**The World** is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Canada. It knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public measures.

**The World** aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a metropolitan news paper.

**The World** is offered at a price which places it within the reach of all: $3 per annum; $1 for four months; 25 cts. for one month.

### The Great Financial Teeter.

This is a world of ups and downs and remarkable illustrations of this truth are seldom far to seek. Not many months ago Old Hutch, the eccentric Chicagoan, was the most widely mentioned man in America. With his unknown millions he combatted the united capital of rival grain brokers, and formed the greatest corner in wheat ever known. To-day he is a bankrupt seeking seclusion and solace among the pampas of Florida.

But the failure of Old Hutch does not move the popular heart to pity, as many less notable failures have done. The fact that he has lost $2,000,000 in the past fourteen months suggests to the average mind that in his calamity thousands of needy ones may have found well-merited prosperity. A bold highwayman once declared, when on trial for a score of famous robberies, that he was no criminal, but the greatest social reformer of the age, in that he had made it his life-work to equalize the floating currency and had succeeded phenomenally on his chosen lines. His object was deemed fairly laudable, but the court disapproved his methods and the social reformer was sent to the penitentiary.

If every man who owns more than $15,000 were despoiled of his wealth and every poor, homeless sinner made suddenly affluent on this first day of May, the close of the month would find the country spotted with a new batch of millionaires. This old prediction has never been tested and never will be, but the first opportunity would undoubtedly verify it. As no such division is possible, the necessity for it is in a measure obviated by just such failures as that of Old Hutch. In America a great burden of wealth seldom oppresses the competitive energies of a family for three generations in succession. Old Smith may do menial service for Old Brown, the sons of each may in middle life compete as financial equals, and Grandson Brown may do menial service for Grandson Smith. Everybody seems to be on a great financial teeter, one end up, the other down, and when the Old Hutches get to the highest point the teeter permits, it is matter for general plaudit rather than common regret that their elevation is transient. Misers hoard and financiers scheme, but the plunger and the spendthrift follow in quick order and fill the useful purpose of their creation—help to equalize the floating currency.

### The Fifteen-Cent Bylaw.

*Editor World:* My attention has been called to a letter in a late issue of your paper in reference to the 15-cent bylaw signed by William M. Hall. I am a little surprised to find that in discussing the matter your correspondent utterly ignores the object and effect of the bylaw. It is a certainty that but for the bylaw contractors would pay much smaller wages to men to whom they are now giving 15 cents. The repeal of the bylaw would change all this. These men would have their wages cut down and much suffering would result. Mr. Hall utterly ignores all this, and raises issues that are mere quibbles to the exclusion of the main question. Why does he not fairly face the facts of the case and suggest something that would be just to all?

I have said Mr. Hall's objections are quibbles. He claims that the bylaw has deprived the less sturdy class of men of work and brought others here to take their places. He considers that many men are not worth 15 cents per hour, and so he would permit contractors to cut the wages of all. This is nonsense. Where are the men who have been lured to Toronto by the prospect of 15 cents per hour, or $1.35 per day—a wage which is no better than a much larger figure would be elsewhere. Where are the men who are not worth 15 cents? A few facts in support of his assertions would be more forcible than the naked statement, which is certainly not corroborated by the opinions of the parties concerned themselves.

Now, let this matter be dealt with fairly. Is it the laborers who are clamoring for the repeal of the 15 cent bylaw or is it the contractors? When did the workingmen appoint Mr. Hall as their champion to plead their cause and urge the repeal of this bylaw for their benefit? Where are his credentials? Is it not strange that if he is working in their interests they should not commend his action? Labor organizations have passed strong resolutions condemning his course, but where are the resolutions of the laborers showing their approval of his generous efforts in their behalf?

If Mr. Hall really desires to serve these men, there are lines of legislation that would tend to give employment to the unemployed old men, if there are such suffering for want of work to a greater extent than was the case some time ago. Let Mr. Hall introduce into the council a bylaw making eight hours a day's work and providing, as is provided in some other places, that extra work shall be paid for at much higher rates. Then contractors will be glad to put on sufficient force to do their work in the limited time and there will be employment for all. In some such way as this he would help the unemployed far more than he can by proposing to allow contractors to lower the wages of their employes.

Let me offer him another suggestion. Why does he not attack some of the real abuses that exist and that are deserving of the zeal he has shown in this movement? There are men employed at the City Hall receiving more dollars in a day than some of these laborers earn in a week, and certainly doing far less in return for their high wages than their laboring brothers do for the small amount which they honestly earn. Let him attack these men, who are an expense to the public, instead of those who are among our most useful citizens, and let him thus make an effort to diminish our expenditure in matters where it is really extravagant and thus lighten the burdens of all.

