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The Toronto World.

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TENTH YEAR. SATURDAY MORNING APRIL 20, 1889.---EIGHT PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE CITIZENS' MANIFESTO

IT GIVES THE REASON FOR THE FAITH THAT IS IN THEM.

The Committee Address the People of Ontario on the Jesuit Question—Not Opposed to Roman Catholicism—Grounds of Protest Against the Jesuit Estates Act.

There will be a big gathering at the Granite Rink on Monday night, when, under the auspices of the Toronto Citizens' Committee, the thirteen members who voted for disallowance of the Jesuits Estates Act will be publicly thanked. Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M.P., Mr. John Charlton, M.P., and other members of Parliament are expected to speak, as well as prominent citizens. The following address, signed by the members of the committee, has been issued:

To the People of Ontario:

The passing of the "Act respecting the Settlement of the Jesuits' estates" by the Quebec Legislature, following the incorporation of the Jesuit Society, compels all who love their country to take earnest thought as to the most effective means of maintaining our civil and religious liberties and preventing the encroachments of ecclesiastical authority.

We emphatically disclaim any desire to interfere with the free exercise of their religion on the part of our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. The influences to which we are opposed threaten the rights of Roman Catholics no less than of Protestants. Were claims like those advanced in this Act to be put forward on behalf of any Protestant Church or its rulers, we would unhesitatingly take the same stand on behalf of freedom from ecclesiastical domination.

The grounds on which we protest against the Act in question are mainly the following:

1. It recognizes a right on the part of the Pope to interfere in the administration of our civil affairs, which is derogatory to the supremacy of the Queen and menacing to the liberties of the people. There can be no mistaking such language as the following: "The Pope allows the Government to retain the proceeds of the sale of the Jesuit estates as a special deposit, to be disposed of hereafter with the sanction of the Holy See."

2. It places $400,000 of public funds at the disposal of the Pope for ecclesiastical and sectarian purposes—an appropriation of public money contrary to the whole spirit of British and Canadian legislation, unjust to the Protestant minority in Quebec, and subversive of the religious equality which ought to exist.

3. It permits the withdrawal of the whole of the proceeds of the Jesuits' estates, valued at over two million of dollars ($2,000,000), with the exception of sixty thousand dollars ($60,000), offered for Protestant education, from the Educational Fund of the Province, though these estates had been devoted by the Crown "inviolably and exclusively to the education of the people."

4. In granting the common of Laprairie by way of commemorating what the Procurator of the Jesuit Fathers terms "that glorious concordat, the effecting whereof would be associated with the name of your (Mr. Mercier's) Government, as soon as the Holy Father has ratified it," the act opens up a wide field for future demands on the part of the Jesuits. The Procurator states the offence which he anticipates from the "concordat" in the following terms: "That is, that the establishments of the Jesuit Fathers in this province are always allowed in accordance with their deserts, and, if they ask for it, to participate in the grants which the Government of this province allows to other institutions to encourage teaching, education, industries, arts and colonization." Undoubtedly, therefore, we have not heard the last of the claims of the Jesuits!

Our profound conviction is that this act is unjust, unconstitutional, and disloyal; and that the endowment of a society which has been expelled from one Roman Catholic country of Europe after another; which was "absolutely and forever suppressed" by Pope Clement XIV. on the grounds of morality as well as expediency—which was disqualified to hold property by Imperial Act in 1774; and which has been felt to be an intolerable evil in every country in which it has been established; is a measure fraught with serious peril to the peace and integrity of the Dominion.

This act is not an isolated occurrence; it is but a somewhat startling development of the policy by which Ultramontanism has sought to control legislation and to secure ecclesiastical ascendancy in the government of this country.

The question at issue is not simply one of constitutional law. Even if it could be shown that the Legislature of Quebec acted within its powers in passing this act, it would not alter our conviction that such legislation is perilous to the peace and welfare of the Dominion, and that on grounds of public policy it ought to be strenuously opposed. At the same time we are convinced that the arguments advanced to show that the act is unconstitutional have not been successfully combated. It is to us a matter of deep regret and concern that the Dominion Government has announced its intention not to disallow the act; and the gravity of the situation is greatly increased by the fact that the House of Commons has not intervened in any way for the protection of the interests which are threatened. Without impugning the motives by which members were influenced in voting, the fact remains that the two great parties in the House of Commons have combined to prevent any interference with the operation of this pernicious act.

The matter dealt with in the act, so far from being "one of provincial concern only," is one in which the whole Dominion is deeply interested. If one member of the body politic suffers all the members suffer with it. The rights of the Protestant minority in Quebec are our rights. The dishonor of Quebec is the dishonor of Canada. If we are correct in asserting that this act is derogatory to the supremacy of the Queen and menacing to the liberties of the people, then it concerns the honor of the whole Dominion to have it set aside. While provincial legislation should not, without urgent reason, be interfered with, it would be pressing the policy of non-interference to a point fatal to the unity and well-being of the Dominion to maintain that the central Government must stand helplessly by and allow measures such as that under consideration to become law.

