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SIXTH YEAR — TUESDAY MORNING MAY 11 1886. — PRICE ONE CENT.

FOR ITS SECOND READING.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HOME RULE BILL OPEN FOR DISCUSSION.

Canada Furnishes the C. O. M. With the Text of his Speech—Lord Hartington Moves the Six Months' Hoist.

LONDON, May 10.—At the hour for the opening of the session the House of Commons was crowded in every particular. The Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, Minister Phelps and M. Floquet, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, were among the distinguished visitors. When Mr. Gladstone arose, he was received with loud cheers. On quiet being restored the Premier moved the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. He said he did not intend at present to ask the House to continue the debate on the Bill from day to day.

Mr. Gladstone's voice at the outset of his speech in advocacy of his motion was indistinct, hoarse and feeble, but it cleared as he proceeded. He said he desired at the opening to make a statement of his personal position which he had entirely refrained from making when he introduced the Bill. He had never at any period described Home Rule in Ireland as incompatible with Imperial union. (Cries of "Oh, oh!") That was exactly so. (Cheers.) The contradiction had come from some members who visited Midlothian, making speeches stuffed full of totally untrue and worthless assertions. ("Oh, oh!" and cheers.)

In 1871 he had expressed the great satisfaction with which he had heard the statements of the supporters of Home Rule, as their statements contemplated nothing leading to the severance of the Empire. [Parnellite cheers.] Two questions always presented themselves to his mind regarding Home Rule. Firstly, it must be shown that it was desired by the great mass of the population of Ireland; that condition had never been absolutely and unequivocably present until the passing of the Representation of the People Act. [Cheers.] Secondly, was Home Rule compatible with the unity of the Empire? That question had been answered by Mr. Parnell, who had declared that what he thought under the name of Home Rule was simply the autonomy of Ireland. The speaker had been charged with experimenting in politics without grave cause. Here they had the gravest of causes, for they were dealing with a people and country whose radical sympathies were against law, especially criminal law, which had never obtained the confidence or obedience of the Irish people. The alternative coercive and reform measures had been tried. They had equally failed to conciliate. The medicine of coercion especially had been medicine continually applied in increasing doses and with diminishing results. [Parnellite cheers.] Here the speaker reviewed the history of the past in an endeavor to prove that only a thorough measure which would be satisfactory to Ireland was now feasible.

As regards the autonomy of Ireland being a menace to the unity of the Empire, he reminded the House that the same argument was employed against Canadian Independence, when it was decided to concede Home Rule to Canada. Canada was in the precise temper attributed to Ireland to-day. Canada did not get Home Rule because she was loyal and friendly. She was now loyal and friendly because she got Home Rule. [Irish cheers.] He (Gladstone) sat in Parliament during the whole Canadian controversy, taking, as a young man, an active part in the discussion. What was the nature of the Canadian debate? The case of Canada was not parallel to the case of Ireland—[Opposition cheers]—not in every particular, so the Bill offered to Ireland is different in important details from the acts which disposed of the case of Canada, but although not parallel, their positions are analogous. What was the issue in the case of Canada? Government from Downing street. These few words embraced the whole controversy. Government from Downing street meaning, of course, Government from Westminster. [Hear, hear.] What was the cry of those who resisted autonomy in Canada? It was the cry which has slept along time acquiring vigor from sleeping. It was the cry that the unity of the Empire would be endangered. In his opinion of the relations of Canada and England then there was very great danger to the unity of the Empire, but it was the remedy for the mischief, not the mischief itself which was regarded as dangerous. [Irish cheers.] In this respect the cases of Ireland and Canada are precisely parallel.

There is danger to the unity of the Empire in our present relations with Ireland. But the opponents of the Bill have applied the cry of danger to the remedy instead of to the existing mischief. [Cheers.] In those days the people of Canada were habitually denounced in this House as rebels. [Prolonged Government and Parnellite cheers.] Some of those so-called rebels were Protestants of English and Scotch birth, but the majority were Catholics of French extraction. Was the cry against them raised because they were French extraction Catholics? No, sir. The English in Upper Canada did exactly the same thing. Both rebelled. He (Mr. Gladstone) remembered O'Connell in the course of the debate on Canada, in referring to the French Canadian leader, Papineau, saying: "This case is just the case of Ireland, with this difference, the Canadian agitator has an 'O' at the end of his name instead of the beginning." [Laughter.] The Canadian rebels were suppressed, but at the moment of military victory the political difficulty began, and the victors were the vanquished. If we were the military victors, the Canadians were victorious in the field of reason. [Cheers.]

Here Mr. Gladstone referred to the significant expression of opinion that had come across the Atlantic approving the vital principles of the Bill. [Cheers and derisive cries.] He asked the gentlemen, who appeared to think that these manifestations of the opinion of America were worthless—[Hear, hear]—if they would have considered them worthless if the manifestations had condemned the Bill. [Cheers.]

