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The Toronto World.

IN THE DAYS OF THE MUTINY
—A—
MILITARY NOVEL
By G. A. HENTY.
AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

THIRTEENTH YEAR. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1893. ONE CENT.

GROVER PRESSED THE BUTTON

CHICAGO'S MAMMOTH EXPOSITION OPEN TO THE WORLD.

President Cleveland Delivers the Opening Oration and Then Sets in Motion the Miles of Shafting and the Labyrinth of Machinery—A Notable Procession—Thousands of Enthusiastic Sightseers.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, surrounded by the members of his Cabinet, by high officials of the various States, by a numerous and distinguished representation from lands across the seas, and by a mighty throng of American citizens, to-day pressed the electric button which set in motion the miles of shafting, the innumerable engines and mechanisms and the labyrinth of belting and gearing, which make up the machinery of the World's Columbian Exposition. At the same moment a national salute pealed forth from the guns of the Andrew Johnson, lying off the exposition grounds in Lake Michigan; seven hundred flags released from their stops at a concerted signal swung loose and streamed out under the sky in scarlet, yellow and blue; over in machinery hall a great roar arose, and the turrets of the building nodded as the wheels began to turn.

Testing the Transportation Facilities.

Nine o'clock saw every available means of transportation to the Fair grounds tested to its full capacity and in some cases beyond it. Owing to the small part taken by the military in the day's ceremonies there was marching and counter-marching, and the streets were left free from the great body of civilians.

Meanwhile the procession was in course of formation on the avenue north of its intersection with Twenty-second-street. At the head was a platoon of mounted police.

The procession of carriages was led by a vehicle containing the national commissions. In the seventh carriage sat the President of the United States.

The foreign division was inaugurated with the fourteenth carriage. This was occupied by the Duke of Veragua, Commander Dickens and others. The Duchess of Veragua was escorted by Mrs. Potter Palmer.

The procession entered the grounds in less than an hour from time of starting.

On the Platform.

From the centre of the platform proper there radiated a special stand, and upon this there were chairs for President Cleveland, Vice-President Stevenson, the Duke of Veragua and his party, and the higher national and local officers of the Fair. Immediately in the rear were the sections assigned to the members of the diplomatic corps, while to their right and left the other officials and guests of the occasion were ranged. Behind these were placed the orchestra. In front of all, occupying the two wings on the right and left of the speakers' stand, was provision for some 300 representatives of the press, who represented nearly every civilized nation on the face of the globe.

Patriotic Music.

After the distinguished guests had been seated on the platform everything was in readiness for the inauguration of the exercises proper. It had been intended to preface the speech-making with a grand chorus of 1,000 voices, but owing to an oversight in drawing the plans of the platform this feature was eliminated and its place was rendered a Columbian march composed for the occasion by Prof. John K. Paine. Theodore Thomas wielded the baton and 600 instruments responded to the wand of authority.

The Blind Chaplain Prays.

As the music died away the blind chaplain of the United States Senate, Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, was led forward to the front of the platform and offered prayer. Many of those about him joined in the "Amen" with which the man of God concluded his invocation.

Grover's Oration.

When Director-General Davis concluded his address the President of the United States slowly arose from his seat, and as he swept his eyes first over the occupants of the platform and then over one of the greatest audiences that man had ever faced there went up a cheer that seemed to shake the massive dome of the building behind him and which reverberated through the grounds like the rattling of musketry. At last, when throats and arms alike were tired and a semblance of quiet had come over the throng, he commenced his address.

Touched the Button.

As the President was concluding the final sentences his eyes wandered to the table that was close at his left hand. Upon this was the button the pressure upon which was to start the machinery and make the opening of the exposition an accomplished fact. As the last words fell from the President's lips he pressed his finger upon the button. This was the signal for a demonstration in fact difficult of imagination and infinitely more so of description. At one and the same instant the audience burst into a thundering shout, the orchestra pealed forth the strains of the "Hallelujah Chorus"; the wheels of the great Allis engine in machinery hall commenced to revolve; the electric fountains in the lagoon threw their torrents toward the sky; a flood of water gushed forth from the fountain and rolled back again into the basin; the thunder of artillery came from the vessels in the lake; the chimes in Manufacturers' Hall and on the German buildings rang out a merry peal and overhead the flags at the top of the poles in front of the platform revealed two gilded models of the ships in which Columbus first sailed to America's shores. At the same moment also hundreds of flags of all nations and all colors were unfurled and within sight of the platform. It was fully ten minutes before the demonstrations subsided. Then the band played "America," and the exercises were at an end. The Columbian Exposition was open to the nations of the world.

Don't miss the banjo concert at Association Hall to-night.

A Backward Spring.