We appeal to the people of Ontario to rise above party and consider the gravity of the issue here presented. While recognizing the importance of other matters before the country on which public opinion is divided, our clear conviction is that this question should take precedence of them all. We do not aim either at antagonizing or promoting any political party, but we urge men of all shades of political opinion to recognize the supreme importance of maintaining unimpaired our heritage of civil and religious freedom, and to unite in taking the wisest and most energetic steps to undo the mischief which has been wrought.

We suggest that action be taken without delay on the following lines:

1. That petitions be presented to the Governor-General-in-Council asking him to disallow the Act. It is our conviction that the vote given in the House of Commons does not truly reflect public opinion, and that it may not be useless to bring influence to bear on the Government by exercising the right of petition.

2. That steps be taken to have the constitutionality of the Act properly tested in the courts.

3. That such an organization be formed, and such measures adopted, as shall ensure united political action for the purpose of securing and maintaining perfect religious equality throughout the entire Dominion, and preventing ecclesiastical dictation in public affairs.

It has been decided to call a Convention from all parts of the Province to be held on the 11th and 12th day of June, with the view of forming a provincial organization, by which the great objects set forth in this address may be advanced. It is hoped that from every city, town, village and township in Ontario representatives will be sent to take part in this Convention. We further express the earnest hope that similar action will be taken by the other provinces of the Dominion, and we shall be prepared gladly to co-operate with the sister provinces in securing ends which are of unspeakable importance to the whole country.

Every important interest of the people commends and sanctions this appeal. The sense of right, the love of peace, the hope of progress in all that makes a country truly great, the determination to maintain the liberties handed down to us from our fathers, all combine to urge us to sustained and strenuous resistance to the malign influences which threaten the well-being of our country. Our prayer is that the God of nations may guide us to the choice of measures which shall be for the lasting welfare of the land.

Signed by the members of the Toronto Citizens' Committee, as follows:

E. Armour,	Wm. Morton,
T. B. Armstrong,	J. J. Maclaren, Q.C.,
Wm. Bell,	J. K. Macdonald,
John Baille,	Jno. McMillan (Ald.),
Wm. Craven, D.D.,	Geo. K. Morrison,
J. M. Cameron (Rev.)	E. Medcalf,
A. C. Courtice, B.D.,	Henry O'Brien,
E. C. Dunlam-Clark,	W. W. Ogden, M.D.,
J. W. Carter,	S. H. Pollard, M.D.,
T. D. Delamore,	G. H. Robinson,
Geo. Downard,	A. Sutherland, D.D.,
Alex. Fraser, M.A.,	J. Steele,
Wm. Gooderham,	H. H. Scott,
W. J. Hunter, D.D.,	H. H. Scott,
H. A. E. Kent,	F. Somers,
Frank Lloyd,	J. T. Sister,
Wm. Lee,	W. F. Wilson (Rev.),
W. J. McMaster,	Geo. Webber (Rev.)
D. J. Macdonnell, B.D.,	Wm. Wilson,
G. M. Milligan, B.A.,	L. Walker,
G. Worrell,	

W. H. HOWLAND, Chairman.
J. L. HUGHES, Secretary.

The Convention.

The following suggestion for the appointment of delegates to the convention are respectfully offered by the Citizens' Committee: In order that the proposed convention may be a thoroughly representative one, it is suggested that meetings be held in every municipality in the province to appoint delegates. It is further suggested that delegates be selected in the proportion of not fewer than four for each township municipality, two for each incorporated village, ten for each incorporated town, and twenty for each city. The convention will doubtless find it necessary to take steps for raising a large amount of funds in order to carry out the objects proposed, but inasmuch as considerable expense will necessarily be incurred previous to the convention and in connection therewith, it is desirable that contributions should be freely forwarded to J. M. Macdonald, Esq., 15 Toronto-street, Toronto, treasurer of the Citizens' Committee.

AMBITIOUS CITY NOTES.

Miss Hurrell's $50,000 Breach of Promise Suit—The Defendant Denies.

HAMILTON, April 19.—The $50,000 breach of promise suit brought by Miss Myra Hurrell of this city against Thomas O'Callaghan of London will be tried at the assizes next week. The plaintiff and defendant were examined before Mr. Sadleir yesterday, when Mr. O'Callaghan was so ungallant as to contradict Miss Hurrell's sworn assertion that he had proposed to her. The trial promises to be quite interesting. The London man's lawyer bears the appropriate name of Love.

The miserable woman, Ellen Hill, whose husband died in the hospital yesterday morning, was arrested last night for drunkenness. She had her child with her and let it fall several times on the stone pavement.

