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EIGHTH YEAR SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1887.—EIGHT PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT

GETTING THEIR IRISH UP.

THE COERCION DEBATERS HAVE A VERY LIVELY SESSION.

Major Saundercock Says the Parnellites are Murderers, Mr. Healy Retorts that He is a Liar, for Which, After Much Noise, Mr. Healy is Suspended.

LONDON, April 15.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, resuming the debate on the Coercion Bill in the House of Commons this afternoon, said the present alliance between the Liberals and Parnellites was based on the Liberal recognition of the fact that the wisest policy in Irish affairs lay in the acceptance of some form of Irish government which would tend to satisfy the Irish people. He twitted Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain with having secretly consulted Mr. Parnell, seeking to make an alliance with him for their own purposes. Referring to the conspiracy and White Boy clauses of the proposed act, Sir William declared that they sapped the foundation of all personal liberty and would even debar Irishmen from forming business combinations to defend their existing rights. The spirit in which the Government would administer the Coercion Act, if it were passed, was sufficiently shown in the appointment of Col. King-Harman to the Parliamentary Undersecretaryship for Ireland. By this appointment the Government had declared themselves to be the partisans of the landlords and determined to administer the bill as the agents of the land owners in Ireland, thus becoming instruments to stimulate the worst passions of the people and their bitterest religious prejudices. The bill would fail to suppress the Irish National League, because the people of Ireland believed in the league and trusted it. The effect of the enforcement of the bill would be to make the Government more detested and the League more popular than ever. As to the Tory and Liberal-Union taunts about American gold fostering Irish discontent, Harcourt said: "There are none who have less reason to complain of American gold than the Irish landlords, for none get more of it. They get it through their poor tenants' rents." The proposal to make the bill permanent, Sir William characterized as a breach of the fundamental conditions of the union between Ireland and Great Britain. The Government professed to reverence this union, but were doing their best to violate it. If the Government really desired to maintain the union let them abandon the policy of exasperating the Irish people and adopt the policy of justice and conciliation. [Cheers.]

Major Saunderson (Conservative) said the National League was supported mainly by criminals, dynamiters and murderers across the Atlantic. He did not charge the gentlemen opposite with imbruing their hands in blood, but he did charge them with associating with men whom they knew to be murderers.

Mr. Healy rose to a point of order.

The Speaker replied that Major Saunderson had made the gravest charges, but that these could be met in debate. He himself was unable to interfere.

Mr. Healy responded that he would say what he thought of Saunderson regardless of the consequences. If Major Saunderson referred to him he had no hesitation in saying that Saunderson was a liar.

This remark was greeted with rousing Parnellite cheers.

The Speaker called upon Mr. Healy to withdraw his expression.

Mr. Healy replied: "I am not entitled to rise until you sit down," when the cheering was renewed.

The Speaker then resumed his chair and Mr. Healy again took the floor. He said: "I am only able to meet the charge in one way. If you rule that Major Saunderson was in order my expression was equally in order. If you rule him out of order, I shall withdraw my expression."

The Speaker: "That is not so. Mr. Saunderson made a charge of the gravest nature. The responsibility rests entirely with himself. It is his duty to prove it if he can. [Cheers.] But I cannot allow the expression you used."

Mr. Healy repeated that Saunderson was a liar and a great uproar arose.

The Speaker again called upon Mr. Healy to withdraw.

Mr. Healy refused.

The Speaker thereupon named him and W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, moved that Mr. Healy be suspended.

Mr. Redmond jumped up and shouted: "I say he is a liar, too!"

The House divided on the motion to suspend Mr. Healy, and the motion was carried by a vote of 118 to 52.

When the vote was announced Mr. Healy walked out of the House, applauded by all the Parnellites, who stood up waving hats and raising cheer after cheer.

Mr. Saunderson, upon attempting to resume his speech was interrupted by loud cries of "withdraw!" "withdraw!"

Mr. Sexton, interrupting, asked Maj. Saunderson whether he (Saunderson) persisted in his statement or would withdraw. Maj. Saunderson replied that Sheridan was a member of the Executive Committee, of which the member for West Belfast (Sexton) was also a member. [Loud cries of "withdraw!"

Mr. Sexton: "Did I know him to be a murderer? Did I ever associate with a man whom I knew to be a murderer?" [Cheers and a voice, "Withdraw your 'murderer!'"]

Maj. Saunderson: "I said that Sheridan was on the committee and against him a true bill was found for complicity in the Phœnix Park murders. The committee must have known what kind of a man he was."

Here Mr. Sexton, springing to his feet, shouted, "I say you are a wilful, cowardly liar!"

Then there was another uproar. The Parnellites all rose and cheered frantically, waving their hats in the air.

