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SIXTH YEAR — MONDAY MORNING APRIL 26 1886. — PRICE ONE CENT.

THE LAND BILL'S ENEMIES

AN IMPORTANT DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON THE PREMIER.

With a Request That the Measure Shall be Dropped—The Money Provided Insufficient for the Purpose—Attitude of the Parnellites.

LONDON, April 24.—Opposition to the Land Bill is steadily increasing in strength. The fact is noteworthy that among the strongest objectors are some of the earnest supporters of Mr. Gladstone's general policy. Lord Selborne's letter, pointing out the inadequacy of the amount devoted to the purchase of estates, is but a conspicuous example of similar criticisms made from within the immediate circle of the Premier's friends. Mr. Gladstone's adherents have decided upon a formal collective statement of their objections to the Land Bill, and will present it to the Premier with a request that the measure be dropped altogether.

The Economist is opposed to the bill. It says the measure cannot be regarded as a permanent one, for the amount named as a purchase fund stops less than half way of the sum which will be required. Such a course, it says, is wholly illogical, and Mr. Gladstone's reasons for limiting the primary expenditure to £50,000,000 are really reasons for refusing to incur any liability at all until the full extent to which the nation must commit itself can be accurately calculated.

The Tablet (Roman Catholic organ) also thinks that the measure does not go far enough to be effective. This paper demands £200,000,000, which it avers would make the measure "thorough, drastic, final and heroic." It hopes that Mr. Gladstone will amend the bill himself, and cynically remarks that the new Parliament will hardly be equal to the strain of a problem which has perplexed the best of English statesmen. Numerous addresses by Whig and Liberal leaders are announced for the coming fortnight, in which the state of feeling among Mr. Gladstone's followers, of all factions, in regard to the Land Bill, will be defined, and after that it will be more easy to estimate the chances of its success or failure.

Thus far the Parnellites have had little to say about the measure in the way of expressions of opinion pro and con. A meeting of the central branch of the National League has been called for May 4, at Dublin, at which the draft of the Land Bill will be discussed. Many of the Irish members of Parliament will be present and the attitude of the Parnellites will no doubt be there decided upon.

More than eight thousand members of the Civil Service in Ireland have appointed a committee to watch the progress of the Home Rule Bill and to endeavor to secure an improvement of the provision in the Bill which relates to themselves.

Petitions against the Home Rule measure will be introduced at the Easter meetings of the English churches.

Archbishop Croke, speaking at Thurles, delivered a panegyric on Mr. Gladstone, declaring that the Premier was Ireland's greatest friend.

The Birmingham Post says it understands that Mr. Chamberlain has given notice that he will introduce in the House of Commons an amendment in opposition to the Land Bill.

It is stated that some officers now stationed in Ireland have applied for a transfer to India, lest they be called upon to serve against the people of Ulster.

Where England's Danger Lies.

LONDON, April 26.—Mr. Gladstone has written the following letter to the Chronicle:

It is not my custom to comment on statements made by hostile newspapers, but having a sincere respect for the Chronicle I would call attention to an allegation made by it in a leader that I have heretofore taught that Home Rule in Ireland would be a source of imperial danger. I will not challenge proof of the assertion, which was doubtless made in good faith, but it is entirely an error. I have always asked for an explanation of the meaning of Home Rule in order to make clear the question whether or not it would be a source of danger. We have now learned the demand of Ireland from five-sixths of her chosen representatives. Such Home Rule is, in the language of my address of September last, a source not of danger but of strength. The danger, if any, lies in refusing it.

T. P. O'CONNOR ON THE SITUATION

Mr. Chamberlain Comes in for a Raking Over.

LONDON, April 24.—Taking the week as a whole, it must be regarded as ending favorably for Mr. Gladstone. The absorbing feature, of course, has been the attitude of Mr. Chamberlain. His speech at Birmingham has shown the impossibility of Mr. Gladstone's yielding him terms high enough to command his willing co-operation if the Premier expects at the same time to retain Irish support. Mr. Gladstone will now probably make no terms at all, but keep Mr. Chamberlain hanging on until the second reading of the Bill and then drop him altogether unless he comes back to the camp unconditionally. The Premier may try the soothing effect of some middle course on the question of the Customs and the Irish parliamentary representation at Westminster. He is in a conciliatory mood, and is willing to receive suggestions and consider them, but his more immediate anxiety is the second reading, and he is justified in pointing out that the time for making conditions on amendments to the Bill will be in committee. Some sort of an arrangement on this basis, or one like it, might possibly be patched up before the House meets. The acceptance of Mr. Chamberlain's terms, as they stand, is simply out of the question. Mr. Gladstone must decline them outright, or face the loss of the Nationalist vote. There is no room for concessions on the part of the Parnellites on the principles lying at the root of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. Their acceptance would create an unworkable Irish Parliament and ensure a fiasco. The design is intelligible enough on the part of a monopolist English manufacturer, whose fortune was built on the ruins of other men's industry. It does not suit the Irish. The latter fact did not dawn all at once on the intelligent wirepullers of Birmingham, but it is being gradually comprehended, and is having the desired effect. Absorbed as the caucus managers are in the contemplation of their own greatness, they are able to understand that eight Chamberlain votes will not compensate for the loss of ten times as many.

