THE TORONTO WORLD

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The World has the largest circulation of any morning paper in Canada.

The World's Mission.

The World seeks to build up Canada, to promote peace, to push business, especially the business of Toronto. It wishes to see Canada great and prosperous and Toronto become one of the finest and richest cities of America.

The Globe and The Mail are doing their best to injure Canada, to promote discord, to drive trade out of Toronto.

The wise business man is quick to see the difference between The World and its "run" contemporaries, and they are not slow to recognise it as the advertising medium *par excellence*.

The World wishes to see everyone happy and trade booming; the ostrich and the clam are always seeking strife and encouraging disaffection.

Where Ontario's Interest Comes In.

We may allow that when the proposal to buy the Northwest, also to incur the further expense of opening the new country, was under discussion in our own Province, patriotism and sentiment did have some influence, more or less, in determining public opinion in favor of going ahead. Our neighbors, who are reputed to be the most "go-ahead" people in the world, would have reached just that conclusion in similar circumstances, although probably they would not have taken so long to think over it as we did. They are above all things a hard, matter-of-fact people; and yet it may be added that when occasion invites they are perfectly exuberant in their display of patriotism and national feeling. But, while admitting that motives sentimental and patriotic had much to do with inducing Ontario to support the great Northwest venture, all of us will probably allow that considerations of future profit weighed most of all in determining Ontario to "risk it." We believe that at the time, now twenty years ago or thereabouts the chiefs of the Liberal party in this Province declared their full acquiescence in this position that it was Ontario's *right* to be reimbursed at some future day for the heavy liabilities she was then incurring. As for how she was to be repaid, and how things were to be made "square," there were then no two opinions, either in Ontario or anywhere else. It was conceded by everybody, as a thing not to be disputed, that the trade of the Northwest, when the Northwest attained to the position of having a trade worth speaking of—was the source whence Ontario was to expect payment for her large money advanced and liabilities incurred in buying and building up the new country. Surely this will not be disputed by anybody.

Well, some things have happened since then. And now, for the first time since her prairies were disturbed by the plough, Manitoba has had a big crop of wheat to sell. Also, now might be the time for somebody to say: "All right, *now* Manitoba will be able to recompense to Ontario something of what the Premier Province has done towards making the new country." Naturally enough, this might have been said, but what do we find instead? That, just as soon as it becomes "a sure thing" that the custom of the Northwest is about to become valuable—up starts a cloud of agitators, some East and some West, whose whole talk is of plans whereby this new trade may be taken right away from Ontario and the other old provinces, and handed over to the United States. In our simplicity we had imagined that the merchants and manufacturers of Ontario, not forgetting those east of us, too—had the best right to the trade of the new country which our money and our enterprise had built up. "Not at all," say the agitators, "Minnesota, Illinois, Michigan and other States suit us better to trade with, and it is with them we are going to trade. You get out; what we are going to do now is to build railways for American connections!"

Yes, and some of those who call themselves champions of Ontario's rights, are zealously aiding and abetting this *intended* gigantic wrong to their own Province. But perhaps the scheme intended may fail of accomplishment; perhaps the schemers may find themselves "slipped up" in a way they did not expect. It will be a grievous failure of justice if they do not; but we still feel confident that right will yet triumph over wrong, and honesty over trickery. The most incomprehensible part of the present spectacle is—the anxiety of some recreant sons of Ontario to hand over her right to the trade of the Northwest—a most valuable consideration—to the neighboring States. But, once the people of Ontario grasp the full meaning of the traitor's crime which is being attempted, retribution will be at hand.

Piling on The Agony.

The Government of Great Britain is a fairly good government. So are the Governments of France and Germany. Likewise that of the United States.

But all of them have their defects. The people who live under them have their grievances. In England it is agricultural depression and an established church that the people have to support; in France and Germany, among other things, the people groan under immense and costly military systems; in the United States there are the evils of monopoly and the undigested foreign element. In Canada our people have some reason to complain. On the whole, however, they are happy and well-to-do. But from reading the agony articles of The Mail you would think they were the most God-forsaken people on the face of the earth. The Mail dishes up daily from two to three columns of agony, written by soreheaded men. If The World were an English paper or a German paper or a French paper or a United States paper it could dish up columns of agony every day about the evils that afflict the people of those countries. But why do it? The papers there do not do it. If any of their papers went into the agony business day after day the public would simply put it down to sorehead. Anyone who knows the history of The Mail crowd must know that it is simply by reason of sorehead that they go rooting around daily for grievances instead of trying to make the best of a situation that is daily improving.

Cease your agony Mr. Sorehead. It has become nauseating.

Eloquence Costs Time and Money.

