanted something more than pity for his relief.

Mr. Mills, though not gifted with the tongue of eloquence, made a fairly effective speech. He held that Canada was practically a sovereign power and as such had a perfect right to express an opinion. It did not follow that because we could not legislate that we could not give expression to our views, and on the same principle, it could be held that we should not express an opinion on the fisheries question. If England had the right to send troops to Canada in time of war to put down the slave trade in a country over which she had no control whatever, surely Canada had a right to voice an opinion on any matter that concerned the Empire. He addressed himself to Mr. McCarthy's speech at length, going into the legal aspect of the question, denying that coercion existed in Canada or that it was necessary in Ireland. He contended that the Irish suffered under many difficulties and had not the privileges extended to the tenantry in England. Regarding outrages he drew attention to the acts of the Ku-Klux-Klan in the Southern States. The K.-K.-K. were organized to resist the encroachments of carpet-baggers from the North. Many outrages were committed, but as soon as the carpet-bagger governments were deposed the K.-K.-K. disappeared and outrages ceased. Mr. Wood of Westmoreland followed. He supported Mr. McCarthy's amendment. If Home Rule meant that Ireland should occupy the same position to England as Canada, then he was opposed to Home Rule. If it meant that Ireland was to be in the same position as the provinces are to the Dominion then he would support it. He did not believe in Canadian intervention and did believe that the extreme element in Ireland used dynamite and assassination as a means and he did not propose to encourage it.

Mr. Gignult, a Bolter, the ministerial-looking representative from Rouville, made a bitter attack upon the member for North Simcoe. He connected Mr. McCarthy's advocacy of Imperial Federation, his opposition to Home Rule and his attacks upon the French Canadians together, and drew therefrom a sinister meaning. He was glad that all the French Canadians appeared to be in favor of Home Rule.

After recess, when Mr. Curran rose to close the debate, there was a regular crush in the galleries. It was known that the division would not be long delayed and everybody wanted to see it. So Olivers and the stranger within her gates went up the green hill to look and be satisfied.

Mr. Curran made a much more eloquent speech than in his first attempt. Though he did not introduce anything particularly new, he spoke forcibly and kept the attention of the House. There is an incident in the House of a character that will fit in here. When Sir John and his ministers were on their stumping tour through the West last fall Mr. Curran joined them at Chatham and delivered an address in the afternoon. They all went to hear him, including the Senegambian porter of the car Jamaica. Mr. Curran spoke in French. When they returned Mr. Thompson asked the porter how he liked the speech:

"Liked it bery well, sah."

"Do you understand French?"

"No, sah, but I could tell by the way he shook his head he was talkin' business."

Well, to-night Mr. Curran shook his head and meant business. He shortly reviewed the whole ground that has been covered in the four days' debates, vehemently denounced those who during the campaign had accused him of being a traitor to the Irish cause, more especially the editor of the Montreal Post, and closed with a burning appeal on behalf of the Irish people. Before sitting down he announced his willingness to agree to Mr. Blake's suggestions as to modifying the resolutions.

At 9.15 the question was reached and the House prepared to vote on Mr. McCarthy's amendment. The seats of Sir John, Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Thomas White and Mr. Foster were vacant. The second Chapleau was giving a dinner party at which those mentioned above were present, but to make all things right Sir John had paired with Hon. Royal and Mr. Royal with Mr. White, Mr. Foster not being known led to a very pretty denouement later on.

After the usual preliminaries the vote was taken and it quickly became apparent that the amendment was doomed. The vote stood: yeas, 49; nays, 133; majority against the amendment, 84.

Yeas—Baker, Bowell, Boyle, Brown, Campbell (Digby), Cargill, Carling, Cockburn, Davin, Davis, Denison, Foster, Gordon, Haggart, Hesson, Jamieson, McCarthy, McDougall (Pictou) McKay, McLelan, McNeill, Madill, Mara, Marshall, Masson, Mills (Annapolis), O'Brien, Perley (Assiniboia), Porter, Reid, Ross, Rykert, Scarth, Shanly, Small, Smith (Montreal), Smith (Ontario), Sproule, Taylor, Tisdale, Tupper (Pictou), Tyrwhitt, Wallace, Wilson (Argenteuil), Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland).—49.