Mr. Chamberlain doubtless regrets by this time that he has suffered his personal jealousy of John Morley so completely to master his own judgment and blind him to the consequences of the rash opposition to his great leader to which he has committed himself. He may be sincere in the declaration that he desires to strengthen the premier on the condition that the latter consent to be strengthened in the particular manner his late colleague requires. The chief difficulty in the way is that others besides Mr. Chamberlain have to be consulted. Mr. Chamberlain's zealotes have puffed him up with the idea that he is dictator of the Liberal party and holds the key to the situation.

While John Morley's reply at Newcastle to Mr. Chamberlain's speech was effective, it may be looked upon as an assurance also that further consideration of the Land Purchase Bill has been postponed to a date sufficiently remote to prevent its interfering with the Home Rule Bill. The Cabinet have recognized the impossibility of their being able to carry both measures through the present session in view of the narrow majority expected for the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. It was feared that the Ministry had decided to press both measures. To do so, would certainly wreck one, and might irretrievably injure the other. The wisdom of postponing the Land Purchase Bill until the path of the larger measure has been cleared is now beginning to receive recognition. Mr. Chamberlain's attack has not been followed by signs of acquiescence from any part of the country. Even in the constituencies controlled by the caucus it has fallen flat. Wholesale desertions of Mr. Gladstone as the result of Mr. Chamberlain's proclamation were confidently looked for by the caucus. Far from this expectation being realized, I know on the contrary of Liberal organizations previous to the speech desirous of hearing from Mr. Chamberlain's mouth an exposition of his views that have since refused to invite him lest their action might have a semblance of endorsing his hostility to Mr. Gladstone. His professions of a desire to work with Mr. Gladstone again are not appraised at their full value.

It is worthy of note as an indication of the drift of political opinion in England that Mr. Chamberlain does not completely command the people of Birmingham, even the Liberals. His supremacy is a thing of the past outside the rigid lines of the caucus machine. Inside he may be undisputed master as long as Mr. Gladstone refrains from visiting the town. The fact is commented on with surprise that every allusion to Mr. Gladstone's name at the meeting addressed by Mr. Chamberlain was received with vehement cheers. The meeting evidently swallowed Mr. Chamberlain's assurances that he desired to work with Mr. Gladstone if he could in good faith and wished to emphasize its approval of such a course.

The week has been remarkable for the scores of resolutions passed by Liberal Committees in all parts of the country supporting Mr. Gladstone by overwhelming majorities. Many of these come from districts which were supposed to be under the exclusive influence of the caucus or the Hartington clique. Another point is the fact that numerous Radical Members of Parliament, some of whom were considered doubtful on the Home Rule issue, have addressed their constituents in support of Mr. Gladstone. In every instance the resolutions were adopted with uproarious applause. In radical constituencies, where the members stated they were opposed to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, they were angrily called to account and explanations demanded. These members are not likely to stand up against the storm of local excitement, and will find it prudent to invent eleventh-hour reasons for going into the division lobby with the Prime Minister.

THOMAS POWER O'CONNOR, M.P.

Suicided in the Seneca.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., April 24.—The body of a supposed suicide, identified by letters in his clothing as Charles Sawyer, was found in the Seneca River, eight miles north of this city to-day. The body had been in the water about two weeks. Sawyer's brother is said to be the President of a business college at Peterboro, Ont.

And Will They Not Test Monarchies.

LONDON, April 26.—The Standard commenting on the strikes in the United States says that they "will strain the resources of American statesmanship as they have only once been tried since the war of independence to keep the conflict within the bounds of legality and constitutional order. Republican institutions are still on their trial. It looks as if the social difficulty would become their severest test yet."

An Easter Sermon.

Rev. Dr. Williams, President of the Conference, officiated yesterday evening at the Richmond Street Methodist Church. His text selected was Acts 26, 8. If Christ be risen then the doctrine of the resurrection comes home with great force and should come in great power. The Apostles preached Jesus Christ and the resurrection. Whether in Athens or Corinth or Rome the doctrine that they announced was Jesus Christ the resurrection. What do I mean by the resurrection? The resurrection according to Scripture is a substantial change by which that which was and is corrupted is reproduced so that it is the same thing it was before it became corrupted. No man can deny the strong presumptive evidence in regard to this doctrine, and on evangelical principles it is absolutely certain. It was the expectation of the Church. He is the resurrection and life. An advantage which came to the children of God is deliverance from sin. The Apostle Paul said we wait for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of our bodies and part and parcel of the great mediatorial work of Jesus Christ. In concluding he asked his hearers to let this doctrine encourage them in the duties of life and in the future they would realize how great it was to have trusted in God and in Jesus Christ the resurrection. At the Easter of the Universe may we be found when the last trump shall sound.

