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SIXTH YEAR | MONDAY MORNING MAY 10 1886. | PRICE ONE CENT.

STREET CAR TROUBLES.

THREE HUNDRED OF THE COMPANY'S MEN ON STRIKE.

That "Iron-Clad Document" Again Crops up—The Company's Position—The Men State Their Case—Notes and Incidents.

Toronto is again the scene of a street car strike. Three hundred men obeyed their K. of L. Assembly's Order not to go to work Saturday morning. The men are determined to hold out. The Company is determined to fight it out and run cars to-day. The police are determined to keep the peace and protect the cars. The Commissioners are determined to call out any military assistance that the police may require. So that if the crowd undertake to interfere trouble is sure to arise. Mayor Howland has issued a proclamation forbidding gatherings on the streets during the strike. Hon. Frank Smith, President of the Company, arrived in town Saturday and went back to Ottawa last night. He says he will fight it out if it costs him $100,000 and takes all summer. A letter of his, stating the case of the Company, will be found below. A statement of the men's position is also published.

From what The World can gather the issue between the men and the Company is not one of wages, nor of long hours; for if the men made a demand for the former, or for a modification of the latter, it is more than likely, from the tenor of Frank Smith's conversation, that these would be conceded; the issue narrows itself to this: Shall the men of the Company be "Knights of Labor or members of any labor Union." Mr. Smith does not say he will not treat with his men as employes of the Company but he declines to have anything to do with them as members of a Union.

The root of the difficulty is to be found in the fact that the Aldermen who interviewed Frank Smith in March either misunderstood him or misrepresented him when they told the men that the Company would take them back. Some of the Aldermen, doubtless with a view of smothering matters, made statements to the effect that Frank Smith had "caved in"; in his statement below he says he stipulated that he would only take the men back on the old terms. Since they went back some of the men who were Knights have been removed, whether for being Knights or for other causes The World cannot say; but the strikers think because they were Knights, and they claim that Frank Smith had agreed not to discharge men for such cause. Frank Smith says he agreed to nothing of the kind. Hence the misunderstanding. If Frank Smith's statement is to be accepted, then the men are in the wrong if they are striking for "flagrant violations" of an agreement that Frank Smith says he never made; if they are striking for the right to band themselves into a trades union or to join the Knights of Labor, that is another issue altogether, and one that they have a perfect right to fight out as they see fit. If the settlement of March had been put in writing, this trouble would have been avoided.

The Situation on Saturday.

Things were unusually quiet around the car and horse stables early in the morning. Superintendent Franklin had anticipated the strike and was on hand at five o'clock, wearing a yellow overcoat, gloves and a look of determination. Pickets were stationed at the outlying corners to notify employes not aware of the fact that a strike had been ordered. A number of drivers and conductors who were to have taken out the early cars turned back. Said one to The World: "The orders are not to go to work, so I'm going back home." And he went. But before this ten or twelve stablemen had gone to work, and were cleaning and feeding the horses. Although members of the Union and sympathizing with the cause, they felt that the horses should not suffer on account of the trouble. They went to breakfast at 7 o'clock and forgot to return.

By 5.30 several employes, either non-union men or green hands, were at the stables ready for duty. A knot of morning newspaper printers and a policeman stood at Front and George streets; half a dozen men kicked their heels against McCaffrey's hotel at the block above; three reporters waited round with a tired look. These were all the people who witnessed the departure of the first car—a Queen streeter—at 5.35. The Superintendent smiled as he watched it turn the corner. Ten minutes later a Yonge street car went out. A second car followed on the same route at 6 o'clock.

In the meantime five policemen had arrived from their all-night beats and the crowd of spectators had gradually increased to about fifty. By-and-bye Inspector Seymour put in an appearance with four additional policemen. He distributed his small force at the adjacent corners. Then three or four more Yonge and Queen street cars started merrily on their way. As 7 o'clock approached the corner began to fill up with men, youths and boys on their way to work. Someone yelled "Rats;" the policemen pricked up their ears and looked around for the "yeller," but he could not be placed. This was the only cry that disturbed the quiet of the morning. Deputy Chief Stuart came down fresh and ready for business. He consulted with the Inspector, and quietly surveyed the situation. The police were ready to suppress any interference or disturbance. The first car that went out returned at 6.45, having made the round trip to Parkdale without the slightest molestation. Several more cars were despatched between 7 and 8 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock Mr. Franklin reported that about twenty cars were running on Yonge, Queen, King and Sherbourne streets. This number was not increased during the day, nine routes being deprived of a service altogether.

As the day advanced the crowd in the vicinity of the stables and the market increased into hundreds and thousands. By one o'clock the entire police force, numbering 170 men, were on duty, all armed. A small squad under Inspector Seymour were mounted. Although the crowds were so great, nothing in the way of a disturbance took place, and the comparatively few cars running met with no interference. Three or four times during the afternoon the police dispersed the gatherings down at King and George, George and Front, and Jarvis and King streets. Order was observed throughout the entire city. Crowds were on the streets at night, but the cars were not run after dark, and no trouble was encountered. "We could not have wished for a quieter day," said a police official.

The Men's Case.

