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The Toronto World.

IN THE DAYS OF THE MUTINY
—A—
MILITARY NOVEL
By G. A. HENTY.
AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

THIRTEENTH YEAR | TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11 1893. | ONE CENT

THEY WANT A PLEBISCITE,

PROHIBITIONISTS FOREGATHER IN THE ASSEMBLY HALL.

The M.L.A.'s Were Invited To Be Present and Exactly Seven Put in an Appearance—The Rift Within the Lute—Those Who Were in Attendance and What They Said.

That cynical old pagan monarch who said, "See how these Christians love one another," would have been grimly satisfied could he have been at the temperance caucus in the members' reception room of the Ontario Parliament buildings last night.

The meeting was called for a conference between those members of the Ontario Legislature who favored prohibition and other friends of the prohibition movement. This was the substance of the circular sent to the members of the House and to the general temperance public, and signed by J. J. McLaren, chairman, and F. S. Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance.

But the advanced prohibitionists, who number in their ranks the society of that name, the I.O.G.T., the Royal Templars of Temperance and several other societies, say that another letter was also posted by Secretary Spence to those who were earnest for a plebiscite. This Secretary Spence tacitly admitted and peace deserted the meeting from the outset. Now it is an open secret that there is disunion in the temperance ranks. The Dominion Alliance, so say the Advanced Prohibitionists, is in the net. Their methods are behind the times and their desires fanatical.

The Dominion Alliance is in favor of a plebiscite on prohibition at the next general election. Such a measure was carried in Manitoba and received a sweeping majority. They seek a like utterance from Ontario. This voice of the people they would forward to the Dominion Parliament, who could then reckon on Ontario's moral support in any prohibition measure that they might evolve. Side by side with the Dominion Alliance is the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The ladies are always in favor of sweeping measures, in the minds even of the Dominion Alliance there is a doubt whether any province has the right to prohibit the manufacture and importation of liquor, but certain they are that such power is in the jurisdiction of the Ottawa Government. Accordingly they struggle for a plebiscite.

But such is not the wish of the Advanced Prohibitionists, who are in favor of taking what measure of prohibitory legislation they can obtain from provincial assemblies and of resorting to a plebiscite afterwards. They are in favor of Mr. Marter's bill suppressing the retail sale of liquor in the province, and are more than suspicious that the plebiscite is a political dodge to evade a direct issue.

All these warring elements were present. They were represented as follows:

Dominion Alliance:
F. S. Spence. Senator Vidal. J. J. McLaren.
W. H. Orr. Malcolm Gibbs. Dr. Dewart.

Royal Templars of Temperance:
Rev. J. W. Bell. Rev. Kettleworth (Hamilton). Dr. McKenzie (Norwich). (Brantford).
W. W. Buchanan. J. McKendry. (Hamilton). John E. Wilson. G. Washington (Cooksville).
I. T. Mills.

Advanced Prohibitionists:
Jas. Thompson. Wm. Munns. J. W. Bengough

M.L.A.'s:
Sp'k Ballantyne. Joseph Tait. W. F. Wood.
Mr. Davis. A. S. Allan. Mr. Dack.
G. F. Marter.

Other Temperance Workers—unclassified:
James Hughes. W. M. McMillan. W. L. Scott.
Dr. Orouhyat'ka. Dr. Lusk, jr. J. Dobson.
R. Martin. J. J. Doane. M. Donohoe.
J. P. Marshall. Silas James. Jos. Lennox.
Isaac Lennox. W. T. R. Preston. E. J. Ferguson.
J. Rose. Rev. J. V. Smith.
W.C.T.U.: Eighteen ladies.

Senator Vidal was elected chairman. He is president of the Dominion Alliance.

Mr. Spence's Address.

F. S. Spence was the first speaker. His speech was not without interruptions. In fact it was interlarded with interrogations from W. W. Buchanan, editor of The Weekly Templar, which is the accredited organ of the Royal Templars of Temperance. Mr. Spence gave a history of the prohibition plebiscite movement in Canada. He outlined the trials of the Dominion Alliance in submitting a plebiscite measure to the Dominion Parliament. At the national temperance convention in Montreal in 1875 they had asked the Dominion Parliament for a national prohibitory law subject to the subsequent ratification of the voters. This the Ottawa House objected to as unconstitutional and un-British. Without the moral support of the provinces the Dominion Parliament had gone no further than to appoint a Royal Commission, which was still at work and would doubtless collect a lot of useful and useless information. He instanced the case of Manitoba and their plebiscite as corroboration of his contention that temperance sentiment prevailed, and stated that every declaration of the body he represented had been in favor of a plebiscite. Mr. Spence closed a lengthy speech by citing the following reasons for a plebiscite: It would afford a definite answer to those who flung the repeal of the Scott Act in their faces; it would advance progress towards a settlement of the disputed question of the respective jurisdiction of the Dominion and provincial parliaments in the matter; it would ascertain the prohibition vote; it would demonstrate the strength of the prohibition party and command the respect of our legislators who regarded votes more than petitions; it would place on record the definite demand of our legislators for a prohibition vote; it would let Ottawa know what Ontario thinks; it would give prohibition a knowledge of its strength, with the consequent confidence and enthusiasm thereon.