Oddfellows at Church.

The Independent Oddfellows observed the 67th anniversary of their Order by attending service at the Central Methodist Church, Bloor street, yesterday afternoon. About 300 brethren were present. The preacher was Rev. T. W. Jolliffe, Grand Chaplain of the Ontario Grand Lodge. His sermon was an able and eloquent exposition of the principles and motives of the organization, as founded on Scriptural teachings. The Association was Christian, benevolent and brotherly, and its record was stainless. In the United States it had a membership of over half a million, and it paid out over $5000 a day for charitable and other purposes. Mr. Jolliffe was assisted in the service by Pastor Benson. The collection, which amounted to $62, was in aid of the Hospital for Sick Children.

World of Labor.

Ship carpenters of St. Catharines, Ont., struck for $2 per day Friday and got it. They had been receiving $1.75.

The cases against the striking Lake Shore switchmen at Chicago were dismissed Saturday for want of prosecution.

The bricklayers of St. Catharines, Ont., have notified their bosses that after June 1 they will consider nine hours a day's work, at 30 cents an hour.

The Eagle & Phœnix Cotton Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ga., have decided to increase the wages of operatives 10 per cent., increase to take effect May 1. About 2000 operatives are affected. No demand was made nor dissatisfaction expressed at the former wages.

The trackmen on the Lehigh and Hudson & Lehigh Valley Railroad have been notified that on May 1 their wages will be advanced from $1.10 to $1.20 per day.

Baseball, cricketing, bycicle and lawn tennis Suits a specialty at Petleys'. 135

Sam Jones Coming to Toronto.

—The great revivalist is coming to Toronto, (or rather he is invited), and, no doubt, will create a big sensation. Grace, grit and gumption are his main features. Many wicked people live in this notably "good city," but there are exceptions to every rule, and the good people (most of whom are ladies) are noticed going into 179 Yonge street. Strathern gives such "bargains" in house furnishings that he's causing quite a "revival" in trade. odx

AT ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT OF THE CONVICTS TO ESCAPE.

One of Their Number Killed and the Warden Probably Fatally Wounded—Several Prisoners and Guards Also Injured.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, Que., April 25.—The convicts in the penitentiary here by some means obtained possession of some rifles and revolvers belonging to the guards and revolted about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Warden Laviollette demanded their surrender, when the prisoners opened fire on him and the guards and a desperate fight ensued, which lasted some time. The warden received a bullet in the jaw, another pierced his wrist, while a third entered the abdomen. His wounds are very serious, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. Chartrand, a guard, was wounded in the leg, while several others received wounds more or less serious. A prisoner named Corriveau was shot dead. Five other prisoners were wounded. None of the convicts escaped.

It appears that the row first broke out in the stone shed, the guards who had charge of the gang being seized and bound. The prisoners, after stripping the guards of their revolvers and rifles, took some rafters to make a ladder to enable them to get over the walls. Mr. Laviollette putting in an appearance, was also seized and bound. Some guards who ought to have been on top of the wall had just time enough to get up to their sentry boxes when the prisoners made an advance with Laviollette in front of them. The sentries fired on them, some of the bullets taking effect, although not seriously injuring them. After firing back in return, the prisoners withdrew to the other side of the yard. While they were trying to pry open the wooden fence, they were again fired upon, but seemed to think they were safe so long as Mr. Laviollette was in front of them. Mr. Laviollette, however, ordered the sentries to fire; whereupon one of them fired over his head and hit one Corriveau, killing him almost instantly. As soon as Corriveau fell, the prisoners fired on Mr. Laviollette and wounded him in three places, one ball entering his back, another going through his wrist, and another entering the back of his head and coming out through his jaw. The sentries now poured a heavy volley upon the prisoners, wounding several, whereupon they ran to the centre building and were eventually captured and placed in their cells.

Mr. Laviollette is not likely to recover. Mr. Ouimet, the Deputy Warden, is now in charge.

Large crowds visited the penitentiary today, when the prisoners from their cells engaged in singing and shouting. Vian, who shot at A. F. Gault while plundering that gentleman's house several years ago, was the leader of the gang.

The tailoring shop was burned down some time ago. Since then the convicts have been extremely busy in this department and have finished many suits. The first guard seized in the stone shop was Bostock. Convict Norman, who is serving a term for robbing Webster's tailoring, shop came up behind and seized him by the arms. Bostock, endeavoring to free himself, threw his captive backwards on the ground, and other convicts, coming up, tied him. A search was made through his pockets for the keys. None were found, but on an other guard the convicts got the keys and entered the tailor shop and procured clothes and dressed themselves.