"The fatal gift of beauty" may be the peculiar possession of the fair sex, but "the fatal gift of eloquence" appertains generally to those of their brethren who are in politics. "Eloquence," said a cynical but practical Dublin man, "is the curse of the country." And perhaps since the palmy days of Athens there never was so much eloquence concentrated in any other town as has found its home in Dublin.

In the old ante-bellum days the Southern States were as famous for orators as for cotton. These talked the people into the belief that they could and should successfully resist Federal authority. It cost rivers of blood and oceans of treasure to cure them of what they now admit to have been a sad mistake. The talk was eloquent and the talk was cheap, but the fighting came high. It involved the loss of everything that a generous Government did not see fit to give back to those who had so grievously erred.

We are at present reading a great deal about eloquence at Ottawa. Men who assail the very foundations of the Dominion are described in florid language as having been "eloquent." All this eloquence occupies time, and, per consequence, costs money. Well will it be for the land if it shall cost no more. Of eloquence there is enough and to spare, but of logic, of cogency, even of homespun argument, God wot there is some lack!

Beware of Sedition.

Yesterday The World's Ottawa correspondence sized up the political situation at Ottawa with accurate frankness. Beyond a perad venture certain Canadian politicians, some of them normally loyal to those patriotic purposes which go to the upbuilding of nationhood, are drifting into the foreign breakers that beat upon the shores of this Dominion.

The atmosphere of certain apolitical circles is surcharged with seditious tendencies.

We have no fear of the result of the impending struggle between sedition and patriotism. As it was with us in the beginning so shall it be to the end. We ride shoulder to shoulder and stirrup to stirrup with every man who loves Canada for her own sake. When the shock comes this squadron intends to be there, and on top. But we do fear for the future of some well-meaning men who are being misled now as they were misled during the Riel agitation. To them we say now, as we said then, in friendly but warnful tones:

Beware of sedition and all its works and pomps.

Syracuse Standard: "The experience of the United States is that subsidized Pacific roads rob settlers and stockholders, cheat the very government which brought them into life, and, when brought to book for their ingratitude, end up by intimating that they may discharge their obligations to the author of their being in about 125 years." You never see anything like that in the American papers published in Toronto. It is not in the brief which they hold from the foreigner. According to them all we need do to escape all railway and other evils is get under the domination of the pure and independent politicians of the United States.

A. T. Stewart's estate has been brought into court by an attempt to break his widow's will. Had he toiled and moiled less and spent more while in the flesh there would be now less unseemly wrangling over what he toiled and moiled for. Let his men make a note of it.

We hear a great deal about woman's rights and woman's wrongs, but it should not be forgotten that the ladies have also some privileges not vouchsafed the sterner sex. It has recently been ruled by our courts for instance, that they cannot commit a married woman for contempt. It is hardly necessary to remind maidens who contemplate being contemptuous that this is leap year.

The New York Sun makes a straight demand upon Congress to "throw out the Mills Bill." When such a demand comes from a leading Democratic paper, as against an Administration measure, the inference is obvious.

It is generally believed that Toronto's Hanlan has had his day, and a great day it was; but Toronto's O'Connor is coming with a sure and steady stroke. In any contest where muscle and intelligence tell Toronto boys usually manage to hold up their end.

The Globe is publishing Sir Richard Cartwright's blue run oration serial. The day for that sort of journalism is past and gone, but it makes a good long obituary notice of the Free Trade cause in Canada.

Mr. John Charlton, M.P., thinks that if Canada were to withdraw the pittance she now grants her volunteers she might afford to let the United States regulate her tariff. There are many patriotic Liberals in the forge and it would be interesting to know what they think of this proposition.

The Mail publishes, per what purports to be a special cablegram, The London Observer's opinion, apropos of the proposed union between Canada and Newfoundland, that "Canada is distinguished by a spirit of enterprise unsurpassed in any other country." Even Mr. Wiman's editors are unable to keep the truth out of their news columns, which therefore continually rebuke the columns written by renegades for traitors.

The abolition of customs revenues from United States imports would involve direct taxation. Direct taxation would fall principally upon landowners, most of whom are farmers. The issue thus raised is well worth the attention of the farmers' institutes. The candidate who proposes to stand upon such a platform had better avoid the rural constituencies.

The Mail is reduced to such straits that it persistently begs the question and belies the argument. It contends that those Canadians who insist that Canada shall be left at liberty to regulate her own tariff should not occupy that ground because they put a duty upon British goods. The difference between erecting a common tariff against all comers and the adoption of the United States tariff against Great Britain is so palpable that only knaves would ask fools to ignore it.

Those statesmen who propose to subject the Canadian farmer to direct taxation forget that, unlike themselves, the farmer does not carry a railway pass.

—Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning, excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required. x

Members and Passes.

Editor World: You've overlooked one of the evils of "honorable gentlemen", taking railway passes: when they're a pass in their pocket they're tempted to run away from their legislative duties. You can tell the members who have passes by the absent seats on Friday afternoons, on Saturdays at committee meetings and on Mondays in the house.

HOMESPUN.

The Young Politicians Agree.

The Young Liberals received a communication from the Young Conservatives last night informing them that they had solicited the question of Canadian Independence for their joint debate, and suggesting Mr. Christopher Robinson as chairman. This gentlemen is satisfactory to the Young Liberals and he will be requested to preside. Mr. J. M. Clark read a paper on "Imperial Federation."

What is Doing at The Cattle Market.

Returns from the Western Cattle Market show receipts last week of 1082 cattle, 268 sheep and 368 hogs, with a cash revenue for weighing of $8,45.

Councillor Geo. Edwards.

The fight for the contested seat in the Parkdale Council for St. Vincent's Ward resulted in the election of Mr. George Edwards by a majority of 22 votes over Mr. Thomas Edwards.

—S. Chadwick of Arcadia, Wayne Co., writes: "I have had severe attacks of asthma for several years. I commenced taking Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The first dose relieved me in one hour. I continued taking it in teaspoonful doses for a few days, and have not had an attack of it since, now nearly one year." x

PERFORMANCES AT THE THEATRES.

Minnie Palmer Opens to a Large House—Edwin Arden at the Toronto.

After an absence of several years the talented comedienne, Minnie Palmer, made her appearance at the Grand last night in "My Brother's Sister." That Miss Palmer is a favorite here could easily be seen by the large audience which greeted her. The play, which was written for the star, is well adapted and gives the clever actress plenty of scope. "My Brother's Sister" tells of a girl who is masquerading as a boy who is somewhat of an adventurer, and in order to help his poor father takes this disguise. This state of affairs brings out many complications, affording the clever soubrette plenty of opportunities to show her gorgeous dresses and wonderful collection of diamonds. Miss Palmer is most artistic and graceful in all her movement, and besides her great ability as a soubrette she displays her versatility by her pathos in the last act. Her dancing is very graceful and her movements are not of the ordinary stereotyped kind but something new. Miss Palmer's voice is a sweet one, which she certainly knows how to use to advantage, and her songs are mostly new. The company is good throughout, and gives the star able support. C. A. McManus as Nadine's father, Marlande Clarke as Waldcofer Grosserby, and Miss Nellie Sheridon as the housemaid, are worthy of special mention. Minnie Palmer will certainly have a most successful engagement. "My Brother's Sister" will be repeated to-night.

Minnie's Diamonds.

Minnie Palmer's diamonds, well they would make the ladies of this town giddy if they got within eye shot of them. Necklaces, bracelets, earrings, solitaires and ornaments of all kind—they make a very large and very superb collection. Every one of them is a perfect jewel and has been selected for some peculiar excellence. The most valuable one is a solitaire called the "Cleveland gem." It is the size of a large marble and is valued at over $100,000. It would require an expert to describe and classify all the stones and point out the beauties of their settings. Minnie is not selfish. She does not keep them locked up. She manages to wear the biggest part of them during each performance in which she appears.

Dramatic Entertainment at Science Hall.

At Science Hall last night a good company of amateurs presented two comedies to a large audience. The hall had been well arranged for the entertainment. A capital stage and good scenery were prepared. The entertainment opened with Buckstone's comic drama "Good for Nothing," with this cast: Tom Dibbles, Mr. Coutts; Harry Collier, Mr. Noland; Charley, Mr. Hicks; Mr. Simpson, Mr. Stevens; Nan, Miss Nowlan. Mr. Coutts' efforts met with great applause, and the acting of Miss Nowlan was also well received. The interlude was occupied by some excellent comic songs by Mr. Doss Richmond. The entertainment was concluded with the laughable farce, "A Rough Diamond." Mr. Charles Watts in the character of Sir William Evergreen and Mr. Piddington as Lord Plato, did exceptionally well.

The histrionic ability displayed by the actors was very creditable and the audience was well pleased with the entertainment given.

Edwin Arden opened his a week's engagement at the Toronto last night in the western drama "Eagle's Nest." Though the audience was not large it was an appreciative one, and the talented young actor evidently caught on. "Eagle's Nest" is above the ordinary run of western dramas and is free from the sensational character of many of such plays. Edwin Arden in the leading role as Jack Trail was excellent in the part and made a hit. The company in the play good and give the young actor much support, though not what he deserves. "Eagle's Nest" will be repeated to-night.