He presented a resolution, requesting that Mr. Davis, North York, and G. F. Marter of Algoma be their representative members in the House, in whose hands they might place any prohibitory measure, with instructions to press it to a division.

The Rift in the Lute.

W. W. Buchanan's speech was a stormy one. Even the ladies hissed at some of his trenchant remarks. He was the first to expose the rift in the prohibition lute. Through his paper, The Weekly Templar, he has waged a vigorous warfare on the plebiscite movement. Speaking to the motion he deemed it advisable to flash the other side of the double shield. He doubted whether he had any right to speak in a meeting called for a plebiscite utterance, but he wished the legislators to understand that Mr. Spence did not speak for the whole temperance body. The advanced prohibitionists formed last August were against any such movement. The Royal Templars of Temperance, 16,000 in number, and of which he was a presiding officer, opposed it. Many other organized temperance societies didn't want it. He and the more reasonable temperance workers were in favor of any measure of prohibitory legislation procurable from the Legislature. The plebiscite would retard the desired end by distracting the concentration of prohibition enthusiasm from the Legislature. He taunted Messrs. Spence and McLaren with an abandonment of their original stand against a plebiscite petition to the Dominion Parliament. The Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance framed a stupid resolution in favor of a plebiscite, which that assembly most deliberately dismissed from consideration. Here the ladies hissed, and W. H. Orr, secretary of the body referred to, protested that there was not a word of plebiscite in the minute book from beginning to end.

"That's because it was struck out," retorted Mr. Buchanan.

"It never was in."

But Mr. Buchanan went on and concluded by advising everyone to unite in upholding Mr. Marter's hands in having his excellent act placed upon the statute book.

Mr. Kettlewell Takes a Hand.

Rev. William Kettlewell defended Mr. Buchanan's position. An immediate law like Mr. Marter's bill was better than a plebiscite bird in the bush. He did not wish to have the Royal Templars of Temperance misrepresented. The Grand Council of that order were opposed to a plebiscite, and if the legislators were anxious to hear an expression of the most advanced prohibition sentiment he could call a convention of Royal Templars, who would unhesitatingly support Mr Marter's bill.

Then followed Malcolm Gibbs. He is a Dominion Alliance man, is espoused to the plebiscite and defended Secretary Spence's two different batches of letters.

John Thompson and W. M. Munns spoke warmly for Mr. Marter's bill as against a visionary and roundabout plebiscite.

Rev. John V. Bell, traveling secretary of R.T.T., recited the legend of the Duke of York, who paraded his army and led it back again. He ridiculed the arguments of Mr. Spence, who wished so much for a numbering of prohibitionists proper. He presented the following resolution:

That this meeting heartily endorses Mr Marter's bill and expresses the earnest hope that the said bill may be endorsed by the Legislature and become the law of this Province before the rising of the House.

The Olive Branch.

Rev. Dr. Dewart deprecated quarreling. Prohibition people must unite. Nothing but good could result from the expression induced by the plebiscite. He saw no argument to the contrary.

Then came John E. Watson and Isaac T. Mills, both in favor of Mr. Marter's bill. Mr. Mills was also sorry that there should be a squabble.

Senator Vidal endeavored to cast a little oil on the troubled waters. He saw nothing inconsistent in supporting both plebiscite and Mr. Marter's bill.

He was as much in favor of one as another The prohibition of the manufacture and importation of liquor, he opined, was the sole right of the Dominion House. But the plebiscite would give them a direct and unmistakable expression of Ontario's views. Senator Vidal was not consistently pacific, however. He accused Mr. Buchanan of stabbing him in his paper by referring to him as a "professed" prohibitionist.

Mr. Buchanan gracefully disclaimed the impeachment, and although there were indignant murmurs from the Dominion Alliance contingent, the chairman accepted the proffered explanation.

J. M. McKendry was as conciliatory as Senator Vidal, but was out and out for Mr. Marter's bill, which would close all the barrooms in the province. If the sale of liquor by retail were prohibited the wholesale trade would die a natural death.

