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EIGHTH YEAR. TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1887. PRICE ONE CENT

74 HOTELS TO BE CLOSED.

THE FLEMING BY-LAW PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

A Majority of 2—Exciting and Protracted Debate—The Chamber Crowded with Friends and Opponents of the Measure—An Amendment to Make the Number 175 Defeated.

At 12.30 this morning the triumphant passage of the Fleming bylaw for the reduction of the number of saloons in this city, ended one of the most exciting evenings the City Council has ever spent. Although it was an ordinary session of the Council, everybody knew that no other business would be discussed but the temperance question. Consequently, in anticipation of a large attendance, the Chamber was filled with seats, but even the extra number could not begin to accommodate the crowd that sought admittance. Towards 9 o'clock it was almost impossible to get in or out of the Chamber. The people were content to get standing room anywhere inside the door. Among those present were about fifty ladies, prominent temperance workers, clergymen, saloonkeepers, workingmen and others anxious to hear an enthusiastic debate. The full Council of thirty-six members and the Mayor were present, Ald. Harvie arriving from his political meeting about 9.30.

The following is an explanation of the proposed change: There are at present 206 tavern licenses, 9 saloon and 2 beer and wine licenses issued in Toronto. The bylaw limits the number of tavern licenses to be issued this year to 150, and raises the total fee from $300 to $350. There are 64 shop licenses, for the sale of liquor, and the bylaw limits them in the future to 40; (the number was subsequently changed to 50 on motion of Ald. Piper). It also raises the entire fee from $300 to $350

After routine, Ald. Boustead moved that the 11 o'clock rule be suspended and that the Council go into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Executive Committee. This was done and the tavern bylaw received its first and second reading. Then Ald. Baxter opened the ball by moving that the number of licenses to be issued in future be 175 instead of 150. Ald. Defoe moved as an amendment to the amendment that the number be 200, but this motion was lost at the second reading, as was also a motion by Ald. Carlyle of St. Thomas' Ward to make the number 165. The Council then entered upon a discussion of the subject with Ald. Baxter's motion and the original before them.

Ald. Dodds spoke as follows: I frankly confess to experiencing about the same feeling as my friend Alderman Baxter. I believe if there is one man more than another that ought to have the courage of his convictions it is the man or men who propose to radically change a law as it exists on the statute books of our country at the present time. Now, I am free to confess—and I presume that no man in Canada more than myself during the past ten or twelve years has had occasion to note that—that the upholders of this partial prohibitory law are everlastingly speaking of those who oppose them, as men who are runners or the friends of runners. I can only say this much, that one of the very highest evidences of our civilization to-day is, in my opinion, the power to agree to disagree, [hear, hear], and I fail to understand why, if I believe that prohibitory or partial prohibitory legislation, or the cutting down of a large number of licenses and the throwing out of business of a large number of the tax payers of this city is not in the best interests of the public—I fail to understand why, if I raise my voice on behalf of what I believe to be the honest and true interests of those who sent me here, what I believe to be in the best interests of the cause of temperance—I fail to understand why I, and those gentlemen who agree with me, should be blackballed and black-listed by those gentlemen who charge to themselves all the morality on this question. [Hear, hear.] Now, sir, having experienced a good deal of that in the past, it has but very little effect personally upon myself. I can afford to despise all opposition of that description.

I have this, however, to say, that I do regret, and deeply regret, that the introducer of this bylaw considered it consistent with his position as a member of this Council, upon a Sabbath evening, only a few Sabbaths ago, in an almost frantic fashion, to call upon his friends to rally all their strength at this Council Chamber to-night. Why did he make such an invitation? Why did he extend an invitation of this sort? If I understand my position—there may be some gentlemen in this Chamber who consider it presumptuous in a member of this Council on his initiatory year to pass an opinion in this way, but I take the liberty of doing so. I fail to understand the duties of my position if, in taking my seat in this Council Chamber, I am not sent here to represent each and every class of this community, and no particular class. [Hear, hear.] I hold, in coming here, I do not do my duty to the people if I do not honestly and faithfully uphold the interests and honestly endeavor to serve the interests of all classes of the city of Toronto.

By Ald. Fleming's passionate appeal to his friends to crowd into this Chamber to-night, what was he afraid of? Was he afraid there would be some weak-backed friends among his own supporters, or did he imagine, on the other hand, that the introduction of his friends would have a somewhat deterrent effect upon these gentlemen who, like myself, might be opposed to his views? All I can say is, if the first was his desire, it is not in the highest degree flattering to the stability of his supporters; and on the other hand, if it was done for the purpose of deterring friends on my side of the question from expressing their minds and convictions, I can only say that he is a very novice in the art of diplomacy.

Now sir, I have no desire to deal with this question at any very great length, but I feel that I would not be doing my duty if I did not ask this Council to seriously consider the effect of the legislation that is asked at their hands to-night, and I have also to say that I regret that in the interests of that particular party, an organ of that party has seen fit at the late election to issue a map of a part of the City of Toronto, very liberally interspersing that map with black dots showing what they choose to term the rum-holes of the City of Toronto, where the youth and others are led astray. I call that a dishonest map; I call that map entirely unfair and unworthy to be issued by moral men fighting in behalf of what they claim to be a moral cause. For, a man to take up this map as a part of the City of Toronto, he might reasonably conclude that the other great untouched portion of this city was perhaps very liberally marked in the same way.

Now, what do we find? We find around this St. Lawrence market the hotels to be very thick, but we find upon making a personal enquiry into the state of affairs, that in those very hotels there are over 1100 people every day mealed; and that in addition to those 1100 that are mealed there is an average of over 700 people who go in and out, perhaps taking a casual meal; others again who take in their victuals to eat them in these rooms, being allowed the accommodation of the chairs and tables. Now, I find again that on Colborne-street, where a good number of those black marks are—because I am not one of those gentlemen, who, like some of my friends on the other side deal in the staple article, one article alone, and that gush, I prefer to enquire for myself into the facts of the case—I find at least half a dozen of these places mealing on an average from 75 to 240, and even as high as 300 a day, a large proportion of whom are merchants.