The men held several meetings Saturday and one yesterday afternoon in the I. C. B. U. Hall. They were cheerful and appeared dead in earnest. For the most part they kept away from the Company's premises, and behaved admirably. At yesterday's meeting several employes who worked Saturday were reported to have joined their ranks. They say there will be fewer cars than ever out to-day. A document was last night drawn up stating the men's case clearly and forcibly:

In view of statements made by the President of the Street Railway Company yesterday to a representative of the press, in which he is represented as saying, "No deputation or committee of the men called on me previous to this strike," and with the object of once more detailing, as briefly as possible, the cause of the present difficulty, and what the men are contending for, it is desired to submit, and can be verified by affidavit, if necessary, that in the early days of last winter many of the employes of the Company became members of a labor organization, that as soon as this action became known to the Company these men were notified that, unless they gave up connection with such organization within a week, they would be dismissed from the services of the Company. A deputation from the organization was deputed to wait on the President, and ask what the body or any individual had done to the detriment of the Company, warranting the ostracism of its members from employment on the road. This question the President would not answer, but said in plain and unmistakable terms, that no members of a Union or other labor organization would be tolerated in their employ, and that as soon as he heard of any such being in the service, such person would be discharged forthwith.

In furtherance of the determination of the Company, also, then and from that time forth, all employes were obliged to sign an "ironclad" document to the effect that they did not, nor would not, while in the employ of the Company, belong to any labor organization. On this being reported to the employes, it was resolved to allow their organization to lapse, and this was done then and there. As spring approached and the men, wincing under this tyranny on the part of the Company, again became members of a labor organization, and this becoming known, they were being dismissed as rapidly as other men could be trained to take their places. A lock-out followed, as the public are already aware. After some days a deputation of City Aldermen, at the solicitation and with the consent of the executive, acting on behalf of the men, waited on the President with the object, if possible, of effecting a settlement. These gentlemen returned and reported that the President had consented that the "iron-clad" document would be withdrawn, and that no question as to whether or not the men belonged to organizations or not, would be asked and no revenge taken for anything past on condition that the men return to their work at once. This the men accepted in good faith, and immediately resumed work.

The insincerity of the promise of the President, as reported by the aldermen referred to, soon became painfully apparent, and dismissal of the men became the order of the day, and as time progressed the Superintendent openly disclosed that they were discharged because they belonged to the Knights of Labor. The men had several meetings to consider the situation, and eventually drew up a list of grievances and appointed a deputation out of their own number to present the same to the President for consideration. A member of that deputation was deputed to deliver the document in question, and when he attempted to do so the President peremptorily refused to take it from his hands, and said he would not listen to anyone or any more respecting how he would conduct the business of the Company. The Aldermen already referred to were once more appealed to to intercede in the premises. One declined to do so. Not so another, however; but his mission proved fruitless, and it is more than inferred that his reception by the President was not of the most courteous character. The subject was brought before the Trades and Labor Council, and that body appointed a committee, not one of whom belonged to the organization of which the street car employes were members, to wait on Mr. Smith. This Committee, despite their best efforts, could not succeed in obtaining an interview with George Kiely (Mr. Smith being out of the city), a stockholder of the Company, and so reported to the Trades and Labor Council on last Friday night. Previously Mr. Kiely had been interviewed on his return from Europe, and expressed his regrets that any difficulty had arisen on the road, and said that, although he could not promise anything positive, as he held less stock than Mr. Smith, yet he led his interviewers to believe that in so far as he was concerned, he was not unfavorable to the cause of the men, and intimated that he would be heard from again. Later on, however, on being written by the same parties requesting another interview, he totally ignored the communication, not even acknowledging its receipt.

Patience and forbearance ceasing to be any longer a virtue, the men determined on Friday not to work any longer until their right, as free citizens, to belong to any legal organization is recognized by the Company. They are simply contending for the acknowledgment and recognition of this principle, nothing more. In seeking this they do not contemplate any violence nor any disturbance of the public peace, believing that, under all the circumstances, they are entitled to and will receive the support and sympathy of the people of Toronto, irrespecting vocation. They confidently appeal to the general public, and to the working classes in particular, to withhold all patronage, even though at some present inconvenience, from this Company in its effort to tyranically deprive their unfortunate employes of their undoubted right to join or belong to any legal organization they may deem advisable.

On behalf of the late employes,
May 9, 1886. THE EXECUTIVE.

The Company's Position.

In an interview, Supt. Franklin said it was the Company's intention to fight the K. of L. He said: "It is the only thing we can do. Most of the men have really no grievance. There are only about 25 agitators among the men who are dissatisfied. Out of 352 men in our employ only 87 attended the meeting early this morning and only 52 of these voted for the resolution to quit work." The determination of the Company not to give in is expressed in the following notice:

"All employes of the Toronto Street Railway Company who did not report for duty this (Saturday) morning, are hereby notified that after Monday next the Company will not consider their application for re-instatement. By order of the Board. J. J. FRANKLIN, Supt."
Saturday, May 8, 1886.

The position taken by the Company will be seen from the following communication:

Editor World: In justice to myself and the Street Car Company I feel called upon to make the following brief explanation concerning the street car troubles. I meant it to serve as an emphatic denial of the statements published in most of the Saturday morning papers. I allude to this:

"At a meeting of the street car men a strike was determined on. The reason given was that the Company has flagrantly violated the agreement which settled the March troubles."

I wish to distinctly deny that there has been any violation of terms on the part of the Company. The Company holds and has kept, unswervingly from the first, precisely the same position and view on the matter as was given by me to a deputation of Aldermen at my warehouse on the afternoon of Friday, March 12, 1886. This interview having been publicly held and noted by two shorthand reporters casually present, must be accepted as final. It reads as follows:

"Gentlemen, I will tell Mr. Franklin to-night to start work in the morning as if nothing had happened. I have been all along willing for the men to come back on the old understanding. I do not want you to strain a point to accommodate me. I want simple justice. I have endeavored to provide the public with a service effective in all respects. If I find a man in my employ, who acts against the public welfare, he must go."

Concluding, Mr. Smith said:

"Gentlemen, I thank you, the men shall come back on the same understanding as before."

