COERCION FOR IRELAND.

Gladstone's Powerful Speech Compells the Government to Weaken.

HEALY PREDICTS BLOODSHED.

Croke and the Vatican—Attack on Balfour—Do Not Favor Home Rule.

A last (Thursday) night's London cable says: In the House of Commons this evening the debate on the motion for urgency for the Coercion Bill was resumed.

Mr. Gladstone referred to the "unprecedented" position of the House, which had already sat two months, during which, he said, its independent initiative had been suppressed. Even now the Conservatives exulted over the prospect of passing a motion forcing the House to an absolute surrender of its whole time until a Bill of an extremely severe character had been carried. The House was threatened with a frequent application of closure if the debates were protracted. No greater calamity could befall the House than this sort of pressure. It would sap the authority of the Chair and bring the procedure rules into disrepute. He had seen more Parliamentary life than any other man in the House, but he never knew of so grave a state of affairs. It was due to the extreme abuse of power by the majority, which, if persisted in, would leave behind a sense of intolerable wrong. The position of affairs was now very different from that when the Coercion Bill of 1881 was passed. There were no papers before the House now, nor was there any indication of the nature of the proposed Government measure. Heretofore in asking special legislation for dealing with crime in Ireland, the members had tried to show that a terrible prevalence of crime threatened social order. Was that the case now? No. The House had been told that the number of agrarian offences prior to the passage of Mr. Forster's coercion Act exceeded the highest number since. Crime then, however, was of a different character from that which the Government now sought to check, At present crime consisted in combining to obtain a reduction of rent. (Irish cheers.) Even the evidence which the Government put before the House showed that this crime was restricted to demands for just abatements of rent. Never had any former Coercion Act been resisted by a majority of the members from Ireland. (Cheers.) Now there was a protest against coercion from an overwhelming majority of the Irish members. (Cheers.) Had the Government any just claim for demanding coercion or urgency for new repressive measures? After appointing a commission to examine on the spot the rent question and the evils arising from land laws, the Government now put aside the recommendations of the commission, and asked Parliament for increased power to make the laws still more offensive to the general sense of the people. (Irish cheers.) Gen. Buller's evidence proved that tenants now paying rent were anxious to pay; that there was no general movement against payment, but only a combined effort to obtain fair rents. The Irish people were apt to follow the example constantly set by others and see what they could make of it. (Cheers.) The Government said the contracts should not be broken, yet Mr. Balfour, while preaching the doctrine of the sanctity of contracts, was going to introduce a Bill breaking leasehold contracts adjusted under the Land Act of 1881, just as the judicial rents were. It was not to vindicate the sanctity of contracts, nor to repress the widespread outbreak of crime, that the Government now demanded coercion for Ireland. Of what nature the Government measure should turn out to be it was the duty of the Liberals now, whether in minority or in majority, to refuse urgency. He trusted that the people of England would see the Liberals united in opposing this ill-omened measure to the last stage, and that the Liberal members would ring out the voices of justice and reason against a Government which, after eighty-six years of experience, were preparing, under the name of a statute of Parliament, to strike a fresh blow at the life and happiness of Ireland and at the prosperity, contentment and unity of the Empire. (Cheers.)

Mr. Healy, remarking that he had just heard for the first time the real object of the Crimes Bill, said he would be delighted if the Government would suppress the National League, because this would relieve the Irish members of great responsibility and the people would then conduct the agrarian movement by themselves. "Suppress the League by all means," said Mr. Healy, "even stop public speaking; but in the latter event the Parnellites will leave to the Government the responsibility for the blood that might be spilled."

In response to a circular asking their views on the subject, the Irish Wesleyan ministers, with six exceptions, have replied that they are opposed to Home Rule.

United Ireland (Mr. Parnell's organ) publishes a bitter attack on Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland. It calls him "The Bloody Balfour, with tiger's heart wrapped in a woman's hood," and says: "He has entered lightly into a struggle with the Catholic Church. In such struggles the proudest despots have been humbled into the dust. Prince Bismarck, swaying the destinies of Europe, in his whole career but once learned the bitterness of defeat, and that was when he laid his hand on the Church, which resents sacrilegious handling of the sacred privileges of the priesthood."