Mr. Spence explained the two sets of circulars, and denied any intention of packing the meeting. He thought that the plebiscite would help on all lines, and insisted on his resolution.

Just then Mr. Bengough queried whether Mr. Marter was willing to accept the duty required of him by Mr. Spence's motion, and suggested that the member would be in an awkward predicament.

Mr. Marter Takes a Hand.

And sure enough Mr. Marter, who had just come in, stepped forward refused the office, and asked a unanimous vote from the meeting in favor of his bill. His bill meant a direct enforcement within a year, the plebiscite if considered by the Dominion Parliament, which was doubtful, delayed the operation of any prohibition measure for at least three years.

But Mr. Spence wouldn't go back on his plebiscite resolution, and when Mr. Marter asked him what he would do if the plebiscite were deferred for another session, Sir Oliver had announced there would be a fourth session—he responded that they could lose no time.

Rev. Dr. Dewart, Rev. Mr. Kettlewell and Mr. Spence argued this new phase of the question, but the meeting became impatient and there were cries of "Question."

Mr. Spence said he would insert another name for Mr. Marter's rather than have his motion lost. "Do you refuse Mr. Marter?"

"I do."

Mr. Spence then offered to combine his own and Mr. Bell's motions—anything for unanimity—anything to secure prohibition.

But the advanced Prohibitionists stood on their dignity. Then came a wordy struggle for precedence of motions. Dr. McKenzie moved that Mr. Bell's motion be put first, but Chairman Vidal ruled this out of order.

The knotty point was finally settled. The chairman presented Mr. Spence's motion, then Mr. Bell's. Both were carried, the latter unanimously, and the meeting adjourned to discuss the matter homeward bound at 11 p.m.

Jail Steward Griffiths Dead.

Mr. Robert E. Griffiths, steward at the County Jail, died yesterday, aged 82 years. Deceased had been ailing for some weeks. Mr. Griffiths, who had held the position for 31 years past, was born in Plymouth, Eng., in 1811, and was the son of an Anglican clergyman. He leaves a widow and two sons, one of whom is in the Postoffice Inspector's office and the other is employed as drill instructor in the Infantry School.

At the meeting of the City Council last evening a resolution of condolence with Mr. Griffiths was passed.

A Spring Trade Number.

The publishers of The Canadian Hardware Merchant have issued a spring trade number, which they claim, with much reason, is equal typographically and editorially to anything ever published in America. It contains 72 pages of good readable matter, especially to those engaged or interested in the hardware business. The letter-press includes a number of articles upon live trade issues, all of which are dealt with practically and without prejudice, and lighter matters are not overlooked therein. Even the advertisements are readable, which is not always the case, and the pictorial portion of the number has received very evident care. The issue is cased in an attractive cover, appropriate to the nature of the work.

The Unionville Easter Vestry.

At the Easter vestry meeting of S. Philip's Church, Unionville, Messrs. Robert Ashe and John F. Davison were appointed churchwardens, and Messrs. John F. Davison and Andrew Nicholson of Unionville and George S. Holmested of Toronto were elected lay delegates to the synod.

The Grocers' Association.

At the meeting of the Grocers' Association last evening these new members were elected: T. R. Allison, T. Babe, J. W. Wardell and J. Malcolm. It was decided to meet in future in the Oddfellows' hall, College and Yonge-streets, and the first meeting on the second Monday in May will be signalized by an open meeting. The Executive Committee were authorized to arrange for the annual excursion. Mr. R. Donald delivered an interesting address on "Notes on aids to good storekeeping."

The Way of The World.

The whole world loves the modest man,
Whether he be great or small;
But it yields up its plunks in great big chunks
To the man with a surplus of gall.

The whole world loves the handsome man
Who's the cynosure of sweet maiden eyes,
But it's needless to mention that it gives its attention
To the man who is wearing quinn's ties.

Prof. Alexander.

Prof. Alexander gave his initial lecture in Association Hall last evening to a crowded hall. It would be hard to imagine more fun and facts compressed into a one hour's lecture.

THE DEBATE THAT WILL TELL

ON THE SECOND READING OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

Mr. Chamberlain Raised All Sorts of Stinging Objections to Gladstone's Pet Measure—Justin McCarthy Replied by Ridiculing the Objections—Redmond Pressed Hard For a Quick Division.