Coming to the leading objections to the Bill, he said he noticed that the first was the objection to the exclusion of the Irish members from the Imperial Parliament as a breach of the cardinal principle that there ought not to be taxation without representation.

The opponents of the Bill said that England could never enforce taxation in Ireland without representation, and that nothing but the consent of Ireland would induce them to contemplate such a change for a moment. Many members were not even satisfied with the consent of Ireland. Besides this the general constitutional objection there existed recret that there would cease to be a symbolical representation of the unity of the Empire through the absence of Irish members. Now history has shown us that in foreign, or what he preferred to call over-sea affairs, the Irish people do not stand in the same relation as the people of England and Scotland. [Hear, hear, and cries of "No."]

Is it a wonder that in a country with woes so great and whose hopes have so often been doomed to disappointment, the mind of the people should be confined to the position of their own country? An essential principle to the Irish people has become the control of their own affairs. Still the Bill provides that Ireland shall not be excluded from Imperial affairs. Clause 29 provides for a recall of the representatives in both houses of the Irish Parliament before the Parliament can proceed to the alteration of a statute upon which the two countries do not agree. Another clause provides that in certain conditions the Irish Assembly may vote sums of money for purposes excluded from its ordinary cognizance. He trusted that, should Great Britain be involved in a great war, when Ireland would be exposed to the common danger, the Irish Assembly would respond to a message from the Crown by voting money to prosecute the war. [Opposition laughter].

Though abiding in the principle that the Irish members should not sit in the Imperial Parliament, the Government was willing to meet the difficulty by providing that when it was proposed to alter the taxation of Ireland relating to the customs and excise duties, Irish members would be enabled to appear in Parliament and share in the debate. [Cries of "hear hear."]

The Government was also willing to appoint a joint commission of English and Irish Parliaments, which would meet from time to time to consider some question of Imperial or common interest. No great question, such as succession to the Crown, ought to fall under the discussion of this secondary authority, but many questions, such as treaties of commerce, might require direct communication between both Parliaments. He would, therefore, propose on behalf of the Government some plan of this kind.

He proceeded to explain that the Government remained undecided as to the conditions under which Irish members or an Irish Commission should appear in the Imperial Parliament. The Government did not consider this to be a vital point. In his opinion, if the Irish members came back in any numbers it would be necessary to devise a new system of election. He would certainly have no jealousy of the Irish members. If they should reappear in their force he would rather have them amply then scantily and jealously treated.

In conclusion, he declared that the main object of the Bill was to abolish, root and branch, the discontent prevailing in Ireland, and to restore social order by the removal, not merely of the symptoms, but of the causes of that discontent. If the opponents of the Bill had an alternative policy, what was it?

If Lord Randolph Churchill should undertake the task of settling Ireland, what did he mean to do? Was his plan that proposed by the Loyalists in Belfast last November? The English Government might be daring, but not so daring as to undertake to reconstruct the Irish Government without touching the legislative difficulty. If Lord Hartington had a plan, let him declare it. He appealed to Lord Hartington to state his solution of the Irish problem. They had reached a crisis in the history of the nation. The path of boldness was the only path of safety. [Cheers.] All men ought to know their own mind, and ought to tell it. The fate of Ireland could not be cast into the lottery of politics. [Parnellite cheers.] He had been told that he was steering Ireland to certain ruin. Let his opponents show a way to escape. Let Lord Hartington, in moving the rejection of the Bill, trace a visible or a palpable road through the darkness. [Cheers.] The members of the House have before them a great opportunity to close a strife of seven hundred years, aye, and of knitting by bonds firmer and higher in character than heretofore, the hearts and affections of the Irish people and of cementing the noble fabric of the British nation. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. Gladstone was followed by Lord Hartington, who on rising was greeted with cheers. He asked if Mr. Parnell had ever stopped short of asking for complete independence and the restoration of Ireland to her place among the nations of the world. He (Lord Hartington) feared that the Premier had settled the matter without mature consideration. With reference to submitting an alternative measure, he failed to remember a single instance in which Mr. Gladstone had taken the course he now asked the dissents to take, who were unprepared to suggest in what direction the measure before the House could be immediately revised. He believed that the concessions made to-night would not meet the demands of Mr. Chamberlain. In conclusion, he moved that the Bill be read six months' hence.

The debate was adjourned until Thursday.

Effect of the Speech.

LONDON, May 10.—As an oratorical event, Mr. Gladstone's speech was quite unequal to that in which he introduced the Bill. The vagueness of his language on the powers the Bill proposed to confer on the Anglo-Irish Commission gave general dissatisfaction and failed to conciliate the Chamberlain Radicals. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Goschen and Lord Hartington had a conference in the lobby, arranging a whip to secure votes from all sides, including the Government. The supporters of the Bill are very discontented at the prospect of the length of the debate under Mr. Gladstone's refusal to give it day to day consideration. It is the opinion of the lobby of the House that, if defeated, Mr. Gladstone will resign and not ask for the dissolution of Parliament, and that the Queen will summon Lord Hartington to form a new Cabinet.