As soon as there was a chance to be heard Mr. Sexton, again addressing Major Saunderson, exclaimed, "If I only met you outside the door of this house I would thrash you within an inch of your life."

The excitement was again renewed.

The Speaker arose and addressed the House, but his voice was inaudible above the din. When quiet had been somewhat restored the Speaker said that unless Mr. Sexton withdrew his expression he would be compelled to name him. He appealed to the House to assist him in his duty, adding that he was willing to do anything in his power to allay bad feelings. [Cheers.] The Speaker then pointedly asked Major Saunderson whether he charged Mr. Sexton with associating with murderers. Mr. Saunderson, after several evasive answers, which were interrupted by loud cries of "answer," "answer," "the Speaker's question," etc., eventually withdrew the words he had used.

The Speaker then asked Sexton to withdraw his expression, at the same time adding: "I cannot conceal from myself the fact that the provocation has been very great." [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Sexton then formally withdrew his expression.

Mr. Leake, Member for Lancashire, suggested that Mr. Healy be recalled.

The Speaker said that nothing could be done in the matter until the next sitting.

Mr. Sexton thereupon gave notice that at the next sitting of the House he would move that the suspension of Mr. Healy be revoked. [Cheers.]

Mr. Saunderson then resumed his speech. He said that Mr. Sexton was present at the meeting at which Mr. Egan was made Secretary of the Clan Na Gael, which was a murder society of America.

Mr. Sexton rose to a point of order and the Speaker advised Mr. Saunderson to withdraw the offensive expression.

Another scene of confusion ensued, Mr. Saunderson repeating the words, whereupon Mr. Sexton shouted: "The hon. gentleman is again a liar."

The Speaker called upon both members to withdraw their offensive remarks, which they did.

Mr. Saunderson again resumed his speech and charged the Parnellites with various connections with Egan, Ford and other advocates of murder. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Saunderson was greeted with cheers from the Conservative benches. The debate was then adjourned.

FOUND STARVING IN A GARRET.

Why a Saloon-Keeper in Grand Rapids, Mich., is in Jail.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 15.—A most inhuman case of ill-treatment has been brought to light by the arrest of Smith Sanford, a saloonist. In the garret of a low hovel lay a young girl named Lillie Ketchum, who, becoming sick, was cast upon a bed of straw, with nothing on her but an old blanket. Here she had remained for weeks with hardly eatables enough brought to her to sustain life, and without being given the aid of a physician. She was kept from observation; but her presence was found out, and Superintendent Perry notified, when he hastened to the scene. The sight would make any heart sick. There lay a skeleton in life, arms and lower limbs reduced to the size of a broom handle. On the table lay the remnants of her last meal, some hardened bread, an old onion and a piece of meat, the only food given her since Sunday, and despite her pleading she had not a drop of water to drink. The girl is only 22 years of age. Her persecutor lies in jail, and will be dealt with to the full extent of the law.

See Toronto Steel Wire Mat Company's advertisement on other page.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S LECTURE.

He Speaks to the New York Canadian Club on the American Revolution.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Goldwin Smith's lecture at the Canadian Club last night greatly impressed his audience. The moving causes of the American revolution, which he designated as the "Schism of the Anglo-Saxon race," were treated in a manner very unusual and the results not only in America but in Europe depicted with a masterly hand. The lecture occupied fully an hour and a half, and though the subject was somewhat abstruse, not a word was lost by the large audience that occupied every portion of the club. A number of distinguished men in literary and journalistic circles of New York listened with great attention and got not a little new light on many important points as to the relations between Great Britain, the United States and Canada.

The Professor, with Mrs. Smith, the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, Sir Roderick Cameron, Geo. Wm. Curtis and others lunched to-day with Mr. Wiman on Staten Island.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

Strike Statistics—The Business Failures for the Week.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Bradstreet's weekly report of the condition of business has the following regarding labor troubles: The manufacturing industries continue busily employed, with, perhaps, 10,000 or 12,000 employes on strike throughout the country, aside from the 1000 New England shoe employes who are locked out. April promises to exceed March, both in number of strikes and strikers, with a total of 18,000 of the latter recorded for two weeks. The preliminary totals for the first quarter are 253 strikes, including 116,275 strikers in 1887, as compared with forty or more strikes and 103,100 strikers in 1886.

The reports of failures to Bradstreet's are as follows: This week in the United States 165, in Canada 21, last week in the United States 182, in Canada 22; 1886 in the United States 150, in Canada 23; the week in 1885 in the United States 171, in Canada 29; 1884 in the United States 185, in Canada 30; 1883 in the United States 183, in Canada 24; January 1 to April 15, 1887, in the United States 3492, in Canada 412; 1886 in the United States 3639, in Canada 469; 1885 in the United States 4161, in Canada 487; 1884 in the United States 3806, in Canada 632; 1883 in the United States 3475, in Canada 480.