LONDON, April 10.—There was but a thin attendance in the House of Commons today when discussion was resumed on the motion for second reading of the Irish Home Rule bill. The first speaker was Herbert W. Paul, Liberal. When Joseph Chamberlain arose, the members hurried in and the House assumed an aspect of interest and attention.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the people of England would probably accept the bill if they believed it would enable them to get rid of the Irish question; but he feared it would do nothing of the kind. The whole of the property classes, he continued, whatever their religion, were opposed to the bill. Had the Prime Minister ever known any state to succeed when the government was opposed by a majority of the classes owning property? Even the Nationalists in accepting the measure did not admit that it was a finality.

He challenged the Irish leaders to say whether they accepted the principles in the bill affirming the veto of the crown on advice of the British Ministry and preventing the Irish Parliament from dealing with external trade. Were these taken as final or were the financial clauses rendering Ireland liable to increased taxation for war and other purposes connected with imperial policy accepted as final?

There was absolutely nothing final about the bill. As soon as an Irish parliament should be formed they would require it to be patched up again. [Hear, hear.] Did anybody consider the so-called safeguards in the bill worth anything if the Irish majority was determined to disregard them? True, the British Parliament could enforce them by civil war, but not otherwise. [Conservative cheers.] The only safeguard the Government had was the good feeling and generosity of the Irish leaders and people; and if the Government had the courage of their convictions they ought to sweep away the so-called safeguards in the bill.

The Gospel of Plunder.

But probably Gladstone still suspected the good intentions of the men to whom he was maneuvring to give the government of Ireland. These were the men about whom he formerly said that they preached the gospel of plunder and were marching through rapine to the dismemberment of the empire. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer had denounced them as preaching the doctrines of treason and murder. The present Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster had said that if the police should be placed in the hands of an elective body the landlords might whistle for their rents and be glad if they escaped with a whole skin, and the present Secretary for Scotland had once declared that he would rather remain a private citizen throughout his life than consent to confide lives and liberties of a law-abiding population to a Parliament composed of such men. These were the utterances of four ministers who now led the way in proposing to establish such a Parliament. [Conservative cheers.]

Civil and Foreign War.

He would not say that Ireland, if England should be engaged in war, would take sides against England; but it was possible that the sympathy of the Irish might be with England's opponents, thereby exposing England to the risk of a simultaneous civil and foreign war.

Mr. Gladstone now professed boundless faith in the Irish people, but it was a faith of recent growth. They were asked to stake the honor and dignity and the life of the nation on the assurance that a miracle would be wrought, changing the hearts of man and altering the springs of human action. The danger was too great and the possible gain too small. If the bill should pass and they escaped disaster and disgrace, the Government would still fail to find a plausible reason for risking so much with so little corresponding advantage.

Message of Lasting Peace.

Justin McCarthy, leader of the Anti-Parnellites, ridiculed Mr. Chamberlain's prophecies of disaster. The Irish people, he said, hailed the bill as a pledge that their aspirations would be satisfied. They would accept it as a message of lasting peace. Predictions that they would misuse it to foment discord and disloyalty could be made honestly only by those mistaking the present mood of the Irish nation. He could not say that the Irish party were quite satisfied with the financial clauses of the Home Rule bill; nevertheless they accepted the bill generally as an honest settlement of the question. [Cheers.] As far as the Irish party could foresee it might prove a final settlement. If the bill were carried the Prime Minister would win the undying gratitude of millions of men. [Prolonged cheers.]

Wishes of the Nation.

William Redmond, leader of the Parnellites, said that the bill had been discussed sufficiently by the House. Nothing was to be gained by prolonging the debate, and a division was now needed to give effect to the wishes expressed by the nation at the last general election. Mr. Redmond ridiculed the idea that Ulster had anything to fear from Catholic Ireland. If disturbances in Ireland should follow the passage of the bill they would be due to the conduct of the Opposition leaders, who had not hesitated to excite the worst passions of both Catholics and Protestants.

Struck by Lightning.

QUEBEC, April 10.—Casimir Lachance, aged 8 years, was killed by lightning Saturday night at his parents' house in the village of St. Anne de Beaupre. The boy was sitting at the table eating his evening meal, when the lightning flashed in the room and struck Lachance lifeless to the floor. His father, who was seated a few feet from him, was also struck by the lightning, but it only stunned him. The same thunderstorm passed over this city, but rather mildly.

Large Consignment of Clarets in Casks.

Jules Merman & Co., Bordeaux, have great pleasure in stating that they have shipped to their agent, William Mara, 79 Yonge-street, Toronto, a consignment of 50 casks of claret, all excellent table wines, to be sold as follows, either by the cask (48 gallons) or to be bottled in Mr. Mara's cellars, 23 dozen quart bottles to the cask:

Five casks, $50 per cask or $73 for 23 dozen quarts; 5 casks, $57 per cask or $79 for 23 dozen quarts; 15 casks, $63 per cask or $86 for 23 dozen quarts; 15 casks, $70 per cask or $92 for 23 dozen quarts; 10 casks, $83 per cask or $105 for 23 dozen quarts.

