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EIGHTH YEAR | THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1887 | PRICE ONE CENT

OUIMET CHOSEN SPEAKER.

MR. BLAKE MAKES A FEW CAUSTIC REMARKS THEREON.

Scenes and Incidents Connected With the Opening of Parliament—Sir John Macdonald in Excellent Health and Spirits—Chat from the Capital.

OTTAWA, April 13.—To-day Col. Joseph Alderic Ouimet, M.P. for Laval, was elected Speaker of the Sixth Parliament of Canada.

SPEAKER OUIMET.

Col. Ouimet was born at Ste. Rose, Province of Quebec, May 20, 1848; LL.B., 1869; advocate 1870; entered Parliament in 1873; Lieut.-Col. 65th Batt. 1880; Q.C. 1880; took part in the Northwest campaign in 1885.

Col. Ouimet is the fifth Speaker since the first Parliament, the others being:

Hon. James Cockburn, from November, 1867, to January, 1874, when the second Parliament was dissolved;

Hon. Timothy Warren Anglin, from March, 1874, to April, 1877, when he was obliged to resign his seat, as the result of violation of the Independence Act; and from February, 1878, to the dissolution of the third Parliament, in August, 1878;

Hon. J. A. Blanchet, from February, 1879, to the dissolution of the fourth Parliament, in May, 1882;

Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick, from February, 1883, to the dissolution of the fifth Parliament, in January, 1887.

Parliament is in session, and Ottawa is happy once more. Last night by the late trains scores of members came in, and this morning the early trains were loaded with them. Some of them were loaded, too—for beer. At noon they thronged into the Commons Chamber to take the oath. The roll was displayed upon the clerk's table, and four commissioners in black gowns bore large Bibles. Looking down from the press gallery the sight was both novel and interesting. There was assembled the men whom the sovereign people had given the highest honor that man in Canada can attain, and, regardless of politics, they formed a representation that any country might be proud of.

The Reform leaders were early among their friends. Sir Richard and Mr. Laurier had a short confab, and then separated to make themselves agreeable. Mr. Cartwright and Mr. Mills, Mr. Langelier and Mr. Casgrain shook hands cordially with everybody. Then the Conservative chieftains began to arrive, and the Opposition were lost sight of. Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Chapleau, with the red badge of the Legion of Honor on his lappel, were the lions of the hour, but all of the Ministers were warmly welcomed. At 12.30 the first batch of five were sworn. They were Sir Charles Tupper, Chas. H. Tupper, Hon. Thos. White, J. Carson Wallace and Col. Tisdale of Simcoe. Chas. H. Tupper was the first man to kiss the book and Sir Charles was the first to sign the roll. The second five were Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Adolphe Caron, Mr. Chapleau, Mr. Daoust and Mr. Costigan. Then the four commissioners got down to their work and the oath was taken faster than the roll could be signed. The oath is: "I—do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria."

The three Toronto members took the oath together, but their seats are far apart. Messrs. Bunster, Mills, Cartwright, Lister and old Mr. Trow took the oath in company.

Shortly after a burst of applause rang out as Sir John Macdonald came through the door and advanced to the table to take the oath. Then the old chieftain walked about among his followers, shaking hands, chatting, doing the agreeable in his own wonderful style. The evidently excellent health with which Sir John is blessed was a matter of general comment. He looks better than he has for years. I have been several opportunities of seeing Sir John within the past few days and have no hesitation in saying that he is immeasurably a better man physically than at the commencement of any session of the last Parliament. On the other hand, is not in good health, even after his trip to the South.

In 40 minutes fourteen members took the oath, and before the opening nearly 200 names were on the roll.

At 3 o'clock the galleries were crowded and the floor well filled. Chief Justice Ritchie presided. The Conservatives applauded vigorously when Sir John entered the chamber. Then the Usher of the Black Rod entered and there was seen a wonderful thing! Black Rod had on court regalia! It was gotten up expressly for the occasion. There being no Speaker in the chair, Black Rod bowed to the Commons, generally with a sweep, first to the right and then to the left, and the sweep took in the whole place and flowed over even into the gallery. Then Black Rod lifted up his voice and proclaimed their Hons. Mitchie, etc., etc. The faithful Commons then marched away to the Senate chamber, where Sir William told them to go back again and elect a Speaker. Mr. Blake did not go, and several of his more prominent followers remained out of the House, as did three of the Ministers.