When the Warden was brought to the fence to act as a shield for the convicts in their efforts to break it down the convicts yelled to the guards on the walls, "you can't shoot or you will kill the Warden." The latter bravely and pluckily cried out to them, "Shoot, shoot, never mind me." The guards continued doing their duty.

There are eight guards on relief all the time. These fortunately were at hand. Hearing shots, they ran up with revolvers, and while the convicts were at the fence kept up a fusilade through it. The convicts, finding themselves helpless, returned to their cells. They have acted like mad men since.

There are at present 275 convicts in the building, rather less than usual. Vian is one of the most notorious.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Twenty-eight drunks were in the Police Court Saturday.

62 births, 13 marriages and 52 deaths were registered at the City Hall last week.

A hearse driver ran over a man near the corner of Queen and Yonge streets yesterday shortly after 1.

Mabel Chin and Carrie Gibson, of 143 Centre street, were arrested Saturday for receiving stolen property.

The steamboat General Wolseley has been bought by Capt. Macdougall, of Owen Sound, and will go up there.

The Mirror is the name of an illustrated paper, to commence publishing which in Toronto has just been incorporated.

On Thursday there will be a sale of women's work from the Industrial Room at the Temperance Hall, Temperance street.

The Traders' Bank, it is reported, will occupy the North corner of Melinda and Yonge streets as soon as its present lease expires.

Dominion Architect Fuller will not be able to act as expert on the Court House plans, and another gentleman will have to be appointed in his place.

The spring sale of horses commences at Grand's repository to-morrow at 2 o'clock. Carriage and saddle horses only are on the first day's catalogue.

Three roughs undertook to sance a bus driver in front of the American hotel on Saturday afternoon. The bus man laid out the three of them on the sidewalk one after the other.

The Committee collecting subscriptions for the memorial window to the late Mrs. Dean Grassett have succeeded in raising nearly the whole amount required, which will be about $1800.

The four Torontonians arrested at Hamilton for breaking into a Grand Trunk bonded car were committed for trial Saturday. Their names are James Ruddy, John Anderson, James Parry and George Wilson.

Building permits have been issued to R. W. Lawlor for two three-story brick stores at 215 Queen street east, to cost $2000, and to Wm. A. Pearce for an addition to a house at the corner of Beverley and D'Arcy streets, to cost $900.

A total of 3369 names have been added to the voters' lists under the Franchise Act for Dominion elections. The final count for the revision of the voters' list will be held in June, when probably 1,000 more names will be added.

Business troubles: W Cleland, dry-goods, Brantford, assigned; W A Sherwood, general store, Bowmanville, assigned; David Arnott, tinware, Lakefield, assigned; Alex McDonald, general store, Mountain Grove, assigned; Mrs E D Beckett, millinery, Newmarket, assigned.

Louis Robinson, a Toronto waiter, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at the Hamilton Police Court Saturday, for robbing the store of Mr. Chappell on James street north. He was arrested at the Grand Trunk Station in Hamilton by Policeman Ross, for acting in a suspicious manner, and the stolen goods were found in his possession.

A public Indignation Meeting will be held in the Lewis Street Baptist Church, Queen street east, to-night to protest against the issuing of tavern licenses in the vicinity of the Don Bridge. The following speakers will address the meeting: J. J. McLaren, Q.C., Rev. Jno. Smith, Rev. E. W. Dewart, Ald. Jno. McMillan, Mr. Jas. Thompson with the local clergy and others.

Thos. Fluker and Robert Toal were a little humptious Saturday afternoon. They were going past the store of Wm. Armitage at Victoria and Shuter streets about 5 o'clock, and seeing some apples exposed at the door they took a few. Mr. Armitage came out and remonstrated, when he was set upon and badly beaten. Policemen Chapman and Pauling arrested both young men. Fluker is also charged with assaulting the police. The disturbance attracted quite a crowd to the scene.

WOODLAND WHISPERS AT OTTAWA.

A General Election Probably Not so Extremely Distant as Some People Imagine.

OTTAWA, April 24.—Most of the Members have gone home for a few days, and the legislative chambers and corridors look like the poet Moore's dream of "a banquet hall deserted." Even "Room No. 8" might be characterized by the remark of the English character, who once looked down into the crater of Vesuvius, and said with much contempt in his tone that there was nothing in it. There *may* be something in it—who knows?—ere the Queen's Birthday comes round. On or about that date, so say the *quid nunes*, the present session will close, weather permitting. Or, to put it in a more practical way, if the Opposition leaders will agree to it.