The question I want to ask of this Council and of the introducer of this bylaw is this: Do you propose to go to work and close up 74 of the licensed hotels of the City of Toronto? I have it from the lips of the Ontario Inspector that there were 224 tavern licenses issued in the City of Toronto this last year. Now, you go to work and close up 74 of those; and I ask of you to remember this important fact, in closing up those 74 you condense the business of the 74 and add to the monopoly of those remaining in the business.

Now, I am free to confess, as a temperate man myself, I believe one of the evils of this country is the indiscriminate drinking or treating habit that prevails amongst so many of our people. I now desire to draw your attention to the very addition to this temptation that you make by the passage of a law such as this. You go to work and close up perhaps two houses where there are four at the present time. You draw therefore the people who have been in the habit of going into the four, distributed amongst them, into the two houses, and the more people that go in those places the greater liability there is for general treating to prevail and a larger amount of liquor to be drank.

The city of Toronto has, when it suits the purpose of our friends, been held up as the most moral city in America. I believe it to be, by its record, one of the most moral; but, on the other hand, when it suits their purpose they are prepared to express their horror, as it were, at the enormous drinking habits of the people, the enormous number of arrests for drunkenness in this city in a single year. Now, I have no desire to use many figures, but I take the liberty, and I do not think my friends can very well object to it, of asking them to remember there is one city on the continent of America that they are particularly fond of looking at. There is one city in America that for thirty-five years has had a prohibitory law, that during that thirty-five years the Legislature of its State has passed more than 160 amendments thereto, each amendment endeavoring to be more stringent in its provisions than the preceding one. Now then, where they have not struck off a limited number, but have struck off all the hotels, let me make a comparison between that city and this city that I take the liberty of saying enjoys to-day the provisions of a stringent license law better than to-day exists in any civilized country in Europe of which we have any note, a law that has been perfected by years and years of careful work, that I believe has been fairly and honestly administered in the best interests of the people by those gentlemen who have been appointed by this Government. I say I take and compare this same city of Toronto with the city that for thirty-five or thirty-six years has been under the stringent provisions of a prohibitory law—I allude to the city of Portland, in the State of Maine, and I find that during the years 1881, '82 '83, '84 and '85 there were 6907 men arrested in that city for drunkenness; divided by five shows an average of 1381 each year, and the population of the city of Portland ranging during these years from 33,750 to 33,900 last year. Now, sir, I turn from this small city of Portland to the city of Toronto. I will now quote the language of His Worship who said the other day, if he was reported correctly, that the population of the city of Toronto was 140,000. I desire to be exceedingly careful in my remarks; I will come within that 140,000 and will come to the basis of 130,000. I find that the total arrests for drunkenness in this city during these five years was 16,704, an average per year of 3340. I find that in this Prohibition city of Portland where all the places were closed, that there was one man arrested for drunkenness each year to each 27 of her population, while in this city of Toronto, under the stringent provisions of this license law, there was but one arrest for drunkenness to each 39 of our people.

Now then, I desire again to ask of this Council whether it is altogether fair, whether it is altogether honest or manly, to go to work and throw out of their business men who for years have been engaged in extending and working in a business as legitimate in the eyes of the law as any other business extant in this country to-day. I claim here that we occupy an anomalous position. This Council goes to work to strike off so many men. They have not a single atom of power any further than that. They cannot dictate to those commissioners, the representatives of the Local Government, what men shall be thrown out of business. They cannot undertake to say that those commissioners will close up the men that may not be working strictly and faithfully within that law. This Council, as representing the citizens, have no guarantee that the man's house that is closed in this city will be a house that should be closed in the public interest. And again sir, why should we be eternally throwing the blame upon the men engaged in this occupation. If they do not work according to the provisions of that license law that they have paid for the privilege of working under, then it behooves those license commissioners to do their duty and see to it that those men are punished for the infringement of that law. I claim, sir, that the man who acts as inspector, or commissioner, is more derelict in his duty, is a greater enemy to society than those other men if he, charged with a sacred duty to perform, does not perform it honestly and faithfully in the public interests.

Now I come to another aspect of this question. I have heard it advanced in this Chamber that these men were not entitled to compensation. I heard the argument fall from the lips of those gentlemen in favor of this bylaw, namely, to the effect that those men were entitled to no compensation because at the end of the year their license could be dropped. If you recognize that principle the Government of this Dominion of Canada has a right to close every distillery and every brewery at the end of the year, because it has paid to the Government of this country only so much for a license for that single year.

Again, sir, what do you do? You recognize no principle of compensation, and you throw 100 men and their employes, the proprietors and employes of liquor shops, into the streets of this city on two or three weeks' notice, who with their families number over 500 of your people, at this season of the year when it is difficult for them to get occupation in any other line of business. Now sir, if I err upon this question of compensation, I am prepared and gratified to err in the company that it is possible for me to do. I remember not many years ago, when a strong assemblage of Prohibition men waited upon a man in England, whose name is revered from one end of the world to the other, a man, sir, who as a scholar and statesman, has written his name deep and indelibly upon the pages of England's political history—I remember, sir, when they called upon him and asked for his powerful aid and support in favor of that prohibitory law and legislation, he told them that before that law could be engrafted upon the statute books of England there must be linked with it the principle of compensation, and no man in this Chamber, within the hearing of my voice, whether he be to-day a Tory or whether he be a Reformer can deny that William Ewart Gladstone stands to-day one of the great prominent men of that country. Not alone him—there is another man, a central figure also in the political history of England, a man whose well known eloquence has for years sounded on behalf of the interests of the working classes of Europe, a man, who, from the earliest history of his political life has been found on the side of justice and of right, and this man, John Bright, when approached by those same representatives of the Prohibition party, said that whatever it might be in the interests of the people, English law would not allow that any class of Her Majesty's subjects should have their rights stripped from them without the principle of compensation being recognized. And if you recognize it with the distiller and with the brewer, then I say on the ground of common honesty you have a right to recognize it amongst these smaller dealers, these men whom you may, within a few weeks or nights, throw into the street, unprepared to go into another business, and you will do it all in the name of morality.