Sir John proposed Col. Ouimet for Speaker. He only spoke a few words to the old members. He answered nothing need be said regarding his nominee, the new man. He would say that Col. Ouimet had been elected five times successively by his present constituents. He had great parliamentary experience, was an advocate of high standing at the bar of his province, and one of Her Majesty's Queen's Counsel. Sir Hector Langevin seconded the nomination without speaking.

There was a moment's pause and Mr. Blake rose. That action settled at once in the minds of all present the question of the leadership of the Opposition. Mr. Blake may have lieutenants, but he will control. He began speaking from carefully prepared notes. At the outset he stated that the Opposition did not intend to oppose the election of the nominee of the Government. The position was one of high distinction, one worthy of the ambition of any among them, and one that required in the person holding it rare qualities and attributes. He described these qualities at considerable length. Then he twitted the Premier with having said in 1878 that the practice in England of the Speaker being nominated by a member other than a Cabinet Minister should obtain in Canada and wanted to know why Sir John did not practice now the precepts he then held to be correct. After that he began to flay Col. Ouimet. Had not that gentleman, he asked, been a leading figure in the convulsions of the figures in a couple of sessions ago. Then he took up the Riel question. For the stand he had taken a year ago he had been insulted in the press, from the pulpit and on the platform. He had been called a traitor, a conspirator, a rebel, a law breaker, a knave and a fool. Mr. Ouimet had voted with him on that question and he was now prepared to welcome his fellow traitor, his fellow conspirator, his fellow rebel, his fellow law breaker, the other knave and the other fool to the position of presiding officer in this body. Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon, but that man is not in the lodges of the Orangemen, but that day the Conservative leaders had planted the first stone of his (Blake's) vindication.

The above will give but a faint idea of Blake's attack. It was merciless. He had his enemy on the hip and pressed the knife in to the hilt. He was entirely out of order, but the clerk can. He was entirely out of order, and there was no not call a member to order and there was no Speaker in the chair. The game was in his own hands. He had carefully prepared for it, and it must be admitted that the castigation was administered as brilliantly as it was unsparingly. The Reformers cheered like mad. The Conservatives could only sit and take what was given them. Mr. Blake took an unfair advantage. He was careful to leave unsaid the one fact that overthrows his whole fabric of comparison between his own record and that of Col. Ouimet. He quietly accepted the position of voting for a man he had just so roundly and deservedly denounced, but he did it with a vim, a finish, an ease, and he did it so well and with such completeness that even his opponents to night admit the cleverness of the manoeuvre.

But there will be scalps taken for that speech before the session is over.

Sir John and Sir Hector conducted Col. Ouimet to the chair. He returned thanks in a few words and the House adjourned. The members spent an hour in the Speaker's room.

To-morrow the Governor-General will deliver the Speech from the Throne. His Excellency will, no doubt, go into company of a new Parliament, congratulate the House upon the general prosperity of the country and the prospect of a season of progress. It is probable, too, that he will refer to the approaching fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession of the British throne, and recommend Parliament to join in offering congratulations and in giving expression to an earnest hope that she may be long spared to reign over her vast dominion. It is quite likely, too, that the prominent position taken by Canada at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition will come in for mention. Through this agency the Dominion is undoubtedly more widely and favorably known than ever before. This will no doubt contribute largely to our material progress and development by calling attention to the advantages offered by Canada to agriculturalists and attracting capital to our shores. The fisheries question will be certain to claim attention. The negotiations in reference thereto, which are still in progress, will render this necessary. The protection to our inshore fisheries will probably be referred to. For a long time the Government have had under consideration the expediency of establishing a department of trade and commerce under the supervision of a responsible minister. This subject is ripe for legislation, and it is probable that reference to it will be made in the speech. It is also probable that Parliament will be asked to consider the propriety of making such improvements in the organization of the Departments of Justice, Customs and Inland Revenue as have been rendered necessary by the increasing volume of business with which these departments are charged. Reference will probably be made to the project of giving the Northwest Territories representation in the Senate. A measure with this object in view will likely be promised. Among other measures that will possibly be referred to in the speech are the amendment of the acts relating to Government railways, for providing a better mode of trial of claims against the Crown, for the improvement of the procedure in criminal cases, and for the further amendment of the Chinese Immigration Act. A most important matter that will probably be referred to is that to provide against possible interruption of the navigation of our great inland waters by the construction of a canal to connect Lakes Huron and Superior at Sault Ste. Marie. Altogether a good bill of fare may be confidently expected.