On some such lines as these the worthy alderman may win fame for himself and serve the city, as he is sworn to do, without dealing unfairly with any class of citizens or depriving any honest laborers of what is justly their due. R. J. FLEMING.

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: I have been afflicted for nearly a year with that most-to-be-dreaded disease, Dyspepsia, and at times worn out with pain and want of sleep, and after trying almost everything recommended, I tried one box of Parmelee's Valuable Pills. I am now nearly well, and believe they will cure me. I would not be without them for any money."

**Sick or Delicate Children.**

No difficulty will be experienced regarding nourishment if Dyer's improved food for Infants be used. It is made from pure pearl barley, easily digested and highly nutritious—25 cents. Druggists keep it. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

# WHAT DOES MEREDITH MEAN?

## HE SAYS HE CARES NOTHING FOR A POLITICAL FUTURE.

**Fraser Says the Leader of the Opposition is Actuated by Greed for Power—How French is Sometimes Taught—A Vigorous Debate in the Ontario Assembly Yesterday.**

The liveliest debate of the session sprang up unexpectedly in the Assembly yesterday afternoon. The principal issue of the last election, the use of the French language in public schools, was revived and debated vigorously. When Mr. Ross moved the third reading of the bill to revise and consolidate the public school laws he was met by a series of amendments. The first one, moved by Mr. Miscampbell, was:

That the bill be not now read a third time, but that it be referred back to the committee with instructions to strike out these clauses:

"Where deemed necessary from the general use of the French or German language, the County Council may appoint additional examiners, not exceeding two, for the purpose of conducting the examination of candidates for a teacher's certificate in either of the languages aforesaid.

"In counties containing any municipality wherein the French or German language is the common or prevailing language, an Inspector may have charge of any number of schools not less than 40."

Because, in the opinion of the House, it is inexpedient that exceptional legislation with regard to the appointment of examiners and inspectors of the public schools should exist in the cases provided for in the foregoing sections.

Mr. Miscampbell made the plain motion without further remark. Mr. Ross, in replying, revived the feelings roused during the elections by taunting the Opposition with their defeat, and sneeringly remarking that he thought they had been taught better. The debate then became general.

Mr. Evanturel, one of the French representatives in the House, spoke very warmly on the rights of his race. He referred with bitterness to Mr. Meredith as a "fanatic" and a "bigot." He quotedthe statement of Lord Dufferin that if it were not for the French-Canadians there would not be enough ground in Canada to hold a Union Jack. The French were open to conviction, but would resist to the end anything like coercion. If the day ever comes when they are deprived of their rights, Confederation will be no more. Speaking of the manner in which French is taught, he said it was silly to have French taught in an Ontario university by English gentlemen, who claim to be, but are not, French scholars. As an example of the inefficient way in which French is often taught as an accomplishment, Mr. Evanturel said that the member for East York (G. B. Smith) told him that when his family were in Paris their French could not be understood by the natives and they had to get him (Mr. Smith) to act as interpreter.

Mr. Fraser declared that the policy of the Opposition was a sham, which had for its basis the hope of political advantage.

Mr. Clancy repudiated the statement of Mr. Evanturel that he had attacked his leader in connection with his educational policy. It was destitute of a vestige of truth. It was false as false can be.

Mr. O'Connor said it was the delight of the Opposition to return and "wallow in the mire."

After some further discussion the vote was taken and the amendment was lost by a vote of 32 to 56. The division was on party lines except that Messrs. Magwood and Sol White voted with the Government.

Mr. Wood moved another amendment to the effect that it was expedient that elections for public and separate school trustees should be held by ballot.

Mr. Fraser said the religious minority in the province were not the slaves or serfs of anyone. It was an insult to have election by ballot thrust upon them when they were not asking for it. In his opinion the time would come when it would be considered a good thing to dissociate the election of public school trustees from the entanglements of a municipal election.

This amendment was also lost on a party vote of 35 to 53. Mr. Sol White voted with the Government, and Messrs. Caldwell and Dack with the Opposition.

Mr. Meredith next moved an amendment designed to save Inspector James L. Hughes from the wrath of the Government. A new clause in the bill provides that inspectors in cities and in towns separated from the county shall be subject to dismissal by the Government or by a majority of the members of the board in case of inefficiency or misconduct. Mr. Meredith moved that the right of interference by the Government should be confined to cases where at least one-half of the salary is paid by the Government. As this is not the case in Toronto, the Minister refused to accept it. It was defeated by a vote of 35 to 53, Mr. Biggar voting for the amendment. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

On Mr. Ross' motion for the third reading of the bill revising and consolidating the laws respecting the Education Department, Mr. Sol. White moved that it was expedient to place the Education Department under control of a non-political head and that the office of Minister should be abolished after the dissolution of the present House. This was lost on a party vote of 31 to 51.