The regular monthly service of praise at the Church of the Redeemer will be held on Friday evening. Appropriate Lenten music will be sung, chief among which will be Mendelssohn's celebrated motett, "Hear My Prayer," Miss Hillary singing the solo. The other soloists will be Mrs. Nicholson (nee Miss Berryman) Miss Lancstaff, Mr. Schuch and Mr. J. W. F. Harrison, organist of Jarvis-street Baptist Church.

Canada's New Governor-General.

A well-informed correspondent writes as follows of Lord Lansdowne's successor in the Dominion: "As to the new Governor-General of Canada, Lord Stanley of Preston, better known ere he was raised to the peerage as Freddy Stanley, there is not much to be said. He is the younger brother of the present Earl of Derby. He was formerly of the Guards and he has been for many years in public life, always in office when the Conservatives were in. He has been Presidents of the Board of Trade, Secretary of State for War, etc. He is a cautious, moderate, clearheaded fellow, who is not likely to set the Thames alight and who would, I think, be timid in a crisis. His wife, a Clarendon, is a sister to Ado Russell, widow and to the wife of Lashom, the Lord Chamberlain. He is poor and she is ambitious and resolute."

—Blending boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns. x

Do Not Always Fit.

"Ladies as typewriters in lawyers' offices do not always fit," said a lawyer to The World yesterday." Now, we had a case in our office the other day, and were compelled to write on the statement of claim because some of the allegations were of such a nature as to preclude its being put in the hands of a lady."

They Failed in Their Attempt.

An attempt was made on Sunday night by parties unknown to break open the safe that contains the valuables of the Toronto Dental Manufactory on Louisa-street. Judging from what was found lying about the safe in the morning they had made use of a great many tools, but they failed to get within the boiler-plated casket.

—Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This syrup is pleasant to the taste and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc. x

Mr. Barker and Mr. Townsend.

At the meeting of the proprietors of the Northern Ry. in London, Feb. 23 last, the directors recorded their appreciation of the many years' faithful services of Mr. Townsend as secretary of the company, and especially for the satisfactory manner in which he discharged the duties of General Manager after the death of Colonel Cumberland.

The directors were further fully sensible of the able services of Mr. Barker, the General Manager, and of the devoted and single-minded manner in which he co-operated in the negotiations and arrangements with the Grand Trunk Railway, and in the settlement of the Deed of Union.

He Went to the Funeral.

From The Cornwall Standard.

When a man becomes a centenarian he would be expected to lose all interest in events passing around him. Not so with Mr. Mossey of our town. He will be 102 years old in April next, and was at the funeral of Mrs. McCracken, which took place on Saturday last.

"When No Man Pursueth."

From The Chatham Planet.

The joke of the season is recorded against Mr. Ed. Green, who pleaded guilty to a charge of violation of the Scott Act for his bartender, and no charge had been laid. Somebody had told him there was a charge less against him, and he went over and settled it.

From Law to Mutton.

From The Ridgetown Standard.

A. McCrimmon, barrister of St. Thomas, has purchased a 200 acre farm near Clearville, and will it is understood, stock the farm with a couple of thousand sheep and enter largely into sheep raising.

More Valuable than a "Broiler."

From The Blythe Standard.

Big egg stories are now in order. The Essex Review was, the other day, presented with an egg which measured 7½ inches one way and 6 inches the other.

It Belongs to the Grit Party.

From The Ridgetown Standard.

A cow owned by Mr. Wilson Warner, Southwold, Sunday gave birth to a calf with two heads, four eyes, three ears, two front legs and four hind ones.

Down on Business.

From The Markdale Standard.

Mr. Thos. Smart of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., formerly of Glenelg, is down. It is said he is after a span of horses and a wife.

A Society Editor's Grammar.

From a Country Exchange.

Mamie Howes is to Georgetown, where she will spend a month.

A SEVEN HOURS' SESSION.

THE LEGISLATURE DOES ROUTINE BUSINESS UP TILL 12 O'CLOCK.

The Railway Policy Will not be Opened This Session—A Debate on Prison Reform—A Pretty Little "Tiff" Between Hon. Hardy and Mr. Marcourt.

The Legislature sat seven hours yesterday, going into session at 3 o'clock and, excepting a two hours' recess, continuing business till midnight. The actual business done did not amount to much. The greater part of the afternoon was spent in discussing minor points in the Manhood Suffrage Bill, and the enemy's debates were chiefly based on motions which were withdrawn.

At the close of the session the Attorney-General, in reply to Mr. Meredith, announced that it was not the intention of the Government to open up the railway policy during the session.

Thomas Gibson's Opinion.