It was very amusing to-day to see one of the shades of the dear departed in the shape of old nina Paint meandering about the scenes of past glories. Paint is not a member any more, but it is only now that he is beginning to realize it.

The boys of the press gallery are nearly all here. There is not much change in the personnel. Some of the boys represent different papers from what they did last year, but most of the old faces are here.

The question of the Senate leadership is still unsettled. It is probable that Hon. Frank Smith will take charge temporarily.

There are 89 new members in the House. Of the 85 out-going members 63 were supporters of the Government and 22 of the Opposition. Of the Conservatives who were in the last Parliament but who will not be in the new one 32 did not offer for re-election and 31 were defeated. Of the disappointed Liberal members 5 did not seek re-election and 14 were defeated.

The Manitoba contingent will occupy Room 32 this session. They will hold a caucus in a day or two to decide upon a policy. Davin is looked upon as the leader of the band.

In the Senate, after the Commons had retired, the new members—Messrs. Soucaut, Sanborn, Carpenter and McCallum—were introduced and took their seats.

J. J. Curran has given notice of a motion which, after reciting the step taken by the Parliament of Canada on the Home Rule question, regrets the introduction into the Imperial Parliament of the Coercion Bill, protests against its adoption, reiterates the hope that Home Rule will be granted, expresses the belief that the measure would be especially appropriate in the Jubilee year and winds up by asking that the resolution be forwarded to Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell.

Deputations re the tariff should wait upon the Finance Minister before Thursday, April 21, as after that date proposed changes will not be likely to receive consideration this session.

The state dinner is in progress at Rideau Hall to-night. It is the usual gorgeous affair.

THE COERCION BILL.

A Division on the Second Reading Expected Almost Immediately.

DUBLIN, April 13.—A meeting of the Protestant Home Rule Association was held here yesterday to protest against the Crimes Bill. A letter was read from Mr. Gladstone, in which referring to the Crimes Bill, he says: "The introduction of the bill is in many respects deplorable, but it is good in the respect that it is doing much to open the eyes of honest men to the true facts of the question. I have placed myself in Parliament to oppose it at every stage. I trust that your meeting will do much to dispel the absurd idea that Irish Protestants as a body fear the consequences of Home Rule to themselves or are anything like unanimous in opposing it."

A Division Expected.

LONDON, April 13.—The Parnellites have issued an urgent whip for Monday next in expectation of a division being taken on that day.

Samuelson's Amendment.

LONDON, April 13.—A division will be taken in the House of Commons on Monday on Sir Bernard Samuelson's amendment to the Crimes Bill to the effect that the bill, if passed, would increase the disorder in Ireland and endanger the Union and the Empire and, therefore, should be rejected

The Opposition will not attempt to prolong the debate on the bill, reserving further discussion for the committee stage, which will probably be reached on April 26.

Mr. Morley will speak on the bill to-morrow and Mr. Gladstone on Monday.

Chamberlain Hissed and Cheered.

LONDON, April 13.—Mr. Chamberlain, while traveling to Ayr, was met at Kilmarnock station by a crowd who insisted that he should make a speech. In complying with the request Mr. Chamberlain said that for the first time in its history the Liberal party was allied with men whose hands were stained with blood and was assisting them to carry out an obstructive policy in Parliament. "I hope the time has arrived," he said, "when Great Britain will cease to adhere to the policy of intimidation. I am convinced that the bulk of the working classes will show no sympathy with those who commit these offences or with their allies. We are bound to maintain order and the union, but that need not prevent our sympathizing with people who have a practical grievance of which they rightly complain, and which it is our duty to remedy. We are not opposed to a reasonable remedy consistent with the greater interests of Great Britain, but we shall not yield to lawless agitators." Mr. Chamberlain was frequently interrupted in the course of his speech, the hisses of his opponents exceeding the cheers of his supporters.

CABLE NOTES.

All officials in Alsace-Lorraine suspected of French sympathies have been dismissed.

The packet steamer Victoria is ashore on the rocks near Dieppe. She stranded during a fog.

An invention for steering balloons has been purchased by the German Government for $250,000.

The official returns of Irish agrarian crimes for the past three years are given as follows: For 1884, 762; 1885, 944; 1886, 1095.

A telegram from Geneva, purporting to come from a Nihilist source, denies that a notice of death has been sent to the Czar.

