THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE: 18 KING-STREET EAST, TORONTO.
W. F. MACLEAN, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year	$3.00	Four Months	$1.00
Six months	1.50	One month	25

No charge for city delivery or postage.
Subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.
FOR EACH LINE OF AGATE TYPE.
Ordinary advertisements, fifteen cents per line
Financial statements, twenty cents per line.
Condensed advertisements, one cent a word. Deaths, marriages and births, 25 cents.
Special rates for contract advertisements or reading notices and for preferred position.
The World's Telephone Call is 223.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1887.

Sheriff of York.

The proposal to divide the shrievalty of York must be justified on other ground than that of placing two offices in the gift of Mr. Mowat instead of one. If the fees are too large for one man—and The World believes they are—let a portion of them go to the Government or to the county. But if one man can do the work—and The World believes he can—then to create a second office is to put an unnecessary burden on the people. And it is the people who have to pay all these office-holders—not the Government.

There is plenty of room for reform in the office of sheriff—there is no room for increasing the abuses and costs that are supposed to lurk behind it.

We are to build a court house for the city and county jointly and one sheriff will be quite sufficient for all the work that falls to the office. A thousand men competent to do the whole work at $3000 a year could be got any day by advertising the vacancy in The World.

Commercial Union.

Mr. Erastus Wiman has addressed the Canadian Club of New York in favor of unrestricted commercial intercourse between Canada and the States. Little else was to be expected from the magnate of Staten Island. Since he left this country he has done everything in his power to bring Canada into commercial union. It is nothing to him that that measure would destroy the commerce and manufactures of the city in which he once lived, that the trade of the Northwest which Eastern Canada has fostered by the expenditure of a hundred millions would be directed to the United States, that before many years this country would become the fag end of the United States and its inhabitants, instead of a sovereign people controlling their own destinies, would be an object of contempt to the populations of the richer territories to the south and without influence in the councils of the Republic. The younger generation of Canadians will mould their own destinies regardless of the views of either Englishmen or Americans.

The Globe, also, is sneakingly seeking to cause discontent with Canadian independence of the States. It insinuates that while the merchants and manufacturers do not want commercial union, the farmers do and that a conflict must necessarily ensue. The World does not believe that the farmers of Canada will sell their birthright for a possible few dollars gained by the sale of a horse or a few bushels of barley. A few may be willing to do so but not the mass. Love of country goes for something, reasonable, prudent conservatism which teaches to leave well alone is even stronger, and if ever a poll is taken on commercial union, which is annexation under another name, it will be overwhelmingly voted down by all classes of the Canadian people. The best proof of this is afforded by the fewness of its advocates and the side approaches made towards it. No leader of a party, no influential politician or party, dares avow the abandonment of Canadian national life. The Mail began bravely, but dropped the subject when opposed, and now contents itself with publishing the utterances of Mr. Goldwin Smith on the subject. And so it will be to the end of time. Canadians will become a nation, in close alliance with Britain, so long as it serves them, and afterwards independent. They will be good neighbors to the people of the United States, will trade with them, eat and drink with them, intermarry with them, rejoice in their prosperity and grieve over their failures, but they will not range themselves under the Stars and Stripes; they will uphold their own flag until it waves over so many millions that no nation will venture to speak either of taking their fish without payment, or forcing upon them trading terms fatal to their independence.

Father Coffey Again.

Father Coffey denies that there is any foundation in fact for the scandals that have arisen in connection with the Carleton registrarship. The facts that a Catholic Church organ edited by the reverend gentleman and published by another Mr. Coffey suddenly became a bitter and bigoted partisan organ, and that a third Mr. Coffey, young in years and unknown in politics, was preferred to a lucrative office over the heads of influential party veterans by the Government for whom the Record opened its batteries of bigotry and abuse, were merely fortuitous coincidences, having no connection with one another or with the Coffey family. Also the story that a special campaign number of the Record was issued for special distribution the week before the elections, and not sent where it might provoke censure or reply, is a fable of Tory invention. These fables have been in circulation for weeks. These coincidences have been commented upon by leading journals in every part of the province during that time. That they have had such a wide circulation and so general an acceptance is the reverend gentleman's own fault, inasmuch as denial that must be accepted at the eleventh hour would have been much more readily accepted earlier in the day.

But no denial can affect this truism: that it is unwise—if not improper—for a clerical editor to lend his columns to bitter and unjust attacks upon classes and persons; nor can Father Coffey maintain that either Ontario, or the Roman Catholic Church in Ontario, is a whit the better off for the policy pursued in this connection by the paper of which he was the recognized and admitted editor.

Travelers' Baggage.