Now, in the name of morality, I can only say I do not envy the feelings of some of those gentlemen who can smile serenely to themselves, and, wrapping around them the mantle of that peculiarly transparent morality, I will call it, will say they are prepared to do something that they think might in the end add to the benefit of the community at large; but to accomplish that they will act upon that peculiar doctrine that the end they might attain will perhaps justify the very peculiar and unfair means that they will employ.

Ald. Shaw thought there was matter for serious thought and grave consideration in the bill. They should not ignore the claims of justice. He believed there should be some compensation.

Ald. Graham said that so far they had only heard one side—Ald. Dodds, Baxter and Shaw, but Ald. Baxter immediately rose and objected to being classed with the "other side." Proceeding, Ald. Graham said that no depression would be caused by wiping out seventy-three taverns—only a depression of spirits. [Laughter.] He could sympathize with a man whose pocket was touched, but he could sympathize far more with those whose hearts and homes were touched.

Ald. McMillan said they had heard no argument but scolding from Ald. Dodds. He pointed out that the voice of the people had been heard on the question in the late municipal elections. A great source of evil would be swept away by a reduction, and greater happiness would be brought to the people.

Ald. St. Leger quoted from the constitution of the Knights of Labor that no person who either made or sold strong drink could become a member of that organization. He thought that those who had broken the law should be cut off first.

Ald. Maughan said he had been studying up the law, and he could not come to any understanding how they could reduce the licenses without some basis of compensation.

Ald. Drayton was in the same fix as Ald. Maughan. In regard to the expediency of the measure, he believed that it would have an opposite effect to that wished for by driving the trade into illicit places. He was not in favor of such a drastic scheme. Some distinction should be made between ardent spirits and wine and beer, as he believed that more harm was done by whisky. In Switzerland a reduction in the number of licenses had been tried and had proved a failure.

Ald. Jones said he would vote for the bylaw if he had a guarantee that those who broke the law would be cut off first. Every saloon cut off would create unlicensed places, and although the Mayor had stated there were only twenty unlicensed places in the city, he could take His Worship round some night and show him a great many more than twenty. He thought he could find about 100.

Mayor Howland: All right, I'll go with you.

Ald. Jones went on to say that a reduction of seventy-four was in his opinion too sweeping.

Ald. Frankland thought the Knights of Labor were illiberal and narrow in prohibiting those engaged in a legitimate business from membership. He didn't want to have anything to do with anyone who would interfere with what he ate or drank. He had no doubt that many graves were filled by men who had led intemperate lives, but many had confessed themselves that something was the matter with their liver. [Laughter]. Dyspepsia filled more graves than drink. He referred to the injustice of casting out upon the world so many families by taking away their means of livelihood. The question should not have been brought there. It was distracting the business of the city. He asked the aldermen to remember the scolding they would get from their wives when they went home with cold feet at 2 o'clock.

Ald. Swait said that Mr. Mowat was going to take the subject up in the Local House, and thought they should postpone action in the meantime.

Ald. Millichamp wished every person to understand that he had not come out as the candidate of the whisky party. He believed that the old council should have submitted the proposition to the people, but there was no use referring to that now. While admitting that a curtailment of the traffic was necessary, he thought there should be some scheme for compensation. He was willing to vote for Ald. Baxter's amendment, as a fair compromise.

Ald. Hunter said he had always been a temperance man pure and simple. He would vote for Ald. Baxter's or some other motion to reduce the number of taverns.

Ald. Ingham didn't believe this was the great panacea for Toronto.

Ald. Baxter made a warm speech, and took the extreme temperance men to task for the persistent way in which they were canvassing. He asked them to heed His Worship's exhortation to young aldermen. He approved of cutting off fifty of those who failed to carry out their agreement in accepting the license, and he would even go twenty-five more if he were sure the culprits would be cut off.

Ald. Harvie said that saloons were nothing but traps, and intemperance was the keynote of crime. They should do what was right in the sight of God and man, and if they were not prepared to do that then they should resign their seats.

Ald. Fleming desired to say a few words, and on rising he was loudly applauded by some of the audience. He reviewed his efforts and stated that he could hand in seventy-three names of those who had so often violated the law as to place themselves outside the pale of sympathy

Mayor Howland referred to the progress of prohibition in the United States, and said we were in training for it here, since we already had prohibition on the Island, at the Exhibition and on Saturday nights. In giving twenty as the number of illicit places in the city, he did so on the authority of the Police Department. "If there are more," he continued, "I'll go with anyone that will show me them; but I tell you that once you show them to me they're gone." [Applause.] In regard to a remark made by Ald. Dodds that most of the saloons supplied meals, he had a statement from the Chief of Police that there were 223 licensed taverns, only 73 of which number supplied meals, the communication further stating that 138 houses could be done without. His Worship claimed that there was no injustice in the measure. It was an act of kindness to saloon men to take them out of the business. It was a traffic in flesh and blood that always took the blood of a man or his children in return.