Prince Bismarck will try to obtain Papal consent to a law compelling all the Catholic clergy in the Reichsland to observe exclusively the German language.

On April 4 the Dutch lost twelve killed and twenty-six wounded in an encounter with the natives of Dutch East Indies. The natives fled, leaving thirty-three dead on the field.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League Mr. Healy announced that the league's meetings would continue, whatever steps the Government took to suppress the league.

Rev. Joseph Parker, Pastor of the City Temple, London, will sail early in June for New York and will accept the proffered honor of delivering the eulogy on Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Leading Spanish statesmen are uniting with influential politicians of Central and South America with the idea of forming a political alliance to combat the growing influence of the Anglo-Saxon race.

A sensation has been caused in Paris by a speech made by M. Ferry in Algiers, in which he said that if the French possessions in Africa had not been extended to the sea by conquest, Tunis would now be threatened by Italy.

Archbishop Croke of Cashel and all the priests of his diocese have signed a memorial protesting against the passage of the new Coercion Bill, which, the document alleges, is a measure calculated to lead to greater crimes.

The Central American Diet recently held in Guatemala agreed to three treaties, which are to be recognized as law by the five Central American Republics. Full liberty of commerce is provided, a citizen of any of the five Republics shall be a citizen of all, and the different states will make common cause against a foreign aggressor.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

It is rumored in San Francisco that Kissane has gone to British Columbia.

Meetings at Savannah, Ga., and Topeka, Kan., on Tuesday night protested against the Coercion Bill.

Kelsey Wilson, colored, was hanged on Tuesday at Friar's Point, Miss., for the murder of King Weley, another negro.

The Pennsylvania Senate yesterday finally passed the joint resolution proposing a woman suffrage constitutional amendment.

A fire last week at Imperador, one of the stations on the Panama Canal line, destroyed a machine shop belonging to a contracting firm. Ten lives is estimated at $200,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 13.—Nearly all the business portion of Janesville, Minn., was destroyed by fire last night. Twenty-one buildings are so far reported burned, with a loss of $50,000. Many persons lost everything.

DEBATED BY THE DOCTORS.

THE UNIVERSITY FEDERATION BILL AGAIN BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY.

A Faculty in Medicine to be Established—The Provincial Secretary Introduces An Important Bill for Enforcing the Scott Act—A Message to Her Majesty.

The Legislature met at 3.30 yesterday afternoon and sat till 10.55 last night, with an intermission of two hours for dinner. In the evening the public galleries were packed, about 50 ladies being present. The visitors evidently expected to hear the Attorney-General's Irish resolutions discussed, but in this they were disappointed. During the afternoon Mr. Meredith objected to the resolution appearing on the paper at all, as the notice was only given on Tuesday night, whereas by the rules of the House two days must elapse before a notice of motion can appear on the printed paper. The House merely passed the matter over in silence. The time of both sessions was occupied in discussing the bill respecting the City of Ottawa, the Minister of Education's College Federation scheme and the Attorney-General's Insurance Bill.

The Provincial Secretary introduced a bill to provide for the better enforcement of the temperance laws and it was read a first time.

There having been a doubt as to whether the county councils were liable for the expense of enforcing the Canada Temperance Act in counties where it is in force, the first clause of the bill provides that the share of the expenses of any license district to be paid by the County Council shall be the same as heretofore determined by the commissioners under the License Law.

The lieutenant-governor-in-council has power to appoint commissioners in license districts where the Temperance Act of 1878 is in force, and these shall have the same authority as was vested in them by the License Act to make regulations for the enforcement of the said Temperance Act; and where commissioners were in office previous to the adoption of the Temperance Act these shall continue to have the same powers as formerly.

Sec. 3 of the bill places cities which are separate license districts, and in which the Temperance Act is in force, in the same position as counties with respect to the expenses of enforcing the act, and as to the powers of commissioners.

In the case of cities and towns separate from the county, but part of it as to the license district, if the Canada Temperance Act is in force in the said district, the commissioners for the time being may compound for the fees paid by said city or town for enforcing the act.

The commissioners of the present year shall take into consideration the estimates which the several municipalities concerned shall pay for enforcing the act during the year 1888.

The Minister of Education introduced his promised bill to provide ways and means for his university confederation scheme. The contents of the bill were not divulged to the House, but the Minister said it would be printed and distributed to-day.