An outcry is being made because the Government are enforcing more stringent regulations regarding the baggage of travelers coming into Canada. It is high time they did this, as there was a lot of smuggling going on by well-to-do Canadians returning from Europe and the States. They thought nothing of swindling the Government out of legal duties or the injustice they did the honest merchants who pay duties on all imports. Bridal trosseaux worth $1000 have been smuggled into Toronto as personal effects. At Clifton the other day a gentleman and two ladies (?) from a western town were invited into the custom house and $565 in dutiable goods found under their coats. If there is a law against smuggling let it be enforced. The poor people have to pay on every dollar of their imported goods, and so ought the rich who can travel.

A Sustained Attack on the Prison Labor System.

The New York Herald has for some few weeks back been keeping up the demand that prison labor be abolished, and that convicts be sent to Alaska, where they may do some good for themselves and for the country, instead of competing with honest labor as at present. Our big contemporary has evidently determined that its effort shall be a sustained one, and that the battle must be fought out on the line indicated. It now comes out with a long statement of facts connected with the great prison establishments at Auburn, Clinton, and Sing Sing, in York State, and a telling exposure of the enormities committed at these establishments. The Herald further charges that the wardens are at this very time doing their best to establish shops upon what is called the "State account system," which it says means simply an outrageous war against private enterprise. Against prison products, capital, business ability, and skilled honest labor, are together powerless to compete. We in Canada may be glad that this kind of competition has been abolished here, first by the Dominion Government, and later on by Mr. Mowat. In the State of New York the present system appears to be sustained chiefly by "prison rings," composed of men who make enormous and even fabulous profits out of it, to the loss and discouragement of private enterprise.

Moved thereto by reports of the depressed condition of the Nova Scotia coal trade, the Montreal Star has sent down a staff correspondent to inquire into the facts of the case, and also to report as to what effect the systematic promotion of the iron industry might be expected to have upon the welfare of the coal miners. The Star's representative initiates his reports with the assertion that Canada "is full of iron" of good quality. Nova Scotia is specially endowed with rich deposits of both iron and coal, but these sources of wealth have not been developed in any of our provinces as they have been in the United States, nor has the N.P. gone far enough in that direction. One of the Star's objects is to call attention to the need for increased protection to Canadian iron industry, which would also naturally involve the creation of home markets for Canadian coal. Few Canadians have any appreciation of the extent and richness of their own country's mineral deposits. It is to be hoped that the Star may succeed in spreading the light on that subject.

Believers in the ominous character of the figure 13 have been interested by the fact that that was the number of members who attended the Nationalist-Conservative bolter caucus at Ottawa last Saturday. The World's correspondent learns that they postponed definite action, but that the majority of them will give the Government a general support. An excuse for this can be easily evolved from the fact that the country has passed upon the Riel question, which is therefore a dead issue.

The action of the Nova Scotia Legislature in refusing to prohibit the operation of ferry-boats and street cars upon Sunday has the approval of a number of clergymen, Archbishop O'Brien included, and in Toronto we split the hair by running the ferries and tying up the street cars, though in a city of this size there is greater need for the latter than the former. The Nova Scotians fail to perceive either the sense or the consistency of such a distinction.

The Macleod Gazette finds comfort in the reflection that if retaliation is to prevail it will keep United States cattle out of Canada, which would be a benefit to the Northwest ranchers in more ways than one.

The World's Ottawa correspondent gives a number of plausible reasons for the belief that Mr. Blake will take his time about provoking a party vote in the House. His leisurely policy will worry a number of persons who have money up on the size of the Government's majority, but he will of course choose the strongest possible ground of attack, and thereby better the chances of Liberal bettors.

Some months ago our republican neighbor were wroth with Bismarck for insulting the American hog by ordering that neither he nor any part of him should be admitted to the German markets. At present there is a threat to expel all Americanized Germans who may be found sojourning in the Fatherland, unless they formally renew their allegiance to Germany. The United States press appeals to the treaty of 1868 by which it is provided that citizens of the Union, whether native or naturalized, shall have the right to "peaceably sojourn in Germany." But when Canada refers our neighbors to the treaty of 1818 some of them rather contemptuously reply that that treaty was a mistake, and that anyhow it is now out of date and not to be taken as meaning what it says. The great republic's diplomacy appears to be worked by a poor rule which does not work both ways.

The Manitoulin Guide calls upon the powers that be, to remedy a state of affairs in the island that is developing into a hardship and evil. It appears that there is no stipendiary magistrate in the island, and that those accused of crime (and the Guide says there are many) have to be sent to the Sault, thus putting prosecutors and witnesses to a great deal of trouble and inconvenience. The Guide asks either for a magistrate, or the organization of a county, to remove the grievance, which certainly is not asking too much. Perhaps Mr. Lyon (who was so successful in getting a sidewalk built in Gore Bay at the expense of the province) might influence the Government to grant the Guide's request.