"Spring will make spring in the mind when sixty years are told." So sings Emerson. But the spring which accomplishes this result must not be too backward. In a few days, however, this continuous rawness of temperature will change and our senses will be enthralled by the matchless perfume of budding flowers and the tender verdure of the fields. Nothing in the whole repertory this season is more faultlessly lovely than quinn's vernal neckwear, which proves that the hand of art as well as nature contributes to the glory of the springtime.

A. A. Farland, the famous banjoist, at Association Hall to-night.

Prices for This Week Only.

French Balbriggan shirts or drawers, silk finish, only 50c; natural Balbriggan, silk finish, only 50c; natural wool shirts and drawers, only 75c; all sizes black socks, embroidered with silk only 25c per pair; black socks, with colored silk stripes, 35 per pair or three pair for $1; English linen collars, four ply, from 2 inches to 3 inches deep; black cashmere socks, high spliced heels and toes, four pairs for $1. Bonner's, cor. Yonge and Queen. Branch store, 211 Yonge, opposite Albert-street. 246

Don't forget the banjo festival at Association Hall to-night.

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS.

A Number of Decisions In Important Cases Handed Down Yesterday At Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 1.—When the Supreme Court met to-day for the purpose of delivering judgments, all the judges were on the bench except Justice Patterson, who is on leave of absence.

The first case was that of Davies v. McMillan, an appeal from the Supreme Court of British Columbia. McMillian is sheriff of Vancouver Island. Action was brought against him for the wrongful seizure of goods on an execution. Judgment was in the first instance obtained for $9161. The full course of the province reversed that judgement. The Supreme Court confirmed the orignal judgment of $9161 against the sheriff with costs.

In the case of McArthur v. McDowall, the appeal was dismissed. This was an action against Mr. McDowall, M.P. for Saskatchewan, to recover $3000, the amount of a promissory note made by him for the accommodation of one Joseph Knowles. Mr. McDowall has been successful in defending the case in every court, first before Justice McGuire of the Northwest teritories, then before the Supreme Court of the territories, and now before Supreme Court of Canada.

The case of Moore v. Jackson was taken under the Married Women's Property Act. In this case the appeal was allowed, restoring the judgment of the Queen's Bench Divisional Court and reversing the judgment of the Court of Appeal. Court then proceeded to give judgments in several Quebec cases.

In the case of Toronto v. Gillespie the appeal was dismissed with costs, Chief Justice Strong stating that there was no use of preparing a judgment since the Court of Appeals covered the case.

The appeal in the case of Howland v. Dominion Bank was dismissed with costs, Chief Justice Strong stating that the reasons given by Justice Osler in the Court of Appeal covered the ground.

Dumoulin v. Burfoot was dismissed with costs.

The court then adjourned to meet to-morrow, when May term will commence at 11 o'clock instead of 12, as formerly.

TRADE WITH NORWAY.

The World's Fair Commissioner From That Country Presently Visiting Toronto.

Mr. C. E. Sontum of Christiania, Commercial Commissioner for the Norwegian Government at the World's Fair, arrived in the city yesterday and will remain in town for a few days, one of the objects of his visit being to have a talk with Hon. Mr. Foster to-morrow with a view to extending the trade relations between Canada and Northern Europe.

The Norwegian Government is anxious to arrange for the development of trade between the two countries. Norway can use unlimited quantities of split peas, dried and evaporated apples and canned goods, and wishes to export here condensed milk, sardines and fish in general. For some time past condensed milk has been shipped to Canada, but owing to what is considered an excessive duty of 35 per cent., which is practically a prohibitory duty, the trade has not developed as it should.

Mr. Sontum states that Canada is being much talked about in Norway, and the appointment of a Canadian representative in that country would result in great benefit to both countries. Norwegians have often marveled that Canada with a population of 5,000,000 has not sent a plenipotentiary to their country, whereas, although it has but 2,000,000 population, Norway sends a representative to nearly every country in the world.

It is worthy of remark that Davis' cigars and Walker's whisky are smoked and drunk extensively in Norway, and that many Canadian cheese find a market there, although they are bought in England.

PARKDALE ASSOCIATION.

Ferries From Dufferin-Street—The Widening of Queen-Street.

The executive committee of the Parkdale Advancement Association had prvoided an extensive bill of fare for the regular meeting of the association last night, when President D. M. Defoe called the meeting to order.

The meeting waxed enthusiastic over the widening of Queen-street subway and a deputation comprising Messrs. Herman H. Cook and Ex-Ald. D. M. Defoe, Hugh MacMath, W. P. Atkinson and Ald. Lynd and Orr will appear before the Private Bills Committee when the city bill is being discussed and urge the adoption of that portion of it which authorizes the issue of debentures to pay for the work.

The consideration of the question of the depression of the G.T.R. tracks through south Parkdale will be taken up next meeting. In the meantime the secretary will try to procure a plan showing the proposed entrance of the T.H. and B. Railway.