Several public and private bills were read a third time, amended for further consideration, or considered in committee of the whole. The Ottawa charter bill was the one given the House a great deal of bother. It is all about the clause concerning the iron bridge over the Rideau River between the capital and the municipal village of New Edinburg. Ottawa paid half the cost of the bridge before the annexation and the County of Carleton paid the other half. Now the county wants its half back, as the bridge is now the property of the city. After much talk in the Private Bills Committee and in the House, and several motions and amendments, the House finally decided that the municipalities will have to settle the dispute by arbitration. Mr. Bronson wanted the clause empowering the City of Ottawa to place the matter beyond control by forcing the hands of the Dominion Government, and which the Private Bills Committee struck out, reinserted, but the House negatived the proposal. It is said the difficulty with the Attorney-General's objections to this request of Ottawa was because the Premier considered it an "invasion of provincial rights." The bill now goes to the Senate.

Into the evening session the House went into committee on the Minister of Education's University Federation Bill.

Mr. Meredith took exception to the clause in the bill which provides for the establishment of a medical faculty, on the ground that it would be a source of irritation to rival schools.

This part of the scheme was commended by Dr. McLaughlin and opposed by Drs. Widdifield and Preston. Dr. McLaughlin maintained that the matriculation examination prescribed for matriculation into the medical profession was a disgrace and not near as high as it was thirty-four years ago.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) said that the effect of establishing a medical faculty in connection with the University of Toronto would be to raise the standard of medicine, because where there are rival schools the tendency is to lower the standard, and the school which offers such an inducement is the most popular with students.

Dr. Gilmour said the tendency of the present system was to run the medical profession into the ground, and he did not believe that either Kingston or London was large enough to furnish a school with hospital advantages for giving a medical education. He hoped the clause establishing a medical faculty would be passed, as it would put the profession on a proper foundation and would save it from the mercy of schools run for financial purposes.

Mr. Meredith warmly defended the Medical School of London against the insinuation of Dr. Gilmour, and said the remainder of the clause were considered.

In connection with the representation in the Senate only past vice-chancellors are eligible members of that body, the strong pressure was brought to bear on the ministerial members to allow the medical graduates of the several colleges to vote separately, the doctors maintaining that they had as much interest in the university as the graduates in arts.

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The balance of the session was passed in committee considering the Attorney-General's Insurance Bill. The Premier and Mr. Meredith had it all to themselves, as none of the members paid the slightest attention to what was going on. The bill was amended here and there and reported back to the House.

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Before the members had time to resume their seats elderly and saintly Thomas Gibson of Huron struck up "God Save the Queen," and the entire House and the galleries at once joined in and followed Brother Gibson to the end of the anthem.

The House ordered that the address, which is a very lengthy one, be engrossed and presented to Governor Robinson to be forwarded to the Governor-General and by His Excellency sent to the Queen.

WORK IN COMMITTEE.

Regulating Cigar Stores in Cities—The Ontario Medical Act.

Mayor Howland, City Solicitor McWilliams and Staff Inspector Archibald went before the Municipal Committee yesterday and urged the passage of Mr. Freeman's bill giving municipal councils power to make regulations for the prevention of vice and cruelty. The committee reported the bill, which, as revised, gives powers to the councils to make regulations in these cases:

For licensing and regulating the owners of cigar and tobacco stores (not including licensed hotels) and for prohibiting the sale of tobacco in any form to children under the age of 14 years, except on a written order from the parent or guardian.

For regulating the erection and maintenance of bathing houses and boat houses and providing for the inspection thereof, and for prohibiting the use thereof for illegal, immoral or improper purposes, and for prohibiting the keeping for sale and the sale of liquor therein.

For preventing cruelty to and the neglect of children under 16 years on the part of parents, guardians, and others having control over them, and for the removal of such children from the care of cruel, drunken or vicious parents or guardians.

For making all needful provisions or arrangements concerning children under the age of 16 years who by reason of the neglect, crime, drunkenness or other vices of parents or guardians, or from orphanage, are suffered to be growing up without salutary parental control and education, or in circumstances exposing them to lead idle and dissolute lives—and for appointing such inspectors and other officers as may be necessary to secure the carrying out of all such bylaws, rules and regulations.

THE ONTARIO MEDICAL ACT.