Mr. Meredith called attention to the fact that this bill which prescribed the powers of the Education Department, made no mention of separate schools except that the department had power to appoint inspectors for separate as well as other schools, and to set apart a separate school in any county as a model school for the training of teachers for separate schools. The bill gave the department authority to establish kindergarten, public, high, art schools, etc., and to provide regulations for the government of them, but did not include separate schools. The Education Department could have no authority beyond that conferred by the bill, but the bill said nothing about separate schools. He re-stated vigorously the platform of the Opposition at the last election regarding these schools.

He said that his policy at the last election was endorsed by 105,000 of the voters of Ontario, and he had no doubt that a majority of the people favored it. He denied that he was prompted by desire for power or by bigotry. There ran in his veins as honest Roman Catholic blood as in the veins of the honorable gentlemen there (pointing to Mr. Fraser.) The man who shuts his eyes wilfully to what is going on around him neglects his duty to the country. There are in Quebec loyal men, but there is also a party which has inscribed on its banners what no true Canadian desires to see as the future of Canada. He quoted the language of Mgr. Labelle, that the day would come when Quebec would separate from the Dominion, and said they would be untrue to their trust if they did anything to help on such an end. He protested against the idea that the foundation of the separate school system was that Catholics were a separate community with which the rest of the province had nothing to do. In view of the disputed validity of the Manitoba school acts it was most important that no legislation of this House should cast doubt on the rights of the province regarding education. The people of the province would never consent to have any school system imposed upon them which was not under the control of the Department but under the control of the Church exclusively. Having assumed that the state has a right to tax the ratepayer for the maintenance of schools they must insist upon the state controlling those schools. [Applause.] To say that the Church should have exclusive control of separate schools is to establish a state church. The position that the department should control separate schools is abandoned by the bill now before the House. If the House wants to preserve the right of the province to control these schools, the clauses of the act of 1887 must be re-inserted in this bill. He had little to expect, he cared nothing for a political future, but no matter how he was misrepresented, no matter what taunts were thrown at him, he would pursue that which he had mapped out for himself, which he believed was best in the interests of the Province. He therefore moved:

That every school supported in whole or in part by moneys voted by this House, and every school on the trustees or other governing body of which the Legislature has conferred the power of levying taxes for its support, is subject to the regulation of and to control by the Legislature; that neither the B.N.A. Act nor any other act or law has divested the Legislature of that power or conferred it upon any religious organization or body; that the rights conferred by the said act upon or secured to the supporters of separate or dissentient schools are civil rights appertaining to them as citizens, and that it is within the constitutional authority of the Legislature, through the Department of Education, to regulate such schools and to prescribe the text-books to be used and the course of study to be pursued in them, religious instruction excepted; and that the said bill be not now read the third time, but be forthwith referred back to the Committee of the Whole House with instructions to amend the same so as to include such separate and dissentient schools within the classes of schools dealt with by the said bill.

Mr. Fraser declared in his coldest tones that Mr. Meredith was actuated in the course he pursued by a desire for power. No fairer charge was ever laid against a public man. His appeal to the province was based on a religious cry. The bill did not lessen in the slightest degree the control of the Department over separate schools. He defended at length and vigorously the separate school system. No civilized country in the world would take children from parents' control and educate them. If separate schools were abolished to-morrow, Roman Catholic children would not flock into public schools. Such an idea was a fraud and delusion. If separate schools were abolished nothing more would be done than to compel Catholics to pay taxes to public schools and at the same time to compel them for the sake of conscience, which had no place in the policy of the Opposition, to pay for parish schools where children could be educated as parents wished. He therefore moved in amendment to the amendment:

That, except as prescribed in this act, nothing shall be deemed, taken or construed as in any manner, or for any purpose, altering, varying or affecting any power, right or authority which, before the passing of this act, was by law vested in or held, had or possessed by the Minister of Education or the Department of Education in respect either of Roman Catholic separate schools or of any matter or thing whatsoever pertaining to or affecting said separate schools.

Mr. Meredith pointed out that this amendment really meant that the department had no control over separate schools.

Mr. Mowat said he was as good a Protestant as Mr. Meredith or any of his followers, but he was going to stand by the constitution and protect the rights of his Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. The bill gave up no authority the department previously had.

Mr. Fraser's amendment was carried on a party vote of 52 to 31, except that Mr. Sol. White voted for it and with the Government. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

## THE EXPERTS' BIG BILL.

**A Sub-Committee Thinks it was Too High.**

The sub-committee of the Executive Committee on the medical experts' fees in connection with the appointment of a new Medical Health Officer met yesterday. Ald. Orr was in the chair. Present: Ald. McMath, McMurrich and Farquhar and Dr. Ogden Jones representing the experts. Dr. Jones came armed with copies of the various resolutions passed by the Local Board of Health and Council, all of which went to show that the medical men acted in the fair and only way they could in reason of these resolutions. Ald. Farquhar raised the point that there was no suggestion as to remuneration in any of the resolutions produced, and, therefore, he should not be considered. He was under the impression that their work was to be gratis. Ald. McMurrich took the same ground. The bill was $2551.50, and Ald. McMath held that the city was bound to pay the account if the experts if they pressed for it. The chairman said the council had created the work and the council had a right to pay for it.