Beyond doubt the usefulness of the present session is gone, as far as public interest therein is concerned. Some really important matters of routine must be got through with, but the Canadian public do not seem to be yearning just now for any more debates made up of linked verbiage long drawn out. Within the past week or two there has been a decided transfer of interest from the House to the constituencies. "Our member" is not as great a man as he was a bit ago; in fact, the everlasting voter, with his little hatchet in hand—a ballot paper, to wit—is rapidly coming to the front rank of serious consideration. How he may use that little hatchet of his aforesaid is already matter of deep anxiety to many a man who now writes M.P. after his name. The Riel debate is over, in this House—there has not been, and is not going to be, any tariff debate of much consequence, and members are now fixing their eager eyes on the next election.

Friends of the Government generally pooh-pooh the idea of the Dominion elections coming on this year. Not this year, not till next year—is the current answer given by Ministers to the crowd of inquisitive punkers on this question. But there are woodland whispers—no, not exactly that, but some other kind of whispers from a little bird,—to the effect that the matter is as yet undecided, and still under consideration in the north end of the eastern block. Would that Mowat were there, to add to the deep seriousness of the consideration thereof.

Lighthouses Damaged by the Flood.

MONTREAL, April 24.—The jamming ice and the recent flood had a telling effect on the lighthouses along the St. Lawrence. At Point Valelio the lighthouse was torn away and stranded on Dorval Island, and the piers were extensively damaged. The pier of the new lighthouse just completed at Point Eclaire was heavily damaged. The lighthouse at Isle Vache is still submerged, and consequently the damage cannot be ascertained. It is thought, however, to be very heavy. The lighthouse at Windsor Pier, St. Anne, has been carried away, and the pier has been seriously damaged. Several other lighthouses have been damaged more or less.

Mother and Child Drowned.

DRESDEN, Ont., April 24—At Dawn Mills last evening Mrs. Lye and a 3-year-old child were drowned. It is thought that she went out shortly before 6 to call her family to tea, and the child fell over the bank, which is very steep, and that she jumped after it. When her husband came to tea the children said ma had gone to call tea and had not returned. He at once traced her to the river, where she was found lifeless. The body of the child had not been recovered up to midnight.

Officers of the Canadian Institute.

The usual weekly meeting of the Canadian Institute was held Saturday night. Officers were elected for the coming year as follows: President, W. H. Vandersmissen; Vice-President, E. A. Meredith; Secretary, R. McDougal; Tressurer, Jas. Bain, jr.; Editor, George Kennedy; Librarian, G. A. Shaw; Curator, David Boyle. A paper was read by F. J. Roche on "The Retention of Saline Impurities by Ferric Hydrate," showing that the ordinary method of estimating iron in ores and other bodies subjected to chemical analysis is faulty, inasmuch as ferric hydrate, when precipitated in the usual way in a solution holding alkalis and alkaline earths, carries with it some of these matters, thereby making the iron appear higher in percentage than it really is.

The error thus resulting is greater in cold than in hot solutions. Another method of removing sources of error is that of precipitating iron as basic acetate. These results are the deductions of a number of careful quantitative experiments. Dr. Daniel Wilson will read his paper on Celtic Architecture next Saturday night.

Superintendent Boustead on Sunday Parades.

Ald. Boustead yesterday told the Metropolitan Sunday School, of which he is Superintendent, that, in consideration of the counter attractions, he was proud to see so many present. The parades of the Salvation Army, the St. George's Society and the Knights of Pythias were almost enough to detract any child's allegiance. "I would be glad," said Mr. Boustead, "to see these people get into their heads and hearts the commandment, 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.'"

A Break in the Tannery Hollow Wall.

A section of the retaining wall at the crossing of Tannery Hollow collapsed Saturday morning. The first estimate for the building of the wall was $4000, but the actual cost ran up to $20,000. The wall is thirty feet high where the break occurred. Engineer Sproatt says the damage will not exceed $1000, but others who have seen the wall say it will take $5000 to repair it.

Roses From Georgia.

Mr. R. M. Bickerstaff, a young Torontonian, who is distinguishing himself in Georgia, remembered The World with half a dozen roses for St. George's day. They arrived fresh and beautiful, and were worn by our handsome reporters Saturday to the admiration of King and Yonge streets.

CABLE NOTES.

One hundred and twenty-eight lives were lost by the fire at Stry, Austria.

The assassin of the Bishop of Madrid was a dissolute priest who kept a mistress.

France has written to Greece advising her to disarm. It is believed that Greece will follow the advice.

The chief points on dispute as to the position of England and China in Burmah have been amicably arranged.

Lord Rosebery had a long conference Saturday afternoon with representatives of all the European Powers, the Greek minister only being absent.

The report is confirmed that the Emir of Harran has massacred all the Europeans in his Capital, also the members of the Italian scientific expedition under Count Parro.

Prof. Roscoe, the celebrated English chemist, and four other British medical scientists have arrived at Paris to study M. Pasteur's system of inoculation against hydrophobia.