Mr. Gibson (Huron) moved that, while not questioning the necessity for our High Schools, nor detracting from the good work done by them hitherto, this House is of opinion that the time is fast arriving in which such schools should be more largely supported by fees than in the past. He argued that the higher education should be larzely paid for by those getting it. The man who was prepared in a great measure in the Collegiate Institute for a profession was like a mechanic getting his tools for nothing. The influence of the high schools, too, was dissipated by the teachers they turned out going away from Canada. He urged a higher development of the Public School system and reduction of the cost of high schools on the people.

One Way the Work is Wasted.

Hon. the Minister of Education replied. The maintenance of an efficient high school system was the best means of making the public schools even more useful, as the high schools supplied the teachers for the public schools. The waste of the work done could not be prevented. Teachers would move around even if double the salaries were paid. Young ladies, too, who were members of the profession often found a more congenial occupation—shouts of "Order." [—often to their own advantage and that of somebody else.

Mr. Creighton: Posterity.

Hon. Mr. Ross: Yes. [Laughter.]

Mr. Meredith and Mr. Drury made a few remarks on the subject.

The motion was withdrawn.

Reform in the Jail System.

Mr. Harcourt's motion, that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the present condition of the jails in this Province, their management and the classification and treatment of prisoners, with power to send for persons, papers and records, was withdrawn. In withdrawing the motion, Mr. Harcourt said he wished to bring the subject before the Government. He spoke of the distressing fact that 470 prisoners were committed to the common jails in Ontario last year whose only crime was lunacy or idiocy. He described the condition of the jail system and the absolute need there was of provision being made for the proper classification of prisoners. In many cases, owing to want of proper accommodation, boys or girls of an impressionable age committed to jail were compelled to associate with hardened criminals. Under such circumstances these young persons were educated to be criminals. Instead of the jails being corrective they were absolutely initiating in a great degree. He hoped next session to submit some measure to cope with the evil. He hoped the able Provincial Secretary would consent to preside over a committee to collect statistics and collate them and present the conclusions to the House.

Grave Doubts Entertained.

Hon. Provincial Secretary intimated that the appointment of a committee next session was quite possible, but of the result of the work to be done by the committee he had grave doubts. It would involve the complete change in the internal economy of the jail system. Though some ills existed, he did not think they were so great as to warrant such strong language as the hon. gentleman used. He admitted and deplored the fact that the classification was not carried out to a satisfactory degree, but at the same time it would not be prudent for the Government to coerce the county councils into the expenditure of large amounts of money which they were unwilling to expend. If his hon. friend could make out a case in favor of his scheme he would be glad to co-operate with him.

Mr. Meredith gave circumstances in connection with the evils of the present jail system and agreed with the hon. member from Monck that the jail system was largely mitigated instead of corrective; and while recognising the difficulty of reforming the system it very desirable to amend it.

The Prisoners Have a Soft Time.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) contended for a more rigid discipline in the jails. He was willing to deal humanely, but when people committed crimes they should be compelled to work and give back in that way something to the people. An officer in the Central Prison whom he saw the other day agreed with him that the present discipline was altogether too soft and fine.

The Attorney-General said during his remarks that "it is a monstrous thing that innocent persons or comparatively innocent persons are compelled to herd with hardened criminals."

Mr. Harcourt said he did not think he used too strong language, arguing to considerable length that he did not.

Hon. Mr. Hardy turned around toward the hon. member for Monck charging him with reflecting—[Mr. Meredith: "Order, order." Mr. Hardy turned to the Speaker.]—on the management of affairs which was in his hands, and which he was responsible for.

Mr. Harcourt disclaimed anything of the kind.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Stewart asked whether the vacancy in the clerkship of the Fourth Division Court in the County of Dufferin has been filled, and, if not, what is the cause of the delay.

Hon. Mr. Hardy replied that the position had been filled.

The Length of Manitoulin.

Mr. Creighton moved for an order of the House for a return of copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education and any publisher or other person respecting the authorization of text books, or the right to publish the same, subsequent to that already brought down.

Mr. Creighton questioned the "free trade in school books" which the Minister of Education was so fond of declaring that existed, and went on to criticise the wholesale authorizing of school books. He pointed out errors in the latest geography. Manitoulin Island was described as 80 miles long and 20 broad while it was 80 miles long; it was stated that the inhabitants were largely Indians; the "Legislature" of the Dominion of Canada was described as having two parts instead of three. He pointed out other errors.

The Minister of Education referred to the "free trade in school books" argument. He then went on to speak of the excellence of the geography. He charged the hon. member with insincerity. It was pointed out that there was an errata slip in the book regarding Manitoulin, and the hon. gentleman was not candid to say so. As to other alleged errors they were a matter of opinion. The hon. gentleman was very punctilious, but he would venture to say that the geography contained broad principles which the hon. gentleman had not yet grasped, and perhaps was not capable of grasping.