Nays—Amyot, Armstrong, Audet, Bain, (Soulanges), Bain, (Wentworth), Baker, Barron, Beauselell, Bechard, Bergeron, Bergin, Bernier, Bergeron, Bourassa, Bowman, Brian, Burdett, Burns, Cameron, Campbell, (Kent), Campbell (Renfrew), Caron, Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Chapleau, Charlton, Choquette, Clinon, Clayes, Cook, Costigan, Coughlin, Coulombe, Coursol, Couture, Curran, Davson, De St. Georges, Desjardins, Dessaint, Doyon, Duchesnay, Dupont, Edgar, Eisenhauer, Ellis, Ferguson (Welland), Fiset, Flynn, Freeman, Gaudet, Gauthier, Geoffrion, Gigault, Gillmor, Girouard, Godbout, Grandbois, Guay, Guilbault, Guillet, Hale, Holton, Innes, Ives, Joncas, Jones, Kenny, Kirk, Labelle, Labrosse, Landerkin, Lang, Langevin, Laurier, Lavergne, Lister, Livingston, Loulit, Macdonald (Cape Breton), McDougall (Pictou), McGreevy, McIntyre, McKeen, McMillan (Huron), McMillan (Vaudreuil), McMullen, Mallory, Mills (Bothwell), Mitchell, Moncrieff, Montague, Montplaisir, Mulock, Paterson (Brant), Patterson (Essex), Perley (Ottawa), Perry, Platt, Purcell, Putnam, Rinfret, Riopel, Robertson (Hastings), Robertson (Kings P.E.I.), Robertson (Shelburne), Robillard, Roome, Royal, Scriver, Semple, Shakespeare, Skinner, Somerville, Stevenson, Temple, Therien, Thompson, Trow, Turcot, Vanasse, Waldie, Watson, Welsh, Wilmot, Wilson (Elgin), Wright, Yeo.—133.

The vote on Mr. McNeil's amendment followed immediately after and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Baird, Bowell, Boyle, Brown, Cargill, Caring, Carpenter, Cockburn, Daly, Davin, Davis, Dawson, Denison, Foster, Gordon, Haggart, Hesson, Hickey, Jamieson, Landry, Sir John Macdonald, McCarthy, McCuis, McDougall (Pictou), McKay, McLelan, McNeill, Madill, Mara, Marshall, Masson, Mills (Annapolis), O'Brien, Perley (Assiniboia), Pope, Reid, Robertson (Hastings), Ross, Rykert, Scarth, Small, Smith (Montreal), Smith (Ontario), Sproule, Taylor, Tisdale, Tupper (Pictou), Tyrwhitt, Wallace, Ward, White (Cardwell), White (Renfrew), Wilson (Argenteuil), Wilson (Lennox), Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland).—95.