At the suggestion of France the Powers have modified the original terms of their ultimatum to Greece and the document as amended will be presented on Monday to that Government.

Several men have been arrested at Barbastro in Arragon, Spain, for burying a man alive near that town. The victim was rescued from the grave in a very critical condition. The motive was revenge.

The Russian woman who was bitten by a mad wolf, and who had been under treatment by M. Pasteur for the prevention of hydrophobia, died Saturday of the malady. The failure of the treatment in her case is ascribed to the delay in its commencement.

SALVATION ARMY TEMPLE

THE NEW BUILDING DEDICATED YESTERDAY.

Crowded Congregations—Marshal Ballington Booth Speaks—The Experiences of Saved Souls—Prominent Citizens Present.

The Salvation Army held their first great praise and welcome meeting in their new temple Saturday night. The building is calculated to seat 2500, but there were about 3000 persons present. On the platform were Marshal Ballington Booth, Commissioner Coombes, Wm. Gooderham in a fur-trimmed coat, Daniel McLean and the leonine countenance of City Commissioner Coatsworth. Behind the platform were ranged the officers and soldiers on raised seats. In the audience was noticed the bald pate of Brother Finch, often seen at times of refreshing; Mr. Keefer, the Agent of the Dominion Alliance; Ex-Ald. John Kent, the venerable William Blight and a number of reverend gentlemen whose names could not be learned.

At 8.15 Commissioner Coombes announced the hymn Sing Aloud Salvation. It was rendered with a vigor that threatened to take the roof off. Over fifty instruments helped to swell the joyful sound. After the first verse the soldiers were asked to wave their handkerchiefs. Marshal Booth reminded them of how the children of Israel had waved aloft the first fruits of their calling. He told a story of how he had loaned his handkerchief to a man to wave, and when it was returned there was a ten dollar bill wrapped up in it. During the singing of the next verse a young man came up and borrowed the handkerchief. It was returned in a moment and the Marshal exultingly held up a ten dollar bill. This incident created great enthusiasm amongst the soldiers. After Mr. Gooderham and the Marshal had led in prayer, Capt. Griffis sang an amusing solo entitled Under the Blood and Fire Flag. Special Walton testified that he had been one of the army's first fruits in Canada, he having been saved in the market place in London, Ont., four years ago. He was a little the worse of liquor at the time, but he went home straight, sober and saved.

Commissioner Coombes introduced James Irwin whom, he stated, had been in prison in every place from Ottawa to Niagara, except one, and that was a village where they had no place to put him. While drunk he got his "arms broke and his head broke, but by and by he got his heart broke," and then he was all right. Jim, on coming forward, showed in his features the evidence of a hard life, but in his eye there shone a light that helped to substantiate his testimony. He said he was in Toronto this time last year, but he was in jail—the magistrate sent him down for two months to see if he could be sobered up. He had been drinking for thirty-five years, and all the Methodist preachers in Ottawa had tried their hand but could do nothing with him. He went out hunting wild pigs in the State of Ohio and spent all his money in liquor. His heart had been all burnt up to that (holding up the top of a finger to indicate the size), but he got a new one and Jesus was in it. When he used to drink even the cat would run behind a box when he came home. Since he joined the Army everybody helped him. His friends were going to get him a set of tools, and he was going back to his work as a cabinet-maker. The boys used to say, "Come and get another liquor before you go home," and he was always willing. He went to the Army meeting at Ottawa and Capt. Hall asked him to go up to the front. He said to her, "For God's sake, will you wait until I go and wash my face and get a clean shirt," but he went to the front and he was saved. Major Coombes announced that Jim was now a minister for Jesus.

Marshal Booth made an address chiefly eulogistic of the new building, which was the finest in the possession of the Army. The Army was thoroughly in sympathy with the temperance movement. It was opposed to the use of tobacco in any form. It was in favor of all movements looking towards the suppression of social evil. His brother, Bramwell Booth, had furnished Editor Stead with his information concerning the state of society in London.

The meeting closed with singing and prayer.

Sunday Services.

Seven o'clock Sunday morning is considered by most people a little too early to rise. Nevertheless the soldiers assembled at that hour in their respective Barracks for knee drill, or prayer, and had a time of spiritual refreshing.

A united holiness convention for the dedication of Temple and soldiers was held at 11 o'clock. About 2500 persons were present. The corps from Richmond street, Yorkville, Sugar street and Riverside marched from their Barracks to the Temple. There were four bands, about 1000 soldiers and officers. After singing several war songs, testimonies were heard from Staff-Capt. Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Duncan and Holy Ann. Mr. Gooderham spoke with great feeling, and as he referred to his late wife many in the audience were unable to suppress their tears.

Commissioner Coombes asked all to stand up who wished God to bless them. About 100 did so, and six or eight came forward and sought salvation.