We are informed, via Ottawa and The World's own and only, that a number of Liberals are disgruntled because we have published a couple of Mr. Blake's letters to his friends telling them what ought to be done and how it ought to be done. We humbly hope that our efforts in their behalf are not to be repaid with ingratitude. The publication of a letter in this journal insures its perusal by everybody whom it concerns, and prevents any such person from not seeing it, as often happens to letters that go astray. Such service to any party is worth ten cents per line, instead of which the public benefactor gets in this instance abuse. Nor is there any ground for accusing any member of the Liberal party of treachery in this connection. The fact is we have a mind reader on our staff who finds out for us everything that he has a mind to. But he has not yet turned his attention to finding out what has become of the Globe's majority of one, though he feels satisfied that it is in the Deacon's mind.

Jay Gould is announced as a "bull" in Wall-street. About the time that Jay gets unloaded of what he does not want the other fellows will be all "bulls" and he will be a "bear" again. All the evidence goes to show that the Philadelphia Times has some ground for the declaration that "never since the war was the business outlook so cheerful as it is this spring." But that is not the foundation of Mr. Gould's boom, as he always has personal reasons for booming or bearing.

A few years ago a Mrs. Howe opened a Woman's Bank in Boston which promised to pay seven per cent. per month on all deposits. The thing was a fraud upon the face of it, but that did not deter thousands of women from handing over their savings to Mrs. Howe, who kept the most of what she received and was sent to jail for three years. When her time was up she went back to Boston and re-opened her Woman's Bank, and actually succeeded in raking in $50,000, with which she has just disappeared. Boston's boasted culture does not include the cultivation of common sense.

Poor William McDougall! He is always on the wrong side. Just now he is arguing the American view of the fisheries dispute, as if Erastus Wiman or some other annexationist had intrusted him with a brief to that purpose.

THE BATTLE OF THE BIBLE

THE LEGISLATURE REVIVES AN OLD CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

The Minister of Education and the Protestant Clergy of the City in Conference—Mr. Meredith Offers an Amendment to the Education Bill—A Late Sitting.

An old campaign issue, one of the bitterest on record in the recent history of political battles in Ontario, was fought out once more both in and outside the Legislature yesterday afternoon and last night. It was the question of Bible reading in the public schools. As early as 1.45 p.m. the cudgels were taken up in the Reception Room, and it was 1.35 o'clock this morning before hostilities were suspended, to be renewed to-day.

At the first hour named a deputation numbering nearly twenty clergymen from the Toronto Ministerial Association met the Minister of Education in the Reception Room. The deputation was headed by Rev. Hugh Johnston, President of the association. The rev. gentleman, in making known the object of the visit of so many city divines, assured the Minister that the association greatly appreciated his courtesy in allowing the deputation an opportunity to state their reasons for supporting changes in the school law that would be in the interests of free citizenship and the rising generation generally. The secretary then read a series of resolutions passed at the last meeting of the association. These resolutions object to late amendments to the law that treat a certain class (Roman Catholics) as being prima facie out of sympathy with the public school system; to the French language being taught in schools receiving a public school subsidy; and while agreeing in the principle of Scripture selections, holding that these should be read from the Scriptures, according to a lesson scheme, to be in the hands of teachers and pupils.

Rev. W. S. Blackstock, Rev. S. J. Shorey, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell and Rev. G. M. Milligan addressed the Minister in support of the resolutions. Mr. Blackstock said the Ministerial Association believed the school law should be changed so as to assume that Roman Catholics were supporters of public schools until they declared their preference for separate schools. Mr. Macdonnell supported the resolution in opposition to the teaching of the French language in the public schools of Ontario, especially in the eastern part of the province and in one of the western counties. Mr. Milligan, in supporting the first resolution, advocated a return to the system of reading Bible selections from the Scriptures to be in the hands of both teachers and scholars. Mr. Milligan regretted that the Separate School system prevailed in Ontario. But these schools were here to-day. The Roman Catholics had their schools and there should be a basis of religious education in public schools.

Mr. Ross: "The public schools are not Protestant schools."

Mr. Milligan: "But their supporters are thoroughly Protestant and they should be Protestant also." In conclusion Mr. Milligan urged the wisdom of having the Scriptures read at the opening instead of the closing hours of the school day, when the pupils were worn and weary.

Mr. Ross replied to the deputation at great length. The Minister switched off into sarcasm towards the end of his remarks. "The way," he said, "to increase Roman Catholic confidence in the public schools was to allow the fullest freedom of conscience to the 50,000 Roman Catholic children attending the public schools. The regulation allowing Catholic priests to withdraw recognized a prejudice that undeniably existed in the minds of some Roman Catholics."