Ald. Dodds refuted several misconstructions that had been placed upon his remarks. He showed that the much talked of Prohibition in Maine was a failure and a farce, since liquor was sold in almost any quantity by the druggists. Closing some of the saloons would never prevent a man from taking a glass of beer if he wanted one. Could they believe that by closing a saloon on one corner they could thereby prevent a man from going into a saloon on the other corner? It was establishing a direct monopoly, for by closing up one place they handed that business right over to some more fortunate person that was left. Turning to the ladies, he said he had no objection to their presence, but the salvation of the country depended more than anything else on a statement he was going to make—that there was no home a woman could reform so well as her own. There was nothing like the power and influence of a woman's love, and the speaker illustrated this by a pathetic story of a dying boy whose one thought in death was for his mother. Every woman present and in Canada had the question in her own hands, and by moral suasion could make for this country a greater and better people than could ever be made by act of Parliament.

Ald. Boustead took up the pathetic thread just dropped by Ald. Dodds, and told a couple of stories to illustrate the curse liquor brought to the home. There was nothing in this world but whisky could so harden a mother's heart as to make her forget her own children. Before concluding he made a strong appeal for the bylaw and was loudly applauded.

Ald. Defoe said he would not vote for any reduction except on the principle that of two evils we should choose the least.

It was midnight when the debate closed. Ald. Baxter's motion was lost in Committee of the Whole by one vote. In Council Ald. Baxter moved his motion again to reduce the number to 175 instead of 150, which was lost on the following division:

Yeas.	*Nays.*
Ald. Baxter,	Mayor Howland,
Defoe,	Ald. Barton,
Denison,	Boustead,
Dodds,	Carlyle,
Drayton,	Carlyle,
Frankland,	Fleming,
Hunter,	Galley,
Ingham,	Gillespie,
Irwin,	Graham,
Jones,	Harvie,
Millichamp,	Hill,
Piper,	Johnston,
Ritchie,	Macdonald,
Shaw,	McMillan,
Swait,	Morrison,
Verral,	Roaf,
Woods—17.	Rogers,
	St. Leger,
	Wickett—19.

Note—Ald. Maughan declined to vote.

When the Mayor declared Ald. Baxter's motion lost, the applause from the spectators was deafening. This was the test vote, and no further opposition was offered to the bylaw, which was then passed, read a third time and finally adopted.

The Council was about to break up, when Ald. Fleming reminded the aldermen that the shop license had yet to be considered. It was immediately taken up. Ald. Piper moved to limit the number to fifty instead of forty, and this was carried by a majority of one. Ald. Drayton, seconded by Ald. Swait, moved that the fee for ardent spirits be $200, and for wine and beer $150 (in addition to the $150 payable to the Provincial Government. This was lost by a vote of 18 to 18, the Mayor deciding in favor of $200 for a general license.

THE ROW OVER OUR FISH.

THE AMERICANS STILL WANT TO RETALIATE IN SOME WAY.

But They Provide a Substitute for the Warlike Bill Debated a Few Weeks Ago—Full Reciprocity Between the United States and Canada Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The sub-committee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, consisting of Messrs. Belmont, Clements and Rice, to-day presented its report on the retaliatory bills. A substitute bill is recommended for the Senate bill and the Belmont Bill.

It provides that when the President is satisfied that American vessels are denied treaty rights or reasonable privileges he may by proclamation prohibit the entry into American ports of vessels owned wholly or in part by British subjects or arriving from Canada or Newfoundland (except when in distress) and may forbid the importation of any goods, wares or merchandise from Canada or Newfoundland, or any locomotive, car or other vehicle. A violation of this provision is made punishable by fine and imprisonment. Sections of the bill authorize the creation of a commission to take testimony with respect to damages inflicted on American citizens and American vessels.

The Peaceful Way.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—In the House Mr. Butterworth introduced a bill providing for full reciprocity between the United States and Canada.

The bill proposes that as soon as the Government of Canada shall permit all articles of trade and commerce to enter the ports of Canada free of duty then all products of Canada, of every description, shall be permitted to enter the ports of the United States free of duty, it being the intention to provide for absolute reciprocity of trade between the two countries as to all articles of whatever name or nature produced therein.

An Interesting Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—In the House the following resolution was presented by Mr. Lawler:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to inform the House whether the terms of the Treaty of Ghent, by which peace was consummated between the United States and Great Britain in December, 1814, and ratified by the Senate in February, 1815, are construed to inhibit the United States from maintaining an effective navy on the northern lakes bordering the Dominion of Canada, and also whether the construction by Great Britain of the Welland Canal is not in effect a violation of the Treaty of Ghent, and, in case of war with that country, a menace to the safety of our lake board cities.

A Report Discredited.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—Major Tilton, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, discredits the cable report that two cruisers will be despatched immediately to Halifax for the purpose of co-operating in the enforcement of the fisheries regulations. The fishing season does not begin until early in July.

—Wire mats may be left out of doors in the rain, as all the parts are thoroughly galvanized and japanned, and will not rust or injure carpets or painted floors. 361

BISMARCK'S ANSWER.

He Tells a Member of the Landtag That They Live in Peace, But——

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The Post says that in reply to an enquiry by Deputy Eynern, in the Landtag, as to whether war was probable, Prince Bismarck said: "You know quite as much as I do. We live in a state of peace, but look at the French preparations, at the building of barracks, at the position of Gen. Boulanger, at the constant outcry of the French Patriotic League during sixteen years, and then consider what we have to fear from France."

The Post recommends Germans who desire to know the position of the French frontier to study the map prepared at Wurtemburg by Major Troltsch, and published at Stuttgart, which shows that between Paris and the eastern frontier troops of the line, combined with the present reserves, form an effective force of 600,000 men, which force can be tripled in a few days.

Hamilton Affairs.

HAMILTON, Feb. 14.—Mrs. McKeand, wife of Mr. George McKeand, insurance and steamboat agent, of James-street north, dropped dead just as she was upon the threshold of her father's residence on Mountain-avenue this afternoon. The lady had walked up to see her father, Mr. Thomas Bush, who is ill. Dr. MacKelcan was called, but too late to be of service. The news of the death of Col. Alfred McKeand yesterday seemed to deeply affect Mrs. McKeand, and she lately has been worried about the condition of her father and Dr. Orton, who is also sick at Mr. Bush's. It is thought that heart disease was the cause.