Dr. Burns, who dropped in while the meeting was in progress, had something to say. In effect, he said that the proposition to hold competitive examinations of applicants for the position of medical health officer came from the council and was a genuine surprise to every doctor in the city. All that they contemplated was simply to meet the Local Board of Health and go over with it the different credentials of the candidates. He wanted it thoroughly understood that the majority of the experts at least were not anxious for the position of experts, and as for himself it was certainly unsought for and undesired.

The examiners charged $7.50 an hour. Ald. McMath, McMurrich and Farquhar thought this too much. Dr. Burns said that the city might take this for granted that if it ever came again he would be troubled with medical testimony. He would not take $1500, yes, and $500 on top of that, and go through again this medical examination, and stand the abuse which had been heaped upon him. The experience was a most harrowing one.

Ald. Farquhar suggested a reduction of the bill, to which Dr. Burns retorted: "You had better refer the whole thing to the county judge."

The Chairman: "I am satisfied; should that be done he would order it to be paid forthwith."

Dr. Burns: "As for me, I would have made the bill twice as large, but the committee was against me."

Ald. Farquhar maintained that the services were voluntary and should not therefore be paid for. Solicitor Caswell was called down and asked whether the examiners were legally appointed or not. He could not answer immediately, and the bill was handed to him to give an opinion as to the right of payment, the sub-committee adjourning until this can be furnished.

### Medical Act Amendment.

*Editor World:* Dr. McKay's amendment to the Medical Act as it now appears seems to be entirely a work of supererogation. With one exception its provisions are already embodied in the Ontario Medical Act, and no good reason is given why the time of Parliament and the money of the country should be used for talking about and printing a thing so unnecessary and useless. The exception is the third section, which introduces the French system of justice compelling the accused to testify against himself.

Let us see how this French system would work. The accused, if innocent, would be presumed to be guilty and would be liable to imprisonment unless he gave testimony for his own conviction. Next, if he were guilty he would be between two fires. His testimony might send him to jail and his refusal to testify would send him to jail. The result in either case being the same, he would take the ends of justice be served by this un-British innovation?

The public feeling is that so astute a lawyer and one who has earned so great a reputation as an able and upright judge and interpreter of British jurisprudence as the Hon. Oliver Mowat will not allow the French clause to pass. BRITISH JUSTICE.

Mrs. W. J. Lang, Bethany, Ont., writes: "I was one of the greatest sufferers for about fifteen months with a disease of my ear similar to ulcers, causing entire deafness. I tried everything that could be done through medical skill, but without relief. As a last resort, I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and in ten minutes found relief. I continued using it, and in a short time my ear was cured and hearing completely restored. I have used this wonderful healer successfully in cases of inflamation of the lungs, sore throat, coughs and colds, cuts and bruises, &c., in fact it is our family medicine.

**Muskoka and Georgian Bay Nav. Co.**

The splendid upper-cabin royal mail steamer Manitou will run daily between Parry Sound and Penetanguishene and Midland, and going north will leave Penetanguishene on arrival of mail train on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays and Midland on Tuesdays and Fridays. Tickets from all G.T.R. agents.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

**Pupils Tied to a Stove-Pipe.**

CHILLICOTHE, Ill., April 30.—This city is excited over the action of a teacher in one of the public schools. Becoming angry at something two little pupils did, she tied their hands to a stove pipe in the school room and then lighted a lot of paper in the stove. The children's hands were severely burned and the affair created great excitement. A meeting of the school directors was called and the teacher was dismissed.

**All Men.**

Men, young, old or middle-aged, who are weak, nervous and exhausted, broken down from overwork or from any cause not mentioned, should send for and read the book of Lubon, a treatise on diseases peculiar to man. Sent sealed, secure from observation, on receipt of 10c. in stamps. Address M. V. Lubon, 50 Front-st. east, Toronto.

**Millinery Opening.**

The third lot of French pattern hats and bonnets has just been opened up at McKendry's and will be on view Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 27, 28 and 29. Whatever is new, whatever is stylish, whatever is the right price that you'll be sure of getting at McKendry's, 202 Yonge-street, six doors north of Queen. 136

Treble's shirts are the best, try one; street west. Illustrated price list and 53 King-

self-measurement card free

# IN THE COURTS.

**The Stream of Alimony Suits Still Run Through Osgoode Hall—Samuel Oliver at it Again.**

The master in chambers yesterday gave judgment in the libel action of Rev. Dr. Wad-El-Ward against The East Kent Plaindealer, ordering the plaintiff to furnish security for the defendant's costs in the sum of $200 before proceeding further with the action.