Mr. Beecher's Idea of Heaven.

Mr. Beecher's idea of heaven was not that of a place of rest, but of holy activity. I warrant that Beecher had not been in heaven twenty-four hours before he was asking for something to do. — *Rev. Dr. Armitage's Funeral Address.*

The First Cause.

Hostess (a Boston lady)—Can I send you some of the soup, Mr. Breezy?

Mr. Breezy (from Omaha)—A very little, ma'am; not over half a dipperful.

San Diego, Cal., has one of the wisest Chinamen in the world. He is a laundryman, and he has kept an advertisement running in the local paper for fifteen years.

WRECK OF THE SCOTIA.

The Steamer Ashore, but her Passengers Safe—A Terrible Voyage Across the Atlantic.

A Patchogue, L.I., despatch says: The steamer Scotia had 1,200 passengers on board. She experienced terrific storms for over a week, and many passengers had limbs broken and received other injuries by being thrown about the steerage. On Friday the machinery gave out, and the wind and sea were running so high that the captain decided to run ashore after cutting the mast away. There are about 500 women among the passengers. The steamer is in no immediate danger. Her appearance gives unmistakable evidence of hard usage by the waves, and the absence of masts and rigging, together with the general disorder of her deck, makes her a most distressing object; while the poor foreigners who crowd her decks, gazing longingly at the land, so near and yet so far, create feelings of commiseration in the hearts of the hundreds of men who swarmed to the beach from all points along the mainland.

For nearly twenty days the steamer met a series of storms, the waves dashing over the decks like huge mountains, and at times threatening to entirely submerge her. During most of the time it was necessary to keep the emigrants packed like sardines in the steerage, where they were subjected to indescribable suffering, being thrown from side to side of the vessel, pitched from their berths, and sustaining more or less serious bruises or fractures of their limbs. Several men and women had their arms and legs broken, while many of the children were black and blue from frequent contact with the posts and beams. The machinery of the steamer had been of little use for nearly a week, and the fact of the vessel having run ashore with her head northeast, directly opposite to her proper course, would indicate that she had been tossing about but with slight control.

At 8 p.m. the Scotia was lying easy in about two fathoms of water 200 feet from shore, and was working in through the pounding of the rising tide. The vessel is leaking, and the pumps are kept continually working to clear her of water. The weather continues fine and a quiet sea prevails. There are no apprehensions entertained as to the safety of the vessel and her passengers during the night.

EXPRESS AND FREIGHT COLLIDE.

The Engineer Killed and Many Passengers Injured.

A Pittsburg despatch says: A railway accident occurred about 1 o'clock on Friday morning, near Leetonia, Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, by which one person was killed and a number of passengers injured. The express train which left Chicago in the morning had reached Leetonia, at which point there is a heavy grade, when the engineer discovered the air brake was breaking. He stopped the train, and while examining the brakes a freight train came along and crashed into the rear end of the express, completely telescoping the sleeper and the passenger car next to it. Engineer William Beall, of Allegheny, who was underneath the engine fixing the air brake, was horribly crushed and killed almost instantly. The names of the injured are: J. C. Hazlett, in the sleeping car, fatally hurt; left at Leetonia; Lee Hin, a Chinaman, cut in the head severely; John T. Bingley, conductor of the Pullman car, bruised about the head, leg and hand, and crushed, lives in Chicago; Mrs. Davis, Pittsburg, very badly cut and face bruised; P. Pedow, New Orleans, slightly bruised; Mrs. Louisa Edens' 3-year-old child, badly bruised; Mrs. Gray, of Minnesota, slightly injured; Delia Coyne, of Brooklyn, N.Y., cut about face and hands.

A Jubilee Reminiscence.

