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EIGHTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1887. PRICE ONE CENT.

A LOYAL FEAST AT DUBLIN

LEADING MEN OF THE CITY HONOR HARTINGTON AND GOSCHEN.

A Brilliant Affair at Which the Toast of the Queen was Received With Enthusiasm, Everybody Rising and Joining in the Singing of "God Save the Queen."

DUBLIN, Nov. 30.—The Unionist banquet in Leinster Hall this evening was a brilliant affair. The leading merchants and professional men and a number of Catholic Unionists were present. Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen were given an ovation. The toast to the Queen was received with enthusiasm, everybody rising and joining in the singing of the National Anthem and "God Bless the Prince of Wales."

Mr. Kenny, an eminent Catholic barrister, in proposing a toast to the Unionist cause denounced Home Rule as an insidious misnomer simply meaning the dismemberment of the Empire and the utter ruin of Ireland. Agitation, he said, had already destroyed Irish trade and ruined Irish credit, but there were more hopeful symptoms that the people were beginning to find out the real tendencies of the agitators' works.

Mr. Goschen, who responded, said that the time for any body being neutral toward the separatists had passed. No truce should be allowed with the party of sedition. These demonstrations, showing that the most important part of Ireland was against Home Rule, would help to convince England and the world that the agitators' claim of representing Irish sentiment was largely delusive.

Mr. Goschen lauded the landlords for having rejected a bribe as gross as was ever offered to a great interest by a statesman who ought to have known better. They had acted nobly, he said, under a strong temptation. The Government appreciated their patriotism. Then they were the only section of the Loyalist party in Ireland. It was only on the part of the learned professors who adorned the Gladstonian party to throw discredit upon the views, intelligence, learning and literature of this city. It was cant on the part of the educated and wealthy classes of England to say, when their brethren in Ireland expressed the opinion that their wealth and education could not count, that the only qualifications for real authority were to have nothing and to know nothing. [Cheers and laughter.]

"Our opponents," said Mr. Goschen, "consider minds that are blank better receptacles for their doctrines. That is not our view. We prefer men acquainted with history and the economic law. We are glad to deal with audiences who care more for argument than for declamation, who care more to be informed on questions of the day. We are satisfied to disagree with those who expected that we came here to inflame party or faction."

Referring to the challenge of The Freeman's Journal, he invited the reporters of that paper who were present to note and report carefully his words. Never had he said that O'Brien deserved five years penal servitude. The story was an invention of The Freeman's Journal. [Laughter and hisses.]

He continued: "We have other matters to occupy our minds than moving attention by sensational paragraphs in the national press which are devised to preoccupy us, or to the incidents of their ridiculous campaign against the execution of the law. Such provocation will not turn us aside from the duty of promoting the prosperity of that Ireland whose fortunes and fate are as dear to us as those of any other part of the kingdom."

Referring to the charge that the Government had broken its pledges concerning the granting of local government to Ireland, he said: "Those who live here and who know what passes at national and municipal gatherings will be able to furnish an answer. I consider that a pledge given to a sane man will not hold when the man has become a lunatic. I should be too glad to see established in Ireland a real rival to the political influence of the Central League in Dublin, but it is impossible while municipal privileges are utilized for purposes of revolution and partisan Home Rule has alone set at the bottom of municipal local government in Ireland. So long as that continues the Imperial party cannot assist in creating rainbow promises of conciliation to our loyalist inhabitants, but when coercion is no longer put upon local opinion we shall be ready to redeem our pledges."

In conclusion he entreated the audience to remember that though they had to bear the brunt the forces behind them were stronger than those in front, and that if they stood firm they would be certain to come out victorious.

Lord Hartington, rising after midnight to reply to a toast to the president of the union, said, that The Freeman's Journal in criticising him said he showed no emotion upon his reception. He did not know what The Freeman's Journal expected. He could only say that if he possessed the eloquence of the greatest of Irish orators it would not suffice to express the warmth of the gratitude he felt for the welcome accorded him. In his treatment of the local government question he used much the same arguments as had Mr. Goschen. He said that great as was the temptation to rely upon force and exceptional law solely for the maintenance of the Union the sooner the Unionists found themselves in a position to deal on terms of perfect equality with the people of Ireland as compared with those of England the easier would their task become and the more firmly would they secure the maintenance of the Union. But to do this they were powerless without the co-operation of the loyal party in Ireland. We look to you to show England that there is a party in Ireland, which is as deeply attached to our institutions and laws as are Englishmen themselves. We further look to you to prove that you are equally willing to trust to your fellow countrymen and extend to them equal liberties and laws. With your energy and resolution success will be greatly lightened. In conclusion, I would ask the generous assistance of the loyalist press. It is a matter of the deepest regret to many of us that we believe vast portions of the people of this country never have an opportunity of seeing any papers except those advocating disloyalty and separation."