A special meeting of the Hamilton Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held last night. Mr. Adam Brown, M. P., President of the Society, explained his bird bill, after which a resolution was passed regretting its defeat and expressing the hope that success would crown his efforts at the next session of Parliament.

The Building Committee of the Free Library Board met yesterday afternoon and had a chat over Architect Stewart's report on the old Upper Canada Bank building. Nothing was decided upon.

The second annual dinner of the Association of Stationary Engineers (No. 2), of this city, took place last evening at the Dominion Hotel.

Death Busy at Hamilton.

HAMILTON, April 19.—Mrs. Isabella Buchan, relict of the late Mr. A. Alexander of this city and mother of Professor W. J. Alexander of University College, Toronto, died yesterday at her late residence in this city. She was in the 77th year of her age.

At the ripe old age of 87 years, Mrs. John Waugh, widow of the late Mr. John Waugh, carpenter, of this city, passed to her rest yesterday. Mrs. Waugh came to this city over half a century ago and has lived here ever since.

Mrs. Thomas Allison of this city died on Wednesday evening and the funeral will take place to-morrow.

At an early hour this morning, Mr. George Morton, sr., died at his home, No. 55 Herkimer-street. The old gentleman was visited with a paralytic stroke on Saturday last and remained unconscious up to the end. He leaves a grown-up family, Mr. George Morton, the well-known barber of South John-street, and Mr. Emanuel Morton, the giant, being sons of his.

Back to Durance Vile.

KINGSTON, April 19.—Allan Hersey, arrested a few days ago on a charge of having robbed the till at Catlin's restaurant, G.T.R. station, of $40, is an escaped prisoner from the Penetang Reformatory, whither he was sent four years ago from this city to serve a sentence of five years for larceny. A little over two years ago he escaped and went to the States. His return to the city and subsequent arrest for the larceny of the money mentioned reached the ears of the authorities at Penetang, and yesterday morning Mr. Murdoch, an official of that institution, arrived to take Hersey back. The prisoner appeared before the Magistrate and was handed over to the tender mercies of the official, who will convey him back to the home which he so abruptly left. Hersey is a sharp-looking youth, and when he saw Mr. Murdoch his first words were: "Is he after me? I don't like his looks." Since his return the young man has continually worn rubbers, so as to be in good shape for running. Although he has been away from the institution over two years, he will not have to serve the full time, according to the rules which govern that prison. He will have to serve but a few months.

A Winnipeg Highwayman.

WINNIPEG, April 19.—There was a daring attempt at highway robbery in Main-street late the other evening. R. Gourlay, a driver of the Street Car Railway Company, left the station with the last car. He had no passengers. Before he got far on his way a man jumped on to the front of the car and caught at his throat, and said "hands up." The driver, not realizing what his assailant was driving at, shoved him off the car, thinking that he was drunk; but he jumped on again, drew a revolver and again requested Gourlay to throw up his hands. Gourlay swung the brake around suddenly, again knocking the would-be highwayman off the car, and then he proceeded on his journey. He was not further molested.

His Boston Girl Stuck to Him.

BOSTON, April 19.—When Alfred W. Edens, a reckless young real estate broker, arrested for forging a deed to two lots in Osceola, Fla., appeared in court a vivacious young lady caused quite a sensation by declaring that he was her lover, that they were to be married next Sunday night and that she proposed to bail him out, offering a mortgage of $1000. The young man's friends had always supposed he was engaged to a young lady in the South, where his family is said to be prominently connected. Edens is but a boy in appearance, but he attempted to swing some of the largest real estate deals of any out-of-town speculator in the city. He was agent here for J. T. Lancaster of Osceola, Fla. He was held in $2000 bail.

Warner's Safe Cure removes headache, deafness, nausea and convulsions. Why? Because these troubles are symptoms of malaria (uric acid poisoning). "Reynolds' System of Medicine" says of the symptoms of uræmia: "They generally begin *insidiously*, with headache and vomiting, followed by heaviness, indifference and somnolence, succeeded by general convulsions and coma."

A Beautiful Easter Gift.

Eight beautiful art studies of birds and flowers, put up in portfolio, worth at least $2, for 30c., post free. Address Frederick J. Prior, Toronto, Ont. 36

An excellent expectorant—Tutti Frutti.

THE FIRE-ESCAPE BOOM.

HOW THE RELATIVES OF LICENSE INSPECTORS REAPED A HARVEST.

Inspector Dexter and the License Department Overhauled by the Commissioner of Public Works—Not Political Friends But Relatives Get the Preference

At its session of 1888 the Ontario Legislature passed a bill compelling the erection of fire-escapes on hotels more than two stories high. The passing of this bill created a boom in the manufacture of fire escapes. Among the companies that went into the business were: The Batton Fire Escape Company, the Barnum Fire Escape Company and the Dominion Fire Escape Company.