Nays—Amyot, Armstrong, Audet, Bain (Soulanges), Bain (Wentworth), Baker, Barron, Beauselell, Bechard, Bergeron, Bergin, Bernier, Blake, Borden, Bourassa, Bowman, Burdett, Burns, Cameron, Campbell (Kent), Campbell (Renfrew), Caron, Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Chapleau, Clarke (Cape Breton), Clinon, Clayes, Cook, Costigan, Coughlin, Coulombe, Coursol, Couture, Curran, Davson, De St. Georges, Desjardins, Dessaint, Doyon, Duchesnay, Dupont, Edgar, Eisenhauer, Ellis, Ferguson (Welland), Fiset, Flynn, Freeman, Gaudet, Gauthier, Geoffrion, Gigault, Gillmor, Girouard, Godbout, Grandbois, Guay, Guilbault, Guillet, Hale, Holton, Innes, Ives, Joncas, Jones, Kenny, Kirk, Labelle, Labrosse, Landerkin, Lang, Langevin, Laurier, Lavergne, Lister, Livingston, Loulit, Macdonald (Cape Breton), McDougall (Pictou), McGreevy, McIntyre, McKeen, McMillan (Huron), McMillan (Vaudreuil), McMullen, Mallory, Mills (Bothwell), Mitchell, Moncrieff, Montague, Montplaisir, Mulock, Paterson (Brant), Patterson (Essex), Perley (Ottawa), Perry, Platt, Purcell, Putnam, Rinfret, Riopel, Robertson (Hastings), Robertson (Kings P.E.I.), Robertson (Shelburne), Robillard, Roome, Royal, Scriver, Semple, Shakespeare, Skinner, Somerville, Stevenson, Temple, Therien, Thompson, Trow, Turcot, Vanasse, Waldie, Watson, Welsh, Wilmot, Wilson (Elgin), Wright, Yeo—128.

Before Mr. Curran's resolutions were voted upon, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Blake and Mr. Gigault spoke. The latter attacked Mr. McCarthy as an opponent of the French race and chaseed him in the same boat with the Mail, and he wanted to know if the Government endorsed the views of the member for North Simcoe and the newspaper referred to. Mr. McCarthy was the George Brown of the present day and the Mail was now where the Globe was in George Brown's time.

Then Mr. Mills had some explanations to make, and read from the confederation debates to show that the Premier was in favor of legislature and not a federal union. He read a sentence from one of Sir John's speeches and commented on it.

Sir John had him on the hip in a minute. He took up the same speech, and reading on showed that Mr. Mills had just quoted enough to mis-state what Sir John had said.

Then Mr. Casey tried to get in his oar and was called to order, and finally at 1 o'clock the division on the Home Rule resolutions was taken, resulting in the adoption of the resolution by a vote of 155 to 47.

Yeas—Amyot, Armstrong, Audet, Bain (Soulanges), Bain (Wentworth), Barron, Bechard, Bergeron, Bergin, Bernier, Blake, Borden, Bourassa, Bowman, Brian, Bryson, Burdett, Burns, Cameron, Campbell (Digby), Campbell (Kent), Campbell (Renfrew), Caron, Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Chapleau, Charlton, Choquette, Clinon, Cook, Costigan, Coughlin, Coulombe, Coursol, Couture, Curran, Davin, De St. Georges, Desjardins, Dessaint, Doyon, Duchesnay, Dupont, Edgar, Eisenhauer, Ellis, Ferguson (Welland), Fiset, Flynn, Freeman, Gaudet, Gauthier, Geoffrion, Gigault, Gillmor, Girouard, Godbout, Grandbois, Guay, Guilbault, Guillet, Hale, Holton, Innes, Ives, Joncas, Jones, Kenny, Kirk, Labelle, Labrosse, Landerkin, Lang, Langevin, Laurier, Lavergne, Lister, Livingston, Loulit, MacDonald (Huron), McCuis, McDonald (Victoria), McDougall (Cape Breton), McGreevy, McIntyre, McKeen, McMillan (Huron), McMillan (Vaudreuil), McMullen, Mallory, Mills (Annapolis), Mills (Bothwell), Montague, Montplaisir, Mulock, Paterson (Brant), Patterson (Essex), Perley (Ottawa), Perry, Platt, Porter, Purcell, Putnam, Rinfret, Riopel, Robertson (Hastings), Robertson (Kings, P.E.I.), Robertson (Shelburne), Robillard, Roome, Royal, Stemarle, Scriver, Semple, Skinner, Smith (Ontario), Somerville, Stevenson, Temple, Therien, Thompson, Trow, Turcot, Vanasse, Waldie, Watson, Welsh, Wilmot, Wilson (Elgin), Wright, Yeo—138.