Ald. Orr pointed out that the land at the corner of King and Dufferin-street, where it is proposed to locate the city stables was not the property of the city, but belonged to the Industrial Exhibition Association. As a committee is already looking after this matter nothing further was done.

Last year the Toronto Ferry Company declined to run their boats to Dufferin-street Wharf on account of the rille ranges making the trip dangerous. Now it is asserted that boats to that point would not pay unless a fare of 15 cents were charged for the round trip. A deputation was appointed to see the boat-owners and make arrangements for both the Island and Lorne Park ferries to call there.

Ald. Orr asked for an expression of opinion from the association as to the proposed sale by Mr. Chapman of Grenadier Pond to the city for $35,000. This the association found itself unable to give the reservation of the ice-cutting privileges causing a wide difference of opinion. Without committing itself in any way to an approval of the details of the scheme, the associaiton adopted a general resolution introduced by H. H. Cook affirming the desirability and wisdom of securing suitable park sites in all portions of the city, and before next meeting the members will try to inform themselves more fully as to Mr. Chapman's offer.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT CHARGED.

The Victim Under a Doctor's Care and the Accused Not to Be Found.

DUNDAS, May 1.—The local police force is looking for Thomas Wilson, the son of a blacksmith of the town, for whom a warrant is out charging him with criminal assault on a girl named Georgina Grant. The offence is alleged to have been committed on Friday night, and the victim is now very ill and under the doctor's care.

Charged With Fraud.

William Burley, giving his address as 153 Munro-street, where he is alleged to have conducted a small business, was arrested last night on a warrant by Detective Duncan, charging him with fraud.

Matilda Brown, a domestic in the family of James Herson, 285 George-street, is the complainant and states that she intrusted the prisoner with $350, and hearing that he was packing up his goods and chattels for a hasty departure appealed to the Police Department to aid her and his arrest followed.

Ramsay will sing at Association Hall to-night.

Scandrett Bros., the large wholesale grocers and wine merchants, London, Ont., have ordered 25 cases of the celebrated Sprudel mineral water to supply their customers in the west. The demand for it is still on the increase.

PROMISES A PLEBISCITE.

THE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE THE VOTE JANUARY NEXT.

Mr. Marter's Bill Will Get the Six Months' Hoist—"Hasten Slowly" the Government Motto—Ascertain Our Power—Do Not Endanger Sir Oliver's Reputation as a Constitutional Lawyer.

Despite the watery weather that has persistently followed every appearance of the Marter bill, the Legislative galleries were fairly filled with its supporters yesterday afternoon, who went home to supper grieving that the measure had received two black eyes in as many hours. But they came back again at night only to see their protege renew the contest and come up from each round—badly disfigured, but still in the ring. Although a victory for the Government was assured from the outset, although from the first the Opposition were in the position of the unfortunate cobbler whom the eccentric Don Carlos forced to swallow the ill-fitting boots, they bravely stuck to their guns with a straight party division staring them in the face.

Of course the Government attitude was doubt as to their jurisdiction, the necessity for a plebiscite and the informal announcement that such a vote would be taken in six months from the present session and during the next municipal elections. The arguments pro and con regarding the Marter bill have already been expounded fully in deputations, and the Government answers thereto. Nothing startlingly new was said upon the subject, stock phrases being largely the currency.

The Government Amendments.

In accordance with their new-born method the Government announced their policy in two amendments. Mr. Balfour first touched off his little petard, giving the Marter bill a three months' hoist. Then came the Hon. Mr. Ross with the Cabinet arsenal behind him. He blew the magazine and completed the annihilation of the Marter forces by moving a resolution which in addition to killing the matter for six months contained the following points:

1. That the extent of the Legislature's power to enact a prohibitory law is uncertain and doubtful.

2. That this question of even the limited power of the province is now pending before the Supreme Court.

3. That the extent of the Provincial jurisdiction should first be ascertained by reference to the judicial tribunal of last resort.

4. That the law passed before this was ascertained would militate against the interests of temperance and the public, and would result in the indiscriminate and unlicensed traffic in liquors.

5. That the House has confidence that the Government will without delay take all necessary and proper steps to secure the judgment of the said judicial tribunal as to the extent of any of the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature to enact a law for the total or partial prohibition of the liquor traffic.

6. The House would be prepared to take action when such decision was reached.

7. The House would not deal with the matter during the session other than as may enable enact all necessary provisions for securing a provincial plebiscite on prohibition.

8. That the bill be read this day six months.

Mr. Marter's Address.