At the Boomuson an entire wholesale stock of Carpets will be sold at fearful prices, commencing on the 4th. This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public of Toronto. Buffalo, Michael & Co., corner Yonge and Wilton-ave.

Agrarian Crime in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—Gen. Orsheffski, chief of the gendarmerie, has been dismissed from office. Agrarian disorders prevail in Russia and Poland. During the month of March four landed proprietors were killed by their peasants, and so far this month three noblemen have also been murdered. In one instance the victim was scalped and beheaded, and another was shot in broad daylight. The murderers have not been arrested.

Identified at Port Credit.

PORT CREDIT, April 15.—*Editor World:* By your prompt insertion of the note I sent you last night the body of the woman found floating in the lake here was to-day identified by her brother, John McKeown, of Toronto. Deceased was cook on the schooner Mercy Hall, and while lying at the Northern dock, Toronto, last November she accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. The remains were taken to Toronto this evening by her brother. ALEX. BLAKELEY, Light Keeper, Port Credit.

A $14,000 Fire at Belle River.

BELLE RIVER, Ont., April 15.—This place was visited by a very disastrous fire this afternoon which resulted in the total destruction of J. Cray's general store and outbuildings, loss $10,000, with only light insurance; D. Rourke's residence and barn, loss $1500, insured for $1200; P. Delaney's residence, loss $500, no insurance; J. Ouellette's residence and barn, loss $1000, no insurance. At one time the business portion of the town was threatened. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective stovepipe in Cray's store.

A Gale on the Newfoundland Coast.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., April 15.—A terrible gale raged along the coasts of Newfoundland this week. Near Roseblanche two large skiffs went down at their mooring and five men were drowned. Another ran ashore and was dashed to pieces. The crew were saved with difficulty. Grave fears are entertained for four schooners and a large boat which were out in the storm.

A Merriton Manufactory Burned.

MERRITON, Ont., April 15.—The hammer manufactory of Wilson Bros. was destroyed by fire this morning. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss $10,000; insurance $3000.

The Burial of Bishop Lee.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 15.—The funeral of Bishop Lee took place this afternoon and was very largely attended. Nine bishops and nearly one hundred clergymen participated in the obsequies. The remains were interred in the old Swede churchyard.

The Vicar General of New York Dead.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Archbishop Corrigan has a cable message saying Mgr. Quinn died in Paris this afternoon.

Killed by Lightning.

NEUSTADT, April 15.—John Jungblut, a farmer, living half a mile east of this village, was killed by lightning this afternoon.

CABLE NOTES.

The miners of Northumberland County, England, have decided by a vote of 4100 to 3000 to continue the strike.

It is asserted in Berlin that France has offered to form an alliance with Russia and that the latter has declined.

The advertising columns of the London Daily News yesterday contained a protest against the Coercion Bill signed by 3200 nonconformist ministers.

A hotel at Amsterdam crowded with people who had gathered to join in the festivities in honor of the King's birthday was burned on Thursday night. Four of the inmates were killed.

Earl Spencer on arriving at Truro on Thursday was presented with an address from 20,000 persons. In reply he condemned the Government's policy and advocated home rule for Ireland.

A number of Arab tribes have detached themselves from the Mahdi's authority in Egypt and have proclaimed one of their sheiks Sultan. He is disposed to be friendly with Egypt and the British.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Clapp & Davies, jewelers, Chicago, failed yesterday; liabilities $137,000.

The boss carpenters of Chicago have virtually conceded to the demands of the 8000 strikers.

Michael Keefe, a wife murderer, who was to be hanged yesterday at Sulsup, Cal., committed suicide Thursday night.

See Toronto Steel Wire Mat Company's advertisement on other page.

THE REPLY TO THE SPEECH

MR. PORTER OF HURON MOVES IT, SECONDED BY MR. WELDON.

Mr. Blake and Sir John Macdonald Have a Slight Passage at Arms, and the Address is Quietly Adopted and Ordered to be Presented to His Excellency.

OTTAWA, April 15.—Mr. Porter of Huron lives in Simcoe County, and is a farmer by occupation. He is a farmer-looking man, too, medium height, bald forehead, spectacles, grizzled head, resonant voice, plenty of language, and a good delivery.

MR. PORTER.

Mr. Weldon of Albert is one of the most striking looking men in the House. He stands about 6 feet 2 inches high, with a great big Daniel Webster style of head, clean shaven face, even Celtic features, and stands as straight as a pine tree in his native province. He is a professor of international law in Dalhousie University, Halifax, but has little of the professional style in speaking. He has a ready address, a pleasing delivery and though not the fluency of Mr. Porter, will, in my estimation, make one of the great debaters of the House before the end of this Parliament.