The proceedings ended with three cheers for the Queen.

Dillon on the Dublin Meeting.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Mr. Dillon, speaking at Plymouth to-night, sharply criticized the Unionist meeting in Dublin. He said that that "highly moral statesman," Mr. Goschen, who wanted to teach the people honesty, had promised the impoverished poor-law unions in the west of Ireland further assistance from the exchequer if they would maintain the union. But they would not consent to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. He would rather starve. The Government sought to crush 4,000,000 in order to support the 500,000 who called themselves the English garrison in Ireland.

Press Comments on the Meeting.

DUBLIN, Nov. 30.—The Irish Times (Conservative) claims that the Union meeting last night was an assemblage of intellect, courage and popular feeling to protest, not as a minority, but substantially as an equal portion of the Irish people, against the policy of the Home Rule party.

The Freeman's Journal says the surroundings proved that Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen were avowed enemies of Ireland. Detectives guarded the two Englishmen as if they were a couple of Czars. The meeting was attended by only those who had tickets, and no claim could be made that it was the free expression of public opinion.

The Dublin Express (Conservative) says there never was such a meeting before in Dublin. It asserts that its supporters included peers, ecclesiastics, civil dignitaries and representatives of the railway, shipping, banking and professional interests.

All kinds of fur garments at W. & D. Dineen's, corner King and Yonge streets. Ladies wanting furs should never buy till they have taken a look through Dineen's fur show rooms.

GREVY'S RESIGNATION.

A Congress of the Two Chambers Will Elect His Successor on Friday.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—After the reading to-morrow of President Grevy's message of resignation, the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies will formally convoke a congress of the two chambers at Versailles on Friday for the purpose of electing a successor to M. Grevy.

The leaders of the Republican groups have summoned a plenary meeting of the party at Versailles on Friday morning to confer regarding the choice of candidate.

A movement is spreading among the members of the Right to propose Vice-Admiral Dompierre D'Herney, who is now a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the department of Zomine, as a candidate for the Presidency.

Herr Bebel Called to Order.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—During the debate on the budget in the Reichstag to-day Herr Bebel described the Corn Bill as a blood tax on the large masses of workmen, who will have to pay it almost exclusively. Herr Bebel was subsequently called to order for proclaiming as hypocritical the constant appeal made to Germany's love of peace.

THE QUEBEC SALVATIONISTS.

Their Right to Parade the Streets to be Tested in the Courts.

QUEBEC, Nov. 30.—The presumed riot to-night ended in a complete fiasco. From 7 o'clock crowds could be seen wending their way towards Dufferin Terrace, undoubtedly bent upon mischief. Probably three quarters of an hour had intervened before the local spouters made their appearance upon the band stand. At about 8 o'clock a few juniors presented themselves in front of the platform and harangued the crowd. Their chief object was that the crowd should disperse and not trouble further, because the local authorities intended making a thorough test case of the Salvation Army parades. Notwithstanding the most vehement appeals upon the part of the harangueers about 1000 persons assembled and proceeded towards St. Roche. In passing the English barracks en route a number of thoughtless youths in the procession emptied the chambers of their revolvers in the air, hoping to frighten the inmates of the barracks. The police made no endeavors to arrest the criminals. Thence to St. Roche the crowd was momentarily augmented, until their number reached fully 600, when all together they proceeded through the various streets of St. Roche, singing national songs, and then headed towards Upper Town, vowing vengeance on the Salvation Army, and with the full intention of wrecking their barracks.

The crowd in their procession were completely disorganized. One feature which was principally noticed was the absence of the English-speaking classes. After leaving St. Roche the mob wended its way up one of the by streets until they reached St. John-street, when almost the whole crowd broke up and not more than 200 proceeded further.

From this time all opposition to the Army completely died out. The crowd gradually dispersed and perfect quietness prevailed.