Speculations by the Press.

LONDON, May 10.—The Post says it believes Mr. Gladstone has proposed to modify his Home Rule Bill so as to retain 45 Irish representatives at Westminster, but that Mr. Chamberlain has obdurately refused the concession.

The Standard says it thinks Mr. Gladstone, during the debate on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, will announce a decision on the part of the Government to leave the question of the retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament open to the opinion of the House of Commons for settlement.

It is rumored in London that three cabinet Ministers, whose names are not mentioned, will resume their proposed modifications of the Home Rule Bill as originally introduced. It is stated that these Ministers gave only a conditional assent to even the consideration of the proposed amendments.

The Daily News has no mention in to-day's issues of any proposed modifications of Mr. Gladstone's Irish measure and this silence is generally regarded as an official intimation that no modifications are contemplated even for consideration.

Ulster to be Disarmed.

DUBLIN, May 10.—Constables in Ulster are collecting the names and addresses of all persons in their districts who during the past three years have purchased arms and ammunition. The work is being carried on under the direction of the Government at London. It is believed the Government intends to disarm the Loyalists in Ireland and that John Morley's motion for a continuance of the Coercion Act of 1881 was made with a view to its application in the interests of public order against the threatening minority.

A Tory Journal's Idea.

LONDON, May 10.—The St. James' Gazette denounces the action of the meeting at the Academy of Music in New York last Friday evening in adopting resolutions commending Gladstone's Home Rule policy. The Gazette says the originators of the meeting were "rebels and outlaws, and its supporters aliens." "There exists," says the paper, "a good deal of genuine American sympathy for the work of breaking up the British Empire. Will this sympathy cease when Parnell receives his present demand and asks for more after Home Rule is conceded? Englishmen are not likely to favor rebellion because it is backed up by foreign dictation."

Defeat Probable.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A Sun's London special says the inevitable defeat of the Home Rule Bill has been acknowledged by Ministers. Mr. Gladstone has been driven to surrender his position maintaining the exclusion of the Irish members from Westminster by the tremendous opposition of Liberals and Radicals whose total number is about 90.

Gentlemen's Fine Twilled Umbrellas, "fancy handles," only One Dollar at Petleys'. 2

French Finances Buoyant.

PARIS, May 10.—Great crowds remained all night pressed up against the loan office awaiting an opportunity to subscribe for the new Government Loan issued this morning. By 3 o'clock this afternoon the subscriptions had aggregated thirty times the amount of the loan and the new rentes issued at 79 francs, 80 centimes had risen to 81 francs, 67 centimes.

The Three of Them Die.

OSWEGO, May 10.—This morning Norman Lounsburg, aged 78 years, a farmer near here, in a fit of jealousy shot his wife, aged 16 years, and her relative Horace Payson, aged 35 years. He then shot himself before the officers arrived to arrest him. They are all dead.

CABLE NOTES.

The Duke of Buckingham (Conservative) was yesterday elected by the House of Lords by a vote of 122 to 103, Chairman of the Committees of that body, to succeed the Earl of Rosedale.

The Rev. Edward O'Dwyer of Limerick has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, to succeed the late Rev. George Butler, D.D., deceased, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur Finegan of Dromore has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Kilmore, to succeed the late Rev. Michael Conaty, D.D.

The celebrated house for good Black Silks is Petley's.

Little 3-Year-Old's Reason Why.

From the New York Sun.

"Paps," asked a little 3-year-old, "why do I say a short prayer and you a long prayer?"

"Because you are not old enough to learn a long prayer," explained the father.

"Is that it? I thought it was because I haven't got wicked enough yet to have to say a long prayer."

CAPE BRETON'S MEMBERS.

MR. BLAKE'S MOTION CHARGING THEM WITH MALFEASANCE.

The Debate Adjourned for a Week—Defeat of Dalton McCarthy's Election Bill—The Manufacture of Oleomargarine.

OTTAWA, May 10.—The House was occupied with general business to-day and a good deal of legislation was advanced or disposed of.

Early in the sitting Mr. Blake's motion came up for a Committee to investigate his charges against Messrs. Dodd and McDougall, two Cape Breton members, of having intimidated and secured the dismissal of a Government official during the last election. Mr. Blake said he did not expect to get the Committee now at this late period of the session, but he read a letter sent by Mr. Dodd to the intimidated party, in which he warned him that Government officials were expected to support the Government candidate at elections.