Mr. Marter spoke for an hour, occasionally moistening the organ, as Silas Wegg would say, with the prohibition fluid that filled the tumbler on his desk. Both sides of the House, he said, were anxious to see the matter thoroughly discussed. The Attorney-General had taken exception that his bill did not go far enough, that it should include wholesale as well as retail traffic. When the bill reached committee he was prepared to incorporate any amending clause which would make it more stringent. He would address himself to two points, "Is it desirable?" and "Have we the power?" Speaking of the first, Mr. Marter pointed to the prominence given the matter by the press, the scores of letters received by him from public and temperance bodies and private individuals, the temperance deputation, the prohibition petitions presented in the House and other evidences of its vital importance and widespread interest. Referring to that famous plebiscite conference, Mr. Marter boasted that, although the meeting was packed for a plebiscite, although two sets of invitations were issued, although there had been an expressed difference of opinion between temperance bodies then, his bill had scored a victory by receiving the unanimous endorsation of all present. He then alluded to the notable meeting of temperance people on Thursday last, the resolutions that were passed then, the representations that were made to Sir Oliver, his disappointing answer and the subsequent utterance of the conference, that they saw no reason to recede from their former position of favoring the Marter bill and disfavor to any evasion of a direct issue. Other resolutions of the London Synod, the Methodist, Baptist and other religious bodies were quoted by Mr. Marter, who also pointed out that a large number of petitions in the House were for prohibition as well as for a plebiscite. Many plebiscite petitioners would have been for his measure had they known that it was coming up. Since the submission of the measure temperance bodies in the County of York had endorsed it.

Mr. Marter then took up the moral aspect of the case. He contended that 4-5 of all crime and misery was due to liquor, and that drunkenness was on the increase. Quoted copiously from the Police Court commitals for Toronto from '85 to '91, from the report of jails and prisons for 1892, the Central Prison records, the testimony of Dr. Clarke, F. S. Spence, Judge Green, P.C. Wait, police and other authorities, the prison reform report and other sources of prohibition argument and information. The last report mentioned had recommended the erection of inebriate asylums. An inconsistency surely for the Government to create the disease and make the people pay for its cure. Under the Scott Act drinking had decreased 50 per cent. What would result from total prohibition?

The Government Partners in the Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Marter quoted from Sir Oliver Mowat, who had said that three-quarters of all crime and misery was due to liquor. Who, his lengthy experience as a lawyer considered, should know better. As long as the Government legalized the infamous traffic they were partners in the business. The drink habit was contagious. Gladstone had said it was more disastrous than was famine and pestilence combined. The Government protected the trout in the streams, the deer in the woods, everything, in fact, but the sons and daughters of the people. The great bulk of liquor was consumed in the bar-room, which his bill would destroy. "Remove these tippling shops, you remove temptation from your sons. You destroy the treating system, which is the bane of sociable young fellows."

Then Mr. Marter spoke to the question, "Have we the power?" He quoted the opinions of J. J. McLaren, Q.C., Justice Burton and other gentlemen learned in the law that the province had the right to deal with the retail sale, although its right to interfere with importation and manufacture was questionable. The Dominion Alliance, too, had several times given a like opinion. The law prevented the sale of liquor for a part of the time, Saturday nights for instance, and all day Sunday. If this partial power was possible, so was the total power.

Mr. Marter Was Forgetful.

"We close the stores on Sunday," interrupted Mr. Fraser. "Can we shut them down on week-days, too?"

"Order! Order!" said the Opposition.

By this time Mr. Marter had resumed his seat.

"You are forgetting an important part," smiled the Commissioner of Public Works.

Mr. Whitney whispered to Mr. Marter.

"Oh," he said jumping up. "I have much pleasure in moving the second reading of the bill!"

There was an awkward hiatus here. There was no unseemly scramble of members to catch Mr. Speaker's eye. Instead there seemed a Quaker-like reluctance to speak until the spirit moved them.

Mr. Gibson looked at Mr. Ross, who was expected to follow. He looked at Mr. Balfour, who rose and occupied 30 minutes in preparing the way for his three months' hoist and for the one who was greater than he and who should come after him—Hon. Mr. Ross.

He agreed that prohibition was desirable and was prepared to vote for it when it was practicable. Mr. Marter had not quoted all the testimony of the Attorney-General, who had also stated his opinion of the way that prohibition should be arrived at. The division of opinion in the temperance ranks was a condemnation of his bill. That resolution passed by the Synod of London had been in favor of the Nova Scotian system of prohibiting sales in barrooms, but not in hotels. Mr. Marter was inconsistent, when doubting the power to interfere with the wholesale traffic he was nevertheless willing to insert such a clause in his bill. The Privy Council had not divided the two questions and the province had as much or as little power with one as the other. The bill did not get at the root of the matter. What would result if it passed was that the power was still in doubt? It would leave the whole liquor trade without control for two or three years. The Dominion Government, the friends of the Opposition, had emasculated the Scott Act by the Conservatives by throwing its enforcement on the provincial officials of the Government had been blamed for not enforcing the act. The member for Muskoka in the Dominion House had said that public sentiment did not support the officials in doing so.