Contrary to expectation, the opening speeches to-day were short and studiously moderate. Both speakers spoke well, but very largely confined themselves to generalities, the Government evidently having decided to leave the Opposition time to show its hand. If aggression comes it must come from the Opposition. It will likely come.

Mr. Blake's speech was in his best style. He was moderate at times, caustic at others, witty once, and he made a strong bid for the Home Rule vote.

Sir John spoke with his old time vigor, scoring many good points and cheering up his followers in great style. There was too much of the happy family about the whole thing to suit the old timers, but anyway it was a good opening of the session.

When the House opened the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery was present with the papers in the Queens, N.B., election case. These were read, being a lot of rather lengthy documents, some of them formal, others the returning officer's statement of the case.

Mr. Weldon of St. John, as leader of the New Brunswick Reform contingent, spoke. He said this was a most important matter, one that affected the rights and privileges of every elector, and he hoped before the matter ended the House would lay hands on the official who had dared to take upon himself to upset and set at nought the will of the people. This should not be a party question, but should be discussed dispassionately and justice done. He quoted authority in support of his contention that, no matter what the duties of the returning officer might be on nomination day, once the votes were polled he had no option but to declare that candidate elected who had received the majority of the votes cast. Then Mr. Weldon got red in the face as he referred to the rumor that the ballots had been destroyed. He concluded by moving that Returning Officer John R. Dunn of Queens be immediately instructed by telegraph to transmit to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery at once the poll books, certified returns, ballots and all other papers connected with said election.

Sir John Macdonald said: "I am quite sure the House will approach this case, as it should approach all such cases, in a judicial and not a partisan spirit. We have not the slightest objection to the motion, and the papers will be laid on the table at the earliest possible moment."

Hon. Mr. Bowell's Debate Committee came up next.

Mr. Blake objected at once. He didn't believe in having every province represented, and he didn't believe in having eight Tories and only five Liberals on the committee. He didn't expect much justice, but if they would replace Mr. McIntyre with Mr. Scriver and add Jim Somerville of Brant he would be satisfied.

Mr. Bowell had no objection to this and the matter was fixed in that way. But it leaves Mr. Blake in a rather peculiar position. He has a solid support from Prince Edward Island and yet to-day deprived them of their representation on one of the most important committees of the House.

Now came the speeches on the address and the galleries were filled with people anxious to hear. The ladies' gallery was well filled and the Senators, having adjourned their chamber, thronged in. Senator McCallum, who will move the address to his honorable body on Monday, was there and doubtless got pointers. Almost every seat in the chamber was filled when Mr. Porter rose to his feet. Sir John led off the applause which was still going on when the first words of the speech cut through the noise and produced silence.

Mr. Porter started out by saying that for the performance of the simple duty assigned to him he craved the indulgence of the House. Though not a young man, he was a young member. He naturally felt the diffidence that all must experience when first called upon to address so brilliant an assemblage, composed of the masters of the art of public speaking. In speaking to the first paragraph of the Speech from the Throne he referred in a very neat way to the progress of the Empire during the present reign, and spoke of Queen Victoria in a strain that breathed such a fervent loyalty as set the House applauding again and again. Canada's great fame and her merited glory formed a theme that took ten minutes for the speaker to enrich with his glowing eloquence. This brought him naturally to the great good done Canadian trade and commerce by the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, and a graceful compliment paid, in passing to the late High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, was well received. The proposal to give senatorial representation to the Northwest gave the speaker an opportunity to branch out into a glowing picture of the future Northwest, even now no longer the great Lone Land; but to the full development of the Northwest it was necessary that our lines of communication should be entirely within our own borders, and the transcontinental railroad be fittingly supplemented by the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie canal, a work that was the more necessary when we had in connection with the fisheries question active aggression on the one hand and stubborn resistance on the other. He concluded by moving the address.

The applause which congratulated Mr. Foster on a good maiden effort had scarcely subsided when the desks thundered again in greeting as the tall stately-looking son of New Brunswick rose to fill his part. He had noticed in reading over the speeches of those who had moved and seconded the addresses in times past a persistent, stubborn and indomitable spirit of optimism in lean times and in fat times. They had spoken with cheerfulness, and in holding the same spirit he was justified now, not only by existing circumstances, but by precedent. He referred briefly to the first paragraph of the address, and then went on to the discussion of the fisheries question which he treated at some considerable length, explaining Canada's position under the treaty of 1818 and the position of the United States at the present time. Some of his sentiments were striking. One was, "It is true that south of the border there are sixty millions of people conscious of their strength, but it is also true that on this side of the line there are five millions of people equally conscious of their rights." Another was "The sons of two great nations will not abate one jot of their rights." In conclusion he hoped that these matters could be arranged amicably, but throughout the whole address there was a vein as though he would say to the United States, "Call off your dog or load your gun."