Mr. Dodd in reply said that the official was not dismissed, but transferred to another position, and the letter in question was only written in response to an entreaty to intercede on his behalf with the Government.

The discussion on the motion was interrupted by 6 o'clock, and will not be resumed until next Monday.

John Sian Macdonald, in reply to Mr. Landerkin, said the Government would not bring on an election in Haldimand till the new lists are ready to be voted on.

Mr. Robertson of Hastings withdrew his Burglary Bill on being assured by Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice, that it was no good.

Mr. McCarthy's Bill to extend the hour of closing the poll at Dominion elections in cities to 8 o'clock was negatived on a division by 89 to 42.

After several minor Bills had been advanced the debate which commenced a couple of weeks ago on the Oleomargarine resolution, was resumed.

Mr. Taylor, mover of the resolution, announced that he intended bringing in a bill to entirely prohibit the manufacture and importation of oleomargarine and all other substitutes for butter, but at a later stage. Mr. Bowell, for the Government, stated that since this subject had come before the House the Government had found a stronger feeling in favor of prohibition than they expected, and he gave assurance that if the debate were adjourned the Government would bring in legislation which would meet the views of the House.

This suggestion was complied with and the House adjurned at midnight.

Baseball, Cricketing, Lacrosse, Football and Lawn Tennis suits a specialty at Petley's.

POLICEMEN ON STRIKE.

An Incident of Fourteen Years Ago Recalled by Existing Circumstances.

It may be interesting under present circumstances to recall an incident of fourteen years ago, which is no less a thing than a policemen's strike. The force was then 52 strong. Inspectors Seymour and Duncan and Sergeants Breckenreid, Stark and Hall belonged to the rank and file in those days.

The chief grievance was the card-beat system. The constable on the beat was allowed so much time to walk up a street, and so much time to return. By this system he was expected to be at a given point by a scheduled time, or explain the why and wherefore to the visiting Sergeant. They also wanted more pay and the unconditional dismissal of Capt. Prince, the then Chief Constable. These grievances were regularly drawn up, signed by 48 of the men, and handed to the Commissioners. The Police confidently expected their demands would be complied with, but on mustering to hear the orders, exactly fourteen years ago yesterday, to their amazement they were all dismissed the force. The dismissal simply saved them the trouble of announcing a strike, which course they had determined to take in case their demands being refused. They immediately packed up their uniforms, capes, etc., and stowed them away, and marched in plain clothes to St. Lawrence Market. It was the night of the Council meeting, and presently Ald. Baxter came puffing along. Seeing the policemen, whom he knew well, standing around in plain clothes, he burst out: "Why, why, what's the matter; what's the matter?" When the situation was explained he rushed into the Council Chamber, and hardly waiting until "Order" had been called, demanded an explanation from the Mayor. But there was no give in about Mayor Sheard, and the Commissioners were allowed to fight it out. They got a number of green hands on, but after a useless struggle lasting a few days they asked the old men to come back at increased pay. The rules and regulations were amended, but Capt. Prince was not deposed from his position. All who participated in the event will look back to that day fourteen years ago when they went out on strike and won.

THREE NINTH DRAW.

Mitchell and Burke Have a Ten-Round Go at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Five thousand people assembled in the Battery to-night to see Jack Burke and Charley Mitchell box ten rounds. Tommy Warren, of Louisville, and Harry Nolan set to as a preliminary. Warren offered Nolan $100 if he could stand up four rounds. Nolan, who weighs 151bs. more than his opponent, stood up for three rounds and then wilted, and the police interfered, but the fight was given to Warren, Nolan being too groggy to stand. Mitchell and Burke were enthusiastically greeted on making their appearance. Both looked fit. Burke held his own well for half a dozen rounds, and then Mitchell began to get the best of it, the police finally interfering on the tenth round, when Michell was knocking his man all over the ring and seemingly had him entirely at his mercy. The Referee decided the affair was a draw, although the audience howled its disapproval. After the fight was over, but while Mitchell was still on the stage, Jack Dempsey stepped up and challenged Mitchell to a fight with skin gloves to a finish for $5000 a side. Mitchell made no reply, but turning to the reporters' stand, said: "I would like to call your attention to the gentlemanly and business like way in which the champion challenges me."

UNITED STATES NEWS.

At Nichols, N.Y., N. J. Laundberry, aged 72, shot and killed his wife, aged 17, her lover named Payson, aged 35, and himself.

A resolution was introduced into the New York Council yesterday, declaring that the Third Avenue Car Company, by not running its cars regularly, had forfeited its franchise.

The trial of the case of Hugh M. Brooks, alias W. Lennox Maxwell, charged with the murder of C. Arthur Preller, at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, on April 7, 1885, was begun in the Criminal Court at St. Louis yesterday.

The trial of Alderman Henry H. Jaehne, of New York city, for accepting a bribe of $20,000 to vote for the passage of the Broadway Railroad Franchise, was begun yesterday.