This is a verbatim report of World version of my final statement made in my warehouse in presence of about twenty persons. The Mail shorthand reporter also present says:

"Finally it was agreed that the deputation should wait upon the men and intimate to them Mr. Smith's willingness to receive them back on *exactly* the *same conditions* as before the unfortunate difference arose."

Also see Mail, March 13:

"At 5.15 the following gentlemen filed into Mr. Smith's office: Ald. Walker, Frankland, Pepler, Saunders, Maughan, Allen, Boustead, McMillan, Steiner, Hastings, Hunter and James. Ald. Walker acted as spokesman of the party, and said: Senator Smith, we carried your message to the men and told them you were ready to receive them back in the morning and reinstate them just as they were when they left, they considered the matter and ultimately decided to accept your offer and turn in to-morrow morning. They deputed us to say they would come on in the morning as usual."

For even further corroboration of the Company's position see Globe March 13, in a specially published interview. In answer to question: "Upon what conditions will you take them back?" Mr. Smith replied, "I shall expect every man to keep to his agreement with the Company not to join the Knights of Labor or any other labor union."

Now, Mr. Editor, the Company in hiring its employes stipulates that they must be non-union men to be satisfactory workers. No man need hire if he objects to our rules. But if he wants our money he must keep these rules. I am quite sure all thinking men will admit there is no enterprise of any kind in the country wherein the employ of *unskilled* labor is so well rewarded. Personally I have ever been and am the friend of the laboring man, and have always advocated increased wages and shorter hours, so far as is consistent with moderate remuneration and success of business. But when it comes to a question of whether, *I* myself, or an outside union shall issue the orders for the running of a business for which *I* am trustee and responsible to the public, and the regulating of my paid employes, I draw the line *there* and say that when that hour comes such a body or committee must become also possessors, for neither *I* nor any business man could for a day leave property under such control. I fully endorse protective bodies, mutual aid, insurance and benevolent Associations, but secret Unions for the purpose of placing the intelligent control of capital in the laborers' hands, I must unhesitatingly refuse to recognize.

I must ask pardon for trespassing so much on your space, and in conclusion say, the position of this Company is herein laid down. All reports and statements to the contrary are entirely false, and circulated solely to bias public opinion against us. The present strike is undertaken to force upon myself and the others interested a coincidence of opinion with the professional agitator and his class.

My men have been notified repeatedly that any grievances of theirs must, as employes, be laid before the Board meeting of the Street Railway Company and not submitted to the Order called Knights of Labor, as no irresponsible outsider will ever gain recognition as a ruling agent in my affairs. This is my position, and I feel that with your customary fairness you will expose it fully to the public who have been erroneously informed otherwise concerning it.

I have the honor to be yours very truly,
FRANK SMITH.

Notes and Incidents.

If the street car strike is not raised to-day, Postmaster Patteson intends to have two band wagons out this morning to carry the postmen to their various beats. The P. M. will pilot one of the teams himself.

Only 50 out of 352 employes were at work Saturday.

Each policeman was decorated with a club and a revolver Saturday. They looked as if they were ready for anything.

At 5.30 p.m. Saturday a World reporter came up to a gathering at York and Queen streets. He saw a crowded street car at a stand and the conductor of it fighting another man. The conductor got the best of it, knocked his opponent over, and kicked him when down; the crowd protested, three or four rushed at the conductor, while the driver of a cart cut him over the face with a whip; two mounted policemen galloped up, the conductor rushed to his car and started it on its journey.

Stories were afloat that the bulk of union men would knock off work to-day and stop the cars but no good authority could be found for such statements.

A young man who lives in Parkdale said he would like very much to have taken a car but he didn't want to be called a rat.

There is a report that the strikers intend to run free vans on the principal streets for the accommodation of the public. A conductor will pass round a box for voluntary subscriptions.

MINISTER WEST'S VIEWS.

No International Trouble Expected Over the Adams Seizure.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 9.—Hon. Sackville West, the British Minister, speaking to-day in regard to the seizure of the Adams, said, "he had had no official correspondence this year on the fisheries question. The matter was in the hands of the Dominion authorities, but he did not anticipate any serious trouble. "Of course," he continued, "the seizure of the Adams at Digby will increase the unpleasantness which is felt on both sides. Everything might have been avoided had Congress taken the advice of the administration and appointed a Commission to enquire into the whole dispute. Congress has denounced the treaty of 1854. It has denounced the fishery articles of the treaty of 1871, and it has substituted nothing, leaving us to fall back upon the miserable old treaty of 1818. The question now is as to the interpretation of that treaty. The Canadians may interpret it one way, the Americans another, while the Imperial Government may understand it in a way of its own. Everything appears now to depend upon the way in which the British Government may interpret this treaty. This seizure of the Adams will bring up the question and possibly decide the interpretation. It will come before a mixed Court, part British citizens and part Americans. I don't believe there will be any retaliatory action taken by either country."

GREEK PORTS BLOCKADED.

The Powers at Length Change Their Words Into Actions.

ATHENS, May 8.—Germany, Austria, England, Russia and Italy notified Greece that a blockade of her ports had been ordered. The order was subsequently carried out and a blockade has been established from Cape Malia to Colonna, and from the Gulf of Corinth to the most northern point of the Greek frontier.

The Government's official journal to-day states that the movement of the Greek army must not be taken to indicate warlike intentions on the part of the Government. The Government has decided, adds the journal, to refrain from disturbing the peace, but believes it necessary, however, to be prepared to resist any hostility which may be inaugurated by others.

M. Delyannis, after protesting against the action of the Powers, sent in his resignation to the King, but His Majesty refused to accept it.

Turkey and Greece are hurrying troops to the front. Several European papers are of the opinion that Russia will secretly support Greece.

THE RAIDERS FATAL MISTAKE.