In the afternoon another big meeting was held at which City Commissioner Coatsworth made a stirring appeal to the unsaved.

At the evening service the seats were so full that no person could look round. From the front door, up the aisle, and even the sidewalk outside, right up to the farthest wall was a sea of faces, of little children and old grandparents, men and women, girls and boys. On the platform, closely surrounded by soldiers, sat Marshal Booth, Commissioner Coombes, Capt. Margetts, Wm. Gooderham, Daniel McLean, G. J. St. Leger and L. Duncan. The meeting commenced by singing The Blast of the Trumpet. After singing a verse, the Marshal called on all who were saved to hold up their right hand; then he told them to wave their hands and their handkerchiefs. He said: "Your minister never told you to wave your hands in church, did he? That's why I ask you to do it now. We want to get rid of all stiffness and cumbersome ceremonialism." Commissioner Coombes read the 7th chapter of Luke, after which the old Methodist hymn was given out, "Oh, How I Love Jesus." The fervor became something indescribable. The soldiers fairly burned with love for their Saviour, and few could remain uninterested spectators. When the chorus had been sung about ten times, with handkerchiefs waving, hands clapping, cornets, violins, flutes and piano playing, the enthusiasm subsided.

Marshal Booth made a vigorous appeal to the unsaved. He asked those who were going to give their hearts to Christ to stand up. After some moments of suspense, in which every one kept looking to see who would have the courage to get up, one man arose. He was followed by an elderly woman, and shortly after there were about twenty persons kneeling round the platform. The Marshal made some crucial tests to find out who were and who were not on the Lord's side. First he asked the saved to hold up their hand. Then he got them on their feet. Next he asked the unsaved to rise, but he met with no encouragement in that quarter. Then he had the saved get up again. This was an opportunity which the soldiers eagerly seized.

The meeting lasted nearly four hours.

Notes.

Marshal Booth evidently has a poor opinion of the morality of newspaper men. In his appeal to the unsaved he emphasized the fact that Jesus had "died for reporters, too." On another occasion he inquired if none of those around the table would come to the altar. The reporters went on writing with redoubled vigor.

Owing to ill health, the Marshal was only present at the evening meeting yesterday.

The Marshal loves to refer to "my father the General," "my brother Bramwell," "my sister Catherine." He takes pride in reminding his audience that the Booth family are at the head of the organization.

Capt. Manton wears a brown jersey with these words on his back: "I'm nicely saved; I am, are you?"

There is a band composed of members of the Headquarters staff. The band of the Second Canadian corps of London, Ont., came to town Saturday.

The Army is going to look after the temporal as well as the spiritual wants of its members. There is a boiler at the Temple, in which 100 gallons of tea can be made at once, and a Banqueting Hall, capable of seating 800 persons.

A prominent officer informed The World that the Army was going to direct special attention to the reformation of St. John's Ward.

MR. GLADSTONE AT CHURCH.

A Singular Scene at Hawarden on Good Friday.

LONDON, April 24.—There was a singular scene at Hawarden on Good Friday. The village was filled with visitors, drawn thither by the presence of the Prime Minister at his home. Mr. Gladstone attended morning service at the village church, which was filled with people. It was not expected that he would be at church in the afternoon, but he entered about the middle of the service. This becoming known in the village, where his intention of attending service in the morning had not been made public, crowds flocked into the church until they packed it full of people and made it impossible for the service to go on. They blocked the aisles and stood on the seats and craned their necks to get a glimpse of Mr. Gladstone, and made so much noise that the clergyman's voice could not be heard above the hubbub. Rev. Stephen Gladstone was officiating, and was compelled to stop and make a mute appeal to the people. This was quite ineffectual as the shuffling and rustling continued, and destroyed all idea of the sanctity of the place. Rev. Mr. Gladstone then asked the crowd to find seats or to retire. When this was done, Mr. Gladstone rose and saluted the crowds of people as the only means of satisfying their curiosity and restoring order and quiet in the church so that the service could go on. The people then left the church, except those who were seated and attending the service, and Rev. Mr. Gladstone went on with the recital.

The Grenadiers in Sunday Clothes.

The Royal Grenadiers paraded at 3 o'clock yesterday under Lieut.-Col. Grasett and marched to St. Luke's Church for divine service in commemoration of the battle of Fish Creek fought April 24, 1885. The parade was composed of the junior major, surgeon and adjutant, 5 captains, 8 subalterns, 270 non-coms and men, 36 band, 24 fifes and drums and 8 pioneers. The regiment never looked as well before, having their new clothing and gold trimmings, the sergeants being particularly noticeable by their gold chevrons and the officers all wearing their new gold laced tunics, etc. The route was by fours along King, Yonge and St. Joseph streets, and home by the same route but in column. The men were steady and marched well. The sermon was preached by the Chaplain, Rev. C. E. Whitcomb, and was apparently much appreciated by the officers and men.