Mr. Blake started out by saying that the Speech from the Throne was so innocuous, had so little in it, that he did not need to long delay the House from other business. In a very beautifully constructed sentence he complimented the two previous speakers upon the tone of their addresses and welcomed them to the House. He had, however, thought that two other gentlemen would have been chosen for the purpose on account of political service. He referred to the hon. members for Haldimand and Queens, N.B. This created a laugh. Proceeding, the Reform leader admitted, and took pleasure in admitting, the progress of Canada under the reign of Queen Victoria, and hoped that the jubilee matter would be referred to in a more substantial manner before the end of the session. The reign of the Queen was here in Canada synonymous with the reign of the people. But there was a blot on the principles of self-government and responsible government in the Empire, and they would but do their duty to express, on the proper occasion, that it would be a fitting and a blessed thing in the jubilee year to grant to Ireland, as a portion of the Empire, government by the people on well understood and constitutional rules. Regarding the fisheries question, in accordance with the wishes of the Government they knew little and talked less. Until the promised papers came down he could not say whether it would or not be proper to engage in a discussion of the subject. The hope given in the speech was one of the weakest possible condition and the reference to the Sault Ste. Marie canal, while it would complete the much despised scheme of the water stretches of his friend on his right (Mr. Mackenzie), had an ominous look. He saw in the proposition to establish a Department of Trade and Commerce the failure in some degree of the Government's trade policy, and a scheme to create a new Cabinet Minister. If this new department was to be the new trade remedy he hoped that a new minister need not result. The Secretary of State, for instance, was not burdened with official duties. In fact, said Mr. Blake, the only Plumb in the whole speech is the promise of a new minister, which, I suppose, is not to be a Plumb.

Hon. Mr. Plumb was sitting in the Senators' gallery. The House looked at Mr. Plumb. He started to laugh and everybody roared. It took a full two minutes to restore order. Mr. Blake shortly after concluded.

Sir John: "It is quite evident that we are a happy family-to-day. Everybody is glad the hon. gentleman has extended to us the favor of his countenance and has been pleased to say that our speech is harmless." He went on, after complimenting the first speakers, to scorch Mr. Blake for his reference to Dr. Montague and Mr. Baird. On their side of the House they refused to allow partisanship to enter into the discussion of the address, but the leader of the Opposition had already placed himself in the position of having prejudiced both cases. He would warn him that it was yet too soon to show his hand, and in that way. There had been but little ventilation in the House on the fisheries question, but there had been but little opportunity, so far, for ventilation. The question was, however, well understood in the House and the country. Negotiations were going on and they were permitted to hope that a settlement of the difficulty, honorable and just alike to both countries, would be effected. Regarding the Department of Trade and Commerce, the hon. gentleman must know that year after year the different Chambers of Commerce throughout the country had been urging upon the Government the establishment of such a department. It was in response to this general wish that the Government had decided upon the course indicated. As to that being an indication of a failure in the Government's trade policy, the country had just pronounced on that subject, and had recorded an unmistakable opinion—a verdict that was as gratifying to himself and his friends as it was the opposite to his friends over the way. That more legislation was not promised was partly owing to the lateness of the session, and still further to the gratifying fact that further public legislation was not now needed.

He ended the debate, and the address was passed, ordered to be engrossed, and will be presented to His Excellency by the members of the House who are Privy Councillors.

A number of formal motions were made, and the annual reports of the Finance, Marine, Trade and Navigation, Militia, Indian Affairs, Postmaster General and Inland Revenue Departments were laid upon the table.

The House adjourned at 5.30.

CHAT FROM THE CAPITAL.

A Newsy Budget of Passing Events In and Out of Parliament.

OTTAWA, April 15.—The public accounts show that the sum of $6,476,000 was paid during the year ending last June on capital account, of which $4,453,000 was paid on account of railways, $1,334,000 on account of canals and $462,000 on account of graving docks. In addition the sum of $2,700,000 was paid out for subsidies to thirteen railways availing themselves of the aid offered under the Railway Subsidies Act. Loans were granted for the improvement of rivers and harbors to the amount of $3,150,000, making the total of the above expenditures $12,325,000. The amount of the public debt redeemed during the fiscal year was $3,212,000, the investments on account of sinking funds were $1,606,000. The deposits in Government savings banks increased during the year $4,125,000, making the amount standing to the credit of depositors in these savings banks $37,174,000. The outcome of the year's transactions is that the net debt was at the date given $223,160,000. The money order business during the fiscal year was $17,000,000 and the circulation of Dominion notes $18,000,000. The receipts from customs were $19,374,000, from excise $5,853,000, and the total receipts from all sources $33,177,000. The receipts from public works, including Government railways, is the largest since Confederation. The total receipts show an increase of $400,000 over the previous year. The expenditure was $39,000,00, an increase over the previous year of $6,000,000. This amount is largely made up of expenditures on the Northwest rebellion. The deficit of $6,000,000, it must be remembered, is for last year, ending June 31, 1886. For the present year a surplus may be expected.