"Why don't they enact a prohibitory law at Ottawa, when they have the power?" asked Mr. Balfour. "They are afraid to face it. The Hon Mr. Foster has said that public sentiment on the matter is doubtful, and has appointed a commission on whose advice the Government will act. Sir John Thompson has much the same view." Mr. Balfour then indulged in an elaborate comparison between potent Ottawa and impotent Ontario. He quoted the recommendation of the Minister of Education for the Province as far back as 1875, when he recommended to the Dominion House a prohibitory law regarding the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor. He compared the vacillating course of the Hon. Mr. Foster, an avowed temperance champion, at Ottawa with the straightforward course of the good Sir Oliver. He praised the frank utterances of the Attorney-General to the temperance deputations and gave a resume of temperance legislation from the birth of the present administration to 1883. It had reduced the number of licenses from 6815 in '77 to 3414 in '92.

The bodies quoted by Mr. Marter as supporting his measure were the ones who wanted the Government to take hold of the licensing system, which inconsistently enough the Opposition wanted given back to the municipalities. Then Mr. Balfour instanced the failure and confusion resultant upon the McCarthy Act, local option bylaws, the Scott Act in Ontario, the prohibitory law in New Brunswick, whose failure had retarded temperance half a century, and in other ways impressed his hearers with the "Festina lente" policy of the Government. Then he said a few good words for the plebiscite, showed its advantages, which have all been pointed out before, and suggested that the vox populi on the matter should be caught at the next municipal elections when the animus Populi was free from party considerations, and when also they had before them the fact that prohibition would curtail their revenue from licenses.

Mr. Balfour Advances Reasons.

Finally he pleaded that great care should be taken lest Sir Oliver's reputation as a constitutional lawyer should be tarnished by any ill-advised legislation. Mr. Balfour advanced four final arguments: 1. The passage of the Marter bill would weaken and set back the temperance cause; 2, in the meantime we could have a plebiscite, 3, and the report of the commission, 4, and the question of jurisdiction settled. He moved the second reading of the bill this day three months.

Mr. Waters still further smoothed the path of the Government denouement. He doubted the jurisdiction of the province and asked that the Government give assurance that the question of jurisdiction would be tested before the highest tribunal.

Again there was an awkward pause. The Opposition didn't seem ready to jump on. It was only the understanding that the vote would be taken to-day when the absent members had come back that prolonged the debate.

"Question! Question!" shouted the impatient ones.

The Minister of Education.

Speaker Ballantyne donned his three-cornered hat and was half way through Mr. Balfour's amendment when Mr. Ross came to the rescue. The Minister of Education emphasized the arguments already adduced by Mr. Balfour. He recited, the ill-effects of previous hasty legislation. He detailed the beneficial, restrictive and temperance legislation of the Government, citing the Crooks Act and the reduction of licenses consequent upon that and the subsequent regulation which made the number of licenses proportionate to the population. He took up the question of jurisdiction, told the disastrous effects of precipitate legislation in New Brunswick and said: "I believe it is the duty of a prudent legislature to ascertain our power and then exercise it wisely." The passing of such a measure as Mr. Marter's bill would result in the evils mentioned in his motion.

I believe the Scott Act, despite its repeal, was a great educating influence, showing conclusively that no legislation is conclusive except absolute prohibition. Such a measure as Mr. Marter's would endanger Sir Oliver's reputation as a great constitutional lawyer. Then in favor of the plebiscite, "Let us find out the substantial value of all the petitions that have been pouring in. The Government propose, six months or so hence, when men's minds are calm, when party spirit is dormant, to submit to a vote of the people not of the retail sale of liquor—the bar-rooms, God knows, are bad enough, but rather those than the canteen in the private house and the demijohn in the workman's dwelling—not a question of partial prohibition but of the total prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie had sanctioned the plebiscite as the constitutional method that the Dominion should adopt in dealing with the question. A few more words for the plebiscite and Mr. Ross read his amendment to the amendment which has been given before.

After Recess.

Six o'clock and Mr. Speaker did now leave the chair.

At 8 p.m. the debate was resumed. Never was a discussion more notoriously strung out. It was a case of vexing the drowsy ear of night to stave off a division until to-day. The silence deep as death intervened palpably between each speaker. Messrs. Wood (Hastings) and Meacham were the Opposition disputants, Messrs. Davis and Bronson the Government. Mr. Davis endorsed the plebiscite, referred to the division in the temperance ranks on the question and explained the intention of sustaining Sir Oliver's reputation as a constitutional lawyer by voting for Mr. Ross' amendment.