W. H. Parsons of Stoney Creek, arrested for threatening to shoot a constable and with neglecting to support his wife has been liberated. The defendant's father and brother became sureties for his good behavior.

The gold jewels belonging to Barton Lodge have been found. They were discovered in a room off the lodge room where they had been mislaid.

Salvationists Attacked at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Feb. 14.—The females of the Salvation Army were violently attacked by a gang of well-dressed rowdies at St. John-street yesterday afternoon. The Salvationists made no resistance nor any inclination to do so, although their assailants continued to storm the young women with large lumps of snow and ice. One girl was knocked down and very seriously injured, and but for the speedy arrival of the police might have met her death. The names of a few of the scoundrels are known to the police and they likely will be arraigned on a charge of murderous assault.

—Steel wire door mats will not wear out. They require no shaking as they clean themselves. They do not fill with dirt and dust; all dust falls through and can be readily swept up. 136

Committed for Libel.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—The criminal libel suit brought by C. E. George, of the Free Press, against James Johnston, editor of the Citizen, was taken up in the Police Court again this morning, and Johnston was committed for trial.

More Wages for School Board Employes.

At the next meeting of the Public School Board the Finance Committee will recommend a number of increases in salary. By this the headmasters will have their salaries raised on the graduated plan by which length of service will be the measure of wages, increasing the total salaries of headmasters by about $3000. The committee will also recommend that the salaries of Inspector Hughes and Secretary Wilkinson be increased by $300 each, making them $2400 and $1900 respectively.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

The liabilities of Milton Pennington, Montreal, will reach $100,000.

Frank Atkinson, a letter-carrier, is in custody at Leamington charged with having robbed the mails.

Joseph McLellan, aged 76, an engineer on the Intercolonial Railway, was killed in the company's yards at Halifax last Friday.

The Allan Line has notified the Government that it will not carry the mail to Newfoundland if the subsidy is reduced as proposed.

Nicholas Courtney of Leamington fell from a load of wood he was driving yesterday and the wheels passing over him killed him instantly.

Mr. William Treble, for a long time a conductor on the G.T.R. between Windsor and Suspension Bridge, died at Windsor on Saturday.

Mr. James Wallace, for many years a conductor on the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways, died at his home in London on Sunday.

The medals and diplomas awarded by the Imperial Government to all the exhibitors at the late Colonial Exhibition have been received at Ottawa. They number nearly 3000.

COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING.

A Dry Goods Store in Notre Dame-Street, Montreal, Caves in.

MONTREAL, Feb. 14.—Shortly before 4 o'clock this morning Constable Turnbull of No. 6 Station, and City and District Watchman E. E. Shelly, while patrolling Notre Dame-street were startled by hearing a terrific crash. Running in the direction of the sound they were just in time to witness the entire collapse of the building No. 1834, occupied on the lower flats by Mr. Dolan, dry goods, and on the upper floors by Mrs. Grace as a dining saloon. The whole upper front of the building came crashing into the street, which was littered for many yards with the wreck and debris. Both officers at once started to succor the inmates, and to ascertain if there was any danger of fire. Mr. Dolan's part of the building was not occupied, and strange to say, the officers succeded in rescuing the five occupants of the dining rooms from the ruins unharmed. The escape of those persons seems little short of miraculous. As there was no signs of fire and as every one had been gotten out unhurt it was deemed unnessary to summon the fire brigade. As the building was a very old one it is thought that its collapse was due to the great weight of snow on the roof. At this writing it is impossible to obtain any further details such as the amount of damage done, losses or insurance.

THE AMERICAN CARDINALS.

The Propaganda Will Give a Banquet in Their Honor.

ROME, Feb. 14.—The Propaganda will give a banquet in honor of Cardinals Gibbons and Taschereau after the consistory. The Armenian Patriarch at the Pope's reception to-morrow will present His Holiness with a diamond ring from the Sultan of Turkey. Numerous visitors, both lay and ecclesiastical called upon Cardinal Gibbons to-day, among them being Cardinals Jacobini and Parocchi. Cardinal Gibbons this afternoon quietly visited several members of the Sacred Congregation. Cardinal Taschereau resides at the French Seminary at Santa Chiara.

HARD TIMES IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Many of the Inhabitants of the Island Said To Be in a Starving Condition.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Feb. 14.—Very discouraging reports come from the northern parts of the island, where the condition of the people is said to be deplorable. The coasting steamer Curlew in her last trip north encountered a great many inhabitants of the coast who were without supplies of any kind, the food sent out by the Government being altogether inadequate to meet the demand. Newfoundland has never known such a period of distress as the present.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

Brooklyn 'Longshoremen Returning to Work at Former Wages.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The strike in Brooklyn is virtually at an end, and 'longshoremen are returning to work wherever they can get their former wages. The coal drivers have nearly all gone to work.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 14.—The striking 'longshoremen and freight handlers made application for their old places here to-day, but they were not received.

Carnival Sports at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 14.—The free-for-all-trotting race was concluded to-day at the Driving Park, W. H. Barrett's Eckford winning, the best time being 2 mins. 41 sec.

In the Crystal Rink to-night Frank Dowd ran his first professional race against H. J. McCormack, of St. John, N.B. The distance was five miles. Dowd won by one lap, his time being 17 min. 17 sec.

In the Jubilee Rink there were six starters in the ten-mile race for the championship of Canada. Sam Lee won, his time being 38 mins. 58 secs.