The bill to amend the Ontario Medical Act was considered by a select committee. Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) in the chair. Dr. H. H. Wright, Mr. Day, Dr. J. Ferguson and Dr. W. B. Geikie appeared in favor of the bill, and Dr. McCully of Jarvis-street and his counsel, Mr. Alex. MacNab, were present to oppose some of its provisions. The clause exempting medical men from attending as expert witnesses was struck out. The clause limiting the time within which actions for malpractice may be brought was amended by making the time six months instead of a year. A long discussion took place on the clause allowing the Medical Council to erase from the register the name of a practitioner found guilty of "infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect." Dr. McCully was afraid that the council might construe his advertising his cures as "disgraceful conduct," and, in fact, he thought that this part of the bill was really aimed at him. It was pointed out that there was an appeal to a judge from the decision of the council, but Mr. MacNab was afraid the judge would be bound by the council's interpretation of the word "disgraceful." The committee appeared to be unanimously of the opinion that the judge would have the power to review the action of the council in every respect, and the clause was adopted. The bill as amended was reported.

THE COMPENSATION ACT.

Hon. C. F. Fraser's select committee to consider whether the Grand Trunk Railway Company shall continue to be exempt from the provisions of the Workman's Compensation for Injuries Act resumed the hearing of evidence this morning. Five witnesses were examined, their testimony being similar to that given on previous days. Solicitor Bell, on behalf of the company, suggested that a recommendation be made extending the limitation until April 1, 1888, the act to become operative in regard to all employes not members of the Provident Association, and in the meantime circulars to be sent to all members of the Association, asking for a carefully considered list of questions. The committee considered this a satisfactory solution of the difficulty, and agreed to recommend it. Mr. Ingram objecting. He wanted the limitation removed at once, but failed to convince the members of the advisability of such action. The committee will hear evidence again to-day from those opposed to the bill.

Around the Lobbies.

Nealy J. Cummins, one of the brightest of the pages in the House, died yesterday forenoon, aged 12, under peculiarly sad circumstances. On Sunday last he was in Clarence-square and fell on his abdomen, another boy who was with him coming down with his full weight on Nealy. Later on inflammation set in, which terminated fatally yesterday morning. The deceased was the recipient of a handsome floral tribute and will attend the funeral from No. 62 Farley-avenue this forenoon. They appeared in the chamber last evening wearing mourning badges on his account. Deceased was a son of the late Sergt.-Major P. Cummins of the city police force.

No less than 400 telegrams were received by members of the House yesterday. This is said to be the largest number of telegrams ever received at the House in a single day. Many of them were in reference to Mr. Balfour's bill.

H. H. Merritt, Dr. P. M. Bryce, John Notman, Archibald Blue and J. B. Ives formed a committee of the Canadian Institute, which met in the office of Queen's Counsel Bigelow to-day to invite members to form a geological and mining section in connection with the institute. The committee resolved itself into a deputation to lay its views on the matter before the Dominion and Ontario Governments. The Commissioner of Crown Lands was at once seen by the Committee.

A large number of the members are going to hear Will Carleton lecture this evening. Several pairs have been effected.

PRIZES FOR THE Q.O.R.

The Boys in Green Celebrate Various Victories at the Drill Shed.

The Queen's Own did not parade last night, the greater part of the evening being taken up with more agreeable business. Four hundred and eighty-six men appeared in uniform at the Drill Hall and received the silver cup presented to the regiment by the Industrial Exhibition Association. The cup, which was presented by Colonel Otter, Withrow on behalf of the association, is a massive silver one. On it are engraved these words:

Presented to the Queen's Own Rifles
By the Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronto, 1886.

The cup is richly engraved and mounted on the top is the figure of a rifleman.

Col. Allan, on behalf of the regiment, received the presentation and replied in an appropriate address. The other presentations were:

Silver cup, won by a team of five men from "D" Company for highest score.

Cup won by five men from "D" Company for volley firing.

Cup won by Sergt. Crooks for highest individual aggregate.

Colonel Allan, on behalf of the officers of the regiment, presented Bugle Major Fredericks with a solid silver bugle as a recognition of the valuable services he has rendered to the corps. The Colonel paid a high tribute to the soldiery qualities of the Bugle-Major, and referred to his work for giving a medical education. He hoped the clause establishing a medical faculty would be passed, as it would put the profession on a proper foundation and would save it from the mercy of schools run for financial purposes.

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Regulating Cigar Stores in Cities—The Ontario Medical Act.