A motion was made for interim alimony in the action of Alice Wanless against her husband, George A. Wanless, a piano and sewing machine agent of Waterloo. The parties were married in January, 1887, and lived together till February last, when the plaintiff, it is alleged, left her husband and returned to live with her mother. The plaintiff says that her husband is possessed of a violent temper and makes the usual charges of improper language and cruelty against him. The defendant denies the allegations in the statement of claim and says that the reason of his wife leaving him was the interference of her relatives, who wished to run the house of the young couple and whose influence on the young wife caused her to make it unpleasant for her husband. He further says that although some of the specific charges are not altogether untrue in every particular, the right construction is not placed upon them. On one occasion the wife charges him with taking her in his arms and throwing her on the ground. The husband says, as to this, that they were out in the yard together and that in a playful way he picked her up in his arms, and while carrying her to the house he tripped and both fell to the ground. The plaintiff is possessed of a second-class certificate and was a school teacher before her marriage. The master said he did not consider it an aggravated case and made an order for the payment of interim alimony at the rate of $10 per month.

The familiar figure of old Samuel Oliver, so well-known in Ontario courts, appeared before the master in chambers yesterday in answer to a notice that a motion would be made to dismiss two suits which he has recently commenced against John Rowland, the owner, and W. H. Bentley & Co., tenants of certain property in Yonge-street, to have it declared that Oliver had been fraudulently dispossessed of the premises and for an account of mesne profits and rents. The old gentleman since last appearing in court in this country has been to England, and according to his own story has laid his case before members of the Privy Council and has been advised by persons there to bring the present actions. In the old suit of Squire v. Oliver, for specific performance of an agreement for sale of the above property, judgment was given against Oliver and an order made vesting the property in Squire, by whom it has since been sold and is at present the property of Rowland. The master gave Oliver till Saturday to put in affidavits, upon which judgment will be given.

In the action of the Security Loan Company of St. Catharines against the Imperial Bank, to have it declared that the bank should pay over again moneys paid under forged checks, a motion was made to the master in chambers for an order for particulars of the negligence with which the defendants charge the plaintiffs' officers. The defendants say that it was negligence on the part of the plaintiffs' officers to allow business to be transacted in such a way as to allow the defaulter, who has absconded, to control the bank account. The learned master refused to order particulars, saying that the charge was not one of which particulars could be ordered.

**Sons of Merry England.**

Instituting a new White Rose Degree Lodge at Shaftesbury Hall Tuesday evening last, Bristol Lodge No. 90, S.O.E.B.S., held their first White Rose meeting, presided over by W. President A. Oldfield, a large number of visiting brethren being present. After the dispensation from the Supreme Grand Lodge had been read two members were advanced to the White Rose Degree, the following visiting officers assisting with the work: Bro. Jackson, W. Pres. Sheffield Lodge, Clinton; Bro. Webster, W. Pres. Kent; Bro. White, W. Pres. Stafford, and Bros. Marshall, Lucas, Lewis and Giles of Keene. After the regular business W. Pres. A. Oldfield agreeably surprised the lodge by presenting them with a beautiful silk flag, the emblem of the order, the glorious old Union Jack. Songs, recitations and speeches concluded a very pleasant evening.

**Property Committee Business.**

The Property Committee met yesterday. Ald. Small in the chair. The committee will visit the firehalls to see what repairs are necessary. As the Toronto Dry Dock Company's lease could not be cancelled it was resolved to instruct the City Treasurer to accept the rent when tendered. The City Commissioner was instructed to find out if the city could successfully fight Bryce Bros.' claim for asphalting Lombard-street firehall. The Medical Health Department is to have new offices in St. Lawrence Hall, the present ones being in a very insanitary condition.

**Hours of Street Car Men.**

*Editor World:* I overheard a number of street railway men discussing the final decision of City Council regarding the taking over the road, and they seemed to be greatly disappointed at not getting the reduction of working hours as by-lawed some time ago, some of them speaking in terms of trouble if they would not be relieved of their slavery. There is no doubt but the council should see to this at once and save perhaps another trouble on their taking possession of the railway. CITIZEN.

**Oh, What a Cough!**

Will you heed the warning? The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50c, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails.

**Street Paving.**

*Editor World:* I with many others signed a petition for an asphalt pavement in Adelaide-street on the understanding that it was to be the same as that laid down by the Warren-Scharff Paving Company in Jarvis and Sherbourne-street, and strongly object to paying for any other kind. PROPERTY-OWNER.