A Bottle of Carbolic Acid Taken and Drank for Whisky.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The fact developed to-night that when Rosenfeld's drug store was raided by the mob Wednesday and the rabble seized upon every bottle that had the appearance of being a receptacle of spirits a large bottle of carbolic acid was among the others carried away, and owing to its general resemblance to whisky it was passed from hand to hand after the raid and drank by half a dozen or more of the mob. The acid began to take effect as soon as it entered the stomachs of the rioters, and in spite of the best efforts of the doctors two of the drinkers have died and three more are at death's door.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT HULL.

Nearly $200,000 Worth of Property Licked Up by the Flames.

HULL, Que., May 9.—A disastrous fire visited this place last night. All the buildings on the east side of Duke street and along one side of Philemon street are destroyed, as well as the handsome new post-office on Main street. The real value of the buildings destroyed is estimated at about $125,000. There are 110 buildings divided into 155 tenements, and in these probably 175 or 200 families resided. In the stores on Main street a lot of stock was destroyed. The total loss may safely be placed at $175,000 or $200,000, on which there is very little insurance.

Labor Riot at Lyons.

LYONS, May 9.—In this city to-day a mob of glass factory strikers sacked the house of an artizan, who had resumed work, severely beat the man and wife and threw their furniture into the Rhone. The mob then made attack upon the factory, the owners of which armed with fowling pieces kept up a continous fire upon the rioters until they were forced to withdraw. Thirty were wounded.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of General Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

A new case of smallpox has been discovered at Montreal and removed to the hospital.

W. Cornish of Fullarton was killed last week by a beam falling from the roof of a new barn.

Mrs. P. McHugh of Lindsay, by the breaking of a buggy axle was thrown out of the rig on her head and face. She died shortly after of her injuries.

At Kingsclear, near Fredericton, two young men, Jenning and Craig, were burned to death while endeavoring to save some property from a blazing house.

Sam McQuillan, the missing farmer of East Nissouri, is now supposed to have gone to the "land of the free." It has been discovered that he is deeply in debt.

The machinery needed in drilling for oil has been shipped to Sheguiandah, Manitoulin Island. Oil is found in many other parts of the Island, particularly in the townships of Carnarvon and Campbell.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Arrests of Socialists continue to be made in Chicago.

Officers Flavin and Sheahan of Chicago, who were wounded by bombs, succumbed to their injuries yesterday, making five dead.

The Piano Makers' strike at New York has been declared a failure, and the men have been ordered to return to their shops to-day.

Frank Clements, a member of Modjeska's Company, committed suicide at Newark, N.J., Saturday because a paper gave him an overhauling.

Some of the freight hands in Chicago have been granted an increase of 25 cents a day and have either returned to work already or will do so to-day.

At Chicago Adolph Fischer, employe of the Arbiter Zeitung, has been committed to jail on a charge of throwing the bomb which caused such havoc among the police.

W. J. Blew, a compositor on the Chicago Times, died on Saturday of fright he received while undergoing mock initiation ceremonies on his entrance to a local Court of Foresters.

Philip Gosset, Manager of the Jersey Bank, which failed under suspicious circumstances in January, has been sentenced to penal servitude for five years on conviction of having embezzled $185,000 of public money.

Nineteen Socialists and Anarchists, including the ringleaders, at Milwaukee were arraigned before Judge Mallory Saturday morning. Bail was fixed at $5000 each. All were remanded to jail.

General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, has issued a call to the various Assemblies of the Order for a special session of the General Assembly to be held in Cleveland, O., Tuesday, May 25.

The Knights of Labor of Chicago have published a letter repudiating the Socialists in strong and vigorous language. It concludes: "We say we hope that Parsons, Spies, Fielden, Most and the whole gang of outlaws will be blotted from the surface of the earth."

GEN. WOLSELEY'S THREAT.

IF HOME RULE PREVAILS HE WILL HEAD A REBELLION.

The General's Opinion of Mr. Gladstone's Course—Lord Chas. Beresford and Other Officers Prepared to Follow Lord Wolseley's Lead.

LONDON, May 9.—The Pall Mall Gazette continues to call attention to the reported threat of General Lord Wolseley to resign and lead the Ulster Loyalists in rebellion if Home Rule be granted Ireland, despite the fact that it has been officially denied that he ever made such a threat. This afternoon The Gazette says it has been informed that Lord Charles Beresford said in the lobby of the House of Commons the day Mr. Gladstone introduced his Home Rule Bill that he and General Wolseley had agreed that if the Premier's measure should pass and they were ordered to crush any rebellion the Ulstermen might undertake they would refuse, would resign and would then go and help the Ulstermen.

The Sheffield Telegraph says that Gen. Wolseley considers Mr. Gladstone a traitor and refuses to have any social intercourse whatsoever with him. The General will not even sit at the same table with Mr. Gladstone. The Telegraph also declares that English military circles support Lord Wolseley's views on Irish affairs.

DUBLIN, May 8.—The Express (Conservative), commenting on the alleged Wolseley threat, says that one result of the passage of the Home Rule Bill would be to clear the army within twenty-four hours of some of its best officers, "who," adds the paper, "would not go alone to Ulster." The Express also declares that military strategists are already studying Irish maps and Ulster history.

Complications of the Situation.

LONDON, May 8.—A new element of extraordinary and totally unexpected character has suddenly introduced itself into the Home Rule struggle. The Ulster Protestants are well known to be men of determination almost amounting to fanaticism. Everybody has ridiculed their threats to fight rather than submit to Home Rule, because compared with the forces England could bring to bear in such a struggle they were not even a handful. But nobody counted on the disaffection in the English army. This, however, not to mince matters, is exactly what has come to pass. Mr. Wm. Johnston, leader of the Orange party in the House of Commons, stated on Thursday night at a meeting at Dungannan, "That if Home Rule were given to Ireland Gen. Lord Wolseley would throw up his commission and place himself at the head of an army of Ulster men to resist the new Irish government, and that 1000 other British officers would follow his example."