The fact that the military was not called upon is principally due to the efforts of Mayor Langelier in arranging the whole matter before hand and bringing about a test case between the citizens in general and the Salvation Army. It was also previously arranged that the Army would not walk, and under the circumstances it saved considerable bloodshed.

Capt. Bryce will probably be arrested to-morrow and an action instituted against him to test the legality of the Army. The Salvationists to-night are jubilant over their success and maintain that they have broken the back bone of their opponents. Capt. Bryce was determined to parade to-night, but was finally dissuaded by the Chief of Police, who firmly stated that he could not give the necessary protection.

Capt. Bryce says he will march in the streets even if the Army is pronounced illegal, and when he and his followers are jailed continuously will be sent from Toronto to replace them, and should the worst come to the worst they will still parade, "For the death of their bodies will be life to their souls."

THE PRISONER AT TULLAMORE.

O'Brien Still Clings to His Tweed Suit and Bemoans His Position.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Mr. O'Brien in a letter smuggled from Tullamore jail to a friend in Dublin says: "The substance of Mr. Balfour's statement that I pleaded weak action of the heart and delicate condition of the lungs as an excuse for my being forced to wear criminal clothes is a cruel falsehood. I am not aware of such weakness and certainly never pleaded it. The medical examiners never referred to this, my only weakness being in my left lung, which does not trouble me at present. If Mr. Balfour is acting on the belief that the state of my health renders the application of brute force dangerous the course he has pursued could not be recommended on the score of humanity. For six days after committal I was subjected to constant threats of force and put on a bread and water diet. When this proved fruitless, I was led to believe that the police would not be insisted on. Thereupon my clothes were stolen. Since securing new clothes I have been unable to change them night or day for fear of being robbed. No official intimation has yet been given to relieve me of this continued strain. This letter is the only means of vindicating myself against Mr. Balfour's foul and dishonoring imputations. Henceforth I shall not speak concerning my health. I do not take any nourishing food. In the face of infamous imputations I have felt no honorable men to judge the chivalry of Balfour's fair and heartless insinuations."

THE FISHERIES CONVENTION.

The Commissioners Have a Four Hours' Session—That Book of "Great Importance."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Fisheries Convention met to-day at 2 o'clock and continued its deliberations until after 6. As the commissioners were not armed on retiring with the usual supply of manuscript, it was surmised that it was a field day for discussion.

It has been ascertained that the book of great importance which the Washington papers and the Associated Press announced had fallen into the hands of the American plenipotentiaries is simply the fisheries correspondence, which was submitted to the Canadian Parliament by the Minister of Fisheries last session. It is complimentary to the department at Ottawa to find that the American officials did not recognize the papers when presented in a neat and properly indexed volume.

An Unfounded Report.

OTTAWA, Nov. 30.—There is no truth in the statement published in The Journal to-night that information has been received by the Government here that the Fisheries Commission will finish its labors in Washington on Wednesday next and the commission leave for home. The Government has received no such information. It is thought that the rumor grew out of the fact that the commission adjourned from Monday to Wednesday (to-day).

Fine presentation books for old and young. McAinsh & Ellis, opp. Postoffice.

A DRUNKARD'S MISTAKE.

The Man He Killed for Robbing Him Found to Have Been Innocent.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 30.—A roll of greenbacks, the loss of which caused a murder, was returned yesterday to the owner by a Catholic priest. Sept. 24, 1881, John Tomney, a tavern-keeper, was shot dead by James Sullivan. The latter had $580 in his possession and went to Tomney's saloon, where, after a night's debauch, he discovered he had been robbed of all his money. Wild with rage he accused the saloon-keeper of the theft, but though Tomney denied the charge Sullivan suddenly shot him dead. The sailor was convicted of murder in the first degree, but a new trial was granted and a plea of manslaughter was accepted. His sentence was fixed at imprisonment for three years. Recently he was released and went to Washington to live. Now the pastor of an uptown church returns Sullivan the $580, which was given up by the penitent thief through the confessional. He stole the money while Sullivan was drunk.

THE QUEEN TO GO TO SAN REMO.

Her Majesty Will Visit the Crown Prince in January.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The Crown Prince and Princess went walking at San Remo to-day and proceeded until rain began to fall and compelled them to return to their villa.

Queen Victoria's Sympathy.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Queen Victoria will visit San Remo in January for a prolonged stay.