Up to January last comparatively few hotels had complied with the requirements of the law, but when it was given out from the Provincial Secretary's office that the hotels not complying with these requirements before the 1st of May would not get a license, there was a big stir among the fire escape men. The Dominion Company commenced operations at once and put up one of their escapes on Thomas' English Chop House during February. Much to the surprise of the patentee, Mr. A. M. Covill, lately of Burlington, Ont., Inspector Dexter came along and condemned it. The agents of the company and Inspector Dexter had a good deal of argument over the matter. Finally the patentee received the following letter:

38 TORONTO-STREET, March 15, '89.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of this date to hand. I will give it all the consideration it is entitled to. In the meantime I have only to say the Hon. the Provincial Secretary looks to me to carry out the law relating to these fire escapes to the best of my ability, and I do not consider the one erected by your company on the English Chop House meets the requirements of the law in any one respect.

THOMAS DEXTER, Chief Inspector.

Several efforts were made to interview the Provincial Secretary on the matter, but the session was in progress and Hon. Mr. Gibson being engaged nearly all the time the representatives of the Dominion Company did not see him. This letter was then sent:

36 King-street east,
Toronto, 21st March.

To the Provincial Secretary:

DEAR SIR,—I herein beg to bring to your notice a serious grievance, which I hope can be easily rectified.

I have patented and have caused to be erected on Thomas' English Chop House, situated in King-street west in this city, what is known as the Dominion Fire Escape.

At a public test it has proved to comply with all the requirements of the act regulating fire escapes passed by the Local Legislature at its last session. Enclosed you will please find copy of certificate to that effect.

Notwithstanding the above Mr. Dexter, the chief license inspector for this city, declares that it does not in any particular comply with the act, and he is using his influence against me. Mr. Howard of the firm of Clement & Co., who are, my agents here, called to see Mr. Dexter on the 9th inst., and while there, making his business known to Mr. Wilson, another of the Inspectors. Mr. Jackes of the legal firm of Jackes & Jackes, Church-street, which gentleman Mr. Howard had canvassed the day before, called to ask Mr. Dexter's opinion of the cheap Dominion fire escape, and Mr. Wilson there and then, in the presence of Mr. Howard, told Mr. Jackes that Mr. Dexter did not recognize it and that he had ordered Mr. Thomas to take that one down.

He then produced illustrated circulars describing the Batton and Barnum fire escapes, saying they were the only ones they approved of.

Now I have learned, and am prepared to prove, that Mr. Wilson's son is anxiously asking for one of these fire escape companies and Mr. Dexter's son-in-law, a Mr. Granger, is in some way interested in the other, which facts I think explain Mr. Dexter and Mr. Wilson's conduct towards me in this matter. Now, what I claim is that my ladder complies with the law and that it is not in Mr. Dexter's province to condemn my fire escape or any other that complies with the act.

Mr. Dexter's disapproval in this instance has done me no end of harm in this city as well as in many other cities and towns throughout the Province, and unless he is instructed to accept my escape as one complying with the law and withdraws his opposition to it, my business will be entirely spoiled, which, as you know or can see, is a very great injustice.

What I want is fair play, and by giving this matter your consideration you will greatly oblige

A. W. COVILL,
Managing Director Dominion Fire Escape Co.

The Provincial Secretary replied stating that he would give the matter his careful consideration.

In the meantime Mr. Thos. Granger and Mr. Thos. Wilson, agents of the Batton and Barnum companies, Granger, the son-in-law of Inspector Dexter, and Wilson, the son of Inspector Wilson, were hustling around Toronto placing their fire escapes.

It was not till Tuesday that the Dominion company got their case considered by the Provincial Secretary, and then it was referred to the Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Covill, Mr. Henry Totten, chief officer of the License Administration in the Provincial Secretary's Department, and Mr. J. E. Howard, the local agent for the company, waited on the Commissioner of Public Works. Hon. Mr. Fraser heard the whole case. In the first place, according to Mr. Covill, the commissioner disapproved of the action of the License Department in sending out the circular telling hotel keepers if they did not put up a fire escape they would not get a license. He said the department had no right to do any such thing. He then went on to say that Inspector Dexter had no authority to condemn any fire escape provided it complied with the requirements of the law and that the Dominion fire escape did comply with the law in every particular.

After the whole city had been canvassed by Granger, son-in-law of Dexter, and Wilson, son of Wilson, Inspector Dexter sent this letter to Mr. Howard, of Clement & Co., the Western Ontario agents of the Dominion Fire Escape Company:

TORONTO, April 15, 1889.

Messrs. Clement & Co., 36 King-street East:

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the utility and general adaptability of your Dominion Fire Escape for country hotels. I have not seen my way clear to recommend its general use in the city of Toronto, but have preferred taking a much more expensive escape, believing this city should have the very best offered for all the larger hotels.