Nays—Baker, Bowell, Boyle, Brown, Cargill, Carling, Carpenter, Cockburn, Daly, Davis, Dawson, Denison, Foster, Gordon, Haggart, Hesson, Jamieson, Sir John Macdonald, McCarthy, McDougall (Pictou), McKay, McLelan, McNeill, Madill, Mara, Marshall, Masson, Mills (Annapolis), O'Brien, Perley (Assiniboia), Pope, Reid, Robertson (Hastings), Ross, Rykert, Scarth, Small, Smith (Montreal), Smith (Ontario), Sproule, Taylor, Tisdale, Tupper (Pictou), Tyrwhitt, Wallace, Ward, White (Cardwell), White (Renfrew), Wilson (Argenteuil), Wilson (Lennox), Wood, Brockville; Wood, Westmoreland.—95.

Nays—Baker, Bowell, Boyle, Brown, Campbell (Digby), Cargill, Carling, Carpenter, Cockburn, Daly, Davin, Davis, Dawson, Denison, Foster, Gordon, Haggart, Hesson, Hickey, Jamieson, Sir John Macdonald, McCarthy, McDougald (Pictou), McKay, McLelan, McNeill, Madill, Mara, Marshall, Masson, O'Brien, Reid, Ross, Rykert, Scarth, Shakespeare, Shanly, Small, Sproule, Taylor, Tisdale, Tupper (Pictou), Tyrwhitt, Wallace, Ward, White (Cardwell), White (Renfrew), Wilson (Argenteuil), Wilson (Lennox), Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland).—69.

Of the Ministry Sir John Macdonald and Messrs. White, Foster, Pope, Carling, Bowell and McLelan voted against the resolutions and Messrs. Thompson, Costigan, Chapleau, Sir Adolphe Caron and Sir Hector Langevin for them.

A Good Day for Bills.

This was quite a day for the introduction of bills. There were introduced the following:

Mr. Shanly—To incorporate the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

Mr. Watson—To incorporate the Emerson and Northwestern Railway Company.

Mr. Porter—To incorporate the Goderich and C.P.R. Co.

Mr. Sutherland—To amend the act incorporating the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company.

Mr. McCarthy—To incorporate the Kincardine and Teeswater Railway Company.

Mr. Patterson (Essex)—Respecting the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company.

Mr. Small—To incorporate the Brandon, Souris and Rock Lake Railway Company.

Mr. Brown—To incorporate the Manufacturers' Life and Accident Insurance Company.

The only public bill introduced was Mr. McCarthy's act. It proposes to give power to loan companies to borrow money by the sale of debenture stock. Several of the companies now have this right by special legislation. The bill proposes to give it to all.

Words of Sympathy.

At this stage Sir John arose and claimed the attention of the House. He said: "The whole House will agree with me in expressing the sentiments of deep regret I have to express at the unexpected death of the hon. member for Restigouche. To those hon. gentleman who sat in Parliament with him it is not necessary that I should say anything. He was a man liked and esteemed by both sides of the House, of a retiring nature and not at all apt to press his own views in Parliament or elsewhere. He enjoyed the confidence of his constituents in a high degree. He succeeded his father in the House, who before him held the county for several parliaments and ever since that time he has been generally acceptable as a colleague. I do not think it requires me to say more with reference to the late lamented gentleman. Young in years, he has been cut off suddenly and unexpectedly. He only arrived here he was apparently in better and stronger health than he had been for some years before. Such is the uncertainty of mundane affairs that we are now informed that he has been found in bed dead. All that we can do is to regret the loss of a worthy, an honored and an upright colleague."

Hon. Peter Mitchell and Mr. Burns of Gloucester also spoke shortly in terms of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman.

BLACK FEVER.

A Disease Known by That Name Making Great Ravages.