No paper here except the Pall Mall Gazette thought the statement worth notice. Lord Wolseley, however, made no denial except a vague remark that he never contradicted stories about himself appearing in newspapers. Lord Wolseley is so sternly Evangelical that he refuses to conform in church to the slightest forms which can be construed as suggesting Roman Catholicism. Accordingly he frequently remains seated while others stand, or faces one way while others face another.

The General, it must be remembered, came originally from Ulster. These two things suffice to explain why he naturally feels very strongly on the question. Three persons to whom he expressed his intentions are: A prominent member of Parliament; a gentleman well known here who was a member of a former Parliament, but defeated at the last election, and a man well known in London society. To each of these he has asserted in a most positive manner that he would resign his commission at once if the Ulster men refused to recognize the Dublin Parliament.

Now it must be remembered that Lord Wolseley is almost the only officer of the highest ranks who is a liberal in politics. The rest of the army officers are Tory to a man, so if Lord Wolseley opposes the Government, much more will the Tory officers? Already is it discovered that a prominent officer in the navy, Lord Charles Beresford, "Fighting Charlie," expressed a similar determination in the lobby of the House of Commons some time ago. He said: "I have just been discussing with Wolseley what we would do if Ulster were to refuse to acknowledge the Dublin Parliament and we were ordered to crush the loyal North. We both agreed that we would give up our commissions and go and help the Ulster men."

In government circles already the severest denunciations of Lord Wolseley are heard. The situation is immensely complicated; indeed, it is difficult to understand what counter-move Mr. Gladstone can possibly make. The new development renders it highly improbable that the Home Rule Bill will get beyond a vote which is not anything more than an abstract expression of opinion.

Chamberlain is with Ulster.

DUBLIN, May 8.—Patriotic Union demonstrations were held inside and outside the rotunda last evening. Mr. Chamberlain sent a telegram saying that he heartily sympathized with the Unionists in their protest against legislation that would reduce Ireland to the rank of a tributary province. Lord De Vesci, Mayor Sanderson and others made speeches in which they said they were ready to fight in defense of their rights.

The President's Matrimonial Intentions.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 8.—The following letter was received here yesterday:

DEAR MISS WILKISON,—I am in receipt of your favor, and am rather surprised at the tone of your letter. I certainly would not interfere with the matrimonial choice of my brother. I am a very warm friend of Miss Van Vechten, and, although I am not so intimate with Miss Folsom, I esteem both as true types of American womanhood. I am pained to read the gossip in the newspapers about the marriage, although I am not prepared to say that one will take place. It will greatly please me to be relieved from the duties of hostess at the President's house, which I have felt were imposed upon me, and which have greatly interfered with my literary pleasure and pursuits. Sincerely yours,
ROSE CLEVELAND.

Getting Through Their Labors.

OTTAWA, May 9.—The session is rapidly drawing to a close. Parliament will adjourn about May 22. All the important Government measures are through. Sir Alexander Campbell will not take his place in the Senate again during the session.

Men's nobby Straw and Felt Hats only 75c. and up at Petley's.

A Wise Sea Captain!

—During a very severe storm at sea week before last, a steamer was nearly beaten by the raging billows, the waves covering her. The Captain gave orders to lighten her cargo, and think only of the crew and passenger's safety. "But one thing," said he, "mind those valuable cases of cutlery from England for Strathern, the housefurnishing man, 179 Yonge street, Toronto. they're the best goods ever landed in Canada." See the ladies coming smiling out of Strathern's store. Such bargains! edx

THE ROYAL CITY UNDER SCOTT LAW

How the First Week Passed Off—A Dull Saturday—Fines and Fears—Interviews With Leading Men.

GUELPH, Ont., May 9.—Yesterday completed the first week of the Scott Act in Guelph. It is impossible as yet to say how the new law is going to affect business. Merchants depend largely on the farmers' trade. During the week there have not been so many farmers in the city as in the preceeding weeks, but this may be accounted for by the fact that they are at present busy with seeding operations, which have been kept back owing to wet weather. Several merchants who were asked how business was yesterday said it was good and some of them used the old argument that if money was not spent in drinks there must be more to spend in the stores. Grocers who formerly did a large liquor trade, however, complain of a falling off in their business. It was noticeable that those who drove into town got away soon after dinner, and conveyances were not left standing in front of hotels till near evening, as formerly. One respect in which the Act has really wrought injury is in the closing of the three largest hotels, two of which are the commercial houses. It is hoped that this is an evil which will be soon remedied. In consequence the other hotels have been crowded and rates been raised. Several travelers have gone through to Berlin and other neighboring places for accommodation, returning to Guelph to do business. On Thursday night there were no less than twenty travelers in one hotel at Berlin who skipped Guelph for the night and came back next day to see their customers. The Berlin hostelry in question was so full that the landlord, his family and employes had to give up their rooms.

As to the illegal sale of liquor in Guelph, it has been restricted to those who have acquired the habit of drinking. This class can get all they want in most of the hotels where they are known. Beer pumps are still at work in different bars, some of the proprietors saying they keep beer on draught for family use, while others make no bones about it and sell openly over the counter. Both sellers and drinkers have been somewhat frightened by the prosecutions just closed, in which Thomas Middleton, James Welsh and John Doran were fined $50 each. Action is to be taken to-morrow to prosecute the Chief of Police for a misdemeanor in having employed men to induce the defendants to break the law.