The escapes we have adopted are really an outside stairway complete in every respect, but I consider the escape you offer will meet the requirements of all hotels in the country, and as your prices are quite moderate I shall be pleased to hear of your doing a large business.

THOS. DEXTER,
Chief License Inspector.

Inspector Dexter told him also where two escapes could be put up, but that it was no use canvassing further, as the orders of all the hotel-keepers in the city except these two had been taken.

All competent authorities say Bright's Disease has no symptoms of its own, "but presents the symptoms of other affections." Warner's Safe Cure is universally recognized as a specific for Bright's Disease. That is why it cures so many other diseases, which are caused by the kidney affection. It restores the kidneys to healthy action.

The Song of the Breeze.

Breeze, when ye softly blow,
Cloyed with the sweets of spring,
What do ye murmur low?
What is the song ye sing?
Is it a song of birds
Warbling in meadows green?
Is it the potent words,
Hats as is hats—Dineen?

Is it a song of flowers?
Song of the laughing brook?
Song of the idle hours?
Song of sequestered nook?
Song of the perfumed air?
Song of the tender sheen?
Song of a woodland fair?
Hats as is hats—Dineen?

Is it a song of joy?
Song of the golden days
When tender greenings coy
The winding woodland ways?
Song of a lake and sea,
Fairer than eye hath seen?
Song of the greenwood tree?
Hats as is hats—Dineen?

Breeze of the new born spring,
Trifler and flirt, I ween
This is the song ye sing:
Hats as is hats—Dineen.

Tutti Frutti Gum improves the appetite

HORATIO DEFENDS THE BRIDGE.

When Sunday afternoons are fine and bright there is no better time to take a walk, and no more picturesque place to walk in, than the Don valley—above Gerrard-street. On the east side are the precipitous heights from which you can view the brilliant green of the Riverside Park across the valley, the groups of people reclining on the ground, and the gaily dressed crowd winding their way down the smooth roadway around the hill. Farther up the valley you see the deep ravines, dark and gloomy, even in the sunshine, with the thickness of the foliage that fills them. There are hundreds of people sauntering along the railway track with you, gossiping, speculating on religious themes, talking horse, and when they reach the great bridge that spans the valley at the bend they all stop and wonder where the enterprise of this railroad is going to end.

The bridges in the vicinity afford a fine view. Here is a gentleman who has walked far in the heat; but now he takes off his shiny silk hat, wipes the dew from his brow, fills up with the cool air of the ravine and relapses on the railing into profound meditation on the surroundings. Along the railway track coming to North Toronto there is a railway bridge. To the south trees step down from trees and foliage from foliage and beyond are the myriad buildings of the city and far in the distance the waters of Lake Ontario dance in the sunlight till they are circumscribed by the horizon's blue verge.

"Hi, there!"

"What's that?" It is an able-bodied young man at the other side of the bridge. He is motioning at somebody, but there is no one else on the bridge and nobody is coming up the track.

"Hey, hi, hi there!"

He is now running across, his clay pipe firmly grabbed by his teeth and his red face getting redder and redder as he approaches.

"Gi buck, yi can't cross here."

Why can't I cross here?

'Cause the sign saysnot.

What sign?

The sign at the end of the bridge.

Well, can't I walk across the bridge?

No, yi can't.

Why?

'Cause the sign says not. Now, gi back.

"The mariner had his will." At the end of the bridge there was a sign, forbidding people to walk on the bridge, and the alternative way of crossing the ravine was by a quarter mile detour, and over another little bridge. The roadway then leads up close to the railway again.

A boy is scudding along in a hurry to get across. He enters the bridge, and notwithstanding the wild gesticulations of the red-faced young man pursues his way across the ties. Then the young man rises in his wrath, grips his pipe and hustles the boy back to the other end.

And who is that away down in the perspective? Two young men. Their coats are slung across their arms and they walk gallantly along three ties at a step. As they approach the sunbeams glint merrily from off their shining shirt bosoms. With confidence of step and haughty mien they pass from the solid ground and boldly strike along the bridge.

"Hey, hey, huh!"

The advancing shirt fronts stop a moment—but for a moment—and then go on.

Hi there! Hi! Hi!

But what care they for such low bred bawling! Onward they go.

The red face again rises from his lair and this time carries a squirt-gun filled to the brim with dirty water.

He swings along over the ties and soon encounters a baleful glare. There is a parley, a tossing of coats from one arm to the other, excited gesture, argument, short but hot.

Finally the squirt-gun rises to the altitude of a stiff starched shirt bosom, there is a sudden retreat and a confused flight of a pair of heels to the green glades of the valley.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons at Association Hall this afternoon.

Mary Hardeman's Hardihood.