Referring to the teaching of French in public schools in Russell, Prescott and Glengarry in the East and Essex in the West, the Minister said that giving French instruction was not a matter of yesterday. It had been authorized by the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, and in the United States in Russian, French, German and Polish settlements the mother tongue was taught side by side with the English. In only twenty-one schools in these three eastern counties was French taught exclusively, while in Essex there was not one such school. Inside of five years he believed there would not be a school in the province in which all the text books would not be all English. He directed the attention of the ministers to the clause in the school law allowing them to give religious instruction to children of their own denomination in the public schools.

To this last remark Mr. Milligan said: I wish to say it respectfully, but this clause is an impertinence; our time is fully occupied with our ministerial duties.

Mr. Ross explained several clauses of the school law at length.

Proceedings in the House.

The House met at 3.15. The Attorney-General was loudly cheered when he took his seat. He only remained for a few minutes during the afternoon session. At 3.40 the Minister of Education moved the third reading of Bill No. 72, to amend the act respecting the Education Department. Mr. Meredith was soon on his feet, and said he had an amendment to move to the bill. "The amendment," said Mr. Meredith, "will involve a lengthy debate; is the Minister of Education ready to proceed now, or will he wait till to-morrow?"

Mr. Ross had a brief conference with the Attorney-General, and then said: "We will go on now."

The galleries were filled with the gentlemen of the Ministerial Association who had just had an interview with Mr. Ross. The rev. gentlemen were very much interested in the debate that followed.

Mr. Meredith held the floor for an hour. He said it was not fitting that the Opposition should omit to refer to several matters which had been extensively discussed during the late election campaign. During that fight an attempt had been made to impute to the Conservative party a position of hostility towards the Roman Catholic Church and its children. He utterly repudiated any such motive; he had repudiated it before, and did so once more on the floor of the House. He, however, claimed the right to criticise the acts of the Legislature on account of this anti-Romish cry. It would be an unfortunate thing if, in the discussion of public questions, the mouths of our public men should be muzzled; he did not propose that any muzzle should be placed upon his mouth. While he regretted that it had been found necessary to establish a separate school system in this province, he did not believe the Legislature could interfere with them. He believed in fair play and equal rights for all upon the principle on which the separate school system was granted.

One of the chief questions in dispute which had arisen was whether the landlord or the tenant paid the school rates, and which of them had the right to say how the taxes should be applied. In Ontario the tenant was declared to have that right. In Manitoba exactly the opposite rule prevailed. He thought it would be a fair arrangement if the tenant were presumed to be the taxpayer, but the landlord and tenant were allowed by their own agreement to make a different arrangement. Another point was the regulation which allowed the election of separate school representatives on the high school boards. That could be defended upon no logical principle. It was a privilege given to no other religious body in the province. It was said that no municipal council where there was a Protestant majority had been fair enough to appoint a Roman Catholic on the high school boards.

In conclusion Mr. Meredith said that in the matter of education the state must be absolutely supreme. This battle should not be fought over again in this province. The state should have the absolute control of the text books used in the public schools. "The English language," said Mr. Meredith, "should be the only language of the province." He wanted publicly to declare that he had no sympathy with those who wanted to attack a neighboring province, or with those who advocated an interference with the rights and powers guaranteed them under ancient treaties but he did insist that in Ontario where those rights did not extend, the English language should be the language of the schools, though he would admit that in localities where French was the prevailing language of the majority of the people, the Department would be justified in making certain exceptional provisions and limitations in regard to text books. Concerning the question of religious instruction in the public schools, he said the public opinion of Ontario demanded that at least the fundamentals principles of Christianity should be taught in the public schools. He believed in reading the Bible, the unmutilated Scriptures in our schools. He did not want to see the inspired Book usurped by a book of eliminations.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Meredith and Mr. Creighton, that the said bill be not now read the third time, but be forthwith referred back to the committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the same by adding thereto the following sections:

1. All regulations of the Education Department relating to the subject of religious instruction in the public schools and high schools are hereby repealed.

2. Every public and high school shall be opened with the Lord's Prayer and the reading of the Holy Scriptures and shall be closed with the Lord's Prayer or the prayer the form of which appears in the present regulation.

3. If the teachers see fit they may direct that the reading of the Holy Scriptures shall take place in class instead of in opening the school, and they may prescribe the portions of the Holy Scriptures to be read on each or any day.

4. No pupil shall be required to take part in the exercises referred to in the third and fourth sections of this act against the wish or his parent or guardian, expressed in writing to the master of the school.

5. When required by the trustees the Ten Commandments shall be repeated at least once a week.

7. The trustees shall place a copy of the Holy Scriptures in each department of the high and public schools under their jurisdiction.

8. Where a teacher claims to have conscientious scruples against opening and closing the school as herein provided, he shall notify the trustees to that effect in writing.