Mr. Hallett, of Jackson & Hallett, a firm who have heretofore carried on one of the largest wholesale and retail grocery business in Western Canada, said: "Our market to-day (Saturday) has been poorly attended. All the farmers left quickly, and not one-half of the usual business was done. There was a great falling off in the German trade. The Germans, who have been in the habit of buying all their groceries in Guelph, now say that they will do their trading at Berlin, as they cannot now get the hotel accommodation here. The Scott Act will ruin trade in Guelph."

Mr. Thomas Watts, proprietor of the Wellington Hotel, says: "I have lived eleven years in Guelph, and I have never seen so dull a Saturday. It is awful. Our stores are doing no business. People won't deal in a Scott Act town. I am going to sell out and get away as fast as I can."

Mr. Galor, late proprietor of the Royal Hotel, says: "Where our merchants used to take in two hundred dollars on a Saturday, to-day they did not take in fifty. The Scott Act has ruined Guelph."

Mr. Thomas Ellis, of the American Hotel, will only take farmers in for meals. He states that commercial men have never patronized him, and that he won't have them now.

Baseball, Cricketing, Lacrosse, Football and Lawn Tennis suits a specialty at Petley's.

Boycotting, an Ancient Practice.

From the N.Y. World.

Some of our esteemed contemporaries, which insist that boycotting is a modern and non-American institution, are strangely forgetful of American history. The Revolutionary period was full of instances, such as throwing overboard the tea in Boston Harbor and refusing to buy, use, or wear articles of British manufacture. Previous to the civil war there was a good deal of this kind of boycotting between the North and South. The name only is new; the principle is as old as human nature and has obtained everywhere and in all times and among all nations. The Mosaic Law, even, as laid down in Deuteronomy, is curiously full of restrictions and debarment from social and business privileges and connections of all who do or do not certain prescribed things.

A Horse Shakes a Donkey.

From the San Francisco Call.

A nobbily-attired statue stood upon the corner of Kearney street and Pine yesterday afternoon, and paid strict attention to his work of ogling lady pedestrians. At last a short, stout lady in blue brushed past him, and he took advantage of her proximity to tap her on the back with the slender bamboo cane which he carried in his hand. As quick as a flash the lady turned, and, with her gloved hand smacked the impudent fellow across the cheek, making his eye-glasses fly in one direction and his hat in another, as he threw back his head. Not content with thus avenging the insult offered, the lady raised her parasol and dealt the statue a blow on the head. Then, after venting her indignation in words, she passed on.

But the statue's punishment was not yet done. In backing away from his fair assailant, he fell against a horse that was attached to a coupe, and the animal, as if it was cognizant of the character of the rapscallion, grabbed him by the small of the back with his teeth and shook him so heartily that the thin goods of which the coat was made tore from the collar to the tails.

A crowd had gathered by this time, and the now thoroughly frightened statue was greeted with a round of jeers. He certainly presented a dilapidated appearance when the horse dropped him. As soon as he could regain his feet he snatched his broken hat up from the ground, and steered down the street at a lively rate of speed, holding his torn coat with his hands, while the coupe horse neighed and looked about at the crowd, as if asked for its approval of his action.

Boys' Tweed and Jersey Suits only "one dollar" $1.25, $1.50 and up at Petley's.

Tryst.

My love, whose heart is tender, said to me,
"A moon lacks light unless her sun befriend her,
Let us keep tryst in heaven, dear friend," said she,
My love whose heart is tender.

From such a loftiness no words could bend her;
Yet still she spoke of "us" and spoke as "we,"
Her hope substantial, while my hope grew slender.

Now keeps she tryst beyond earth's utmost sea,
Wholly at rest, though storms should toss and rend her,
And still she keeps my heart and keeps its key
My love whose heart is tender.

[Christina Rossetti.

A ROMANCE OF THE WARD.

How a Charming Widow Gained the Affections of an Unsophisticated Youth.

Above the "jog" on Elizabeth there resided until quite recently a widow decidedly on the shady side of 30, but of prepossessing appearance, and liable to pass in a crowd for five-and-twenty. Her family consists of two children, the eldest being a lad of some twelve summers. Hard by the widow's home dwelt with his parents a youth of about 16. The two families were quite intimate. The young man seemed to have a great fondness for the widow's society, and whenever he had a moment to spare from his duty as driver of a bread wagon he spent it with her. His parents endeavored to dissuade him from doing so, but he boldly announced his intention of doing as he liked, and in this he was ably supported by the widow. Accordingly one morning he packed up his collar box and sought another boarding house. Then his visits to the widow became more and more frequent, until it became the talk of the neighborhood, and when the "neighbors" in the Ward commence to talk about anyone it is time the person talked of took to the woods. The boy's mother finally complained to the Mayor. She said she had supported him all the winter by washing, her husband being out of work as well, and now, as soon as he commenced to earn money, he refused to allow her to be his banker, and spent his earnings elsewhere. His Worship was moved by the mother's tale of distress and despatched Inspector Archibald to the scene. That officer threatened dire vengeance on the widow for alienating the affection of the youth from his parents, and informed the youth he would certainly place him in durance vile if he persisted in his visits to the widow's house, but the pair only laughed at the policeman and continued their "courtship" as formerly. Latterly, however, the affair was so much talked about that the widow hired an express wagon and shook the dust of the Ward from her feet. She now resides in the West End, where it is said she is visited more frequently than ever by her 16-year-old lover, who is evidently completely infatuated with her winning ways and widow's weeds.

For stylish, good-fitting well-made clothing go direct to Petley's.