Young Conservatives.

The Young Conservatives met last night at Shaftesbury Hall and talked chiefly about proposed changes in the constitution. An invitation to send representatives to the annual dinner of the Sir John Macdonald Club of Montreal was accepted and President Richard Armstrong appointed the club's representative. The annual dinner will be held on Thursday next and tickets are going off well.

IN THE SUBURBS.

Toronto and Scarboro Railway Company—Notes from Various Districts.

Messrs. Pugsley, Evans and Richardson and County Engineer McDougall, on behalf of the County of York, and Secretary Dingman and John Galt, C.E., on behalf of the Railway Company, had another conference yesterday.

Mr. Galt submitted the plans under which the contracts have been let, and after a thorough examination the committee expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with them and passed a resolution approving of them.

The steamship Vancouver, with the rails on board, has been reported, and the contractor is busy getting material and plant together to go to work.

North Toronto Council.

All the members were present last evening when Mayor Fisher called the council to order.

Petitions have been received for six-inch water mains in Eglinton-avenue from the east limit of Yonge-street to the east limit of lot 6, block E, and on Victoria-avenue. A bylaw was introduced to give effect to the prayers of the petitioners.

Two more electric lights are wanted and the Water, Fire and Light Committee will consider the applications.

Then came the fight of the evening. Councillor Doig introduced a harmless-looking resolution with a long preamble reciting the evils of having to pay two street car fares to get down town and asking that the opinion of counsel should be obtained as to the legality of the rights claimed by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. But it came out in discussion that the committee previously appointed was still in treaty with the Metropolitan people and Mr. J. R. Miller was asked what had been done. He quoted various opinions that had been obtained from time to time, which were all favourable to the Metropolitan. He had had numerous conferences with the Metropolitan officials, and believed that they would eventually succeed in getting what they wanted, and urged that his committee should not be interfered with.

Councillor Stibbard moved to postpone the discussion of this resolution till after Messrs. Miller and Still were able to make a definite report, and the council shelved Mr. Doig's resolution accordingly. There were some lively interchanges during the discussion, and personal charges of undue influence were freely made.

After the yeas and nays had been taken at Mr. Doig's request on Mr. Stibbard's motion, and Messrs. Doig, Pears, Bryce and Woods had voted nay, Mr. Rae moved that Messrs. Doig, Pears, Bryce, with the Mayor, and Mr. Plumb should be a special committee to examine the legislation asked for by the Metropolitan Railway, to see if any portion of it affected the interests of the town. The Mayor promptly declined the honor, and the reeve was substituted. The council declined, however, to relieve Mr. Doig from serving on the committee, being evidently under the impression that if he had any misgivings about the designs of the Metropolitan Railway Company he should have an opportunity of looking after them himself.

Mr. Samuel Dean has an account against the town for $2.40, which the council have hitherto refused to pay, as they have a claim against him of $4 for cleaning city offices. Mr. Dean succeeded in persuading the council that this latter is an overcharge, and that anyway the work was not necessary. So they paid him his $2.40 and then adjourned.

Toronto Junction.

Negotiations are in progress for the sale of the Hess factory to a Toronto piano company.

To correct a wrong impression which two evening contemporaries have created by publishing a list of local improvements and the estimated cost of same, which they state the town proposes to construct, let it be known that with two exceptions these improvements have been made. What the town proposes to do is to consolidate the town's share of the cost of each of these and to issue debentures to cover the total amount of same. This will provide against these payments having to be made this year, which, in view of the present financial condition, would be extremely desirable.

After a lengthy discussion lasting until after midnight, No. 3 Committee decided to recommend the sale of the electric light plant to the Toronto and Incandescent Company, but only upon the condition that they will enter into the same agreement as that submitted by the City and Suburban Railway Company. The difference lies mainly in that the City and Suburban people are willing to accept such a franchise as the town can give without special legislation; but this saving clause is objected to by the Toronto Incandescent Company. The City and Suburban Company also agree that their poles may be used for other purposes, and do not ask for exemption from taxation. Mr. J. K. Kerr, Q.C., solicitor for the Toronto Incandescent Company, will submit these proposals to his clients and give an answer to-morrow.