Schofield's Scheme.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 14.—A man named Schofield, who was reported to have been foully murdered in Winnipeg on Saturday night, is in jail here. He said he killed two chickens and scattered the blood about the office to give the impression that he had been murdered. He did this to escape domestic troubles.

The Czar's Views Regarding Bulgaria.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 14.—It is semi-officially stated that the Czar maintains that the candidacy of the Prince of Mingrelia for the Bulgarian throne must be submitted to the Sobranje, and he adheres to his position that Russian policy in Bulgaria necessitates the displacement of the regent and their prefectoral nominees.

An Abyssinian Victory.

ROME, Feb. 14.—A despatch from Gen. Gene, the Italian commander at Massowah, dated Feb. 9, says the situation was unchanged. King John of Abyssinia was sending troops to Adegrat. A force commanded by a son of the King had fought a sanguinary battle with the Soudanese near Metemeh, which resulted in a victory for the Abyssinians.

Counterfeit Canadian Coin.

Thomas Harding, an old man arrested for drunkenness Saturday night, was found to have in his possession seven spurious twenty-five cent pieces, which were poor imitations of the genuine article. He was unable to explain at the Police Court yesterday as to how he got the stuff, and at the request of the County Attorney he was remanded till Thursday. During the day however Detective Cuddy secured a clue which led to the arrest of William Keand of No. 29 Robinson-street. Keand was employed in the Toronto Silver Plating Company, King-street west, and is charged with counterfeiting the coin found in Harding's pockets.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Houston & Co. will, it is understood, offer 50 cents on the dollar to their creditors.

Messrs. Rowe & Teskey, of the Standard Novelty Works, Francis-street, have not failed, but continue to do business at the old stand.

Much sympathy is felt for Capt. and Mrs. Thos. Brown on account of the death of their eldest son, aged 14 years. The funeral takes place from the bereaved parents' residence, 69 Czar-street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Nominations take place in the city to-day at the following places: Centre, Albert Hall; East, City Hall; West, St. Lawrence Hall. The returning officers will wait from 12 to 2 for nominations, after which there will be speechifying.

Bowden & Co.'s list of lots, farms and improved property, advertised in this day's World, is one of the most attractive announcements of the sort we have seen for some time. Their style of business gives general satisfaction to their clients and causes a constant increase in sales.

Mr. George Buskin, agent for the Algoma and Northwest Evangelical and Scriptural Colportage Mission, is making another appeal on behalf the work. The public are requested to assist the society in its operation for the current year. Contributions can be sent to Mr. Buskin at 362 Yonge-street.

Mrs. Ald. Piper and Mrs. S. Hamburger yesterday succeeded in collecting $24 for the benefit of Mrs. Jobson, 67 Euclid-avenue. It is the intention of these ladies to pay Mrs. Jobson a sum of money weekly (as long as the fund lasts) until such time as her husband is able to support her and her family. Mrs. Jobson is in delicate health and it will be some months before she will be able to assist toward the support of the family. Donations will be thankfully received at 66 Gloucester-street.

At the Police Court yesterday, John Beresford was given three months for assaulting Catharine Taylor. Patrick Fallon and Michael Fallon, who assaulted P. C. Metge while that officer was arresting Beresford, were fined $40 and costs or three months. Peter Kelly, the supposed Cincinnati murderer, was remanded on the charge of interfering with P. C. Fyfe till Thursday, by which time it is expected the Ohio authorities will have been heard from.

The House of Industry

Feeds thousands every winter. Help them to do it by sending in your Morse's Mottled wrappers. x

The Choral Society Concert.

—The concert at the Horticultural Gardens on Tuesday Evening next, promises to be one of the best ever offered in Canada, the "talented singers and musicians" comprising the foremost in the Dominion, and are on a par with those who use their superior judgment in buying their housefurnishings from Strathern, 179 Yonge-street.

THE BROWN-HUGILL SWINDLE.

Some of the Duped Workmen Return to Toronto—The Whole Thing Exposed.

Later developments show that C. M. Brown, or "John Wilson," or "John Dawson"—or whatever else he called himself—who got a gang of Toronto workmen as far as Prescott last Friday and swindled them, played the old, old employment-agency game with splendid success. Out of forty-seven men who left Toronto only fifteen have been able to return, the rest being stranded between here and Prescott. The men who have returned speak highly of the Mayors of Prescott and Brockville for having helped them to return, while they denounce Mayor Howland and Toronto's Council for having refused assistance.

In conversation with one of the victims yesterday The World obtained additional information. This particular victim, whose name is T. M. Richardson, showed a contract form with which Brown got the men into his grip. It is called a "Form of Contract for the English," which he had signed at Brown's request. It reads as follows:

> I hereby agree to work for C. M. Brown & Co., on railroad construction, in the State of Zacetacus, in Mexico; wages to be $2.50 per day, to be paid in gold or its equivalent, every two weeks, on the works. Board not to exceed $4 per week. I further agree to report to C. M. Brown & Co.'s office, at Prescott, on February the eleventh, a.m., at my own expense. The aforesaid C. M. Brown & Co. to furnish me with transportation from Prescott to the work inclusive of board during journey, except that I pay the sum of ($8.00) eight dollars, when furnished transportation, the same to be my proportion of my expenses.

Before leaving Toronto each man was furnished with a "check for meals" ticket which read:

> This check when taken up must be presented to foreman in charge of men, for payment of meals, when it will be cashed by same. Not good unless stamped with official stamp of C. M. Brown, Gen. Manager, on back of check.

They started for Prescott, each man undertaking to pay his fare there and giving Hugill, the employment agent of 109 York-street $2 each for getting them the job. On the way down each man received a ticket reading as follows, and purporting to be issued by C. M. Brown & Co., railway contractors and builders:

> The individual in accepting this check for transportation agrees to be governed by the rules of the different railway and steamboat lines over which he is to be furnished transportation to our work, as per contract with the holder of check. Baggage not to exceed 80 pounds to each man. Said check to be produced when baggage is checked, and at all other times when it may be considered necessary in order to be identified as an employee of the firm of the said C. M. Brown & Co. Not good unless stamped C. M. Brown, General Manager, Prescott.