9. The portions of the Holy Scriptures read shall be read without comment or explanation.

10. The clergymen of any denomination, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own denomination in each school house at least once a week after the hour of closing the school in the afternoon; and if the clergymen of more than one denomination apply to give religious instruction in the same school house, the trustees shall decide on what day of the week the school house shall be at the disposal of the clergymen of each denomination at the time hereinbefore mentioned; but it shall be lawful for the trustees and the clergymen of any denomination to agree upon any hour of the day at which a clergyman or his authorized representative may give religious instructions to the pupils of his own denomination, provided it be not during the regular hours of school; and the clergymen of several denominations may unite in giving religious instruction to the pupils of all such denominations.

The Minister of Education consumed an hour in replying to the leader of the Opposition. He said the gentleman from London had paid the full penalty of his bigotry. He rubbed it into Mr. Meredith vigorously. The Conservative party he would hold responsible for these attacks made upon the Roman Catholics. The Mail newspaper, the recognized organ of the party, had never been repudiated. Until the repudiation came, until the leader of the Opposition utterly and completely repudiated the attacks of the Mail, he (Mr. Meredith) would find it hard to make the people believe that he was sincere in his present protestations that he had nothing to do with raising the sectarian cry that had played such an important part in the late campaign. It was a little late in the day to declare himself in such a spirit of conciliation, in such mild language, speaking as he did, as mild as a sucking dove. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Ross then went into a lengthy defence of the Government's policy with regard to Public and Separate Schools, going over the same ground as he did to the Ministerial Association. Referring to the Book of Selections, he said it had been prepared by seven doctors of divinity of the Protestant Church. Archbishop Lynch did not put his little finger on the book. All he did was to suggest the change of one word, "which" for "who" in the Lord's Prayer. Mr. Ross held the hon. gentlemen opposite equally responsible with himself if there was anything wrong with the school legislation which had been passed by the House. No matter how high they stand in an Orange lodge, no matter how they brandish a sword on the 12th of July, or how they denounce the "Rose Bible," I hold them equally responsible with me in the legislation of the House. They never protested when this legislation was before the Legislature, although they had every opportunity to do so. "The open verdict of the country," said Mr. Ross, "is that the religious instruction of our children in the schools is safe hands."

Mr. Wood (Hastings) filled in the time till recess. He utterly repudiated, as far as he was concerned, that the Conservative party was responsible for the No Popery cry of the campaign. As for the Mail newspaper, there was a time when it was considered the official organ of the party; but when it departed from well-defined party lines it tore away its allegiance. "Down our way," said Mr. Wood, we do not consider the Mail as the organ of our party."

When the House resumed at 8 o'clock the Attorney-General took the floor. He was in feeble voice and only spoke for a few moments.

Mr. Mowat offered this amendment to Mr. Meredith's amendment and then left the chamber:

Moved in amendment to the amendment by the Attorney-General and Mr. Pardee, That all words of the amendment after the word "that" be omitted and instead thereof there be inserted the following: "That there be added to the original motion these words: And the Government having announced that before the close of the present session, there will, with a view to the same being under the Statute in that behalf, either ratified or disapproved of, be laid before this House the following regulations relating to religious exercises in the public and high schools of this province, viz.:

"29. Every public and high school shall be opened with the Lord's Prayer and closed with the reading of the Scriptures and the Lord's Prayer, or the prayer authorized by the Department of Education.

"30. The Scriptures shall be read daily and systematically without comment or explanation, and the portions to be read may be taken from the book or selections adopted by the Department for that purpose or from the Bible, as the trustees by resolution may direct.

"31. Trustees may also order the reading of the Bible or the authorized Scripture selections by both pupils and teachers at the commencement or closing of the school, and the repeating of the Ten Commandments at least once a week.

"32. No pupil shall be required to take part in any religious exercises objected to by his parents or guardians, and, in order to the observance of this regulation, the teacher shall, before commencing a religious exercise, is to allow a short interval to elapse during which the children of Roman Catholics and of others who have signified their objection may retire.

"33. If in virtue of the right to be absent from the religious exercises any pupil does not enter the schoolroom till fifteen minutes after the proper time for opening the school in the forenoon, such absence shall not be treated as an offence against the rules of the school.

"34. When a teacher claims to have conscientious scruples in regard to opening or closing the school as herein prescribed, he shall notify the trustees to that effect in writing, and it shall be the duty of the trustees to make such provision in the premises as they may deem expedient.

"35. The clergy of any denomination, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own church in each school house at least once a week after the hour of closing the school in the afternoon; and if the clergy of more than one denomination apply to give religious instruction in the same school house the school board or trustees shall decide on what day of the week the school house shall be at the disposal of the clergymen of each denomination at the time above stated. But it shall be lawful for the school board or trustees and clergyman of any denomination to agree upon any hour of the day at which a clergyman or his authorized representative may give religious instruction to the pupils of his own church, provided it be not during the regular hours of the school.