Five hundred masons, helpers and laborers employed in the new works of the Troy, N. Y., Steel Company have struck for eight hours and increased wages. The plumbers and gas fitters of the city, who were granted eight hours a day last week, struck yesterday for a rearrangement of the hours.

THE STREET CAR STRIKE.

No Change in the Condition of Affairs—Both Sides Holding Their Own.

There were no new developments in the street car strike yesterday. The incessant rain prevented the repetition of Saturday's crowds round the stables and at adjacent corners, and the numerous police officers on duty did nothing but get wet. There was not the slightest sign of a disturbance. The strikers kept off the streets, so did the inquisitive section of the community, and the small boy, who turned out in such strong force the first day, was nowhere to be seen. But there was one thing the rain failed to do: it did not weaken the determination of either side to hold out.

Sup. Franklin told The World that twenty cars were running on the Yonge, Queen, King and Sherbourne street routes. All the men who remained at work Saturday reported for duty yesterday except two. He expected these two would turn up before the day ended. Seven strikers applied for re-instatement and were taken back. A large number of new hands were being engaged. They all signed the "ironclad" document. As soon as they learn the business they will be put in charge of cars. So far the strikers have not applied for their wages. Mr. Franklin will not discriminate against the strikers if they choose to go back to work, and is willing to consider all applications for work made by men he thinks capable. He seemed confident of victory yesterday. "We'll have all the men we want before the week is out," said he.

The striking employes were in session yesterday forenoon and afternoon at the I. C. B. U. Hall, King and Jarvis streets. No real business was transacted, the object of the meetings being rather to keep the men together and receive reports from the pickets. The pat down the number of cars running yesterday at fourteen, and say there will be fewer to-day. The Executive denied that any of the strikers had returned to work. All remain confident, and instead of their ranks being weakened they claim they have been augmented by seven of the men who worked Saturday. "It is principle we are fighting for," they say.

So matters stand. The cars quit running at 7 o'clock last night, not that any great trouble was apprehended, but both the Company and the police considered it advisable to afford no opportunity for a breach of the peace after dark.

Several Aldermen were spoken to yesterday as to their understanding of the terms of the March settlement. Ald. Pepler understood that the objectionable document was to be withdrawn; the men certainly returned to work under that impression. Ald. McMillan said: It was certainly understood by myself and other members of the deputation and by the men that the terms offered was practice by a withdrawal of the "ironclad" agreement. Ald. Shaw: I think there can be no doubt that the Street Railway Company have been "weeding out" employes who are Knights of Labor since the unpleasantness concluded.

The Street Railway Co. and its Men.

Editor World: As Hon. Frank Smith has appealed to the public to judge between his Company and the men, permit me to state a fact not generally known. What would the readers of The World think if your paper were run on the capital of the men, and that you, Mr. Editor, supplied nothing but the paper, the machinery and the type, and that all the other capital necessary to run it successfully had to be supplied by the compositors, reporters and sub-editors; and that they had to work fourteen hours a day, while you preached in your behalf about sympathy with and liberality toward the men. Would your readers not have some justification for designating you as a hypocrite? And yet this is what the Street Railway Company has been doing for years. They supply the cars and horses, but the men have to carry so many dollars to use as a change in the service of the Company, and have to purchase so many dollars' worth of tickets before they get a car. And yet the haughty President objects to the men's interference in the Company's treatment of the men, although they have hundreds of dollars invested in it every day.

If Mr. Smith did not intend that his men should enjoy the liberty which other employers cheerfully admit, and if he had made up his mind to profit from this misunderstanding, then he has proved himself to be guilty of double dealing. For if he intended to act honorably towards the men he would, before they resumed work, have undeceived them by letting them know that he did not flinch from his former position, and that all who went to work would have to sign the agreement as before. In absence of the straightforward on the part of the Company, I think it is the duty and interest of the public to support the men by not using the cars until the trouble is over.

B. LYNCH.

Sir John and Frank Smith.

"If Frank Smith continues to fight labor, then labor will oppose not only Frank Smith, but the Government which recognizes him and retains him in their confidence. To purge himself from the charge of endorsing Frank Smith's views, Sir John must either dismiss the overbearing street car monopolist, or prevail upon him to yield to the just demands of labor."—Globe.

What will Frank Smith do if this is carried out?

He will, replied one of his political friends, resign from the Government rather than be coerced. He is in the Cabinet to oblige Sir John, not to please himself. He has been trying to get out of it for years.

Our boys will buy their festival suits at Petley's

Port Perry Plays "Pinafore."