Mary Hardeman is a prisoner at Headquarters, and Mary McGarry is a patient in the General Hospital suffering from a split skull. Yesterday morning the Hardeman woman, who rooms at 16 King east, and is caretaker of The "Irish Canadian" offices got very drunk. She wanted Mary McGarry to go for more whisky, and on her refusal hit her on the head with a jug with the above result.

Scott-Siddons, the most talented elocutionist of the period, in dramatic recitals at Association Hall this afternoon.

Another Inquest at the Morgue.

Early yesterday morning the body of a three days' old infant was found in the bush in the neighborhood of Eglinton. County Constable Jessop brought it to the City Morgue, and Coroner Johnson will hold an inquest on it this evening at 8 o'clock.

Go and hear Siddons this afternoon. Special engagement Monday evening.

Three Sick Sergeants.

A small kind of epidemic has broken out among the sergeants of the Police Force. Up to date Sergeants Seymour, Somerville and Varley have been compelled to report themselves on the sick list, and in addition some ten of the rank and file are off duty.

Advances made on merchandise warehoused with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street east.

Great Growing Weather.

The splendid weather we have been enjoying and the acceptable rain of last night point to an early spring. At the present rate of progress the lilacs will blow before May 20 and perhaps earlier.

Do not fail to hear Scott-Siddons, the Queen of Elocutionists, at Association Hall this afternoon.

Sunshine for Easter.

In the spring the heart of man turns as wishfully in the direction of new toggery as does the soul of woman towards Easter bonnets. The lords of creation who wish to blossom out in style to-morrow morning are reminded that quinn is opening out to-day a new lot of English collars and entrancing neckwear.

The attraction of the season at Association Hall this afternoon. Hear Mrs. Scott-Siddons' dramatic recitals.

Excursion to New York.

H. W. VanEvery, passenger and ticket agent R. W. & O. R. R., will run a cheap excursion to New York on the 29th April, leaving Toronto at 12.20 noon, leaving Suspension Bridge at 4 p.m., arriving in New York early next morning in time to witness the Centennial Washington Inauguration Jubilee in New York city. This will be the grandest event of its character known in American history:

Immense Naval Demonstration in New York Bay. President Harrison, Vice-President Morton, the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court and the Diplomatic Corps, with an imposing escort, will land at the foot of Wall-street and receive formal welcome to the city. Grand Ball at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Impressive Religious Services at St. Paul's, conducted by Bishop Potter, followed by the Greatest Military parade ever witnessed in New York. 50,000 United States troops, representing every State in the Union, will march up Broadway.

General Illumination of the City in the evening. Grand Free Open-air concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music from 8 to 10 p.m., in Madison Square, by the Singing Societies of New York, over 2000 voices, conducted by Theodore Thomas. Band of over 100 instruments, led by R. Schmeelt. Grand Fireworks Display in Union Square, Mount Morris, and other parks.

Grand Industrial Pageant. A Marvellous Exposition of the progress of every branch of Art and Industry.

Our handsome parlor reclining chair cars will run through free of extra charge. Pullman's buffet sleepers will also run through. Those wishing sleeping car accommodation will please apply early to enable us to secure what is required. For tickets and reliable information apply to H. W. VanEvery, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 5 Adelaide-street east.

High Grade Watch Repairing.

Plain and complicated watches carefully repaired, cleaned and adjusted, see top left hand corner of this page. E. Beeton, high grade watch specialist, opposite Post Office.

For Dyspepsia—Adams' Tutti Frutti.

A SCORCHER IN GOTHAM.

OVER $3,500,000 OF PROPERTY GONE UP IN SMOKE.

The Biggest and Fiercest Fire New Yorkers Have Witnessed in This Generation—One Man Known to be Killed and Several Severely Injured.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The biggest and fiercest fire New Yorkers have witnessed in this generation swept the east bank of the North River clean to-day from 59th-street to what would be 65th-street if the street ran to the river there. It destroyed more than $1,500,000 worth of property belonging to the New York Central Railroad and at least $800,000 worth of stores of lard, flour and the like belonging to other persons, notably N. K. Fairbank, the great Chicago lard merchant; destroyed the two big elevators A and B of the Vanderbilt system, a big brick building stretching from 59th-street to 60th-street and occupied jointly by the Fairbank lard refinery and the Rossiter stores, and wiped out the dock property of the New York Central Railroad system from 59th to past 65th-street.

At least one man was killed in his headlong flight from the fire at the first outbreak. A number were injured by jumping from the windows of the burning buildings but in the wild terror of the conflagration no account was kept of them. The police have a record of the following casualties:

Henry Benning, a workman in Fairbank's refinery, killed by jumping from a third story window.

John Johnson, a workman in Fairbank's, severely injured on the back by jumping from a window.

Charles Brown, severe injuries about the head from the same cause.