Mr. Creighton resented the accusation as to want of candor. He thought accuracy was more desirable than "broad educational principles."

The motion was agreed to.

These bills were read a third time:

Mr. Meredith's, to enable the cathedral of the Holy Trinity, London, to sell certain lands.

Mr. Clancy's, to amend the Registry Act.

Mr. Meredith's, to confirm an agreement between the London and South Eastern Railway Company, and the Canada Southern Railway Company.

A number of bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, among which was the Manhood Suffrage Act. A long debate took place on it regarding the minor points and the machinery to put the act in force.

LOBBY ECHOES.

The Nairn Bill shelved—John McLay Says He's Innocent.

Mayor Clarke and the Legislation Committee waited on Mr. Hardy yesterday to urge the passage of the provisions incorporated in the bills brought before the House under the auspices of the City of Toronto, amending the Municipal and Assessment Acts. Through negligence of a city official the bill was brought before the Municipal Committee. Hon. Mr. Hardy consented to permit amendments to be made to the Municipal Committee's report when it was brought up in committee of the whole, these amendments only to embody minor provisions of the bills. The provision to empower municipal councils, having two-thirds of a majority, to enforce local improvements regardless of the wishes of the people, and the provision to assess according to the value of land without the improvements, were not permitted to be moved as amendments.

Ald. Piper, Ald. Frankland and about twenty members visited the "Zoo" yesterday forenoon. The excursion party came back to the House, and obtaining the audience of the Hon. Mr. Hardy, Hon. A. M. Ross and W. Ross, the aldermen proposed that the Government grant $10,000 a year to the "Zoo." They agreed to give up all interest they possessed in it and throw it open to the public. They argued that the Zoo would be a great educating power, that other metropolitan centres in America and Europe had them, and that Toronto was the proper place for its establishment in Ontario. Toronto would supplement the grant by $4000 a year.

The Special Committee on Mortgages yesterday considered several bills. They passed Mr. Gibson's amendment on the Division Courts Act, the bill amending the Executors Act and that to amend the act securing wives and children the benefits of life insurance.

The Municipal Committee discussed the Nairn bill respecting hire receipts and decided to give it a recess postponement. Mr. Freeman's bill to prevent seed grain frauds was also laid over. Mr. Freeman has of late received several letters commending the bill. The object in postponing it is to circulate it during recess to see if more frauds can be dealt with by the same instrument. There is no especial need for the bill now, as the farmers throughout the country are pretty well posted about the seed grain sharks.

Ex-Mayor Howland and others waited on the Minister of Education to urge an increase in the fee paid by municipalities for boys sent to the Industrial School at Mimico. At present $1.50 per inmate is paid. The deputation desired to have the fee increased to $2. Hon. Mr. Ross said the matter would be considered.

John McLay, ex-Registrar of Bruce, has circulated a leaflet among the members, which shows correspondence between the Attorney-General and himself. Mr. McLay was removed from the office on the finding of a commission. He objected to the finding, claiming that it had no foundation or the evidence submitted. He asked for a committee to be appointed by the Government to examine into the report of the commission, but the Attorney-General declined to consent to the committee being appointed. He now says the Government is afraid of the result, and that he is innocent of the charges brought against him.

When the debate on the jail system was before the House Mr. Harcourt and Hon. Mr. Hardy came to an interesting little difference. Mr. Harcourt spoke of the need of prison reform, the prisoners being under the jurisdiction of the Hon. Hardy, he resented the speech as a reflection on his department. He proceeded to chastise the Minister when the member from Monck replied the Little Thunder put on his war paint. Mr. Harcourt was quite calm in affirming the position he took in the first place.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Hardy, the members absent from the House through sickness, Hon. Mr. Pardee, Mr. Hilliard and Mr. Bigwood, were voted the full sessional allowance, also Messrs. Clarke and Whitney, who have been elected during the session.

The Proposed Inebriate Asylum.

Editor World: It is likely that a bylaw will be submitted to the ratepayers at an early date calling for $30,000 towards the cost of an inebriate asylum to be placed in this city. It is to be hoped our citizens will inform themselves upon the subject so that when it comes to the vote so useful and necessary a project may not fall through. The sum asked for is not a small one, and as it will enable Dr. Elliott and the other promoters of the work to do for Canada what at present it has to get other countries to do for her, deal with the disease of inebriety in a proper manner by placing the patient under the means of cure, there should be no delay in voting it.

That inebriety in some cases, and those neither few nor limited in any class, is a curable disease is now an acknowledged fact, and to punish the helpless patient instead of placing him in charge of doctor and nurse is as reasonable as to send a smallpox patient to prison.