The clerk was instructed to advertise for tenders for firemen's clothing. The committee ordered payment of various accounts, aggregating about $1500. The superintendent is to purchase new grate bars, in order to ascertain by experiment the value of hard coal screenings for fuel, cost not to exceed $50. Mr. J. F. Earl is to be allowed to put in a blower at the pumping station. The committee adjourned at 12.30 this morning.

The Clan MacLean.

There was a good attendance at the meeting of the Clan MacLean last evening. Allan MacLean Howard, better known as the MacLean Howard of Pennycrost, Scotland, and a cousin of Sir Fitzroy Donald MacLean, the chief of the clan, wrote to the effect that he and several others, including Louis McLean of Sweden, would accompany Sir Fitzroy to America and that the party would remain for a few days in Toronto. Secretary W. B. MacLean (Conger Lumber Co.) was empowered to obtain the necessary information as to special rail rates to Chicago and to report at a meeting to be held on Monday evening next.

Making Ready for War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 10.—Irving Scott has returned from Chicago and Washington with plans for a new gun and forge factory to be erected at a cost of $5,000,000, for the manufacture of guns for coast defence purposes. The factory will be run in connection with the Union Iron Works, which has built several cruisers.

Plenty of Claret Tapped.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 10.—A fight took place here yesterday at a festival held by Turks, Arabians and Armenians. Over 100 men were involved and blood flowed in streams. A number of the participants were dangerously injured and 16 arrests were made.

To aid digestion and impart tone to the system use Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti. See that Tutti Frutti is on every 5 cent package.

The Canadian Pacific's Latest.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, ever studying the comfort and convenience of their passengers, have on their overland route supplied the porters of their sleeping cars with writing pads, appropriately headed, so that should passengers desire to do any writing while on the train they can do so without inconvenience or expense. Not only do they supply the writing paper, but pen, ink and envelopes are also supplied gratuitously.

Steel Plate Hot Air Furnaces for heat, durability and economy. Wheeler & Bain, King East.

Asks $5000 Damages.

John H. Ewart is suing the street railway company for $5000 damages for injuries and breach of duty on the part of the company to him as a citizen of Toronto.

SWALLOWED A JACK.

Little Laura Blair's Experience a Warning to Other Children—Hard to Digest.

HAMILTON, April 10.—A little girl named Laura Blair, daughter of Mr. Joseph Blair, No. 254 Catharine-street north, had a novel experience on Saturday afternoon, which may result seriously. While playing jacks with little Mamie Doyle, near the Cannon-street School, she placed one of the small iron jacks in her mouth, and during the excitement of the game swallowed it. The jack stuck in her throat for a few moments and then passed into her stomach. Dr. Shaw was called in and was soon able to relieve the little one's pain, but the jack still remains in the stomach.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

Those Latin-Americans Have Pretty Hot Blood.

VALPARAISO, April 10.—A despatch from Santiago says an attack was made on the Government buildings by a mob last week. The mob was driven away, but in consequence of the disorders martial law is reported to have been declared in the Provinces of Santiago, Valparaiso and Aconagua.

Meanwhile President Montt has requested the members of his Cabinet who resigned on Friday to meet with him and transact important business until suitable men have been found to take their places. The task of forming a new Cabinet will probably be undertaken by Isadoro Errazuriz. The prefect of police has tendered his resignation, as has also the commandant of arms.

It is reported the resignations have been followed by the discovery of a quantity of arms which had been concealed.

A correspondent in Rio telegraphs that three transports have sailed for Rio Grande De Sul, Brazil, carrying 2000 soldiers to fight the revolutionists.

RUSSIA TO THE FRONT.

The Procession of Warships Into New York Harbor.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 10.—The Russian officers of the ship General Admiral were the lions of the day yesterday. Besides being the first foreigners to whom American hospitality has been extended they now have a prior claim to the right of the line, and their arrival at this time has solved the problem as to which nation shall lead the great review into New York harbor.

The Navy Department looked upon this as a delicate question, for Spain, Italy and England each seemed to have a just claim for this distinction—one, because the Spanish flag was first upon the soil of the New World; another, because Columbus was a native of Italy, and a third because her admiral was the ranking officer of the fleet. The department cut the Gordian knot, however, by deciding that the nation first upon the scene would be given the van of the fleet.

On Thursday the entire fleet, with the exception of the flagship Philadelphia, will go to sea to remain until Friday.

FIREARMS IN IRELAND.

Order Issued Limiting Their Importation Into the Country.

DUBLIN, April 10.—Baron Houghton, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, has issued an order limiting the importation of arms and ammunition to Ireland. Arms and ammunition must be imported only at certain ports, and all consignees must, previous to consignment, obtain a permit for the importation from the customs officers, giving particulars of the arms consigned. The customs officers are authorized to open packages suspected of containing arms or ammunition imported contrary to the order.