"This House declares that, so far as such regulations shall receive the assent of this House, they will in effect have the same force as if enacted by statute, and that therefore it is not necessary to consider whether or not said regulations, or any of them, shall be inserted in said bill."

The debate that followed was acrimonious, and kept up till 1.35 this morning. The speakers were Mr. H. E. Clarke, Dr. McLaughlin, Mr. Stratton, Dr. Chamberlain, Mr. French, Dr. Sprague, Mr. Gibson (Hur.), Mr. Craig, Mr. Murray and Mr. Fraser.

Mr. H. E. Clarke told the House that the Mail was the coming London Times of Canada. That journal was as independent of the Conservative party as it was of the Liberal party. (Laughter.) Mr. Fraser spoke for two hours. He rattled the Opposition over the knuckles in the most lively manner.

It was thought that the House would divide on the amendments before adjourning. At 1.35 Mr. Loss (Lan.) moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. Pardee, who was leading the House in the Attorney-General's absence, asked if the Opposition was serious in prolonging the debate.

Mr. Meredith: "You do not suppose that after the attack of the Commissioner of Public Works on this side of the House, that we do not want to reply. The hour is now late."

Mr. Pardee: "All right."

The House adjourned at 1.35.

By the unanimous permission of the House, Mr. Meredith introduced a bill respecting the hospital of the city of London. The bill, among other things, provides for the placing of the affairs of the hospital in the hands of a board of trustees, the warden of the County of Middlesex, the Mayor of London, one to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and one to be elected by the ratepayers of London. No member of the board is to be a practicing medical man or an employe of the City of London, except the Mayor. The bill was read a first time.

Three or four bills received third readings.

Dangerous Piles of Building Material.

Editor World: Strange that no one so far has called your attention to what may yet prove a serious accident, if not loss of life. On Saturday last a lady narrowly escaped serious injury from a large mass of brick, which had been piled on a boulevard, falling over on the sidewalk as she was passing. I heard of a nurse girl sustaining an injury from the same source. A few days ago I drove away some small children from a pile of brick which I considered unsafe. The same evening I noticed it had fallen over on the sidewalk from the snow melting beneath it. Twice on Avenue-road during the last few days has this happened, and to-day a large quantity of lath fell over on the sidewalk at the corner of Lowther-avenue and Avenue-road. Surely if builders are allowed to pile up material so close to public thoroughfares they ought to be made to do so in all safety to the public.

Toronto, April 19. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Father Coffey Explains.

Editor World: In your issue of April 15 you do me a grave injustice, that the publication of the following can but partially repair:

I beg distinctly to state: (1). That it was not at my instance, nor by my advice, motion or desire that the Catholic Record took any part in the late provincial contest; (2). That I was not the author of the most direct and powerful appeal made through its columns against Mr. Meredith; (3). That there would not be a moment's difficulty in proving that the course of the Record in that contest was, as recently stated by its proprietor, directed purely and simply by the consideration of Catholic interests, and under the direct advice and sanction of ecclesiastical authority. You know of course what this means. JOHN F. COFFEY,
April 16, 1887. Editor Record.

A Political Conundrum.

Editor World: Can you or any of your many correspondents inform a number of interested persons why the deputy-returning officers and constables engaged at the polls during the late Dominion elections have not yet been paid for their services? D. R. O.

Matters Before the Ministerial Association.

The Toronto Ministerial Association met yesterday morning, Rev. Hugh Johnston, the president, was in the chair. This report of the White Cross Committee was presented:

That our churches form White Cross Associations on the same plan as those of the White Cross Army of the Church of England, or through existing organizations in our churches. The appointment from this association of a committee of seven to act in concert with the twelve delegates that may be appointed from the Central Committee of the White Cross Army of Toronto to form a common vigilance committee or league that shall represent the whole movement. That the committee of this association shall consist of Revs. D. J. Macdonnell, P. McF. McLeod, C. A. Cook, E. Johnston, E. A. Stafford, John Burton, and A. F. McGregor.

On the question of church bazaars the meeting put on record this resolution: "That this association cannot hastily form an opinion that will cover the whole ground." In answer to a letter from Miss Brown of 72 Sullivan-street, on behalf of the female clerks of the city, enclosing a petition pledging the signers not to make purchases in the retail stores after 6 p.m., this resolution was passed: "The association decided that the individual members be approached by the union in view of a resolution of sympathy which was passed at a previous meeting of the association." Miss Brown's letter requested each minister to lay the petition before their congregations. The visits of members of the association to the Mercer Reformatory were changed from Tuesdays to Thursdays. The annual pulpit exchange will taken place on the second Sunday in May.