Mr. Calvin Phelps writes to the St. Catharines *Journal* an account of the announcement in Canada of the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne. He says: "I well remember the day when this event became known in St. Catharines. It was, I think, the 29th of June, now nearly fifty years ago. When the news arrived, it came by way of New York, thence by steamboat to Albany, from which place it was brought by the 'telegraph line' of mail coaches to Lewiston over the Ridge road, thence to Queenston and Niagara, which latter were the two most thriving and important places in Upper Canada peninsula. From Niagara the news was sent by a messenger on horseback to this and most other places in the Province. It was nearly noon on that June day when, as several loads of new made hay were being pitched into a large new brick barn, just completed by my father, on the old homestead place on Geneva street, near the 'red mills,' a man dressed as a cavalryman made his appearance at the junction of St. Paul, Geneva and Niagara streets, on a foaming horse, and carried a long tin horn on which he blew a tremendous loud blast, that called about him in a very short time nearly every person east of what is now the saw factory, and as soon as he could get his breath he made proclamation of the fact that the King (George the Fourth) was dead and that Victoria now reigned as the Queen of Great Britain and its dependencies. Afterwards he proceeded to Shipman's old Welland Canal inn (back from the corner of St. Paul and Ontario streets), where he repeated his proclamation to the rest of the people of St. Catharines, and then with a fresh horse began his journey towards the west, to make known to the rest of the people of Upper Canada this, to them, interesting and most important event."

He Was Well Prepared.

Sympathetic Clergyman (to widowed parishioner)—"Was poor Brother Saltonstall prepared to go?"

Consoled Widow—"Yes, indeed. He was insured in a half-dozen companies."—*Lowell Courier.*

Information Wanted.

An advertisement in a Boston paper states that an active servant is wanted, "who must be a plain cook, and able to dress a little boy 5 years old." Are the advertisers cannibals? And (we ask for information) with what sauce do they eat little boys 5 years old?—*Texas Siftings.*

Misers may be likened unto patent leather boots—the longer they last the tighter they become.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Hon. Mr. Hardy presented a Bill respecting distress for rent and taxes, which was read the first time.

Hon. G. W. Ross presented a Bill to amend the Act relating to the Public Schools, which was read the first time.

Mr. Clarke (Wellington) asked whether the regulation regarding the reading of the Bible in the High and Public Schools of the Province, which provides that the portion of Scripture used shall be taken from the selections authorized for that purpose by the Department of Education, is still in force; or whether such readings may be selected by the teacher, under the direction of the trustees, from the authorized version o fthe Bible.

Hon. G. W. Ross replied—Where the trustees of a school prefer that the reading shall be from the Bible itself instead of from the book of selections, or where trustees prefer to have passages read which are not in the book of selections, the Government have no desire to interfere, as long as the Bible or its contents are read daily and systematically. If the text of the regulation requires any modification in order to admit of this course, the modification will be made.

Mr. Waters rose amid applause to move the second reading of the Bill to enable married women to vote for members of municipal councils. He said that the tendency of the day was in the direction of the extension of the franchise, and that extension was not confined to the men. The giving of the franchise to women had everywhere been followed with good results. In Britain women had voted in municipal elections for years. The law had been applied to England first, but had afterwards been extended to Scotland, this itself being a proof that the women of England had used their franchise well. In the last municipal elections in Ontario, notwithstanding that the day was exceedingly inclement, a large woman vote was brought out. The total number of women on the lists was 20,122, and the total number cast was 4,659.

Hon. Mr. Fraser said his hon. friend was an old campaigner in regard to this question. The members of the House knew what his (Mr. Fraser's) opinions on this subject were. They were his own opinions; he was not expressing the opinions of anybody else. This was an open question. He objected to the hon. gentleman's proposition of the Bill, because of itself, and he objected to it because of what it would lead up to. He objected to this mode of dealing with the subject, piece by piece. The House should look the whole question in the face and come to a sensible conclusion upon it. Possibly if the Scott Act and the question of prohibition were disposed of they would hear no more of this question of woman suffrage. Yet, in order that prohibition might be carried, they were asking that women should be given the franchise for all time to come, and to transfer the political power of the country from one sex to the other. He believed that nature never intended that this should be done, and all experience was in favor of his position. He wanted to meet the question squarely, and therefore he moved the six months' hoist.