Andrew Sherman's Terrible Death.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., May 8.—The death of Andrew Sherman, of Thurlow, by the premature explosion of a blast yesterday proves to have been one of the most horrifying that ever occurred in this country. When found Sherman was lying on his back completely disemboweled. His face was not disfigured and had a look of repose. His left arm was broken and hand slightly lacerated. His heart was found hanging to a fence and his liver and a few ribs were picked up 150 feet distant from the body.

Found on the Cowcatcher.

PRESTON, Ont., May 8.—This evening the 5.28 express from the south brought in a dead body which had been found on the cowcatcher. It seems the man was walking on the track between here and Galt near the Credit Valley crossing, and not hearing the train coming, was killed and thrown on the cowcatcher. His age is about 50, tall, no whiskers, weight about 170 pounds, dressed respectably and had a little money in his pocket.

Nova Scotia Favors Secession.

HALIFAX, N.S., May 8.—Provincial Secretary Fielding's resolutions favoring the secession of the Province of Nova Scotia from the Canadian Confederation were carried in the House of Assembly to-night by a vote of 15 to 6.

Our boys will buy their festival suits at Petley's

A Satisfactory Settlement.

A meeting of the Painters' Union was held Saturday night in Dufferin Hall to receive replies from employers to a circular sent out asking that 20 cents per hour be the minimum rate of wages after May 10. All the replies were favorable and the new rate goes into force to-day.

The Terrible Increase of Cancer.

The terrible increase of cancer is shown by the report of the governors of the Cancer Hospital in London, from which it appears that the number of new patients admitted during the last year was 1618, of which 622 were in and 966 out patients, representing an increase of 22 and 23 per cent., respectively, over the numbers in the year 1884.

LOCAL NEWS PARAGRAPHED.

The Queen's Own commenced rifle practice Saturday afternoon.

The alarm about 8.20 Saturday night was for a bonfire in a lane off Wilton avenue.

69 births, 12 marriages and 11 deaths were registered at the City Hall last week.

To-day 150 head of cattle will be shipped from the byres for the British market.

The harbor arrivals Saturday were: Lithophone, Zebra and Madeline with stone.

Gee, a St. Paul's Warder, attempted suicide at the Humber last week, but was fished out by two men.

Rev. J. O. Peck, of New Haven, Conn., will handle Bob Ingersoll in a lecture this evening at Elm Street Church.

The residents of Cumberland street, St. Paul's Ward, complain that their street is not watered. The World is asked to call Ald. James' attention to the matter.

The John Hanlan ran into and smashed a skiff containing a man on the bay yesterday. The man was thrown into the water, but the ferry backed up and hauled him out.

Judge McDougall went over Saturday the applications of 700 women to have their names added to the Provincial and Municipal Voters' Lists. Not more than 150 were allowed.

The program for Mr. George Belford's readings on Friday next includes selections that the famous Vandenhoff and Bellew were wont to read to delighted audiences. There has already been a good sale of seats.

Chairman McMurrich offers two prizes for the best collection of insects made by Public School pupils during the coming season; the prizes to be standard works on Entomology, to be selected by Capt. Geddes.

Fire did about $60 worth of damage to Samuel Wallace's stable, 618 Yonge street, yesterday morning. In the afternoon the brigade were summoned to 805 Queen street east, an unoccupied, dilapidated building, where a blaze had started. Little damage was done.

The steamer Mascot, of the Doty Line, was launched on Saturday. She was built by W. E. Redney, a member of the Institute of Naval Architects of England. Her dimensions are: Extreme length, 70 feet; beam, 13 feet; draught, 4 feet; displacement, 20 tons; Gondola stem. She will begin her trips to the Island next Saturday.

The Northern Pacific Junction.

Quoting The World's remarks Saturday about the delay in the opening of this road, the Hamilton Spectator adds: The line is not quite finished yet. There has been a slight difference of opinion between the Company and the contractors respecting the contractors' bonds, but it is not serious enough to delay the opening of the road, which will be opened for traffic next month.

The celebrated house for good Black silks is Petley's.

Who's Your Fat Friend?

—Away back in the good old days of the Georges, the then Prince of Wales was a fast and firm friend of the celebrated Beau Brummell. The twain quarrelled, and Brummell would even pass the Prince on Regent street without raising his hat. One day Brummell was in Rotten Row with a friend, who stopped and spoke to the Prince, who was then an exceedingly stout man. Brummell placed his glass to his eye, and gazing at the Prince, remarked to his companion: "Who's your fat friend?" So keenly did the Prince feel the insult that Brummell had for some years to take refuge on the continent. Gentlemen should purchase their spring hats at Dineen's, corner of King and Yonge streets. x

EXAMPLE FOR CHURCHES.

DR. WILD EULOGIZES THE SALVATION ARMY.

Sermon at the Bond Street Church—The Organization Doing a Grand Work—Gen. Booth Compared With the Early Reformers.

Bond Street Congregational Church was packed to the doors last night to hear Dr. Wild's discourse on the live subject of the Salvation Army. The reverend gentleman took for his text Corinthians 1., chap. ix, 22, last clause: I am made all things to all men that I might by all means save some. In ancient times the teaching of the Gospel was done in all places and by all kinds of people; how we sought to confine this teaching to certain persons who claim to possess a large degree of learning. Then the Gospel was brought to the people; now the general rule was to have the people go to certain places appointed to hear the Gospel. If any venture to break through such rule they are criticized and abused. The whole form of worship now was often false and misrepresentative of the Gospel. No ritual, no rule, should stand in the way of the saving of men's souls.

In the Salvation Army we had an illustration of the substance of the text. It could not have arisen without suffering and trial of its members. They went forth as the crusaders who went to Palestine to conquer. They did a grand work in that they reformed men who most of all needed reforming, many of whom bore the marks of their own debauchery. This reform had been wrought through the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

A gentleman had said to the Doctor: "I don't think they (the Army) ought to be allowed to parade the streets this way." "Why?" "Oh, it is a burlesque of religion." "What part of religion?" "Oh Jesus Christ never did anything like that." "Yes, but Jesus Christ was never in Toronto."