**Directly and Indirectly.**

Kidney complaint, dropsy and similar troubles depend directly on wrong action of the kidneys and indirectly on bad blood. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate the action of the kidneys and cleanse the blood from all impurities, in this way curing kidney complaint, dropsy, etc.

**Vagaries of Real Life.**

Workmen engaged in making repairs on St. Patrick's Church, at Pottsville, found a six-foot vein of coal immediately under the building.

The Sheriff of Chester County has served twenty-three notices of ejectment in Warwick Township in the celebrated land claim of Eagle v Knaver.

John T. Pollock of Downingtown was pinned to the ground by a tree which he was felling. With the ax he was using he cut his way out after an hour's hard work.

A Chester fellow locked his wife up in the house so that his spouse could not interfere with a little drinking bout he had arranged, but she called the turn on him by drawing the bolts from the inside and her tipsy lord sobered up on the step.

Two out of half a dozen ciscoes frozen in a bunch for many months, and bought of a huckster by Levi Bender of Pleasant Hill, Bucks county, thawed out the other day and commenced to swim about in Bender's spring house.—Allentown Democrat.

A rather unusual wreck occurred on the Lehigh Valley Road a few days ago at Cherry Ford. A horse in transportation broke out of the car just as another train was passing. The animal became tangled up between the two, and both trains were wrecked and one man killed. Both tracks were torn up.

Over a year ago William Boucot, a Norristown hotel proprietor, placed a brass check on the back of a snapping turtle, which he released. The plate bore Boucot's name and the inscription, "Good for one drink." A few days ago he found the animal strolling over his property, and thinks it came back for the drink.

**Worthy of Confidence.**

Those who have used it praise it! Mrs. George Hagyard writes from Josephine, Ont., concerning Hagyard's Yellow Oil: "As a sure cure for chapped hands, swellings, sore throat, etc., I recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil to all."

## AWAITING A PROPOSITION.

**The Telephone Matter to be Settled on Monday.**

The sub-committee of the Board of Works on the telephone companies met yesterday, Ald. Shaw presiding. A communication from C. F. Sise, president of the Bell Telephone Company, was read, in which that gentleman asked that nothing be done in the way of granting a franchise to the Toronto Telephone Company before the Bell is heard from, a proposition being on the way which will recoup the city for a franchise. The chairman suggested that nothing be done pending the reception of the proposition. Should it not materialize by Monday then the sub-committee would recommend that the Toronto Telephone Company be given the coveted charter. Mr. J. A. Wright, for the Toronto, demurred at his company being used as a weapon against the Bell with no advantage to itself. He thought the best thing it could do would be to withdraw right then. This alarmed the sub-committee and the chairman used all his eloquence, and with success, to keep the Toronto in line. This, however, is under the distinct understanding that Monday will see the matter settled one way or another. The chairman said he believed it was the intention of the Bell Company to give a percentage of the gross earnings of the company to the city, reduce the rates and put the wires underground.

## GRENADIERS' PARADE.

**Several Important Arrangements Made For the Future.**

The Royal Grenadiers paraded 387 strong last night under command of Major Harrison, who acted in the stead of Lieut.-Col. Dawson, A.D.C., absent at Ottawa. Capt Elliott acted as right major. The route of the parade was up Jarvis to Queen-street, thence by Simcoe, King and Bay-streets to Wellington and Scott-streets, where company drill was performed under the respective captains. The return to the drill shed was made at 9.30.

The commanding officer has not as yet decided what the regiment will do on the Queen's Birthday. It is pretty certain that a visit will be paid to some distant city or town. Several informal invitations have been received. Yesterday Mr. James McLaughlin of Owen Sound was in the city endeavoring to induce the regiment to go to that thriving town on the 24th, where a hearty reception is assured. The only difficulty in the way is the long run, but as a three days' outing is intended this objection will not be considered great.

The regimental rifle practice for the season commences on Saturday next at 1.30 p.m. Ammunition can be obtained on the range.

Recruits for the new class, to be in time to take part on May 24, must be present not later than Tuesday evening next. There are 93 men in the recruit class, many of whom will soon join companies. Orders have been issued for the erection of armories in the drill shed for the two new companies. The new forage caps, helmets and busbies for above arrived from England yesterday.

A church parade will take place on Sunday, May 10, in commemoration of the battle of Batoche, to S. Margaret's church, Spadina-avenue. Rev. Mr. Moore, the rector, will preach. An invitation has been received from the trustees of Richmond (McCaul-street) Methodist Church to attend divine service there on a future date. Acceptance is likely.

As Tuesday, May 12, is the anniversary of the victory at Batoche, the officers of the regiment will hold their annual dinner on that evening. The members of the sergeants' mess have issued invitations for their "spread" on the same evening.