The amendment was carried on the following division:

YEAS.—Allan, Awrey, Ballantyne, Blezard, Blythe, Bronson, Chamberlain, Clancy, Clarke, E. F. (Toronto), Clarke, H. E. (Toronto), Clarke (Wellington), Conmee, Craig, Creighton, Cruess, Dryden, Fell, Fraser, Freeman, French, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Guthrie, Hammell, Harcourt, Hess, Hudson, Ingram, Kerns, Lees, Lyon, McMahon, Master, Meredith Metcalf, Miller, Monck, Morgan, Nairn, O'Connor, Pardee, Phelps, Preston, Rayside, Ross (Middlesex), Snider, Stewart, Sprague, Stratton, Tooley, Willoughby, Wilmot, Wood (Hastings), Wood (Brant), Wylie—55.

NAYS.—Armstrong, Balfour, Biggar, Bishop, Dack, Ferguson, Garson, Gilmour, Graham, Leys, McKay, Mack, Marter, Meacham, Morin, Mowat, Ostrom, Smith, Waters—19.

Mr. Ingram moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Assessment Act by increasing the amount of the exemption on incomes from $400 to $800.

The Bill was read the second time and referred to the Municipal Committee.

Mr. Gibson's (Hamilton) Bill dealing with the same subject was read the second time and referred to the Municipal Committee.

The following Bills were introduced and read the first time:

For the prevention of accidents by fire in hotels and other public buildings—Mr. McKay.

To amend the Franchise and Representation Act, 1886—Mr. Tooley.

To amend the Ontario Medical Act—Mr. Gibson.

Hon. A. S. Hardy moved the second reading of the Bill for the protection of women in certain cases. The Bill provides for the punishment of persons having criminal intercourse with a woman in an asylum or other place to which the Inspection Act applies. A case of this kind had arisen, and the prisoner had been acquitted because the woman was not at the time of the commission of the offence a lunatic. The Bill made the offence punishable whether the woman was a lunatic or not.

Mr. Meredith said he must sympathise with the object of the Bill, but he doubted the power of this Legislature to deal with the matter.

Hon. O. Mowat said he thought there was very little doubt that the Provincial Parliament had jurisdiction in the matter. It might be well, however, to add a few words making it clear that the Legislature was dealing with only such cases as were not provided for by the criminal law. As he had said, he had very little doubt on the subject, but, even if he had more doubt, he did not know that that would prevent him from advocating action by this Parliament. He did not know that the Dominion Parliament would be ready to pass such legislation. The Charlton Act was passed with some difficulty, and it did not go as far as this Bill.

The Bill was read the second time.

Mr. Ferguson moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act.

Mr. Meredith said that the whole matter should be dealt with after a full investigation, and that there should be no patch work legislation.

Mr. Harcourt said that several County Councils had decided to send deputations to the Municipal Committee to make representations in regard to this matter. He hoped that a day would be fixed to hear them. So far the Act has worked well, not because it was perfect, but because the ratepayers were so desirous of having the drainage done that they gave all the assistance they could. But any ratepayer had it in his power to obstruct the working of the Act.

Hon. A. S. Hardy said that Thursday next had been appointed to hear the engineers, and the County Councils might be heard at the same time.

Mr. Clancy said that he did not wish to cast any reflection on the engineers, but he never knew them to cast aside a profitable job. He was opposed to the Bill, believing that no person should be allowed to cover any portion of a drain.

The Bill was read the second time and referred to the Municipal Committee.

Mr. Garson moved the second reading of a Bill to abolish property qualification for municipal offices. He thought that electors should have the greatest possible freedom of choice of candidates. It was not always the best business men in a municipality who owned the greatest amount of property. In the town of Niagara it was almost impossible to get any change in the Council, on account of the small number of persons who were qualified.

Mr. Gibson said he had introduced a Bill of the same nature. He was in favor not of an entire abolition of property qualification, but of a material change in the law. If wealth was to be the test, those who were best qualified for councillors in that respect would not offer for election. He was in favor of such an amendment in the law that any one who was qualified to vote in a municipal election would be qualified as a candidate for municipal honors, and he had introduced a Bill to that effect.

Mr. Fraser said there was no reason why the Bill should not go to the committee. The Bill was read the second time and referred to the Municipal Committee.