Liquor Licenses for West York.

J. C. Morgan, M. Naughton and W. A. Duncan, forming the License Board of West York, yesterday granted these licenses:

Hotels—Thomas S. Scholes, Parkdale; Fred D. Mullin, Parkdale; T. B. Walker, Weston; John Little, Weston; William Bourke, Weston; Mrs. Donahue, Woodbridge; Thomas Haygad, Woodbridge; John Cook, Malta, Vaughan; John Ovens, Vaughan; W. Richardson, Vaughan; Thomas Sullivan, Vaughan; George Gabriel, Vaughan; Samuel Perry, Vaughan; Ed. Haystead, Vaughan; Andrew Cherry, York; F. McFarlane, York; James Thompson, York; John Oulcott, York; M. O'Halloran, York; R. Irvine, York; A. H. Hayden, York; E. B. Sargant, York; Mrs. E. Hopkins, Etobicoke; Chas. Nurse, Etobicoke.

Shops—Dutton & Ross, Woodbridge; David Stewart, Etobicoke; Sarah Fairbairn, York; wine and beer license, Thos. Medbrin, York.

Fourteen hotel and four shop applications were held over till Friday next.

Additions to Exhibition Park.

At the meeting of the sub-committee of the Exhibition Committee of the City Council yesterday afternoon it was decided to meet a committee from the Industrial Exhibition Association on Friday afternoon next, with a view of considering an application to the Government for additional land for exhibition purposes. An estimate of the cost for necessary improvements was submitted. It calls for an expenditure of $9117. A letter was read from Director Hilout of the Industrial Exhibition Association stating that it was desired to secure from the Dominion Government 150 feet of land on Garrison Common. The proposed new buildings would cost $80,000, and the amount needed to wipe out present debt was $30,000. This sum would be raised from the assets of the association.

Important.

—When visiting New York City, save Baggage Express and Carriage Hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 Handsomely Furnished Rooms at $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevators, and all Modern Conveniences.

Restaurants supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. You can better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than any other first class hotel in the city. ed

THE COURT RECORD.

Motions, Pleadings and Proceedings at Osgoode Hall, April 18.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHAMBERS.

Before Dalton, Q.C., Master.

Dickey v. McCaul—Beatty (Moss & Co.) obtained an order on behalf of the defendant to have his appeal bond herein taken off the files.

McKinnon v. McKinnon—Harcourt obtained an order to have a mortgage handed out for the purpose of suit thereon.

Tate v. Frankish—Wallbridge & Co. obtained on consent an order to change place from Toronto to Cobourg.

Re Gillen Trusts—Gregory (Robinson, O'Brien & Co.) obtained an order for payment out.

Meyers v. Mutton—Beatty moved to set aside notice of trial on ground of action not being at issue. Reeve (Bain & Co.) contra. Granted.

Black v. Barrie—Aylesworth moved for leave to discontinue upon payment of costs by plaintiff. Porteous, for defendant, asks that the costs of the school, and the repeating of the Ten Commandments at least once a week.

232. No pupil shall be required to take part in any religious exercises objected to by his parents or guardians, and, in order to the observance of this regulation, the teacher shall, before commencing a religious exercise, is to allow a short interval to elapse during which the children of Roman Catholics and of others who have signified their objection may retire.

233. If in virtue of the right to be absent from the religious exercises any pupil does not enter the schoolroom till fifteen minutes after the proper time for opening the school in the forenoon, such absence shall not be treated as an offence against the rules of the school.

234. When a teacher claims to have conscientious scruples in regard to opening or closing the school as herein prescribed, he shall notify the trustees to that effect in writing, and it shall be the duty of the trustees to make such provision in the premises as they may deem expedient.

235. The clergy of any denomination, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own church in each school house at least once a week after the hour of closing the school in the afternoon; and if the clergy of more than one denomination apply to give religious instruction in the same school house the school board or trustees shall decide on what day of the week the school house shall be at the disposal of the clergymen of each denomination at the time above stated. But it shall be lawful for the school board or trustees and clergyman of any denomination to agree upon any hour of the day at which a clergyman or his authorized representative may give religious instruction to the pupils of his own church, provided it be not during the regular hours of the school.

"This House declares that, so far as such regulations shall receive the assent of this House, they will in effect have the same force as if enacted by statute, and that therefore it is not necessary to consider whether or not said regulations, or any of them, shall be inserted in said bill."

The debate that followed was acrimonious, and kept up till 1.35 this morning. The speakers were Mr. H. E. Clarke, Dr. McLaughlin, Mr. Stratton, Dr. Chamberlain, Mr. French, Dr. Sprague, Mr. Gibson (Hur.), Mr. Craig, Mr. Murray and Mr. Fraser.