PORT PERRY, May 10.—Port Perry has had its first opera. The Town Hall was packed with people on Friday night to witness the rendition of "Pinafore," and so great was the success of the performance that by request it was repeated on Saturday night, when a full house again greeted the company. Mr. F. H. Sykes, Assistant High School Teacher, a few weeks ago conceived the idea of getting the opera up for the benefit of the School Piano Fund, and he succeeded beyond other people's highest expectations. The cast was as follows:

Sir Joseph Porter	Mr L Rees
Captain Corcoran	Mr E Weeks
Ralph Rackstraw	Mr M S Mercer
Dick Deadeye	Mr C J Agar
Bill Bobstay	Mr H Horner
Boatswain	Mr H Rees
Boatswain's Mate	Mr A Williams
Sergeant of Marines	Mr G Harrington
Josephine	Miss Lottie Shaw
Hebe	Mrs H Horner
Little Buttercup	Miss K Button
Midshipmite	Master John Trounce

Orchestra—Mrs Davenport, piano; Mr Diesfeld, flute; Mr Hunter, violincello; Mr Fallis, violin; Mr Maitland, cornet.

Sir Joseph came from Brooklin, Captain Corcoran and Buttercup from Uxbridge, and Ralph from Toronto. The rest of the performers, about 46 in number, were Port Perry people. The Piano Fund will realize $100.

Fatal Fire at Owen Sound.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., May 10.—This morning a fire occurred in a small frame building on Division street, owned by John Patton, in which was totally destroyed. There were four young men sleeping upstairs in the house at the time, one of whom, Henry Archer, a shoemaker, lost his life. Peter Bruce, a room-mate of Archer, was also badly burned in making his escape. The other two barely escaped with their lives, jumping from the window in their night clothes.

Ladies' Rubber Circulars, guaranteed Waterproof, only $1.00; Girls' Waterproofs only 75 cents, at Petleys'. 2

Murray Thompson's Crime.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., May 10.—Murray Thompson, late accountant in the Traders' Bank, was arrested Saturday, at the instance of the Guarantee Company, charged with embezzling funds to the amount of $150.

DESKS FOR THE ALDERMEN

REARRANGEMENT OF SEATS IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

The Old-Time Table Gone—Judge McDougall's Report—The Fire Alarm System to be Overhauled—Other Business.

Ald. Allen, Drayton, Lamb, Maughan and M. J. Woods did not sit behind their new desks in the Council Chamber last night. The old semi-circular table has been banished from the Chamber, and replaced with thirty-six desks of the regulation parliamentary pattern, arranged two deep in horse-shoe shape. The change is a good one, and appreciated by the members. Ald. Pepler was wrathy, on account of being relegated to the back row, and moved that the seats be re-assigned. He considered himself entitled to a place in the front row. The Alderman's grievance did not meet with much sympathy from his fellow members, and his resolution was voted down. The Property Committee was, on motion of Ald. Boustead, instructed to elevate the back row several inches and to place a railing across the Chamber at the north end, which will prevent spectators from intruding upon aldermanic space.

Ald. Turner replied to the Globe's reflections on the Works Committee's treatment of Judge McDougall's Garrison Sewer report. He indignantly denied that politics had influenced the Committee, and said there was no desire on the part of its members to shield officials. Ald. Hall said there was considerable truth in the article.

Three months leave of absence were granted to Ald. Frankland for a European visit. The bulky Alderman will do the Colonial Exhibition.

P. Kirby, Michael Casey and W. L. Essery asked for the removal of the Western Cattle Market on the ground that it was a nuisance. Joseph Murphy, Strachan avenue, complained that the Garrison Creek ravine is used as a public dumping place for garbage and filth. Dr. C. P. Lennox's lawyer wrote that his client had been compelled by the City Commissioner to remove his sign, while the neighboring residents were not molested in this respect. He demanded to know the why and wherefore. Philip McGirr would like $25 as compensation for damages sustained by the upsetting of his horse and cart on account of an open sewer on Bathurst street. Joseph Pullen, ex-city bellman, wanted a job at anything. Belcher, Sutherland & Co. made the same complaint as Dr. Lennox. Thomas Beaugonglo sent in an account for $283 for shorthanding the evidence in the Garrison Sewer investigation. V. E. Hart asked that the Kingston road be electric lighted. Beverley Jones wrote on behalf of the Primrose Baseball Club asking that they be allowed to play in Queen's Park. Out of 22 applications for admission to the General Hospital last week, the Medical Officer reported that 24 had been allowed. Leave has been issued by Ellen Hutchinson to recover $500 for injuries sustained by a fall on an icy sidewalk, February 25. M. Kirby, Wm. Fitzpatrick and others made complaints respecting Walnut avenue similar to that of Joseph Murphy. It being proposed to buy out the Tramway Company and assess two-thirds of the cost on the property fronting on the Kingston road, Martin McKee wrote that he would refuse to pay any portion of the amount, as the Municipal Act did not give the Council any such power. George R. Mitchell, Secretary Reception Committee Knights of Pythias, asked that they be granted a short display of fireworks on the streets during their approaching demonstration. Several petitions for sewers and pavements were received.