The Senate sat for a few minutes to-day with closed doors and adjourned until Monday.

Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Hector Langevin and Hon John Costigan are the committee for the internal management of the House.

The proposed Sault Ste Marie Canal is about a mile long, does not involve any special engineering difficulties and will cost less than a million dollars.

Hon. A. G. Jones, M.P., Halifax, arrived to-day and was warmly welcomed by his friends on the Opposition side. When Sir Chas. Tupper got sight of him he went out and bought a new knife.

The proposed amendments to the Chinese Immigration Act will, it is believed, look to still further restricting the influx of the Celestials.

The Northwest Territories, it is understood, are to get two Senators.

Mr. Jas. Tasse, ex-M.P., reached Ottawa to-day. He takes a seat in the press gallery as representative of LaMinerve.

Col. Gzowski occupied a seat in the ladies gallery this afternoon.

M. E. McMahon, of Ottawa, has been appointed private secretary to Speaker Ouimet.

The fisheries protection fleet this season will include the flagship Acadia, the Lansdowne, Le Canadienne; schooners, Gen. Middleton L. Howlett, F. E. Conrad, Terror, Lizzie Lindlay, Critic and the confiscated Highland Light, which has been christened the Vigilant. These vessels carry 130 men, 20 officers and 16 guns.

The press gallery has a lady reporter, Miss Bradlique, from London, representing the London Advertiser.

The Deputy Speakership has not yet been settled. The name of Mr. Peter White is the latest mentioned in connection with the position.

Mr. Ellis of St. John has the most patriarchial appearance of any man in the House. He looks like a picture of Elijah in a slouch felt hat.

Sir Donald Smith comes in a close second.

Mr. Mulock of North York has not yet taken his seat.

A deputation representing the stone and china ware trade waited upon Sir Charles Tupper this morning in relation to the tariff question. It consisted of Messrs. Duncan and Alex. Macdonald, representing the St. John Stone and China Ware Company; F. B. Dakin, of Dakin & Allan, St. John; W. C. Trotter, of the Drain Tile Company, St. John; Major Turnbull, Montreal; C. Goyette, Iberville, and D. Carpenter, of the Drain Tile Company, Hamilton. Sir Charles promised to give their representations every consideration.

Messrs. Wood, M.P., of Brockville, Taylor, M.P., of Gananoque, and Jones of Gananoque, waited upon the Minister of Finance to-day regarding the duty on steel shovels.

Messrs. Wallace, M.P., West York, and McCulla, M.P., Peel, had an interview this morning with Sir Chas. Tupper on the market gardeners question.

It is understood that the Privy Council will meet every day at 2 o'clock until further notice.

The Associated Press reports about the large surveys that the Department of the Interior will this year make in the Northwest and British Columbia are entirely wrong. The surveys are already far in advance of settlement and very little will require to be done this year.

A bevy of railway magnates struck the town to-day. The personnel of the delegation is A. C. Stonegrave, General Agent of the Central Vermont; R. A. McKinnon, General Manager of the South Eastern; C. C. McPall, General Agent of the Delaware & Hudson; W. Edgar, General Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk; D. McNicoll, General Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and George W. Swett, Superintendent of sleeping and dining-room cars, Canadian Pacific Railway. The object of the deputation was to confer with Hon. Mr. Bowell regarding the new custom regulation. Mr. Bowell explained that the intention of the department had been largely misunderstood, and that to set the matter right an explanatory circular would be issued. It is probable that if not found to work smoothly the new regulation will be considerably modified.

A deputation of Toronto bookbinders will be introduced to Sir Charles Tupper to-morrow by the member for Centre Toronto.

Nicholas Flood Davin, as leader of the Northwest contingent, has entered upon his duties with energy and enthusiasm. To-day I saw him in the Department of the Interior with the Deputy Minister on his right, the Chief Clerk on his left, a shorthand reporter in attendance and piles of official documents all around. During the debate he manifested close interest, and to-night the order paper contains his name 16 less than four times. He gives notice of the introduction of a bill entitled "An act to establish full representative government in the Northwest Territories." The subtle meaning of this bill is understood to rest in the word "full." He also has questions to ask the Ministry and an order for a scrip return. There is every indication that Mr. Davin is here on fireworks.

"Bob" Watson of Marquette has been appointed Whip for all of the Dominion west of Ontario on the Opposition side.

There was a whole batch of notices of motion laid on the table to-day.