NOTES.

Sergt.-Major Quinn was not even a spectator. He is very ill.

The rain spared the expensive uniforms of all ranks.

Telegrapher Pike, of N. W. fame, attended the service.

Surgeon McCollum's last Church parade. He will retire shortly.

Where was Asst.-Surg. Ryerson? and the Senior Major? and Capt. Carter?

Col. Grasett is now the best dressed officer in Toronto, except perhaps Lieut. Myles.

The men of "C" School were on hand in great force—fellow scarlets.

Mr. Tom Hurst looked proud of his fifes and drums.

A few theatrical entertainment tickets changed hands on the occasion.

St. George's Society.

The anniversary service of St. George's Society was held in St. James' Cathedral yesterday afternoon. A large number of members of the Sons of England joined them in the service. Rev. R. A. Bilkey preached from:

Psalm 137, v. 5 and 6. If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy.

Seldom, if ever, had patriotism found better expression than in these beautiful words. They expressed the emotions of the Jewish nation when in captivity. When asked to sing their songs in an alien land they had hung their harps upon the willows.

True these words were poetry, but was not patriotism itself a sort of poetry.

The Jews were not voluntarily exiles, they were helpless captives and burdened slaves. This was the condition of the Hebrew people. Englishmen here were also exiles. True they were voluntary exiles—they could not be other in this land than contented Canadians, still they could not forget the old land which gave them birth. Englishmen would not, if they could, forget England. Separation from her only made their attachment the stronger. "Absence makes the heart grow fonder." The characteristics of the true Englishman were courage, common sense, self-reliance, plodding industry, respect for authority, love of truth and freedom, domestic affection and hospitality. In the imperfect Englishman self-reliance did indeed sometimes degenerate into self-sufficiency, but, as a rule, it was an emblem of true manliness. St. George's Society represented English patriotism in all its fundamental features. By its presence and influence it seeks to extend that patriotism which is good, not only for England, but for Canada itself. "May God save the Empire in its present crisis, and save it evermore." "Till danger's troubled night be past and the star of peace return."

The Garrison Creek Sewer Investigation.

Judge McDougall has sent in his report to the Mayor and a bill of costs amounting to $257.40. The investigation has enabled His Honor to arrive at the conclusion that soft brick, faulty workmanship and poor cement were used in the construction of the sewer. His Honor says the Council should instruct Contractor Godson to repair the defects at his personal expense. He thinks that the depression in the sewer level should be also repaired and this portion rebuilt in order to render it as capacious as the remainder. The report states that Inspector Rattson neglected his duty in not rejecting inferior materials. His Honor thinks that Engineer Sproatt and Commissioner Coatsworth are open to censure for permitting the construction of the sewer during winter time and for not giving the work closer supervision.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Sugar advanced three-eighths of a cent at San Francisco Saturday.

The Transcontinental Railroad war of rates is over and former prices have been restored.

Six Italians in the employ of the Erie Railway were roasted to death in a construction shanty at Mt. Alton, Pa., on Saturday.

A band of tramps are terrorizing the country districts of Grant County, Wisconsin. They plunder the farm houses and illtreat the women and children.

Thirty graves in Wayne Co., N.Y., Almshouse Cemetery have been robbed of their dead and the bodies shipped to New York in barrels marked "drugs."

The University Question.

—Learned people tell us that metaphysics is not only the discussion, but the assertion of first principles. The old Scotch blacksmith definition was: "When the pairty wha listens disna ken what the pairty wha speaks means, and when the pairty wha speaks disna ken what he means himsell—that is metaphysics." Dineen—the hatter—knows what he means. He means to sell a good article at a low price, and he does it. Young man—if you want a stylish spring hat call on Dineen, corner of King and Yonge streets. x

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

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

SUPPOSED CLUE TO THE LONDON BRIDGE DYNAMITERS.

A Quantity of Explosives Discovered in a Deserted Bookstore Formerly Rented by Two Mysterious Irish Americans.

LONDON, April 24.—The discovery of a quantity of dynamite in a deserted bookseller's store in Harrow Road is connected by the Times with the tragic disappearance of the two men who engaged a boat on the Thames the day of the attempt to blow up London Bridge. The Times sees ground for inferring that these two men, who are supposed to have been blown to atoms by the explosion which damaged the bridge, were identified with the two men who occupied the shop referred to, and ostensibly carried on a book-selling business. The name of one of the booksellers is unknown. The other, it is stated, was Capt. Wm. Mackay Lomasney of Detroit, Mich., whose widow, the Times says, is now receiving a regular pension from the Fenian League in America. The two men hired the shop in the name of Marshall. It is known that they at one time shipped a box purporting to contain books addressed to Lomasney at Detroit. The descriptions of the supposed Lomasney, as given separately by the