Mr. H. E. Clarke told the House that the Mail was the coming London Times of Canada. That journal was as independent of the Conservative party as it was of the Liberal party. (Laughter.) Mr. Fraser spoke for two hours. He rattled the Opposition over the knuckles in the most lively manner.

It was thought that the House would divide on the amendments before adjourning. At 1.35 Mr. Loss (Lan.) moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. Pardee, who was leading the House in the Attorney-General's absence, asked if the Opposition was serious in prolonging the debate.

Mr. Meredith: "You do not suppose that after the attack of the Commissioner of Public Works on this side of the House, that we do not want to reply. The hour is now late."

Mr. Pardee: "All right."

The House adjourned at 1.35.

By the unanimous permission of the House, Mr. Meredith introduced a bill respecting the hospital of the city of London. The bill, among other things, provides for the placing of the affairs of the hospital in the hands of a board of trustees, the warden of the County of Middlesex, the Mayor of London, one to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and one to be elected by the ratepayers of London. No member of the board is to be a practicing medical man or an employe of the City of London, except the Mayor. The bill was read a first time.

Three or four bills received third readings.

Dangerous Piles of Building Material.

Editor World: Strange that no one so far has called your attention to what may yet prove a serious accident, if not loss of life. On Saturday last a lady narrowly escaped serious injury from a large mass of brick, which had been piled on a boulevard, falling over on the sidewalk as she was passing. I heard of a nurse girl sustaining an injury from the same source. A few days ago I drove away some small children from a pile of brick which I considered unsafe. The same evening I noticed it had fallen over on the sidewalk from the snow melting beneath it. Twice on Avenue-road during the last few days has this happened, and to-day a large quantity of lath fell over on the sidewalk at the corner of Lowther-avenue and Avenue-road. Surely if builders are allowed to pile up material so close to public thoroughfares they ought to be made to do so in all safety to the public.

Toronto, April 19. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Father Coffey Explains.

Editor World: In your issue of April 15 you do me a grave injustice, that the publication of the following can but partially repair:

I beg distinctly to state: (1). That it was not

penetrated the brain. The wounded man lived a few hours only. Bernard is locked up, charged with murder. The young men had been indulging freely in champagne.

Cheap Cabin Rates to England.

The Allan Line issue cabin tickets by steamers Polynesian and Circassian for $50, or $90 return. The Polynesian sails from Quebec on May 13, the Circassian on June 3. These steamers go direct to Liverpool and will make quick time. No cattle, sheep or pigs are carried by any of these steamers. See the advertisement of the line in another column.

New Maple Syrup.

Just received from Missisquoi and Brome counties, Quebec, new and absolutely pure maple syrup, in half-gallon and gallon tins; quality guaranteed. Marn & Co., family grocers and wine merchants, 280 Queen-street west. Telephone 713. 246

Special Notice.

—Gibson & Coulter, the reliable tailors, have opened a branch at 147 Yonge-street, for the convenience of their customers, where they are showing a complete and select stock of fine woollens suitable for the most fastidious. Just examine our window, then call in and find out our prices. We can't be undersold. Style and workmanship right. Cut this out and put it in your hat. Remember the place, 147 Yonge, opposite the drinking fountain; you can wet your clothes cheap as you go out. Gibson & Coulter. 236

Sure to Satisfy.

—There are many remedies for coughs and colds, but there are few that prove so satisfactory as Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, which is a pleasant and reliable cure for all throat and lung troubles, including bronchitis, asthma, croup, whooping cough and the pulmonary complaints of young or old. 246

Millinery Opening.

—The ladies of Toronto will have an opportunity of testing the veracity of McKendry & Co.'s advertisements by a personal visit to their store and show rooms to-day or to-morrow, as their millinery opening is in full blast at the Waterloo House, 278 Yonge-street, south corner Alice. 246

A Common Occurrence.

—Many bad joints, by which people are crippled for life, are made by neglected or badly treated rheumatism. Ida Plank of Strathroy, Ont., was afflicted with rheumatism in her fingers so that she could not bend them. Yellow Oil cured her, and is a prompt cure for all painful complaints. 246

Astonishing Success.

—It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to tell his friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, croup, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 30,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all druggists and dealers, in the United States and Canada. 246

—The Accident Insurance Company of North America is represented by Medland & Jones, who are also agents for the British fire companies, the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of England, and the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. Insurers should call on them at their office, Equity Chambers, entrance Victoria-st. before going elsewhere.

The Brooklyn Citizen says: "Christy Hassett of this city is to be given a trial by the Oswego nine. He is a splendid third baseman and an excellent batter."

Pursuit After Happiness.

Peace may be the lot of the mind.
That seeks it in meekness and love;
But rapture, affection and bliss are confined
In the smoking of Dobson sublime.