QUEBEC, April 26.—Most painful intelligence has reached town from the Valley of St. Maurice, where a disease known as the black fever is making terrible ravages in many localities. It is also accompanied by diphtheria. At Mount Caribon, thirty-six miles from the Piles, the family of a French settler named Antonine Vesugeois, who was formerly in the service of the Duke de Morny at Paris, has been all but decimated. During the week before Easter four grown up daughters—three unmarried and the other a widow—fell victims to the disease. Two younger children died about the same time from diphtheria, and one day or two later two of Vesugeois' grandchildren residing in Grandause also succumbed, making eight children in the same family. It is said the disease is still continuing its ravages.

THE FLOOD SUBSIDING.

River Towns Damaged—The Work of the Relief Committee.

MONTREAL, April 26.—The water is slowly receding. Considerable damage has been done at St. Lamberts, Longueuil, Boucherville, Varennes, Vercheres, Sorel, Three Rivers, Berthier and other places. Up to last evening there had been delivered to the relief committee 7575 loaves of bread, 2139 pounds of tea, 7365 pounds of sugar and 3297 pounds of cheese. Nearly all this has been distributed, and a little remains in stock yet.

A MURDER AT DRESDEN.

In a Quarrel One Colored Man Shoots and Kills Another.

DRESDEN, Ont., April 26.—At 7 o'clock this morning while Thomas Willby and James Moore, both colored, were quarreling about a game of mits, the latter drew a pistol and shot Willby dead. Moore has not been caught yet.

Paragraphs From Hamilton.

HAMILTON, April 26.—The Literary Club of Zion's Church gave an entertainment last night to a very large assemblage of friends. Recitations, musical and vocal selections and dialogs were upon the program, which was ably carried out.

City Engineer Haskins, who was injured last week by a fall, is still unable to leave home.

P. H. Stewart of the Toronto agency of Molsons Bank has been promoted to the position of accountant in the agency here.

The St. George's Society had their annual banquet at the St. Nicholas last night and over two hundred sat down to an excellent repast. Several letters from absent friends were read, the different toasts were responded to and a telegram was sent to Her Majesty the Queen by W. H. Gillard, chairman of the evening.

Maximilian Burkenroad and wife, the daughter and son-in-law of Rabbi Schuldt, arrived to-day from the south. They will make Hamilton their permanent home.

While a lady in company with her two children was driving down the hill on Johnstreet to-day the horse became unmanageable, and the woman seeing danger ahead, threw first the one and then the other child out of the wagon, and when the runaway horse was caught at the corner of John and Hunter streets she was lying in the bottom of the wagon. She was uninjured.

The report of the finances of our city for 1886 shows that the receipts were $849,268.31, and the expenses $819,046.13, leaving a balance in the treasury of $30,222.18.

Saturday next Grimsby Park will be opened to the public. A fine program has been arranged for the occasion.

The Bicycle Club of this city will, for the first time this season, exercise their limbs on Thursday evening next.

The docks, the bay and the sailors are looking business-like again.

—Steel wire door mats will not wear out. They require no shaking as they clean themselves. They do not fill with dirt and dust; all dust falls through and can be readily swept up. 136

C. P. R. Traffic Returns.

MONTREAL, April 26.—The traffic returns of the Canadian Pacific Railway company for last week amounted to $212,000, against $193,000 for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of $19,000 for this year.

Elected Mayor of Wingham.

WINGHAM, April 26.—W. W. Inglis was elected mayor yesterday in the place of Mr. Meyer, resigned; majority 28.

Photography.

—No art is more prominently and conspicuously brought before the public than photography. The question often asked is, "Where can I get a life-like picture?" "At Lemaitre's, 324 Yonge-street," is the answer. By careful attention to business and using the Al material, and employing only first-class assistants, Mr. Lemaitre has built up a business that will bear comparison with any in the city. 361

Always Say What You Mean.

—And practice what you preach. I say I sell the best and cheapest spring hats in Toronto. All latest styles. No deception. My stock is large, and you have every style to choose from. No hatter in the city can beat my prices. No old stock. C. H. Tonkin, 718 Yonge-st., North Toronto. x

THE NEW CANADA LIFE BUILDING.