An Eviction in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 30.—A child of William Mitchell was found dead by the side of the mother at Mascoutah, Ill., and Coroner Woods of Belleville rendered a verdict of death by starvation. The mother testified that she was evicted by her landlord last week; that she had not tasted food for nearly a week; that her husband had been absent, and that she had walked the streets of Mascoutah with the babe at her exhausted breast.

The World delivered at your home in time to read before business for 25 cents a month.

A Hopeful Anarchist.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Anarchist Most seemed to be quite cheerful this morning. "Of course we shall appeal to the higher courts as in the Sharp case," he said. "My case is somewhat similar to his, and I hope for a reversal of the judgment. It must be so for the sake of free speech.

For Holiday Presents, nothing more suitable than a nice fur jacket. W. & D. Dineen, corner King and Yonge streets, have a fine assortment. See them.

A Steamer Ashore.

GARDEN ISLAND, Ont., Nov. 30.—The steamer John A. Macdonald is ashore at Duffer's lighthouse, near Gananoque. Calvin's wrecker, Capt. O'Brien, has gone to her assistance with steamer Hiram Calvin.

A Defaulter's Refuge.

MUNICH, Nov. 30.—Doctor Jerusalem, late manager of the Leipsic Discount Bank, has committed suicide.

THE MAYOR AS A WITNESS.

HIS WORSHIP BEFORE THE LABOR COMMISSION YESTERDAY.

Artisans' Dwellings Should be Inspected—Shop Women Ought to be Under the Factory Act—How the Streets are Recruited.

Yesterday's proceedings at the Royal Labor Commission were fraught with much interest. Mayor Howland gave his evidence in the form of a statement in preference to deposing to interrogatories. In the course of his talk he made some pertinent suggestions in reference to technical instruction, mechanical education, artisans' dwellings, juvenile delinquents, and particularly the grievances of shop girls and sewing women. Of the latter he gave some sad details and incidentally referred to its reaction on the "social evil." His description of the good work being carried out at Mimico by the Victoria Industrial School was valuable and his opinions on pauper immigration were attentively listened to. A molder gave some witty evidence in the evening, and a carriage builder and a gilder gave testimony. Mr. Frederic Nicholls of The Canadian Manufacturer also gave a mass of technical evidence.

Mayor Howland deposed that he had resided in Toronto for above thirty years. He had very considerable knowledge of the working classes especially the poor. The latter only require assistance in cases of misfortune. This was principally occasioned by two causes—drinking and shiftlessness. The latter was greatly the product of the poor-house system of the Old Country, whence a large number of persons came to Toronto.

His Worship explained the system of immigration, stating that the Government machinery had been diverted from its original intention, which was to send on able-bodied mechanics and competent laborers. Whole colonies of helpless people from the poor-houses in the East of London had been sent out. In Ireland the same thing had been done. He had, when visiting the House of Industry come across numbers of these people who were utterly unsuited for this country. The poor-house system had demoralized them, all the "spring" and "snap" was out of them for regular work.

In the East End of London at the present time they were steadily sending out this class of people. Some were men with large families, as many as eight or ten children. There was no chance for a decent living for such. The men had no stamina, pluck or courage, and soon dropped into the old groove of looking to others for assistance. They were not bad, but simply helpless, and they did not know how to help themselves.

Commissioner Freed: Admitting the evil, what should be the remedy?

His Worship: We should adopt the American system and stop such immigrants at the border. People who are paupers should not be sent to Canada. It should be one of the duties of any class for which there is any hope of their doing well, such as the trained boys from Dr. Barnardo's homes and other institutions.

Mr. Freed: Do you say that from your own personal observation?

The Mayor: I do. To send elderly paupers here is cruel. To send sickly people, or people with strong, healthy lads who have been in a "Home" in England for a year or two, is a different case. There were agents there to receive the youths; they were placed on farms, were regularly visited and reported on, and those unsuitable were sent back to the Old Country at the expense of the city of Toronto. The contributions drafted by the Government were invaluable.

Mr. Freed: This is the immigration of which we have been so proud. I am very glad to hear such a good account of it.

The Mayor next enumerated the philanthropic agencies engaged in dealing with the poor, and said the Commissioners should visit them and have direct testimony to their working. All the reports he had seen were favorable. He had received no assistance from the English poorhouses but not come across one from these agencies.