Hon. Mr. Bronson went into the matter of jurisdiction, quoted opinions favorable to his side of the discussion from Sir William Ritchie, from the case of Russell v. Queen in New Brunswick courts and in the Local Options Act in the Ontario Court of Appeal. Other legal authorities were also quoted. Mr. Bronson denied that any similarity existed between this and the Streams bill case. No one had ever doubted the authority of the province to pass that act.

Messrs. Meredith, Clancy, Wood and Whitney conferred solemly for a brace of minutes and Mr. Whitney moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House then went into supply, passed a preliminary estimate of $300,000 and adjourned at 10.15 p.m. It is not expected that to-day's debate will be long. The division will come on probably in the afternoon and will be on straight party lines.

STARVING TO DEATH.

Too Ill to Seek Assistance, Mary Hollingshead Was Slowly Dying of Starvation When Discovered.

Mary Hollingshead, aged 48, living at 54 Bathurst-street, was taken to the Toronto General Hospital last night in a starving condition.

She had not been seen for several days by the neighbors, and as she lived alone in her house and the doors were all locked they became alarmed and communicated with the Morality Department.

The officials found the old lady in one of the rear rooms in a most enfeebled condition. She averred that she had eaten nothing for several days and was too weak to go out for assistance or in any way notify her neighbors.

MIGHT HAVE SAID GOOD-BYE.

But as He Had No Liabilities He Had a Right to Go.

Bryan Lynch, the well-known Irish patriot who for many years has delighted the Celtic ears of this city with his oratory, has now transferred the scene of his labors to Pittsburg, Pa.

As is well known, Irish patriotism is not so profitable in Canada as it is in the United States, and for some time Bryan has had hard work to make it go in Toronto. He and his wife conducted a fruit and candy shop in Queen and Ontario-streets, for some time he has felt that things were not going fortunately and began to look elsewhere. He got a situation in Pittsburg and went there 10 days ago. The last public function in which he took part was the funeral of Michael O'Connor. His wife ran the business until Saturday night, but yesterday the sign "Closed by Quinn & Henry, 35 Adelaide-street east, who have the key," appeared on the facade of the premises.

Mr. Quinn was seen by a World reporter last evening, and stated that much injustice had been done Mr. Lynch by the publication of a rumor that he intended to defraud his creditors. His liabilities amounted to about $150, chiefly in small sums. Many fruit and candy firms are interested, including Robertson Bros., Mrs. Gallagher, H. J. Bray, Dawson & Co., Geo. S. K. Dowson, William Everist and W. H. Smith. The landlord, Mr. McKay, has a claim for rent. That Bryan Lynch did not intend to defraud his creditors is shown by the fact that he did not dispose of his stock and shop fixtures for which Messrs. Murphy & Co. have already sent in an offer of $100. The latter firm state that they made the offer a short while back to Mrs. Lynch, but it was not accepted. There will be a meeting of creditors at Mr. Quinn's office at 10 o'clock this morning, and the creditors are in just as good a position as if Bryan had stayed and made an assignment, while the estate can be closed more quickly in its present shape. There seems to be a general opinion that Bryan was not a very good business man, but there is not the slightest doubt that he was an honest one.

To-night the world's famous banjoist, A. A. Farland, will appear at Association Hall.

UNITED STATES EVANGELISTS.

Should An Alien Labor Tariff Be Adopted Respecting Them?

The attendance at the fortnightly meeting of the Ministerial Association yesterday was small. The reverend gentlemen had assembled to hear a paper on Browne's "Theory of Ethics" by Prof. Badgely of Victoria College.

Revs. G. M. Milligan, Dr. Galbraith and Mr. Walker of London spoke on the subject.

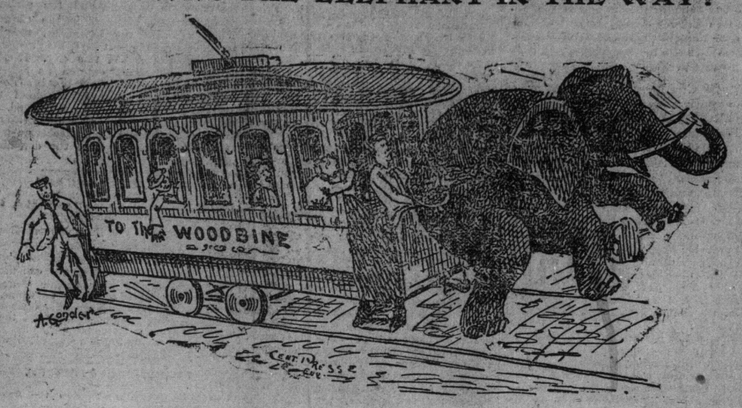
Rev. Mr. Burton announced that the subject of church union would come before the denominational meeting of pastors next Monday and again at the last meeting of the association in two weeks' time. He desired that the feeling of the city be canvassed.