Arriving at Prescott Brown sent the men to a hotel for breakfast, telling them that the meals would be paid for. First, however, he collected from each man $8 to help pay his fare to Mexico, and then he got some Canadian money from some of the men who wanted it changed for American money. He failed to return. While the men were at breakfast, for which they had to pay themselves, he crossed the St. Lawrence to Ogdensburg. This was on Friday morning, and when the men found that they had been duped they sent a message to the Chief of Police here to look out for Hugill, but nothing was done in the matter. Hugill heard of the trouble at 6 o'clock Friday evening, and on Saturday morning he left town. Some who know Hugill say that he was not in the scheme at all, but that as he had no money to return to the men he decided to get out. On Friday he had telegraphed to his wife, who was living in a town on the Northern Railway, to come down and stay here for a week. She arrived on Saturday only to find that her husband had left.

The returned laborers say however that when in Prescott with them Brown passed as "John Wilson, Superintendent of Construction of Mexican Railways," and as "John Dawson, Chief Engineer of the Mexican Government," and that Hugill, who visited Prescott, spoke to Brown as "Wilson." The stories told of Brown in Prescott are to the effect that he daily received a large mail, and there is little doubt that he had made more money than the $500 or so that he got out of the Toronto men.

Steel wire Mats are now in use in all our principal churches, schools, banks and public buildings. Offices and factory, 6 Wellington west. 136

COMIC OPERAS.

"Merry War" at the Toronto and "Maid of Belleville" at the Grand.

Carl Millocker's comic opera the "Maid of Belleville" was presented at the Grand last night before a large audience. This opera, by the composer of "The Beggar Student" and "Black Hussar" is weak in its construction as a comic opera, there being little of striking originality in the score, and nothing fascinating or catchy in either the solos or choruses. The opera is, however, capable of greater possibilities than were brought out last night. The choruses were not rendered with any degree of finish, and there was a lack of firmness and vivacity throughout. Miss Madeleine Lucette (soprano) was fairly acceptable as Virginie, but the music was at times overpowering to her. Miss Carrie Tutein sang sweetly as Adrienne, while Mr. Gustave Adolphi and Mr. Maurice Hagerman acted satisfactorily in the roles of Troupeau and the Baron respectively. Mr. Chas. Coote was the life of the company, and proved himself an accomplished comedian. The "Lamont Trio" (two males and one female) performed some excellent acrobatic feats during the third act, and were twice recalled. The opera will run the remainder of the week, with matinee on Wednesday and Saturday.

At the Toronto last night the Wilbur Opera Company commenced a week's engagement, producing Strauss' "Merry War" before a large audience. This opera, which has been seen here before, is bright and pleasing, and was fairly well presented by the Wilbur people. The repertoire for the week is as follows: Tuesday, "Three Black Cloaks;" Wednesday matinee, "Merry War;" Wednesday evening, "Girofle-Girofla;" Thursday, "Fra Diavolo;" Friday, "Three Black Cloaks;" Saturday matinee, "Fra Diavolo;" Saturday evening, "Mascotte."

The final rehearsal of the oratorio of "St. Paul," by the Choral Society, took place at the Pavilion last night. A number of pleased spectators were present, and the excellent work of the soloists was especially enjoyed. The oratorio will be given in the Pavilion to-night.

A large audience assembled last evening in St. Andrew's Hall on the occasion of a concert in aid of the winter chapel of St. Mary's Church. The entertainment was of excellent merit. The gem of the evening was the "Swiss Echo Song," by Miss Rose Bicniff. The audience showed their appreciation by loud and long plaudits, emphasized by a handsome basket of flowers. Mrs. Caldwell sang "Le Carnival de Venice" in her artistic and pleasing manner, and was enthusiastically encored, responding with the "Cuckoo Song." Mr. Warrington was in good voice and brought down the house with his "Father O'Flynn." The rest of the program consisted of songs by Miss McCormack, and solos on the violin and 'cello by Messrs. Jacobsen and Corell.

A New Musical Club.

A resident of Jarvis-street says the felines in his neighborhood have formed an operatic organization and style themselves "The Nine Mewses." The entertainments commence at midnight and the audience assemble at the windows and toss bouquets and things at the performers; quinn the shirtmaker's nightrobes are *en regle* at these reunions.

It's an Ill Wind, etc.

Judge Morgan is seriously ill, and had to adjourn court yesterday, caused by the disgraceful sanitary condition of the Court House. Judge McDougall's doctor has ordered His Honor to spend as little of his time in that place as possible. The debtors who were up yesterday on judgment summons were delighted with Judge Morgan's postponement.

Grand Lodge of A.O.U.W.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Grand Lodge of the A.O.U.W. commences to-day. Grand Master Workman H. B. Taylor, Past Grand Master Warren Totten, Treasurer M. D. Dawson, Recorder M. D. Carder and Chairman of the Executive Committee John Milne arrived yesterday, and during the afternoon a meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the Rossin.

Back in the Old Place Next Week.

The transfer of the Bell Telephone Company's office to the Mail building will be effected next week. The Adelaide-street office will be utilized however for some time longer. The new office, Manager Nelson says will be the most complete in the country.