It was a mistake for men going down the hill of life or getting past work to come to Canada. "It is a cruel thing to them to send them and a wrong to us." This is a hard country and such people suffer much in the winter time.

The speaker next spoke of newsboys, who were mostly neglected children, and the evils into which they fell through late hours and bad companionship. The school attendance officer extended paternally to prevent boys being thus engaged late at night. He was a member of the circus of Toronto which was condemned by the Police Commissioner he could state that the detectives had broken up more than twenty gangs of boys, who had their leaders and were systematized for mischief and robbery. The result, added His Worship, "believe in allowing boys to go to the devil for want of being looked after." It was a wrong thing to treat boys as criminals in any circumstances.

In this connection the Mayor gave a detailed account of the Victoria Industrial School at Mimico, which is modelled on the English reformatory system. There were no cells or harsh treatment, but it was a home where education and industrial training were imparted. It was conducted on the principle that it cost a thousand boys came before the Toronto Police Court each year, out of which probably only one hundred proved bad. The rest, he not," added His Worship, "believe in allowing boys to go to the devil for want of being looked after." It was a wrong thing to treat boys as criminals in any circumstances.

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Witness next advocated the teaching of rudimentary mechanics and the use of tools in the public schools. The present system of education was defective in this respect. It turned out thousands of lads fit for offices as clerks or bookkeepers but with no liking or idea of a trade, and the result was that the market was overstocked with "general" clerks. "I know," said the Mayor, "married men with large families who are only receiving $7 a week as bookkeepers, ignorant of any trade, and with no prospect of advancement." He thought it would be a good thing to get back to the craft guild system, for all trades to take apprentices and for boys to be thoroughly taught some trade.

The older houses in this city are deficient in sanitary arrangements. The new ones were much better. Rents were very high for workmen. He spoke of the evil that resulted from more than one family occupying one house, and said that artisans' dwellings for sanitary purposes should be just as much under Government inspection as factories. If a tenant complained he usually got "a short shrift"—he was told he could get out if he would be turned out. Workmen were only monthly tenants.

"Shop girls," said the Mayor, "have certainly grievances. Theirs is a hard lot. They work too long. I have known them break down—drop down behind the counters from exhaustion. They receive poor pay—from $1 a week upwards. From $3 to $6 may be taken as the average. There is a greater supply than demand for such girls. The whole question of female labor should have Government supervision. Men can combine and protect themselves, but women and girls are a helpless class. There should be a limit to the price at which work should be given out. I know particular cases the recital of which would make your blood boil. I have seen women striving and struggling, working during the hours of the night to get a paltry pittance just to enable them to support life and keep respectable."

His Worship spoke of this fearful evil of overworked and underpaid women in London, Eng., and said he had seen at Quebec a lady trimmed with a kind of fur and offered for sale at $1. This was made under such circumstances and imported from the East of London. "I would say," said the Mayor with warmth, "let a dollar's worth of such made goods come into the country. I would put a prohibitive duty on them."

Mr. Freed: Do you believe that the underpayment of these young women drives them into prostitution?

The Mayor: A good woman would prefer death to prostitution; but there are young girls who have had no good training and are not under supervision, and who can barely make a living do the best they can—I think with them such a course is only too possible.

Witness showed that this class were not harshly dealt with at first. Cautions were given to those who kept bad houses and efforts made to reclaim the inmates. Many had been helped and sent home.

The sewing girls and shop girls as a class were worthy of all respect. They come mostly from outside, many from the country. It was wonderful how bravely they fought the battle of life and how honestly and decently they lived. The percentage was not very large of those who fell. But there was need of the reforms he had suggested.

Incidentally the Mayor mentioned a case of which he had personal knowledge where a mother sold her daughter, a girl of 13. He also referred to the probability, in four years, of the Council taking over the street car system, when lower rates would probably be charged—perhaps not more than one-half of the present rate. This would benefit working men, so many of whom lived long distances from their work.

James Boyle, iron-founder, gave evidence at the evening sitting. He had been a journeyman in England and Toronto for 40 years. When working he was not paid well enough. He thought moulding was too hard work for a man to do through the entire week. It was too hard for a human being to work ten hours a day, and no nigger would do it. [Laughter.] This was where the Old Country was better than Canada.