We go to Quebec and see there an image of the Savior carried on high through the streets. If we refuse to remove our hats they would be knocked off. Was the parading of the Army worse than this?

Another gentleman would say: "They are getting to be a nuisance." They were a greater nuisance separate than they are now. I think that bell of St. Michael's that begins to toll so early in the morning is a greater nuisance. [Applause.] But that can be put up with, for it serves a religious purpose, too.

Another man would ask whether those who were converted by such means did not shortly fall off? Of course some of them did. But did not members of respectable churches sometimes do the same. In the former case, where the converts had been men and women of the worst character, it was a wonder that more did not fall away. [Hear, hear.] God did not extend his grace to any particular denomination or sect. Of what avail were all our fine churches if they were not saving souls. The Salvation Army had been the origin of the successful means of propagating the Gospel that are now used, viz., the bands, and music and the Evangelists. It would be well if some church members would turn Salvationists and organize. Gen. Booth said how necessary such organizing was. Passing through the streets of London he had seen thousands who had no idea of the Gospel.

Such men as Luther, John Knox, John Wesley and General Booth were raised of God and it was through such men that Christ's teaching was sustained and advanced. Each century had its reform and if the Salvation Army went to extremes it would develop of itself its own antidote.

THE REID SHOOTING CASE.

The Suicide's Victim Recovering—Letter to the Coroner—A Premeditated Affair.

Mrs. Reid, shot by her husband Friday evening, is doing well at her house, 510 Parliament street. The World called there last night and was told that Dr. Brent found the patient getting on much better than he expected and thought she would be able to be up next week.

Coroner Johnson will open an inquest on the body of her husband and would-be murderer at the General Hospital this forenoon. The shooting was evidently premeditated, as a letter was found in Reid's pocket addressed to Dr. Johnson. It will be read to the jury.

For the past ten months deceased boarded with Mr. Holman at 26 Temperance street. Mr. Holman spoke well of him last night. "I never found him anything but a gentleman," said he, "and we all liked him round here." He frequently spoke of his matrimonial troubles to Mr. Holman, and on several occasions threatened to shoot his wife and then finish himself. "But," said Mr. Holman, "I never used to think anything of it. I would argue with him: 'Now, what good will that do? What do you want to put her out of the world for?' And then he would say: 'Well, I suppose you're right,' and would quiet down. He seldom went out at nights, and was always well-behaved and gentlemanly."

Up to about five weeks ago Reid worked as a bookbinder at Copp, Clark & Co's. He was obliged to quit on account of rheumatism. "Several times lately," continued Mr. Holman, "he went out driving, on what he called private detective business, and came back somewhat under the influence of liquor. But these were the only times I ever saw him in that condition. He was in the house about noon Friday for the last time, being then all right. That afternoon he told Copp, Clark & Co.'s foreman he was going away and would not trouble him any more, having got a job on the other side." This was all Mr. Holman knew of deceased's movements that day.

Celebrate the Queen's Birthday in one of Petley's nobby suits.

Too Late to Change the Date.

At the request of the Reception Committee, Mayor Howland telegraphed to the Minister of Militia Saturday asking him to change the date (Wednesday next) fixed for the presentation of medals to the Northwest troops. His Worship's telegram was to this effect: "I wish to express the desire of the Council and citizens of Toronto that the presentation of Northwest medals be postponed until May 24 or July 1, so as to enable the citizens to be present and do honor to our citizen soldiery." Sir Adolphe Caron's reply was as follows: "However anxious I am to comply with the wishes of the citizens of Toronto, I fear that all arrangements being made, I cannot interfere. The matter is left altogether to the Battalions."

The Trial of Satan.

C. B. Reynolds last night lectured in Science Hall before the Secular Society on the Trial of Satan. God created man and woman and placed them in the Garden of Eden and pronounced his work perfect. But a short time after these perfect beings yielded to the temptation of the devil. Would it not have been better if Christ had destroyed Satan and thus have saved the world from sin and temptation instead of Himself dying for it? Is there a real devil? There is. It is ignorance. There is also a Savior who will conquer this devil. It is science—a proper knowledge of man's nature and surroundings.

U. S. Patent Book.

Editor World: Can a book be had with patentee, style of patent and number of United States patents? SUBSCRIBER.

[Yes. Up to 1874 from the Public Library. Since that year from D. C. Ridout, 22 King street east, Toronto.]

Cloudy and Showery.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
TORONTO, May 10, 1 a.m.

Probabilities.—Lakes, increasing northeasterly or southeasterly winds; partly cloudy to cloudy weather with local showers, mostly in the southern portion; not much change in temperature.

There is a depression approaching the lakes from the southwest, whilst an area of high pressure covers Ontario and the St. Lawrence. Heavy rains have prevailed in the Maritime Provinces, but the weather is now generally fair everywhere from the lakes eastward. Showery weather prevails in the Northwest with moderate temperatures.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Rimouski: Polynesian from Liverpool.
At New York: Suevia from Hamburg; Adriatic, Alaska, Aurania and City of Richmond from Liverpool; Fulda from Bremen.
At Liverpool: Bothnia from New York.
At Plymouth: Hammonia from New York.

The English Mail.

RIMOUSKI STATION, May 9.—The Polynesian arrived at 10 p.m., with 22 cabin, 45 intermediate and 478 steerage passengers. The mails left at 11.40.

—The Picnic season will be on soon. No family should be without one of those family market baskets, made by Wanzer & Co. at 83 King street west, and all grocers. x