**No Football in Queen's Park.**

Ald. Score presided at a meeting of the Parks and Gardens Committee yesterday. The Sons of Scotland were given the use of the Exhibition Grounds for their annual sports July 8. The A.O.O.F. wanted a rebate on rent of Pavilion and the superintendent will report on the application. A square in Floreuce-street is to be improved to the extent of $100 and $200 is to be expended on Carlton-square. It was resolved that no football club is to play in the Queen's Park this season. The superintendent was instructed to report on the application of E. R. C. Clarkson for leave to place an old house at Centre Island for use as a boat shelter. The City Treasurer in the future will receive all rents from the Pavilion from Agent McRae and will pay all accounts. Principal Caven was given the privilege of the Pavilion for the meeting of the Pan Presbyterian Council in September, 1892. The Stone-Wellington tree tender was recommended to council. The sub-committee will receive reported progress, as negotiations had not been brought to a head.

**Canadian Institute Items.**

The World has received a volume of the transactions of the Canadian Institute for 1889-1890. The work consists of a collection of papers read before the institute by various learned specialists, and is a fair evidence of the good work in original investigation and research which is being done in our midst. Among the papers of greatest immediate interest is one by Mr. Sandford Fleming on "Scientific Time Reckoning," one by Dr. P. H. Bryce, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, on "Natural History of Ground Waters," and one by Mr. H. Clark on the "Formation of Toronto Island." A paper by Mr. David Spence on "Ossianic Poetry" will be found of great interest to those of a literary turn of mind and especially by the numerous friends of that cultured and kindly son of Scotia.

The annual meeting of the institute will take place on Saturday night. A hot contest is expected over the election of officers, three strong candidates being in the field, F. B. Browning, M.A., O. A. Howland and Arthur Harvey.

**The Back Stitch,**

Or, in other words, a stitch in the back, or lumbago, was successfully treated in the following way: Baltimore, Md., U.S.A., Feb. 26, 1890, "I suffered a long time with pains in the back, and obtained no relief until I tried St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me completely, and I take pleasure in recommending it as a most valuable remedy." GEORGE H. BURNITT, 130 N. Eden-st.

**New Books at the Public Library.**

Arene, The Golden Goat, 5 copies; Thompson, At Love's Extremes, 3 copies; Buchanan, The Wedding Ring, a tale of to-day, 2 copies; Teraszewski, Iermola, 2 copies; Bunner, Zadoc pine, and other stories, 2 copies; Henry Morley (Ed.), Character Writings of the 17th century; Michelet et Quinet, Des Jesuites; Houston, Documents Illustrative of the Canadian Constitution, 3 copies; Lord Ronald Gower, Stafford House Letters; De Quincey, Memorials, edited by Japp, 2 vols.; Freeman, History of Sicily from the Earliest Times, vols. 1 and 2; Franz Delitzsch: A Memorial Tribute, by Professor Curtis; Buchanan, Ventilation; Church, The Oxford Movement; Mallet, Free Exchange; Hutchinson, Famous Golf Links; Birdwood, Old Records of the India Office; Bentham, On Government; Day, Turf Celebrities I Have Known; Trelogg, Commentary on Leviticus; Roosevelt, Historic Towns, New York; Rhys, Studies n the Arthurian, Legend.

**Clarets and Sauternes.**

William Mara, 282 Queen-street west, has an assortment of 50 brands and bottlings of clarets. The following are six of the wines on his list: Premiares Cotes, a good sound wine, $3.75 per dozen quarts; Montferrand, a full, deep wine, $4.50 per dozen; Club Medoc, a thorough 1887, $5.50 per dozen; Floirac, a fine wine, old in bottle, $6.25 per dozen; Chateau du Roc, a wine full of snap and flesh, $7.50 a dozen; St. Julien, a round wine of fine flavor and bouquet, $8 per dozen. In white wines: Sauternes, $7 per dozen; Haut Sauternes, $9 per dozen. William Mara, 282 Queen-street west. Telephone 713. 135

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

Why will people buy bad and vile baking powder in bulk when they can buy the "Borwicke" (which is perfectly pure) for the same price?

**A Common Origin.**

All skin diseases of whatsoever name or nature are caused by impure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters is a natural foe to impure blood, removing all foul humors from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

# DEATH'S BUSY HARVEST.

**The Crop That Was Reaped In Toronto During the Past Month—Causes of the Mortality.**

Instructive and significant are the mortuary returns each month. They are an unfailing and unquestioned index of the existence in our midst of the diseases to which flesh is heir, which most contribute to the bills of mortality.

In this respect it is satisfactory to note that the total of the death roll for the month of April shows no accession to that of the previous month. In fact it is a noteworthy coincidence that the total numer of interments in Toronto's public cemeteries was the same for two succeeding months, namely, 249. This in proportion to the population is not unsatisfactory, especially when the abnormal amount of sickness in the city is taken into account. On a comparison with the corresponding month a year back the result is certainly reassuring, for in April, 1890, there were 30 more interments than in the month which has just closed.