The above cut will give an idea of the front of the new building that the Canada Life Assurance Co. will erect on King-street west this summer at a cost of $400,000. It will be fireproof throughout. Particulars of the structure were published in The World yesterday.

TEN CENT MEALS.

TO BE SETTLED TO-DAY.

The Shrievalties of York and Toronto—Want of Unanimity Among the County Members.

To-day, it is understood, the Government will settle the two shrievalties, York and Toronto. The politicians are hard at work.

For the county office Dr. Widdifield, member for the north riding, is moving all the forces he can command in his own interest. He thinks he has earned the post. Dr. Gilmour, member for West York, is supporting Mr. Patterson of Parkdale, who contested that constituency against Col. Gray, and whose family connections in the riding are numerous and influential. Mr. G. B. Smith, the member for East York, has sent in the names of Messrs. Simpson, Geo. Eakin, Lane and Van Zandt. There is no unanimity among the three county members—in fact they are pulling against one another. Besides the names already given, Joseph Tyrwhitt of Brockville is the candidate of the machine generally. He is supported by J. D. Edgar, M.P. Amid all this pushing it is expected that things will come to a head before Parliament rises.

Of the city shrievalty little more is known than that a second Reform deputation will wait to-day on the Government in regard to the office. The Liberals will be pressed hard to do something for George Dewe last Friday night, has not been removed.

A. O. Andrews will sell on Friday valuable paintings, water colors, by T. M. Martin and others, also furniture, etc., at 171 Gerrard east. See advertisement.

In the Police Court yesterday Gertrude Woodfield, charged with fortune telling, and Jessie Clyde with shooting, were called but failed to appear. Their bail was estreated.

C. L. Magann, agent for the Anchor Line of Royal and United States mail steamships, has removed to 9 Adelaide-street east, where he will be pleased to see all intending European travelers.

A despatch from Windsor yesterday stated that three Toronto detectives had been there on Saturday, recovering stolen property. The Police Headquarters last night nothing was known of the affair.

The Humane Journal of Chicago has an article in its March number congratulating Toronto on the formation of a Humane Society. The journal is a finely-illustrated paper, devoted entirely to the prevention of cruelty.

While Mrs. Dr. Stowe was giving her horse a drink at the Durham House trough yesterday, her buggy was run into by another occupied by two young females who had been doing Yonge-street in a hilarious manner during the afternoon. Mrs. Stowe was not hurt, but she would like to know the names of the wild females.

The Management Committee of the Railway and West End Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association held their monthly meeting Monday night. It is proposed to hold outdoor sports as a means of keeping the members together during the summer. The report for the past quarter showed a membership of 261. The receipts were $250.47, all of which with the exception of $8.30 was expended.

Arrested for Criminal Assault.

Thomas Considine, a young man who lives at 299 Queen-street east, and who works in the Macdonald Tin Works, is held by the police on the serious charge of criminally assaulting a woman. It appears that Mrs. Bridget Ann Charlton was going to her home at 4 Milan-street, when she had had a patch on one of his eyes, and with this clue the sergeant started out to investigate. Meeting Considine on Parliament-street, who, unfortunately for him, had one eye patched up, Sergt. Gregory brought him before the woman, who immediately identified him as her assailant. The police give him a bad character. As Mrs. Charlton was in a very weak condition Dr. Doolittle was called in, and he ordered her to be immediately removed to the hospital.

The York Pioneers.

An adjourned meeting of the York Pioneers' Society was held last evening in the Canadian Institute. In the absence of President Dr. Scadding Mr. Chas. Durand was called to the chair. He gave an account of a trip to Texas. Mr. Durand was followed by Mr. Shaw, who described the early days in the township of York. Messrs. Ed. Murphy and John Laidlaw, sr., also spoke on the subject. Capt. Orr and W. McBean were elected members.