William J. Noble, fireman of engine No. 2, prostrated by the heat while at work at the foot of 59th-street.

Edward H. Tobin, fireman, likewise prostrated by heat.

Rumors were flying round all the evening that a number of workmen had been caught and burned in the Fairbank refinery, but it was impossible to verify them. At least 250,000 people turned out to watch the brilliant sight from beyond the police lines on Twelfth-avenue. All the west side streets were blocked and the elevated trains carried swarms up and down town to swell the crowds. The police reserves were called out to preserve order. Every fire engine above 14th-street was called out, but the firemen fought against tremendous odds, partly owing to the nature of the ground, and their efforts were wasted. They made absolutely no impression.

A Wild Conflagration.

For hours the wildest sort of a conflagration raged and for a time threatened to spread over a goodly portion of the city. The fire burned so furiously that the firemen were forced to abandon for frequent intervals positions advantageous for throwing streams of water on the burning buildings. The clanging of the bells of fire engines mingled with the shouts of the firemen and the ding-dong of ambulances.

The fire originated in the five-story brick building which occupied the block from 59th to 60th-streets, facing the river front. It was 200 feet in width by 100 in depth. The walls were 20 inches deep and were constructed of the best materials. It was in the engine room of the Fairbank refinery, the old establishment of the W. J. Wilcox Company, one of the largest lard refining concerns in the country, that the fire broke out. Recently a new machine for cooling lard was built in this building, and it is understood that from this machine some lard boiled over and caused the fire. Soaked in grease as the old building was it was aflame in an instant. From the ground floor the fire swept upward to the roof.

The men at work in every story dropped their tools and ran for life. The stair hole was a glowing chimney spewing out fire. The windows were the only way out. They flung themselves out by scores headlong, and behind them burst the flames. How many were there no one could tell. Those who came out were picked up and carried away by friends. Crying wives and mothers crowded the police lines shouting for their husbands and sons or begging for news of them.

A Narrow Escape.

Within an hour and a half the entire section of the building occupied by the refinery was gutted. The northern section of the building, that extending to 60th-street, was occupied by the Rossiter Storage Warehouse Company. In it were stored about 1000 casks of ale and in the section occupied by the Refinery Company were thousands of barrels of lard material. This was all destroyed. A strong brick wall divided the building in the middle. Upon this wall the firemen hung their hopes for a half-hour of desperate effort. But the flames fed by molten lead leaped about and around it and reached across 60th-street and the slip. The walls of this structure fell with a frightful crash shortly before 6.30 o'clock and it was by a few seconds only that the firemen at work at the northern end escaped being burnt under the ruins.

Meanwhile the fire had burned so fiercely that grain elevator A, the biggest of the enormous elevators of the New York Central road, which occupies the water front from 60th to 61st-street, and which cost $500,000, had ignited and was well under way to be destroyed. Elevator B stood 500 feet further up the river. Between the elevators on water front and Twelfth-avenue were, first 27 railroad tracks and which no fire engine could cross, and next the Union Stock Yards, a half mile of board enclosure and pens equally impassable. Between the enclosure and the tracks was a stone wall with a sudden descent of five feet. There was no way for a fire engine to reach the elevators except along 60th-street past the burning building, and that was almost impassable then and was soon to be blocked entirely.

Fire Boats to the Rescue.

Chief Chay telegraphed for the fire boats, for the Charity Commission's two boats and for the police boat Patrol. The Patrol was laid up for repairs, but the others responded. They came down with four or five tugs belonging to the railroad company and put their pumps at work to throw water on the threatened buildings. Soon every hose was playing and a select company of firemen directed operations.

It was almost impossible for any one but the firemen to approach within several hundred feet of the fire at this time. The building of the lard refining company and the Rossiter storage warehouse was still burning grandly in its ruins, and flames were shooting heavenward from the great grain elevator. Its two lower stories or foundations proper were built of brick, but the five upper stories were of slate and corrugated iron. When the outer covering rolled off—a great crackling crust—the flames shot upward for hundreds of feet and burning pieces of material blew in all directions with threatening force.

The Firemen Driven Back.

Details were sent to make an effort to save grain elevator B. The falling walls and crashing timbers with the frightful heat rendered near approach dangerous and the firemen were repeatedly driven back.

Just as the roof of elevator A fell in a flock of pigeons darted from the eaves of the adjoining elevator and as if fascinated by the flames darted into the great glowing sea of fire.

The docks and the sheds on the piers from 58th-street as far north as 64th-street were now a mass of flames. The approach of darkness added to the intensity of the scene. With the apparent helplessness of the firemen to check the conflagration the moment was decidedly tragic. The slaughter house of Mr. Eastman had caught fire and elevator B was by this time wrapped in flames. The fire boats were prevented from rendering efficient aid owing to the danger of taking fire if they came near the shore. When elevator B was partially destroyed the fire boats were enabled to run in between the docks and do some good work and at 4 o'clock the fire was under control.