The most unsatisfactory feature of April's return is the marked preponderance of infantile deaths. No fewer than 121 were of young people under 14, the large majority being infants. Typhoid claimed 8 victims, diphtheria 10, la grippe 4, diphtheria, pneumonia and throat diseases 50. But this is lower than a year ago, when the epidemic, so fatal in the early months of 1890, was greatly on the decline. With the advent of fine spring weather and the eloquent lessons so pointedly given from the mouth of the grave zymotic and dirt disease may reasonably be expected to show a future monthly decrease.

At Mount Pleasant Cemetery there was one more interment than in the previous month—68 against 67—and 20 less than last year, when the total was 88. Of the last four weeks' interments 30 were of children under 14 years of age, the majority being infants. There were only seven deaths of citizens over three score years and ten. Of the causes of death 5 were from diphtheria, 4 typhoid fever, 1 scarlet fever; pneumonia, phthisis and pulmonary complaints, 13.

In Prospect Cemetery, in the extreme west end, there were 8 interments during April, 5 of whom were infants. Since this cemetery was opened in May last there have been 57 interments.

At the Necropolis the interments were 43 during the past month against 63 in March and 41 in April, 1890. Twenty-two of the deaths were those of children under 14 years of age. Six were above 70, and one was a nonagenarian. Diphtheria claimed one victim, typhoid fever 3, pneumonia and diphtheria 18.

At St. Michael's Cemetery this is the register for the first four months of this year: January 42, February 44, March 53, April 42 —about as even an average as any actuary could desire. Of the 42 interments during the past 4 weeks, 7 were of persons above 70 years of age, 14 were of infants. Compared with last April there is a decrease of 11 funerals, the record for April, 1890, being 53. Scarlet fever had 1 victim, la grippe 2, pneumonia and diphtheria 11.

At St. James' Cemetery the funerals in April totalled 88, an increase of 20 on the previous month and a decrease of 9 on the total of April last year. The most notable feature in the month's returns at this cemetery was that 56 were deaths of juveniles, mostly infants, being considerably more than one-half of the month's total. Only 6 were above 70 years of age and but 2 above 80. Pneumonia and throat diseases bore down no less than 20.

Summarized is a comparative return from each of Toronto's public cemeteries:

| | Ap'l, '91. | M'ch, '91. | Ap'l, '90. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mount Pleasant | 68 | 68 | 88 |
| The Necropolis | 43 | 63 | 41 |
| St. James | 88 | 68 | 97 |
| St. Michael's | 42 | 45 | 53 |
| Prospect Park | 8 | 6 | — |
| | 249 | 249 | 279 |

## A BABY IN THE TRUNK.

**A New York Moving Incident—A Father's Frantic Search—A Mother's Find.**

NEW YORK, April 30.—James Ransom, clerk in Ehret's brewery, yesterday moved to a cottage north of Harlem River. The household belongings were littered about the new home last night. The Ransoms were going to sit down upon the lids of their trunks and partake of a cold supper, when Ransom exclaimed suddenly, "Where's our baby?" The youngest of the children, a two-year-old girl, was missing. After a thorough search had been made in the house the father was dispatched back to the flat in Seventy-ninth-street. Nobody there had seen the child since morning, and Mr. Ransom notified the police of his loss. Then he hurried home and found his family still distracted. Mrs. Ransom, sitting down on a trunk, began to cry. A responsive wail arose from the trunk and springing up Mrs. Ransom hastily opened it. There on the top of a great pile of clothing lay the baby, just awakening from a sound sleep. Before the trunk was quite filled she had crawled in unnoticed and one of the other children closed the lid. The arched cover had given her additional room and slumbering uninterrupted she was carried away on one of the trucks with the furniture.

**Made from Pure Pearl Barley.**

Dyer's improved food for Infants is highly nourishing, easily digested, endorsed by leading Physicians and not expensive—25 cents. Try it. Druggists keep it. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

**Crushed His Head Like an Eggshell.**

WARNAPITAE, Ont., April 30.—William Paget of Sundridge, a brakeman for the Emery Co., was killed while coupling cars. Some of the cars were loaded with logs, the ends of some of the logs projected over the ends of the cars. He was in the act of coupyng them and not lowering his head sufficiently to miss the projection it was caught and his skull cracked. Death was instantaneous.

**A Minute a Day.**

A minute a day devoted to taking a dose of Burdock Blood Bitters will cure any case of constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness or bad blood, and may save weeks of sickness and dollars of loss. There is nothing better than B.B.B.

Don't buy baking powder either in packages or tins without some guarantee of their purity. There are only a few pure fruit acid powders sold. The "Borwicke" is the best and cheapest. It has the largest