Defence of the Pamirs.

SHANGHAI, April 10.—The Chinese commander in Yuan and 40 drill instructors who have been trained in the military methods of Europe have been ordered to Kashgaria. With them will be sent six rapid fire field guns, 2000 magazine rifles and ammunition for both kinds of arms. These steps are taken to prepare the Mantua garrison for the defence of the Pamirs.

Strike at the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Few of the union mechanics at the World's Fair were to work this morning. Large crowds of them are collected at the gates. They endeavor to dissuade all laborers and workingmen from entering.

At night there was nothing looking to a settlement accomplished in the conferences. President Higginbotham decided there was nothing to arbitrate.

A Captain's Experience.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 10. — The Italian bark Fillippo, Captain Fabiano, came into port yesterday almost a wreck, having been struck by a tidal wave at midnight on March 29. Captain Fabiano was carried overboard, but washed back again by the water in an unconscious condition.

The Farquhars Win.

Mr. Justice Meredith yesterday delivered judgment in the matter of the Sun Lithographing Company, reversing the order of the master in ordinary holding the Farquhars contributories to the extent of some $11,000.

Bond-street Church Concert.

The Toronto Ladies' Quartet will sing several concerted selections. Madame d'Auria and Mrs. D. E. Cameron will each contribute a song, Miss Ivy Kerr will play two violin solos, Miss Minnie Clarke will read several selections, and the church choir will render two choruses at the concert in Bond-street Congregational Church on Thursday evening. There will be the usual silver collection.

Additions To Trinity University.

During the summer vacation builders and laborers will be busy up at Trinity University with an addition to the north end of the east wing. Plans are now being prepared by Messrs. Darling & Curry for a new dormitory and a large new gymnasium. It is expected that the work will be completed before the term opening next autumn.

The many friends of Messrs. Dickson & Townsend, the auctioneers, have secured as a permanent stand the handsome and commodious premises, No. 22 King-street west, Manning-arcade. The necessary alterations are now being made and the premises will be ready for occupation on May 1.

Dick & Wickson moved to Canada Life building. 246

Easter Novelties.

The largest and finest stock of men's neckwear in Canada. Four-in-hand and made-up ties for 25c, 50c and 75c; white brocade four-in-hand ties only 25c, black cashmere socks with spliced heels and toes only 25c per pair or 5 pairs for $1.00, English 4-ply linen collers only 20c or 3 for 50c, natural wool shirts and drawers only 75c, all sizes; men's linen cuffs only 15c or two pairs for 25c. Bonner's cor. Yonge and Queen. Branch store, 211 Yonge, opposite Albert-street. 246

To-night! To-night! Lincoln, the great humorist, at the Pavilion.

Monumental.

D. McIntosh & Sons, 524 Yonge-street, manufacturers and importers of granite and marble monuments. Note address. 246

Lincoln at Pavilion to-night.

"A MEAN, LYING COWARD."

THE LANGUAGE MR. JAFFRAY IS CHARGED WITH USING.

The City Council Veto the Scheme to Establish Rolling Mills in Parkdale and Resolve That the Citizens Must Vote on the Bonus to the Proposed Smelting Works.

At the meeting of the City Council last evening Ald. Bell presented a petition from George S. Booth and nearly a thousand others asking that the old Parkdale pumping station be granted for the purpose of the establishment of a rolling mill thereon.

Ald. Murray assured the council that five out of every six residents in Parkdale were desirous of having the mill located there. The only fear of the objectors to the scheme, he stated, was that an undesirable class of residents might be induced to move to the neighborhood.

Ald. Bell made a strong appeal to the council to back up the recommendation of his special committee.

Ald. Shaw claimed that a lease framed on the terms of the agreement would fail to bind the company sufficiently, and advised the referring back of the recommendation on this ground.

Ald. McMurrich moved in amendment that the report be not now adopted, but that special inducements be offered to any company consenting to establish a rolling mill industry south of the new channel which will be cut through the marsh in Ashbridge's Bay.

Ald. Murray charged that the luncheon which was served Saturday afternoon in Parkdale by the "Blue Knight" was chiefly instrumental in winning some of the members over to his way of thinking.

Ald. Lynd moved in amendment that this entire clause of the report be struck out, which resolution was carried on the following vote:

YEAS—14.

Ald. Geo. Verral. McMahon. J. E. Verral. Shaw. Burns. Leslie. Orr. Frankland. Lamb. The Mayor. Hewitt. Hill. Lynd. Davies.

NAYS—9.