Rev. Mr. Milligan spoke on the subject of American evangelists coming over to Canada to preach and collect. He seemed to think with all our ministers that there was no need of the appeal: "Come over unto Macedonia." Though not exactly advocating an alien labor tariff on evangelists he urged greater self-devotion to the work of Christ among our own ministers.

A. A. Farland, the greatest of all banjoists, will be at Association Hall to-night.

The children are fond of Sprudel. Only $6 for a case of 50 quart bottles, if empties are returned, and if taken regularly there will be no fear of typhoid or diphtheria. William Mara, 79 Yonge-street, third door north of King-street, telephone 1708, sole agent for the Dominion.

WHO OWNS THE ELEPHANT IN THE WAY?



MR. WRAGGE: "He's not the Grand Trunk's."
MR. GRACE: "We do not own him."
MAYOR FLEMING: "I never saw him before."

THE PRITTIE THOUSANDS.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT GOT HALF OF THEM.

The Balance Was Principally Divided Up Among Other Claimants Who Held Mortgages, Although Treasurer Coady Retained $5,600 for Taxes Due by Mrs. Prittie to the City.

Since the announcement was made that the $55,000 voted to Mrs. Prittie by the council had all been secured by creditors of the estate, much speculation has been indulged in by citizens as to the exact nature of the division.

It was known that many law firms in town were hustling around looking after the interests of their clients, but the names of those who secured a slice before the loaf disappeared has been a matter of conjecture. The World learned the facts yesterday.

Sir Richard Cartwright obtained the lion's share, no less a sum than $28,000 being paid to the member for South Oxford to retire mortgages held by him on the property mentioned by the city and other lands. Robert Gilmour, the clerk of St. James' Vestry, who also held a mortgage, received $3000; Kingston, Wood & Symons secured $3000 or $4000 to retire a mortgage for a Edward Gleason, Symons & Saunders collected $3500 on a mortgage; $5000 was devoted to paying arrears in taxes; $2000 went to wipe out a mortgage made by Mrs. Prittie and assumed by her solicitors, Pearson Bros., prior to the granting of Hon. John Dryden, Former Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the result of the local option law will be watched with interest. What hand Mr. Dryden will take in its enforcement remains to be seen. He has already had trouble with the new hotel at Claremont Station built by the Forsyths. A license was refused it a year ago, though it was a convenience to shippers and travelers. A great deal of liquor still is loaded at this station. This whole liquor business, refusals, option law and the like, will bother Mr. Dryden a great deal.

The License Commissioners are: Dr. Rae, Othawa; John Wedge, Wheatley, and Mr. Watson, Greenwood. The inspector is John Ferguson, Whitby. Will the inspector enforce the local option law? The prediction is made that there will be free trade in drink throughout Ontario beginning before many days. The majority in favor of the law was 67.

An Art of Modern Development — Its Latest and Best Productions.

We are apt to look down upon the ancients and imagine ourselves much above them in invention and knowledge, but it is undeniable that in some respects they were far ahead of us. What are known as the lost arts are as sealed books to modern artificers, although to the ancients they were well known. Of course many arts are known to us which were undreamed of in ancient days. The making of felt hats is of comparatively modern invention, and is most decidedly not a lost art, for the man who buys one of Dineens' new style hats gets an article better than anything of the kind ever manufactured before. The new styles in summer shades represent the perfection in which the hatter's art has been brought in hundreds of years of steady development. While many business people are complaining of the scarcity of money and bemoaning the hard times, Messrs. W. & D. Dineen find their business rapidly increasing in volume. Early in March the first shipment of new style hats was put in stock. It rapidly disappeared, and almost every week since then has seen a new shipment. The later consignments comprise soft and stiff hats of the very newest styles, and in summer shades of pearl, greys and browns, as well as the standard black. Novelties in tourists' hats and caps and children's headgear at the corner of King and Yonge.

Hear "David Garrick," Pavilion, Thursday night.

Yes, He Is the Man.

It has often been the expression of the public, who is the man who is the most eligible to dispose of goods in the boot and shoe trade at the least cost? Dear reader, Howell, 542 Queen-street west, is that man. As he buys for cash, does a large business, his expenses are small, and considering he is an ex-wholesale agent for the largest boot and shoe manufacturers in the country he is the right man in the right place. Note the address! See the leather medal.

A point for you. To increase your weight use Adams' Tutti Frutti after meals. See that Tutti Frutti is on each 5 cent package.

Was a Commercial Man.

It is believed that the body found in a New York Central freight car at Albany Saturday was that of J. B. Stewart, son of Benjamin Stewart, a farmer near Brampton. Stewart was a commercial traveler and also ordered his clothes from R. Walker & Sons. The suit worn by the dead man had been made by this firm.