Mr. Freed: Do you know any molders who have saved money?

Witness: I know a large number who haven't. [Laughter.] I know of many men who say they live in their own houses, but my opinion is that somebody else belongs to them. When moulders finish work at night they look like dead men. He would not work a horse in that way. He had been president of the Iron Molders' Union in the East. Do you think that organized labor has a moral tendency?

Witness: Well, I don't know. I have worked in a Union shop where all the men were drunk as often as they got a chance, except myself and another man. [Laughter.] Witness was in favor of the apprentice system, but four years was not long enough.

Mr. Armstrong: Do you approve of a Government system of arbitration?

Witness: No; we should have our taxes raised to everybody would want a "billet." God knows how it would finish. [Laughter.]

Witness advocated co-operation, which he had seen successfully worked in England.

James Beckett, carriage builder, said that Canadian workmen could compete in workmanship with the United States in carriage building. Wages were decreased in Toronto. The better class of carriages were imported from the United States, where the wood is more suitable. The wages were higher in the States, but rent and cost of living was higher. Men who were not successful as journeymen sometimes started in a small way as masters in Toronto.

John McLaren, gilder, examined by Mr. Armstrong, stated that wages were lower now than five years ago, although there was more work. There had been a revolution in the gilding trade during the last five years. Instead of gold and silver, nickel work was done very generally, which did not require so much skill. There were more boys employed than formerly, and many foreigners. Toronto could not compete with Chicago, from which manufactured mouldings were imported. Wages were low in Chicago in consequence of the employment of foreigners.

Mr. Frederic Nicholls, secretary of the Ontario Manufacturers' Association, deposed that there were lesser imports from America and foreign countries than formerly. American firms were starting branches in different parts of Canada to escape the duty between the States and this country. He advocated the establishment of a Dominion Bureau of Industries on similar lines to that for the Province of Ontario. Wages were higher of late years, manufacturers were very busy, and the past season had been one of the best on record.

The Commission adjourned at 10.30 till 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Commissioners have decided to close the inquiry in Toronto at the end of this week, when they will visit Windsor and other places and return to this city to take further evidence which Trades Unions and other bodies will be prepared to give.

"Surpluses" of Benevolent Societies.

Editor World: I notice in your report of the evidence given before the Labor Commissioners a statement made by a Mr. John Smith, which I think calls for some explanation from him. It is stated that he gave "particulars of the forming of Foresters' courts." Now, considering that there are some four or five orders under the general term "Foresters," it is difficult to decide as to which particular branch he may refer to, but I desire to state that so far as the Ancient Order of Foresters is concerned, his evidence "that entrance fees and surplus were used to make up deficit" does not pass the doctor's hands. It should be well understood by any class for which there is any hope of their doing well, such as the trained boys from Dr. Barnardo's homes and other institutions.

Mr. Freed: Do you say that from your own personal observation?

The Mayor: I do. To send elderly paupers here is cruel. To send sickly people, or people with strong, healthy lads who have been in a "Home" in England for a year or two, is a different case. There were agents there to receive the youths; they were placed on farms, were regularly visited and reported on, and those unsuitable were sent back to the Old Country at the expense of the City of Toronto. The contributions drafted by the Government were invaluable.

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Witness showed that this class were not harshly dealt with at first. Cautions were given to those who kept bad houses and efforts made to reclaim the inmates. Many had been helped and sent home.

The sewing girls and shop girls as a class were worthy of all respect. They come mostly from outside, many from the country. It was wonderful how bravely they fought the battle of life and how honestly and decently they lived. The percentage was not very large of those who fell. But there was need of the reforms he had suggested.

Incidentally the Mayor mentioned a case of which he had personal knowledge where a mother sold her daughter, a girl of 13. He also referred to the probability, in four years, of the Council taking over the street car system, when lower rates would probably be charged—perhaps not more than one-half of the present rate. This would benefit working men, so many of whom lived long distances from their work.

James Boyle, iron-founder, gave evidence at the evening sitting. He had been a journeyman in England and Toronto for 40 years. When working he was not paid well enough. He thought moulding was too hard work for a man to do through the entire week. It was too hard for a human being to work ten hours a day, and no nigger would do it. [Laughter.] This was where the Old Country was better than Canada.

Mr. Freed: Do you know any molders who have saved money?