It is also to be remembered that the inebriate home does not deal with drinking alone, but with the equally pernicious opium eating, morphine, chloral and chloralyne use, and anyone who has ever seen a case of the complete and harrowing nervous breakdown caused by any of these habits will at once admit that if a cure can be effected it ought to be given every opportunity. That cures have been effected may be proved from the reports and records of the numerous homes for their treatment both in the Old and New World, and that cases are now waiting for the opening of an inebriate home in Canada is but too true.

C.

Sanitation in the Home.

The old maxim that "Truth is stranger than fiction" is never more exemplified than when we come to consider the internal economies of a dwelling house, as one passes along street after street where for one-third of a lifetime the vast majority of the people who live there are in the hands of Morpheus. The thought strikes one, what is the internal condition of these homes? and the more we probe and the deeper, the worse the condition of the sanitary wound will be. In the world's great metropolis one of the most stringent bylaws in force is somewhat like following that upon the subsoil of all buildings prior to any flooring being laid a bed of concrete two feet in thickness shall be laid. This is without exception enforced, but what is more preferred is what is commonly in the trade called a concrete floor. Now one will ask why should all this be done; we will endeavor as shortly as possible to tell the reader why this should be done. The drains of a building more or less run under the floors. It is more preferable, without doubt, to keep same outside the building if possible, but that always cannot be done. In laying drains the greatest care should be shown to have good sound earthenware tubes with cement joints and in every case, without exception, the drains ought to be encased in Portland cement concrete. If this be not done it is more than likely that sooner or later the joints of the tubes will crack and the sewed gasses will percolate through the subsoil and enter the dwellings—result, diphtheria, fever, etc., etc. This is pleasant to contemplate. Now by using a thoroughly sound and good concrete floor all this will be obviated. We have seen in our peregrinations what has had the pretensions to be called a concrete floor, which swept with a hard brush raises clouds of dust and which is anything but a concrete or artificial stone floor, but is simply a combination of rubbish of the vilest character which any honorable man would be ashamed to lay. In order to build a simple floor like this there is requisite just as much skill and good material as there is in building up the superstructure. Men must be trained to this work, must have spent a considerable time in learning how to do it. Also the very best of materials must be used or else result in failure. It is a well known fact that the architects of this city have been thoroughly disgusted and disheartened by the using of this class of work owing to the awful failures which have occurred. There has sprung up of late one or two firms who have made a specialty of this work, and who by having properly trained workmen and by the judicious use of the best materials, do nothing but good, sound, solid work. Among these we call your attention to the Eureka Granite Paving Company of 24 Church-street, whose pavement has stood the exigencies of the last winter so far better than any other class of paving. This firm is prepared to lay all classes of cellar and sidewalk paving, drainage, etc. We are sure that, seeing the firm's manager and workmen are thoroughly practical and have had long training both in sanitary work and paving, architects and the public generally could not do better than consult them in matters of this nature.

—If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your children. x

PARKDALE PARLIAMENT.

WHAT WAS DONE AT THE FLOWERY SUBURB'S MUNICIPAL MEETING.

West Toronto Junction Asks for Water From Parkdale—The Sewerage Question—Reports of Committees—Breezy Discussions Until Midnight.

The Parkdale Town Council met last night, when there were present Mayor Lynd, Reeve Terry, Deputy Reeve Gowanlock, Deputy Reeve Goodman and Councillors Sinclair, Willoughby, Babe, Hewish, Bateson, Tait, Gander, Myles, Edwards, Threkeld and Atkinson. When the meeting was about halfway through Councillor Hall made his appearance, making the number of town fathers complete.

After routine business had been considered Mayor Lynd left the chair, and the Council went into committee of the whole with Councillor Atkinson presiding, to consider communications and reports of committees.

The first communication read was from the village corporation of West Toronto Junction offering to enter into negotiations with a view to supplying the village with water from the Parkdale waterworks system. After a breezy discussion it was referred to the Waterworks Committee to take the necessary action.

Another letter was from Civil Engineer John T. Stokes stating that in accordance with instructions from the Council he had interviewed City Engineer Sproatt with reference to connecting the sewers on Roncesvalles and Sorauren avenues, in the city of Toronto, south of Dundas-street, with the northern limit of Parkdale, including certain cross streets connecting these two thoroughfares. Mr. Stokes thought with certain necessary conditions carefully attended to there was nothing to prevent the desired connections being made. On motion of Reeve Terry the clerk was instructed to inform City Clerk Blevins that the connections were allowed, she interests of Parkdale being properly guaranteed.