Finally the Rideau is losing its wrath, having destroyed about everything it could reach, and the inhabitants are commencing to come down off the hills.

A PLUCKY EDITOR.

Rather Than Give Evidence in a Scott Act Case he Goes to Jail.

MILTON, April 15.—Police Magistrate Young came to Milton to-day to try several Scott Act cases. Among the defendants was David Dewar, hotelkeeper of Milton and a number of prominent residents of the town were summoned as witnesses against him, but the only one who appeared was William Panton, editor and one of the proprietors of the Milton Champion. On Mr. Panton's name being called he, addressing the court, said he had found a summons at his house to attend court on April 15, and had ignored it, but to-day he appeared that he might not be accused of shirking. For some year he had not drank a drop of illicit liquor. His practice of avoiding violations of the Scott Act was well-known throughout the community. The inspector knew well that there was no evidence to be got out of him, but had dragged him to court to gratify a personal grudge, taking care at the same time not to summon his own father, the inspector's father and brother who were among the regular frequenters of the defendant's hotel and drank whatever was sold there, one of them having been the worse of liquor there not long ago. Witness knew that the inspector was engaged in a plot to undermine him in a county office which he held and bringing him to a court with an unsavory reputation for perjury was one move in the game, and was done in the hope that it would injure his reputation. Witness would have no difficulty in going into the box and swearing to what he had stated with regard to his observance of the law, but he would not do so until the Inspector's father and brother preceded him there.

The magistrate warned Mr. Panton that if he persisted in his refusal to testify he would be committed to jail for contempt of court.

The witness replied that he was aware of that, had fully considered the course he had chosen and was prepared for the consequences. If the court was to be used by its officials to gratify their private spite he wanted the country to know it, and he would see that it did know it. He had been informed that the inspector and his family had threatened to 'make it hot' for him, and he would go to the 'cooler.' The public generally know that he was temperate and obeyed the law and he would not be ashamed but rather proud to go to jail under the circumstances. His quarrel in this matter was with the inspector, not with the magistrate. He supposed that the latter had no option but to do his duty and he expected to be committed. The magistrate tried to reason with the witness, but he failed, and he was committed to jail for four days for contempt. In the afternoon the magistrate gave him another opportunity to testify, but he continued firm in his refusal.

The newspaper edited by Mr. Panton is strongly opposed to the Scott Act, and has denounced the inspector for his mode of doing his duty, and condemned him for carrying a revolver. One of the proprietors of the Champion got a verdict for libel some time ago against the inspector and his partner who publish the Milton Reformer. Hence, Mr. Panton says, the inspector's still against him.

The University Senators.

At the University Senate meeting last night the statute which provides that first-class teaching certificates be received, pro tanto, at the senior matriculation and first year examinations, was read a second time and passed. It comes into force at the May examinations of this year. It was also decided that at the junior matriculation examination there shall be an honor paper as well as a pass one in the optional subjects of Chemistry and Biology. This will not come into force until the examination of 1888.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

There are 5350 children attending the public schools of Hamilton.

Work on the Michigan Central station at London was begun yesterday.

Frank Oaks, in the employ of Goodwin & Jennings, furniture dealers of St. Thomas, was badly injured by a circular saw the other day.

W. W. Davy, formerly a London, Ont., printer, but latterly of Indianapolis, has received the labor nomination for mayor of that city.

Thomas Brady, formerly of Hamilton and son of Patrick Brady of this city, was run over a few days ago by a train at Russell, Mass., and killed.

A 17-year-old daughter of Mr. Denton, Egerton-street, Brantford, left her home on an errand two weeks ago and has not been heard of since. A reward is offered for information concerning her.

Business troubles reported to-day: George Smith, shoemaker, Dunnville, offering 55c. on the dollar; J. Todd, hotel, Goodwood, assigned; John Cohen, general store, Innisfil, offering 20c. on the dollar; W. J. Moore, tailor, Kingston, compromised at 60c. on the dollar; A. J. Blair, books, Newmarket, assigned; M. Gair, general store, Oxford Mills, assigned; Coburn, Shea & Co., general store, Pembroke, assigned; J. H. Quesnel, general store, St. Isidore, assigned.

Never Wear a Bad Hat.

—If you do your credit goes away down at your banker's. Your wife will snub you and even the 'ousemaid will turn up her dainty little nose at your last season's file. C. H. Tonkin, 718 Yonge-street, North Toronto, can fit you with a new hat to perfection. x

THE SECOND MILE STONE.

THE BAPTIST COLLEGE CHARTER BILL READ TWICE.

The Attorney-General Still Absent from the House—An Adjournment Over Till Monday—The Possibilities of Prorogation Next Week.