Steel Plate Hot Air Furnaces for heat durability and economy. Wheeler & Bain King East.

Another Half Million.

"Board of Trade" Envelopes, and they are better than the last, 85 cents per thousand. Blight Bros., 64 Yonge-street (Globe Building). 246

The Toronto Ideal and Trinity College Banjo Clubs' concert at Association Hall to-night.

Monumental.

D. McIntosh & Sons, 524 Yonge-street, manufacturers and importers of granite and marble monuments. Note address. 246

DEATHS.

WALLACE—At Lindsay, May 1, Eunice Hetherington, relict of the late Major William Wallace, aged 83 years.

Funeral to Mount Pleasant Cemetery from the residence of her son-in-law, George Crane, 49 Madison-avenue, at 2 p.m. Wednesday, 3rd inst. Funeral private.

UP IN DE WA'D.

Mrs. Washington: Did yo' see, Missus Johnsing, dat Mistah Co'bu'n is to be de Canadian Commissionah to de Chicago Fair??

Mrs. Johnson: Yes, indeed, honey.

Mrs. W: Well, won't it jus' be squmtious ridin' roun' de Fair wid our membah in a gondola?

Mrs. J: An' goin' to pay our dispecks to him at de Odito'ium?

TYRWHITT, TO-WHIT TO-WEE!

Is the Colonel to Succeed Col. Saunders?—South Simcoe Nominees—Mr. Mulock's Clever Move.

It is reported that Col. Tyrwhitt, M.P. for South Simcoe, will shortly resign his seat and succeed Col. Saunders.

In view of the expected resignation a number of prospective candidates are already in the field. Among the number is Mr. John A. Ferguson of the firm of Ferguson, McLean & Sweeny, barristers of this town. Mr. Ferguson's father, the late Col. Ferguson, represented the constituency for many years and strong pressure is being brought to bear upon him to accept the nomination in the event of a vacancy. Mr. Mulock, M.P. for North York, has had several interviews with Mr. Ferguson with a view of inducing him to enter the field as a McCarthyite candidare, but it is not likely that Mr. Mulock's missionary efforts will be crowned with success. The name of Col. Banting of Cookstown is also mentioned as a possible candidate in the Conservative interest.

LOCAL OPTION IN PICKERING.

Seven Hotel Men Went Out of the Liquor Business Yesterday.

There is an Ontario law which reads as follows:

53 Vic., Chap 56, Sec. 18—The council of every township, city, town and incorporated village may pass bylaws for prohibiting the sale by retail of spirituous, fermented or other manufactured liquors, in any tavern, inn or other house or place of public entertainment, and for prohibiting altogether the sale thereof in shops and other places other than houses of public entertainment, provided that the bylaw before the final passing thereof has been duly approved of by the electors of the municipality in the manner provided by the sections in that behalf of the Municipal Act. Provided further that nothing in this section contained shall be construed into an exercise of jurisdiction by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario beyond the revival of provisions of law which were in force at the date of the passing of the British North America Act and which the subsequent legislation of the province purported to repeal.

An amendment to this clause passed last year provides that any prohibitory bylaw so passed cannot be repealed for three years.

A year ago last January that law was carried by the township of Pickering, the most southerly and westerly corner of Ontario county. It was quashed owing to an informality and revoted a year ago this month. It went into force yesterday and the following hotel men have been legislated out of liquor selling:

James Gordon, Pickering.
Andrew McCully, Pickering.
Edward Gleason, Greenwood.
John Gerow, Brougham.
W. Besse, Whitevale.
Alex. Wilson, Claremont.
And one at Liverpool Market.

Efforts are being made by friends of Hon. John Dryden, Farmer Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the result of the local option law will be watched with interest. What hand Mr. Dryden will take in its enforcement remains to be seen. He has already had trouble with the new hotel at Claremont Station built by the Forsyths. A license was refused it a year ago, though it was a convenience to shippers and travelers. A great deal of liquor still is loaded at this station. This whole liquor business, refusals, option law and the like, will bother Mr. Dryden a great deal.

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Capital vs. Labor.

The long-known breach between capital and labor has been the theme of many a warm discussion, and the question that has puzzled the powerful and thinking minds of the world for generations.

One difficulty has been that capital has ever had the enjoyment of certain luxuries that go to gladden and brighten life, and these have been denied the workingmen. Ever to the front, as usual, in enterprise and push the firm of R. Walker & Sons stands in the breach and makes it not only easy for the sons and daughters of the workingman to join the ranks of those who wish to give their children this one luxury in life will find baby carriages innumerable at prices that never fail to give satisfaction at the Golden Lion.

The Padrewski of the banjo at Association Hall this evening.

Those Split Pulleys.

A wooden pulley of our make is better than an iron one, from the fact that it can be made lighter and thus save weight on the line, sh