On motion of Ald. Steiner the Mayor was instructed to issue a proclamation prohibiting the discharge of fireworks on May 24 and July 1. Ald. Low handed in a petition from W. Scimerton and others praying that the contract system be abandoned and that all public work be done under the supervision of corporation officials.

The City Solicitor wrote to the Council respecting contracts awarded to A. W. Godson for a sewer and block pavement on Clarence street and for the supply of sewer pipe, and to Walter Page for masonry in the Waterworks Department. "These contracts," said Mr. McWilliams, "were only forwarded to the Committees on Works and Waterworks for approval, and have been duly approved as witnessed by the Chairmen of the respective committees and they have since been duly executed by the contractors and their sureties. When my clerk waited upon the City Treasurer to have the city seal affixed the City Treasurer informed him that the Mayor instructs him (the Treasurer) that no more contracts are to be executed in favor of Godson, Page or Perkins without special instructions. I have instructions to prepare three contracts in favor of John Perkins for Waterworks supplies, and these contracts will be laid before the Committee on Waterworks at their next meeting for approval. I beg to report the above for the information of, and for special instructions from Your Worship and the Council if these contracts are to be carried out." In answer to Ald. Baxter and Ald. James, the Mayor said he would not sign these contracts unless ordered to do so by special resolution of the Council.

The Mayor asked three or four questions regarding the action taken by the Works Committee on Judge McDougall's Garrison Creek Sewer report. Chairman Carlyle told what had been done at the meeting Friday. The matter is still under consideration by the Committee. Ald. Turner moved the suspension of the rules to consider a resolution that in view of the delay and hindrance to the works now in progress and to be immediately proceeded with, which the suspension of the City Engineer and the City Commissioner would have occasioned, the Council is of opinion that the Committee acted judiciously in continuing the public works of the city pending their report on the reorganization of the Department and the ultimate disposition of Messrs. Sproatt and Coatsworth. The motion was lost for want of a two-thirds vote. Ald. Turner tried it again with a resolution that the City Engineer be instructed to report to the Works Committee what is necessary to make good the Garrison Creek Sewer, and simultaneously to call upon the contractor to remedy any defects which in the Engineer's opinion the contractor is responsible for. Lost for want of a two-thirds vote on the following division: Yeas—Ald. Baxter, Crocker, Denison, Frankland, Irwin, James, Jones, Macdonald, McMillan, Piper, Shaw, Turner, Verral, John Woods—14. Nays—Ald. Barton, Boustead, Carlyle (St. Thomas), Carlyle (St. Andrew), Defoe, Elliott, Fleming, Galley, Hall, Hunter, Low, Pepler, Saunders, Steiner, Walker—15. "All right," exclaimed Ald. Turner, "we now know what members are protecting the interests of the city." "Yes," chimed in Ald. Baxter, "they (meaning the 'nays') have become the party of corruptionists and we are the party of purity, to be it: the citizens will do us justice." Discussion on the question being thus barred out, His Worship asked when a report thereon might be expected from the Works Committee—Wednesday, Friday, or Monday? "Monday," replied Chairman Carlyle. "All right," said the Mayor. "I will call a special meeting for Monday night next." "Hear, hear," exclaimed several Aldermen. Then Ald. Jones introduced a motion that the Chairmen of the standing committees be invited to confer with the Works Committee as to the reorganization of that Department. The question on the suspension of the rules was negatived on a tie vote. The Committee will again wrestle with the matter Wednesday.

The Council went through the Executive and other reports in Committee, with Ald. Hunter in the chair. The Works Committee's recommendation for the purchase of the Kingston Road Tramway, was sent back, the City Solicitor's opinion as to the legality of the scheme by which it was proposed to pay for the concern being called for. The sum of $10,568 was ordered to be placed in the estimates to put the fire alarm system in first-class shape. It is proposed to get 25 new boxes from Alex. Anderson, Toronto, and have him repair 90 of the present boxes at a cost of $3567, and to purchase the balance of the apparatus from the Gamewell Company, New York. This apparatus will include a ten circuit non interference repeater, with annunciator drops, switch boards, galvanometers, keys, bell magnets, and everything complete for ten circuits, ten fifteen inch engine house gongs. Ald. Piper dwelt on his proposition to establish a fireman's superannuation fund. "It's a fine thing—good scheme," said he. The item of $5000 as a nucleus for the fund passed. The Property Committee's recommendation that baseball and lacrosse be prohibited in Queen's Park was referred back. Ald. Walker suggested that a spot should be set apart for these sports. The remainder of the reports, already published, went through without material alteration.

The Council adjourned at 11.35.

CHARLES REID'S LAST LETTER.