Things were quiet enough in the Legislature yesterday afternoon and last night. There was a tired look about the entire House after the 11 hours' sitting of Thursday night. The Attorney-General was again out of his seat, not having recovered from an attack of cold. The Premier is always missed when he is out of the House, more so than any other man in the Legislature. The proceedings were quiet enough. There was a four hours' discussion on the second reading of the bill to grant a University charter to the combined McMaster and Woodstock (Baptist) Colleges, and the bill passed the reading without division. There was a considerable number of prominent Baptists in the House while the debate was in progress, chief among them being Dr. Castle, President of McMaster Hall. Dr. Daniel Wilson, President of University College, was also an attentive listener.

Had not the Premier been ill, the House would have sat this morning and this afternoon, in accordance with Mr. Mowat's resolution of Wednesday. The Attorney-General sent word from his residence to his chief lieutenant, Mr. Pardee, to adjourn over till 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon; and when the House got as far down on the paper as it cared about going, at 10.30 o'clock Mr. Pardee carried out the Premier's instructions and a rest will be taken till the hour named in Mr. Mowat's message. It is now doubtful if prorogation will take place at all next week, it may be accomplished by morning sessions. The Irish resolutions have yet to be debated, but it all depends on the course of the Opposition as to the duration of this debate.

The final reports of the Municipal Committee and Mr. Fraser's select committee re the Workingmen's Compensation Act were presented.

The Commissioner of Public Works introduced an act to amend the act relating to the erection of new Parliament Buildings, it was read a first time.

These bills received their third readings: Bill No. 81, respecting land surveyors and the survey of lands, Mr. Pardee; No. 14, respecting the city of Ottawa, Mr. Bronson; No. 59, to incorporate the town of Gravenhurst, Mr. Marter; No. 19, to amend the act incorporating the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Railway, Mr. Fraser; No. 50, respecting the city of Toronto, Mr. Leys.

The Provincial Secretary laid on the table additional returns, ordered by the House, of correspondence between the Government and Darling & Curry, re new Parliament Buildings. The correspondence will be printed.

Mr. Harcourt moved the second reading of the Baptist College Bill in an hour's speech in its advocacy. Mr. Craig and Mr. Gibson (Ham.) strongly opposed the bill, and it was supported in short speeches by Mr. Phelps, Dr. Widdifield, Mr. Waters, Deputy Minister of Education and Mr. Meredith, and it passed the second reading without division.

The balance of the sitting till adjournment was taken up in Committee of the Whole discussing Government orders and bills and ordering second readings. The bills advanced a stage were: No. 81, respecting distress for rent; No. 146, respecting College federation; No. 162, to amend the Factories Act; No. 155, respecting separate school debentures; No. 165, respecting the public health.

WYCLIFFE'S FRIENDS.

An Association Formed to Aid the College in its Work.

The friends of Wycliffe College held a meeting in that building last night and organized "The Wycliffe College Association," having for its object "to further the interests and promote the general usefulness of the college."

The attendance was small, owing to the inclement weather, but that the audience was of the right kind may be judged from the fact that nearly $1500 was subscribed at the conclusion of the meeting. Judge McDonald of Brockville presided, and addresses were made by Mr. W. Tyrie, Rev. Dyson Hague of Brockville, Mayor Howland and Hon. S. H. Blake. They all spoke in the highest praise of Wycliffe and its work. Mr. Blake stated that $30,000 was needed for the erection of a chapel, and it was desirable that the endowment fund should be raised from $60,000 to $100,000. LOBBY.

The association is a Dominion one, with headquarters in Toronto. The following officers were elected:

President—Judge McDonald of Brockville.
Vice-Presidents—R. S. Gurd, Sarnia; T. W. Daniel, St. John, N.B.; Rev. Dr. Hole, Halifax, N.S.; Judge Benson, Port Hope; Adam Brown, Hamilton.
Secretary—F. J. Stewart, Toronto.
Treasurer—S. Caldecott, Toronto.
Committee—Dr. J. George Hodgins, Messrs. Grant Hellwell, John Crerey, George B. Kirkpatrick and T. D. Delmere.

Trades and Labor Matters.

The Trades and Labor Council held its regular meeting last night, President Harris in the chair. Mr. George Dower was elected Vice-President of the council, and H. W. Parr takes the place of Delegate Miller on the Legislative Committee. After Delegate O'Donoghue had read the report of the Legislative Committee, dealing principally with immigration, it was decided to hold a meeting next Friday night to appoint a representative to go to England to assist Mr. Scholes, who is now there, in checking as far as possible misguided wage-earners from seeking Canada as a field of employment. The labor demonstration of 1887 will be held at Exhibition Park on Sept. 10.

The Catapult Nuisance.

Youngsters with catapults have proved such a nuisance that the police have received instructions to watch out for them. In consequence, a stack of catapults was on exhibition in Ag