The police estimates the damage at $3,500,000. No official statement could be obtained. At a late hour it was stated that four men were buried in the ruins of the refinery.

Window Glass Works Burnt.

FINDLAY, O., April 19.—About 11 o'clock this morning fire was discovered at one of the large frame buildings of the Canastota Glass Works at Bowling Green. A strong wind was blowing and the flames spread rapidly, consuming the entire plant including the big 20 pot house, packing houses, storage house and several loaded freight cars standing on the Toledo, Columbus and Southern siding. Bowling Green has no fire department and nothing could be done to save the factory, which was completely destroyed in an hour. The entire plant was valued at $50,000 and owned by Canastota (N. Y.) capitalists. The plant was a grand success from the start about a year ago, and at the present time was shipping an average of four car loads of window glass per day. A hundred and twenty-five boys are thrown out of employment. The loss is a severe one to Bowling Green, which gave a large donation of land to secure the enterprise. The amount of insurance cannot be learned now. It is reported that the company will immediately re-build and will be ready to commence operations next year. The Canastota was the largest window glass factory in Ohio and at one time contemplated locating in Findlay.

A Hotel Burnt.

OTTAWA, April 19.—The notorious resort in Chelsea-road known as Dube's Hotel was wiped out by fire last night. The hotel was the scene recently of great violence and disorder and the police had been closely watching it. The tenant was under a writ of ejectment for next Tuesday. Scarcely anything was saved. The hotel is a total loss, the stock and furniture nearly so. Values and insurances not known.

Smothered to Death.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Ferdinand Werner, aged 69, was smothered to death last night in a fire that did $15,000 damage at Nos. 81 to 85 Centre-street. Six girls and three men were burned to death in this building on Christmas Eve, 1872.

A Town Scorched.

CHENEY, W.T., April 19.—A large portion of the business part of this town was burned yesterday. The fire was evidently incendiary.

Forgeries in Marmora.

BELLEVILLE, April 19.—A note made by Jacob Ira Cook of Marmora for $2000 and endorsed by three good farmers was sent to the Bank of Montreal here to be discounted on behalf of the Tweed Bank. Mr. Richardson, manager of the Bank of Montreal, was suspicious and refused to discount the note. An enquiry having been instituted it was found that the endorsations were forgeries. It is said that the Traders' Bank, Madoc, has a similar note for $2000 and O'Flynn's Bank, Madoc, another for $500. Cook is the manager and proprietor of a cheese factory and has a good farm in Marmora. His credit was in every way good. Yesterday he disappeared. Every effort will be made to have him arrested.

Fell off a Bridge.

On Thursday James Mundi fell from the new Niagara Bridge into the Niagara River and was drowned. The distance was 175 feet. Every prudent man should carry an accident policy such as is issued by the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company, 68 King west, Toronto.

Eloper Carter's Piano.

PETERBORO, April 19.—Charles Chapman, who was arrested for breaking into the house of Carter, the man who recently eloped with Miss Graham, appeared at the Police Court yesterday morning before Acting Police Magistrate Edminson. Chapman, who represents the firm of Heintzman & Co., piano manufacturers of Toronto, has a lien on the piano, and desired to have the instrument returned, on which little or nothing had been paid by Carter. W. Buller, who assisted in removing the instrument, was placed in the witness box and refused, under advice, to answer any questions put to him. After some parleying the case was enlarged.

Families leaving town for the summer can have their furniture carefully stored with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street east.

The President Has Gone to Europe.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Many rumors are afloat about the affairs of the Collender Insulating and Waterproofing Company of Newark, N.J. It was reported that a receiver had been appointed. One report has it that there is a deficit of $636,000. It is conceded that President Collender has gone to Europe. James N. Nelson, the bookkeeper, was seen to-day and was reticent. He refuses to substantiate, although he appeared to recognize a statement which places the liabilities at $1,423,000 and assets at $737,000, and which declares that patents nominally worth $600,000 are actually worth nothing.

Sheffield House Importing Co. (Registered 65 Yonge-street (below King). New goods in sterling silver. Best English silver plate. Cutlery. C. E. Robinson, Manager. 246

The Morrison Expedition Ordered Home.

MONTREAL, April 19.—This afternoon by order of Mayor Grenier telegraphic orders were sent to Spring Hill and other points near Lake Megantic where the Montreal police are located, ordering all the officers and men to return to-morrow.

Wm. Roberts, M.D., Physician to the Manchester, Eng., Infirmary and Lunatic Hospital, and Professor of Medicine in Owen's College, says: "Deep sleep, nervous or rapidly-failing eye-sight, dropsy of the lungs, or a violent inflammation, any one of them, is a symptom of kidney tr