The Committee on Property put in a report to the effect that the new municipal building has cost, and will cost more than was anticipated. The plumbing and drain arrangements had been improperly done and another plumber had to be called in to complete them satisfactorily. The report recommended several improvements in the fire hall and municipal building. It was adopted without amendment.

Councillor Myles was in a peculiarly bellicose humor, firing question after question at Mayor, Reeve and Councillors with persistent rapidity. He was peculiarly urgent in discussing a petition from the residents and property owners of Elm Grove, asking that permission be granted J. Webster to erect a boiler and engine on that thoroughfare. Councillor Hall strongly opposed the granting of the petition, and some sharp words were took place between Deputy-Reeve Gowanlock and him over the matter. Finally the petition was granted by an overwhelming vote.

The Board of Works reported that G. Montgomery's tender for laying a sewer on Cowan-avenue, $3246.80, was the lowest. Councillors Hall and Myles did a great deal of talking, with a little thrown in by Councillor Threkeld. Councillor Myles accused Councillor Threkeld of stating that he was influenced by contractors, and Councillor Threkeld did not even deny having made such remarks. All he said in reply to the charge was that he was fully able to prove whatever views in reference to the councillor he had expressed were true. After an hour and a half's discussion the tender of Carey and Clarke, $200 higher than Montgomery's, was accepted, because they were Parkdale men and Mr. Montgomery was not.

The extension of Huxley-street was next taken up. It was referred to the Board of Works for the chairman to bring in a bylaw dealing with the matter.

The Finance Committee presented accounts for adoption, amounting altogether to $2552. Carried.

The committee further recommended that it be authorized to advertise for tenders for $20,000 waterworks debentures and such other drainage and local improvement debentures as may be required to provide for the works executed throughout the past year. The recommendation was adopted.

The council confirmed the proceedings, and then adjourned at fifteen minutes past twelve.

The Schultzes Discharged.

BELLEVILLE, March 19.—The Schultz case, which has been before the public since the last week in February, was disposed of to-day, Wm. Schultz and Louis Schultz, jr., being discharged. Edward Schultz was examined in Cleveland to-day. Stock taking in the Front-street store is finished, but the value of the assets has not been totalled. It will be in the neighborhood of $11,000. A meeting of the creditors will be held here to-morrow.

Threaten to Strike.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 19.—There are numerous rumors of impending troubles on nearly all the roads centering here. A member of the engineers' Brotherhood told a reporter this afternoon that the Northern Pacific, the Duluth and the Manitoba were all handling Q. cars, openly or secretly, and that a strike would be ordered to-night.

New Street Cars for Toronto.

The Toronto Street Railway is creating a number of new cars in its shops, King-street east. Fifteen bob-tails have already been constructed and the men are hard at work on ten open cars for the summer business. In addition to these four additional cars arrived in the city last week consigned to the company from Troy, N.Y.

Overcrowding Churches.

Some churches have adopted the unique plan of having Sunday collections taken up by pretty young ladies. If Toronto churches adopted this mode the sanctuaries would be crowded to the doors and young men would procure a new tie from quinsy every Saturday in order to receive an admiring glance from the fair deaconess on Sunday.

Alleged to be Insane.

W. E. Maloney, the young man who is accused of swindling in connection with the concert to have been held in Shaftesbury Hall last week, was remanded till Friday at the Police Court yesterday for medical examination. His friends declare he is insane.

Heard of From Athens.

Rev. Alex. McLachlan, who left Toronto a month or two ago to establish a Christian training school in Tarsus, Asia Minor, has been heard from at Athens, Greece. His brother Jack received a letter from the young missionary yesterday.

His Watch and Money Had Gone.

Wm. Gray, a commercial traveler living at 28 Wilton-avenue, reports to the police that on Sunday night when retiring he had in his pockets $120 and a gold watch, and that on awakening Monday morning both watch and money were missing.

Good for Trade.

Contracts have been let for building six houses on Pape-avenue and adjacent streets this spring. In other districts the builders report very favorable prospects.

The True Commercial Spirit.

From Youth's Companion.

"Here are five gold dollars," said grandpa to little Harry, "one for each of your birthdays. What more could a little shaver like you have to wish for?" "Only that I was as old as you, grandpa," was the reply.

Bobby's Endurance is Exhausted.

From The Home Journal.

Little Bobby (tired of the service and whispering to his mother)—Ma. Mother—Sh! What is it, dear? "When we get home can I go out in the back yard and holler just once?"

An Awful Blunder.

Druggist (in alarm, to boy)—James, run to Mrs. Smith's at once. I've made an awful mistake!

James (seizing his hat)—Morphine—quinine—arsenic—poison—

Druggist—No, no; she sent for ten cents' worth of one-cent stamps, and I sent her ten twos!

**Killed by