Mr. Gibson then moved the second reading of the Bill which he had referred to. His Bill also provided that where street watering was done under the frontage tax system, the more valuable property might be compelled to pay a higher tax. The Bill was read the second time and referred to the Municipal Committee.

Mr. McMahon moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Act relating to mutual fire insurance companies. The Bill gives legal voting power to all shareholders, irrespective of the amount of stock they hold, and allows the location of a head office to be changed by a majority vote, instead of a two-thirds vote.

Hon. O. Mowat said that he thought the interests of all the shareholders were best attended to when the greatest power was placed in the hands of those having the greatest pecuniary interest in the company, and he therefore did not think there should be any change in the law in this respect. He intended to bring in a Bill dealing with the question of insurance, and he would, therefore, suggest that this Bill be allowed to stand.

Mr. Meredith said it should be distinctly understood that the Government was opposed to the changes, otherwise the House would be flooded with insurance agents from all over the country.

The order stood.

Mr. Bishop moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Municipal Act by reducing the qualification for councillors in rural municipalities. Read a second time and referred to Municipal Committee.

Mr. Biggar's Bill to amend the Assessment Act was read a second time and referred to the Municipal Committee.

Mr. Balfour moved that the order for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Village of Tilbury Centre be discharged and the Bill referred back to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Meredith asked with what object.

Mr. Balfour explained that the village was partly in Kent and partly in Essex, and the object was to have it annexed to Essex instead of to Kent.

Mr. Meredith said the object was to escape the operation of the Scott Act, which was in force in Kent and not in Essex.

Hon. C. F. Fraser said that this was only an incident of the proposed change. The people of the village had a right to be heard on the question of whether they preferred to live under the Scott Act or not.

The Bill was referred back to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Meredith suggested that business might be expedited by not holding any session of the House on Friday next, but devoting the whole day to committee work.

Hon. O. Mowat accepted the suggestion.

Mr. Meredith said he hoped the members of the House would not go home.

Hon. O. Mowat said he could answer for his friends attending to their duties.

Hon. Mr. Hardy brought down the report on immigration, a return relating to schools in Prescott and Russell, and the papers connected with the new Parliament buildings.

Hon. Mr. Fraser moved that the last return be printed.—Carried.

Latest From the Northwest.

It is probable the Provincial Minister of Agriculture will visit the eastern Provinces after the session of the Legislature, with a view to presenting the claims of Manitoba from an immigration standpoint.

Mr. Norquay left for Ottawa and Mr. Scarth for Toronto this morning. Gen. Strange also left for Ottawa. He says it is impossible to make any estimate as yet as to the losses of cattle on the ranches in Alberta.

Rev. Messrs. Robertson and Pitblado have gone east to attend the sittings of the Presbyterian Home Mission Commission.

Throughout the Territories the snow has disappeared and the rivers are moving.

Petitions are being circulated in some portions of the Territories for permission for the manufacture and sale of beer.

A Lockout.

"Is that you, Mr. Brown?" called out Mrs. Brown from the window above as Brown fumbled with his latchkey at the door.

"Yesh—hic—my dear, I've been—hic—to a meeting—hic—Labor—hic—Club, and—"

"Well, I've declared a lockout," snapped Mrs. Brown as she slammed down the window.

The Birmingham, Conn., Electric Light Works were overrun with rats until the superintendent had a happy thought. To wires attached to dynamos he fastened bits of meat and scattered them about. The rats smelled the meat, nibbled, and—goodby, rats.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMAYR.

The Mayor of Belleville has been served with an indictment for maintaining a nuisance in the police cells. The case will come before the police magistrate to-day.

It is rumored at Ottawa that the Government will at the coming session of Parliament ask for a grant of money to build a new residence for the Governor-General on Nepean Point.

The New Brunswick Legislature unanimously passed a resolution yesterday demanding reciprocity with the British colonies in the West Indies, South America and elsewhere.

The Montreal Trades and Labor Council are petitioning for amendments to the city charter restricting the powers of the Chairman of the Finance Committee and giving the Mayor a veto power.

Edward Tierney, a young man who lived near Trenton, shot himself fatally with a shotgun on Saturday afternoon. Dissipation is supposed to have been the cause. An inquest was not considered necessary.