Witness: I know a large number who haven't. [Laughter.] I know of many men who say they live in their own houses, but my opinion is that somebody else belongs to them. When moulders finish work at night they look like dead men. He would not work a horse in that way.

$2,000,000 FOR A TRUNK SEWER.

The City Engineer Reports on Its Cost—Three Commissioners Recommended.

The Board of Works met yesterday, with Chairman Carlyle (St. Thomas') presiding. Ald. Shaw, Verral, Jones, Carlyle (St. Andrew's), Hunter, Baxter, Fleming, Barton, Woods, McMillan, and the Mayor were present.

Mr. R. N. Gooch represented that some of the ratepayers and property-holders on Wellington street were opposed to having the thoroughfare blockaded with asphalt pavement. The work had been petitioned for, but they were anxious to have it deferred so as to afford them an opportunity of judging as to the merits of the different pavements now on trial. The matter was deferred for three months.

Colonel Attorney Badgerow and Mr. Bain volunteered to hand over thirty feet in width of land each to the city to construct a new street off Pape-avenue, to be called Frizzell-avenue. The offer was accepted.

The report of the committee that recently visited cities in the United States with the object of inspecting roadways, etc., came up, but it was decided to call a special meeting to deal with it.

The Engineer's report contained several proposals for new sewers, roadways and sidewalks in different parts of the city.

Mr. Sproatt further reported that all the necessary surveys have been made for the purpose of establishing a system of mains, and an outfall sewer for the removal of and the discharge of the city's sewage at a point where it will be carried eastward, and away from the city. The statement of the probable cost was:

Gerrard-street sewer	$ 62,845 00	
Repairs to roadway	11,500 00	
Connecting with sewers	49,000 00	
Land damages	20,000 00	
		$142,845 00
Front-street sewer	$147,007 00	
Repairs to roadway	15,000 00	
Sewer connections	27,500 00	
Chambers, gates, turnouts	34,000 00	
Ventilators	5,000 00	
		228,607 00
Connecting sewer	$ 57,350 00	
Repairs to roadway	7,811 00	
Ventilators	2,500 00	
		67,170 00
Outlet sewer, including iron piping		782,000 00
Rosedale creek sewer		38,104 00
		$1,218,726 00
Add 15 per cent. for engineering and contingencies		182,058 00
		$1,395,784 00
Engines, pumps, houses, bridge over Don, land		326,000 00
Extra pipes and echs in Lake		180,000 00
Total		$1,902,984 00
Annual cost of pumping		$ 10,000 00
The capital, the interest of which at 5 per cent. on the same, is equal to		200,000 00

The committee suggested that as the work would take some time to complete it would be impossible to satisfactorily carry it out by or through committees of the Council which change from year to year, and therefore recommended the work be carried and would be best accomplished through a commission. There commendation was thus set forth:

That notice be given of application to the Ontario Legislature for special legislation, so as to authorize the corporation of the city of Toronto by and through the agency of three commissioners, who should be appointed by the Council, one on the nomination of the Board of Trade and the other two from the Board of Trade and the third elected by the votes of those persons entitled to vote at municipal elections, to construct a system of main sewers for the city, and the necessary works connected therewith, and for improving the sanitary condition of the city of Toronto, and for the completion of such works by and through such commission, as the estimates and reports set forth, such commission to have power of the electors at the next municipal elections, and in the event of a majority of the votes polled thereon being in favor of the undertaking, the work to be prepared and presented to the Legislature, in accordance with the notice, to give effect to the above recommendation.

The proposed cost was set down at $1,902,875. The Engineer submitted a map and tracing of the system, which was in brief, a series of main intercepting sewers from the western portion of the city eastward to the River Don. The first of these sewers will be constructed from Bathurst-street to Spadina-avenue, thence from Bellwoods-avenue to River-street. The second will connect with the Garrison Creek sewer, and from this connection will discharge into the Garrison Creek, cross the Doty property to Front-street, thence along Front-street to the Don. These two sewers will be connected by a sewer on the east side of the Don, from Front-street to Front-street, and from this point the main outfall sewer will extend in a southeasterly direction, discharging the sewage upon the lands of the Corporation close into the waters of Lake Ontario, thirty feet below the surface. In addition to this, an intercepting sewer will be constructed along the Lake Ontario shore, from Yonge-street, in a southeasterly direction, and will connect with the Gerrard-street sewer. It is also proposed to have a pump-house erected at some point in Ward 2. Mr. Matthew Ward to force the sewage up to the higher levels.