Mayor Howland, City Solicitor McWilliams and Staff Inspector Archibald went before the Municipal Committee yesterday and urged the passage of Mr. Freeman's bill giving municipal councils power to make regulations for the prevention of vice and cruelty. The committee reported the bill, which, as revised, gives powers to the councils to make regulations in these cases:

For licensing and regulating the owners of cigar and tobacco stores (not including licensed hotels) and for prohibiting the sale of tobacco in any form to children under the age of 14 years, except on a written order from the parent or guardian.

For regulating the erection and maintenance of bathing houses and boat houses and providing for the inspection thereof, and for prohibiting the use thereof for illegal, immoral or improper purposes, and for prohibiting the keeping for sale and the sale of liquor therein.

For preventing cruelty to and the neglect of children under 16 years on the part of parents, guardians, and others having control over them, and for the removal of such children from the care of cruel, drunken or vicious parents or guardians.

For making all needful provisions or arrangements concerning children under the age of 16 years who by reason of the neglect, crime, drunkenness or other

MR. BLAKE AND THE LEADERSHIP.

He Consents to Hold It for the Time Being—A Committee to Assist Him.

A prominent Reformer was asked on his way to Ottawa about Mr. Blake and the leadership. He said that Mr. Blake would lead, and that he would lead aggressively. During the conversation the following letter—Mr. Blake's latest circular to his party—was shown in proof of the statement:

TORONTO, March 28, 1887.

My Dear Sir: I am sorry that time and strength do not allow of my replying separately to the friends who have answered my secret letter of March 3. I am very grateful for the kindness of their words and have anxiously considered their views. I remain of the opinion that, for personal reasons, my long-desired retirement is now not only justifiable from a personal but also expedient from a party standpoint. These reasons I would here have summarized, but they are necessarily confidential, and it is better to avoid the possibility of the recurrence of the accident which, doubtless, led to my former letter being made public. I therefore ask you to allow me to reserve what I can for personal conference, and this I do the more freely because, having regard to the strong opinions expressed, I see no alternative save to yield as far as possible to the final determination of my friends. I am sorry that the qualification is very considerable. My health will not allow me either to prepare for or to discharge the work of the session as in former years. It has been suggested that the work should be largely done by a committee, I refaining a nominal lead. I believe this plan will be unsatisfactory as a make shift, while as a permanency it would be intolerable. Yet it is the only possible alternative. I hope that on consideration you will agree that a new arrangement is preferable, but while I sh ull be thankful for such a decision and while I feel doubly averse to a condition which must put the forbearance of my friends to still severer tests than before, I shall submit myself for this session to the general judgment which may be reached. It seems to be the view that the sessions should be vigorously opened. This requires previous preparation, and I earnestly hope you will be able to comply with my former request by reaching Ottawa early and ready for immediate action on all points open for attack.

I remain, sir, with regrets for the trouble I have unavoidably caused

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD BLAKE.

To M.P.

THE NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Passenger Agents Say They Will Impede Tourist Travel to Canada.

MONTREAL, April 13.—The general passenger agents of the Canadian railways and steamboat companies, now in session at the Windsor Hotel, to arrange summer excursion tariffs, have taken action in connection with the proposed new customs regulations regarding travelers' baggage. It was resolved to send the following despatch to the Hon. Minister of Customs, Ottawa: "It has been considered by the assembled railway and steamboat agents of the Canadian railway and steamboat companies, in council, that the proposed new regulations in connection with the admission of travelers' baggage from the United States to Canada are likely to seriously impede, if not altogether stop, tourist travel to Canada. It is, therefore, respectfully requested that the proposed new regulations be not put in force until such time as the companies interested in international tourist travel have an opportunity of visiting Ottawa and explaining their views to the Government." (Signed) J. B. LABELLE, M.P.

THREATENING TO STRIKE.

The Employes of the Shedden Company Want More Wages.

MONTREAL, April 13.—Acting on instructions received from employes of the Shedden Company, Messrs. Madore & Tremblay, advocates, waited on the company to make known to them that the men wanted higher wages. The men have adopted resolutions to the effect that, although thankful for employment given them, still they consider that the increase in the price of all necessaries of life, rent, etc., justifies them in asking that the pay for teamsters be increased from $1.35 to $1.50 per day, and that an increase of 10 per cent be allowed on the wages of the other men. The resolutions of the men were discussed, and, on the motion of Mr. Tremblay, it was decided to send the company the above resolution. One of the men was sent to Montreal and Toronto to ascertain what steps are being taken by the employes of the company there, as they, it appears, are also dissatisfied with their wages. A strike appears to be imminent on the part of the Shedden employes here if their demand is not acceded to.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

One Life Lost and Nearly Half a Million Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

CHICAGO, April 13.—J. J. McGrath's wall paper house, at 106, 108, 110 and 112 Wabash-avenue, was destroyed by fire this morning. Pipeman Michael Brown fell into the flames inside and was cremated. John Heberlie, lieutenant of Engine 32, fell to the sidewalk, his skull being crushed. Captain Frederick Rohde had his leg broken by a falling stone. Loss $200 000.