He Believed His Wife to Have Been Unfaithful—The Coroner's Inquest.

An inquest on the body of Charles Reid was held by Coroner Johnson at the Hospital yesterday. A jury composed of fourteen was sworn, with Simeon Avison as foreman.

Rev. C. R. Clarke, Chaplain of St. James' Cemetery, said he went to the house after the shooting. He found deceased in an unconscious condition. A revolver was lying on the table. The next witness was Dr. Chas. O'Reilly, who stated that deceased died within half an hour after being brought to the hospital. A letter was found in his pocket by witness, addressed to Coroner Johnson. Dr. H. H. Wright said, on his arrival at the house about 6.30, he found Reid in an insensible condition and dying. Dr. T. H. Brent stated that he had been called into the house about 5.30 Friday evening. He took charge of the revolver, a 32-calibre British bulldog.

Miss Elizabeth Watson stated that she had paid a visit to Mrs. Reid on Friday afternoon, and while she and Mrs. Reid were sitting in the dining-room deceased came out of the hall into the room. Deceased went up to Mrs. Reid and said: "Sarah, I want to talk to you." Mrs. Reid called to Norman Poucher to go and get a policeman. Deceased put his hand on Mrs. Reid's shoulder and she shoved him away. Witness ran out of the house, and hearing three shots returned again with a Mrs. Irwin. They found Reid lying upon the floor. A revolver lay on the edge of the table nearest deceased.

Norman Poucher stated that at 4.30 Friday afternoon a man came to the door and asked for Mrs. Reid. She was not in. The man gave his name as Hodge. Witness did not think it was Reid. Upon the arrival of Mrs. Reid, witness mentioned the incident to her. While talking together witness glanced up and noticed a man standing over Mrs. Reid. Without speaking to the man she requested witness to go for a policeman. He did so, but before reaching the corner he heard three shots. Witness immediately returned and met a Mrs. Johnson, who had been in the house. Before he left the house only Miss Watson, Mrs. Reid and deceased were there.

Dr. McFarlane, Benjamin Humphries, Robt. J. Fielder, Constable Keens and John Fawcett gave evidence. Mr. Fielder testified as to the sobriety of deceased on that afternoon.

In summing up the Coroner left it with the jury to say whether or not they wanted an adjournment for more evidence. Mrs. Reid could not testify as her evidence would be either against herself or against deceased. The letter addressed to him, the Coroner said, could not be taken as evidence. It was probable, but there was nothing to show, that deceased had written it. It showed, however, that he had intended to commit suicide. The last statement in it was to the effect that it would be the last letter he would write. The letter was of a confidential nature, and could not be published. Deceased had no doubt murder in his heart. Reasons were given in it for such an act, the chief one being that he believed his wife was not faithful to him; but certain portions of the letter showed that his wife was not to have been his victim. The question was, whether deceased had shot himself or had been accidentally shot in the scuffle. That could never be settled.

The jury retired for twenty minutes and then returned this verdict: The jury find that deceased came to his death by a bullet wound in his head, but by whom that bullet wound was made there is no evidence to show.

The remains of deceased have been taken in charge of by Hand-in-Hand Assembly 5743, K. of L., for interment.

SHORT AND SCALY.

The Career of a Pennsylvania Hardware Agent in Toronto.

Early this year a smart-looking man named Rhodes came over here from Oil City, Pa., and opened an agency for broom and mop-handles, brushes and articles of hardware, at 30 King street east, upstairs. About 35 years of age, he possessed good business capacity, and was of a sociable and generous disposition. He spent money freely over the down-town bars and made friends fast. So kindly did he take to Canadian liquor that he neglected his business, and frequently went on a spree. He is said to have "blown in" as much as $60 for "budges" alone one day.

But this kind of thing could not last forever and latterly Rhodes began to find himself short in finances. He, however, experienced no difficulty in raising the wind among his social boon companions. He touched one for $25, another for $30, another for $60, a fourth for $80, and so on till he had raised about $300 all by that L-O-N-G-H-A-N-D-E-D draft and lending-me-a-small-amount-till-to-morrow rackets. He is credited with having done his partner up for $35. Then he disappeared. He left town Wednesday last, ostensibly for Hamilton, but he never stopped till he struck Chicago, where he has doubtless cast in his lot with the grand army of strikers. The bailiffs yesterday took possession of his stock for rent and it will be auctioned off to-day.

The sad part of Rhodes' flight is that he has left his wife and child, a boy of 11, here without a cent and entirely destitute. Mrs. Rhodes says her husband is well connected in Pennsylvania and that at one time he was in good circumstances, but that drink has been his ruin. She will probably go back to Oil City.

Celebrate the Queen's Birthday in one of Petley's nobby suits.

Last Night's Concert at the Gardens.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather last night, the Pavilion was well filled with a high