The Mayor urged the necessity of proceeding with the work at once. He strongly recommended the adoption of the suggestion to refer the carrying out of the work to such a commission as that named.

Ald. Baxter did not see that there was any immediate necessity for the work, as Toronto was as healthy a city as there was on the continent. He ridiculed the idea of delegating any power to a commission, and cited the old waterworks commission as an argument against the adoption of such a course.

Ald. Verral thought that within two hours and a half the majority of members appeared to be in favor of the project, which will be again threshed out in Council on Monday next.

A QUEBEC JUDGE APPOINTED.

The Commissions of Justices MacMahon and Street Issued.

OTTAWA, Nov. 30.—There was a meeting of council to-day at which it is understood that Judge Taschereau, of the Superior Court of Quebec was transferred from the district of Joliette to the district of Terrebonne, and Mr. B. Globensky, Q.C., of Montreal was appointed Judge of the Superior Court for the Joliette district.

Judge Weller of Peterboro had been appointed on the Fenit Canal Commission in place of ex-Judge Clark.

The commissions of Justices MacMahon and Street were issued to-day from the office of the Secretary of State and will arrive in Toronto to-morrow.

A KINGSTON VESSEL ASHORE.

The Julia, Barley Laden for Oswego, a Total Loss—No Insurance.

OSWEGO, N.Y., Nov. 30.—The schooner Julia of Kingston, Ont., loaded with barley for Oswego, went ashore four miles from here in a gale of wind and snow last night. The vessel was three-quarters of a mile from shore, but a torch was seen by a farmer, who ran to this city and notified the life saving crew. The life boat was taken in tow of a tug and after a tempestuous passage got abreast of the vessel and the life crew succeeded in taking off the crew of five and a woman cook. The sailors were landed on the beach and brought to this city. The vessel will probably prove a total loss. No insurance.

The Boycott on Lehigh Coal.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Nov. 30.—The boycott decided upon by the Reading employes on Lehigh coal is being enforced. The coal that now comes from the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's mines is carried on the Jersey Central railroad, and as much of it passes over the North Pennsylvania to Philadelphia, the latter company was this morning compelled to refuse to receive it owing to the crews on that road having declined to take out trains from Bethlehem. This action will cause a restriction of crews in the service on the Jersey Central.

The Winter Port of the Allan Line.

MONTREAL, Nov. 30.—A report in The Gazette this morning states that there is some likelihood of the Allan Line Company making Baltimore its winter terminus, instead of Portland, owing to a disagreement between that company and the Grand Trunk Railroad about the proportion of freight rates which each should receive, the Allan Line Company claiming more than the Grand Trunk Railroad are willing to concede as their fair share. Negotiations between the two companies are in progress.

Sharp's Apathetic State.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The favorable decision of the Court of Appeals seems to have produced little effect on Sharp. He still dozes restlessly in his chair during the greater part of the day, partakes of little food, and manifests little interest in anything.

The Melbourne Exhibition.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 30.—The American consul here has applied to the commissioner having charge of the arrangements for the exhibition to be held in Melbourne, for 100,000 square feet of space for American exhibitors.

The Vulcanizer Blew Up.

READING, Pa., Nov. 30.—The blowing off of the top of a vulcanizer in Dr. H. L. Johnson's dental laboratory last evening resulted in injuries to Harry Deininger, a peddler, aged 13, which will prove fatal. The dentist's son Joseph was also injured, but not fatally.

The big Christmas Numbers of the illustrated papers. McAinsh & Ellis, opp. Postoffice.

—Not a Civic Politician.

Although a Reformer, Ald. Rogers is not a bitter party man and recognizes no politics in his mayoralty campaign.

SONS OF SAINT ANDREW.

THE SCOTCHMEN OF TORONTO CELEBRATE THE 30TH OF NOVEMBER.

A Grand Banquet at the Queen's Hotel—A Reverend Gentleman's Response to "The Day and A' Wha Honor It"—Greetings From Far and Near.

For fifty-one years the St. Andrew's Society of Toronto has celebrated the festival of Scotland's patron saint either by ball or dinner. As will be remembered, the fiftieth anniversary of the society's life was celebrated last year by a ball. This year the anniversary was marked and the