A drunk named Wm. Duff, who appeared before the London police magistrate on Saturday and was fined $2, indulged in a saucy remark about the Chief of Police, whereupon the court raised his fine to $10, and sent him down for two months in default of cash.

On Saturday night, between 10 and 12 o'clock, David Haun, a resident of Bertie, was run down and killed by a train on the Grand Trunk Railway about two miles west of Stevensville, his body being mangled in a horrible manner. A bottle of whiskey was found with him.

The Earl of Derby has declined to act as Chairman of the Silver Commission.

At Wienner-Neustadt, Lower Austria, yesterday a powder mill exploded, blowing three soldiers to atoms.

Eighty-five persons lost their lives by the explosion in the Bulli colliery at Sydney on Thursday. The bodies have been recovered.

The French Chamber of Deputies has raised the import duty on oxen to 38 francs. The Chamber also voted in favor of placing import duties of 20 francs on cows, 8 francs on calves, 5 francs on sheep and 12 francs on fresh meat.

Despatches report another revolutionary scare in Spain. Last evening the garrisons of Madrid and other cities were under orders to be in readiness for immediate action, the Government fearing a coup d'etat would be attempted by the revolutionists.

Lord Salisbury's health excites continued uneasiness among his friends, who say he is rather going down hill than up, and complain that he continues to work twice as much as he should, and insists on dealing himself with all the most difficult and intricate subjects.

Monsignor Galemberti, the special Papal Delegate to Berlin, has telegraphed to the Pope that he has obtained from Prince Bismarck all the religious concessions asked by the Vatican, but has not obtained any political concession. The leaders of the Centre (Catholic) party maintain great reserve toward Mgr. Galemberti.

Gen. Gene telegraphs from Massowah as follows: "Ras Aloula demands a further quantity of arms in exchange for Major Savoiroux. I have refused. The communications I had with King John of Abyssinia for the release of prisoners had no connection with peace negotiations."

Advices from Germans who have settled in Livonia announce a renewal of the system of Russian repression there. The teaching of Russian as the primary language in the German Lutheran schools is enforced, and German workmen are continually molested. The Lutheran pastors sent a memorial to the Czar, who confirmed the action of the authorities.

NO ONE IS TAXED.

A Place Where the Citizens Receive Instead of Paying Revenue.

The Eldorado of taxpayers is the large village of Langenselbold, in the district of Hanau. It has a population of about 3,000 souls and a communal property of upwards of $3,000,000, the annual income of which is about $100,000, nearly one-third of which revenue is derived from the rent of meadow land. The communal forests require the services of four foresters. The villages are not only fortunate enough to be entirely free from communal taxes, but they actually receive each year two cords of firewood and twenty marks of money. The gooseherd would scarcely swap places with many a village "dominie," for his income is fully 1,000 marks. The streets of the village are lighted free of cost, and when one of the villagers closes his earthly career, he or she is taken to the last resting place "free gratis, for nothing." In order, however, to check immigration into this Canaan, the wise fathers of the commune have fixed the cost of acquiring the citizenship of the place at 500 marks.

Knew Where He Came Short.

A. Stinit, of Cornwallis, Ore., knows his pet weakness and has arrived at the conclusion that he will never begin earlier than now to fight it. Therefore he has published in the local *Chronicle* the following unique notice:

"I hereby notify all persons within this State that they must not give or sell me any intoxicating drink under any consideration. If they do, I shall prosecute them to the full extent of the law."

New Title for the Queen.

Mr. Howard Vincent, M. P. for Centre Sheffield, England, intends proposing that in consequence of the Jubilee an addition should be made to the title of the Queen, in compliment to the colonies. He suggests that Her Majesty shall be entitled Queen of Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia, South Africa and all the British Colonies, and Empress of India. It is probable the proposal will receive the attention of the Cabinet on Saturday.

Business is Business.

Old Lady (to street urchin)—Wouldn't you like to be a good little boy and go to Sunday school and be taught not to swear or say wicked things?

Little Boy—No'm. Me fadder's goin' to git me a job on the canal to drive mules soon's navigashum opens, an' I mustn't do anythin' to interfere wid de bizness.