—Dineen the furrier, corner of King and Yonge-streets, will make special prices in furs from now until the end of the season. You can save money by purchasing fur garments now, even if you don't use them till next year. x

THE IRISH YET THE THEME

THE QUESTION TOUCHED ON IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Baron Fitzgerald Speaks of Three Centuries of Repression—In the House of Commons Mr. Campbell Withdraws His Amendment Regarding the Scotch.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In the House of Lords to-day Baron Inchiquin (Conservative) demanded that the Government take immediate measures to deal with the lawlessness in Ireland. He said that the League was carrying terror throughout the country and should be instantly suppressed. The worst feature of the struggle in the County Kerry was the part taken by the priests. If the League was proclaimed the priests should be debarred from taking part in the meetings. An amendment of the jury law was necessary to secure the administration of justice.

Earl Cadogan, speaking for the Government, deprecated desultory conversation on the condition of Ireland by members of the House of Peers. Such conduct, he said, was not calculated to strengthen the Government, nor to lead to anything useful. If any sheriffs or other officials were found to be violating their oaths or acting illegally, they would be decisively dealt with. He reminded the members that the number of agrarian offenses had greatly decreased and added that speakers who urged the instant adoption of severe repressive measures forgot the promises made in the Queen's speech, that special powers would be asked only when needed.

Baron Fitzgerald (Liberal) said that before there could be peace and prosperity in Ireland the land question must be settled and that industries must be encouraged. He reminded the members that since the sixteenth century the whole course of legislation had been to repress Irish industries.

The Debate on the Address Resumed.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The House of Commons this evening resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech.

An amendment offered by Mr. Esslemont (Liberal) in favor of an enquiry into the condition of farm laborers in Scotland was rejected by a vote of 198 to 96.

An amendment offered by Mr. Campbell in favor of local government in Scotland and other parts of the kingdom was withdrawn after a short discussion.

MR. BLAKE AT HAMILTON.

He Reiterates His Views Regarding the National Policy.

HAMILTON, Feb. 14.—A meeting was held this evening in the Royal Roller Rink in the interest of the Reform-Labor candidates, at which there was a large attendance. The meeting was orderly, but by no means enthusiastic. Though there were hundreds of Conservatives present no attempt to disturb the proceedings was made. Mr. J. H. Macpherson occupied the chair and the speakers were Hon. Edward Blake, who had arrived in the city about 5 o'clock, and the candidates Messrs. Burns and Walter. An address was read to the Reform leader expressing belief in his recently declared views on the tariff question. This address was signed by some forty manufacturers of the city. Mr. Blake, in his remarks, reiterated his determination not to injure the National Policy in any way. He spoke for nearly three hours and touched on every question agitating the public.

The German Elections.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The National Zeitung says Emperor William has decided not to issue an election manifesto. The Bishop of Strasburg sent circulars to the clergy in his dioceses directing their attention to the Vatican's instructions with reference to the Septennate Bill.

The Liederkranz Masquerade.

For several years the Toronto Liederkrans Society has held an annual masquerade ball, which has always been counted as the chief of the many festivals which that festive society holds throughout the year. Their ball of 1887 came off last night in their hall in Union Block, Toronto-street. About 100 couples were in every costume representing every country and every life, and many were handsome. A number of the members and their guests were there in evening dress. There was a long program of dances to music by Obernier's orchestra, while "Criterion" Hughes served an appetizing supper. President Braun and his subordinate officers endeavored to make everyone enjoy a pleasant evening and they succeeded.

CABLE NOTES.

China has massed about 30,000 troops in Kashgar and Kuldja.

The new opera house at Northampton, England, has been burned.

England has just cast a successful 111-ton gun. Krupp is building a 119-tonner for Italy.

A large number of men are employed in strengthening the fortifications of Cadiz.

Greece has given France permission to excavate at Delphi for the remains of the temple.

On the same date as the earthquake at Hawaii, earthquake shocks were felt at Tokio, Japan.

The Czar has refused to say whether he would remain neutral in the event of war between Germany and France.

The British Foreign Office has a despatch from Capetown denying the report that Dr. Emil Holub and his party had been massacred.

Twenty-five cadets and officers have been arrested at St. Petersburg suspected of being identified with the recent conspiracy against the Russian Government.

QUERY BOX AND COMPLAINT BOOK.

He Can Only Have a Birthday Every Four Years.

Editor World: Will you answer the following to settle dispute: If a man is born on Feb. 29, on what day will his birthday fall this year?

CURIOUS.

The World Would Like To See

The street cars out again.

The telephone service restored.

Sir John telling Mr. Blake how the election was really going.

Mr. Blake telling Sir John where he expected to win.

Many Happy Returns of the Day

To Mr. C. A. B. Brown, Chairman of the Toronto Public School Board, born in Toronto, February 15, 1853.

The Dead.

Isabella Valancy Crawford, well known as a writer of verse, died at her mother's residence, John-street, in this city, yesterday.

Lieut.-Col. McKeand, of the 13th Battalion, Winnipeg, died in that city yesterday.

Count Lichnosky, Grand Prior of the Knights of Malta, is dead at Vienna.

Captain William Turtle, one of the most noted of American detectives, died yesterday at Chicago of paralysis.

Philip Bourke Marston, the poet, novelist and essayist, is dead at London. He was 36 years old.

Parade Soldiers in England.

From the Chicago News.

England seems to take a malevolent delight in sitting down upon the aspirations and ambitions of parade soldiers. Not long since a howl of anguish went up from the south because the British authorities refused permission to the Gate City Guards to pose and strut before the natives of fair Albion, and now it has supplemented that act by placing an embargo upon the proposed spectacular display of that delightful society organization known as the Queen's Own of Toronto. It is simple cruelty in the English Government to thus refuse to gratify the vanity of its own children. Besides the Queen's Own possesses distinctions that merit better treatment. It has been baptized in blood.

Mild, With Sleet or Rain.

Weather for Ontario — Southerly, veering to westerly and northwesterly winds; cloudy, mild, with sleet or rain; followed towards evening by clearing and colder weather.

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York: La Champagne from Havre; Waesland from Antwerp; Rugia from Hamburg.

At Queenstown: Republic from New York.