The latest estimate of loss on stock by the McGrath fire makes the amount range from $200,000 to $450,000. The insurance aggregates $140,000.

John T. Raymond's Funeral.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The funeral of the late John T. Raymond took place at the "Little Church Around the Corner" to-day. The attendance was enormous. Rev. Dr. Houghton read the burial service. Henry Irving, Joseph French, Maurice Grau, Nat. Goodwin, Arthur Wallack, Dr. Guernsey, Louis James, John Stoddard, W. J. Florence and Harry Edwards acted as pall-bearers. The body was taken to Greenwood.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Last week the carriers delivered 216,444 letters and 57,694 newspapers.

The membership of I.O.G.T., Toronto Lodge, instituted last February, now reaches 301.

The city band fund is now over $2000. There is every prospect that the band will be in good working order this summer.

In the list of Trinity College examinations the name of J. E. Brown was omitted from those who passed in the primary examinations, first-class.

A large and attractive lot of new furniture is advertised by Suckling, Cassidy & Co. for sale at their warerooms, 39 Front-street west, on Friday, April 22, commencing at 10 a.m.

Fred Connors, the boy who so severely injured his fellow-employe, Fred Hautz, at the Atlas Woollen Company's mill a couple of days ago by throwing vitriol in his face, was a prisoner at No. 3 police station last night.

Mary Moffett of 13 Agnes-street was arrested last night by Detective Burrows for complicity in the recent forgery of a time check on the Grand Trunk Railway, for which Brakesman Bowes is now under arrest.

Messrs. Coolican & Co. hold an auction sale of household furniture, piano, silver, etc., at the residence of Col. McDonald, 400 Parliament-street, this morning, commencing at 11 o'clock. The poker ornaments, silver and table-ware are especially attractive.

Two boys named Peter Fogarty, of 28 Lombard-street, and John Roll, of 106 Pearl-street, were arrested on a warrant last night. They are charged with assaulting Bernard Ryan in front of the Toronto Opera House last Thursday night.

Patrick Walsh was convicted in the Police Court yesterday of burglarizing the residence of J. W. Bengough at 44 Huntley-street and stealing several articles of jewelry, which he pawned. Walsh also stole a clock from the George-street school. In face of three previous convictions, Col. Denison sent him to the Penitentiary for four years.

Exhibition of Photography.

The exhibition of the photographic section of the Canadian Institute closed last night, having had a great success. Mr. J. Barrand of Barrie and Mr. J. C. Forbes, artist, of Toronto acted as judges and awarded these prizes: Enlargement, amateur work throughout, Mr. Manchee; finished picture, amateur work throughout, Mr. Bethune; negative on Stanley plate, amateur work throughout, Mr. Manchee; lantern slide, amateur work throughout, Mr. Furniss; group, amateur work throughout, Mr. W. Fox; interior picture, amateur work throughout, Mr. Bethune; bromide contact print, amateur work throughout, Mr. Manchee; landscape, amateur work throughout, except printing, Mr. Hugh Neilson; instantaneous print, amateur work throughout, except printing, Mr. Hugh Neilson; general exhibit, Mr. Manchee; portrait, Mr. E. Parkhurst; landscape, amateur work throughout, Mr. Bethune.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Queenstown: Alaska from New York.
At Antwerp: De Ruyter from New York.
At New York: Rhynland from Antwerp; State of Georgia from Glasgow.
At Glasgow: Ethiopia from New York.
At London: State of Nebraska from New York.

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 housemaid will turn up her dainty little nose at your last season's title. C. H. Tonkin, 718 Yonge-street, North Toronto, will fit you with a new hat to perfection. x

The Berlin Papers at Open War with the Paris Journals.

BERLIN, April 13.—The Berlin Post publishes a spirited article to-day on the relations between Germany and France. Referring to the French cavalry evolutions at Lu