Ald. Small. Crawford. Maloney. Bell. Murray. Carlyle. Stewart. Jolliffe. Bailey.

The People To Vote Upon It.

Ald. Lamb and the Mayor both fought hard against the recommendation of the special committee for the encouragement of manufactures, to give the Ontario Iron and Steel Company $75,000 and 150 acres of the Ashbridge Bay marsh. The Mayor stated that it would be over 50 years before the city would have any of its land reclaimed, even if the company agreed to reclaim for it every 50 alternate acres.

Ald. Jolliffe wanted to know where the Mayor acquired all his knowledge, but the Mayor did not satisfy his curiosity in this respect.

Ald. Hewitt when he arose announced that he did so with the purpose of taking a wrestle with his loquacious colleague, Ald. Lamb, from the Second Ward. He gave a resume of the Alexander deal, and stated that some of the same aldermen who hurked that syndicate would again hurk this scheme. It was also the same crowd which had opposed the conversion of the horse cars into an electric system.

Ald. Carlyle, too, was against the administration of this question and spoke at some length in favor of the report. He questioned the Mayor's authority for stating that it would be 50 years before the city would see its 50 acres filled in.

Ald. Verral also thought the Mayor astray on this point.

Ald. Lamb backed up the Mayor's statement and was sure that not more than an acre a year would be filled in. The company, he stated, had already two furnaces in operation in the United States with only a capital of $50,000. It was preposterous, he concluded, to think that the company would erect buildings to cost $500,000. They couldn't possibly expend that amount of money.

These Be Strong Words.

Ald. Lamb had hardly resumed his seat when he sprang to his feet again to claim the protection of the council. Mr. Robert Jaffray, who is interested in the company, had, he stated, just charged him with being "a mean, lying coward." He wanted either an apology or Mr. Jaffray's removal from the room.

The Mayor said he was sure Mr. Jaffray would withdraw his statement, and Mr. Jaffray said he was sorry he had broken a rule in council in addressing a member in his seat.

Ald. Lamb stated that this was satisfactory, providing he heard no more about it.

Ald. Verral was sure that it would be 50 years before the city's lands would be filled.

A Voice: Where will you be then?

Ald. Verral: Where will I be? Where I have always been—on the side of economy.

Ald. Stewart informed the council that if Toronto did not hold out sufficient inducement to the company it would go to Hamilton, where a magnificent site on Hucklebery Point had been offered containing 10 acres of solid land with a large marsh behind it.

Ald. Leslie was in favor of giving the company 100 acres of land out and out without obliging them to do any filling for the city. He would also like to impose the condition that only Ontario-mined ore be used in the works.

Ald. Shaw advocated giving the company 50 acres, as he thought that they could not possibly utilize 150 acres in the business, and the object appeared to be to fill in the land and rent it or sell it off. The profit, he thought, would be more likely to accrue to the company from the disposal of the filled land than from the work turned out of the furnaces.

The Mayor thought that it was a big mistake to imagine that this marsh land was worthless. It was no more worthless than lots which had been given away along the waterfront in the past and which had cost the city thousands of dollars to buy back. If all the land was given away now what was to be given to the manufacturers who wished to locate here in the future?

On Ald. Leslie's motion the report was amended to read that 100 acres be given the company, and the clause referring to the filling of every alternate 50 acres be struck out.

Ald. Lamb was then successful in having the bylaw referred to the people.

WHAT THE EXECUTIVE DID.

A Lively Meeting of the Committee Yesterday Afternoon.

In the absence of Ald. Saunders, Ald. Lamb took the chair at the meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday afternoon.

The quarterly report of the City Solicitor was submitted, showing that during the past three months the city had been successful in 19 cases, unsuccessful in four, and had settled 11. Nine arbitrations have been disposed of, and nine more are now pending. The claims commission have examined and disposed of 57 claims during their time.

Ald. Bailey objected strongly to F. B. McNamee being awarded the tender for section No. 1 of the Ashbridge's Bay work. He thought that a man who had "done" the city out of $37,000 should not be allowed to repeat the same trick again. The Mayor and Engineer pointed out that this agreement would be of such a character as to preclude all chance of ringing in a bill for extras.

Ald. Bailey's motion to refer the recommendation back was then put and lost.

Considerable indignation was expressed by the members when the report from the Parks and Gardens showed that the appropriation for improvements to the new rifle ranges had been overdrawn to the amount of $4819.

Two large deputations from Parkdale were present, one in support of the new rolling mill which it is proposed to establish there and the other to use their influence against it.

On motion of Ald. Leslie the members from each deputation were heard.

Mr. George Bertram spoke in the interests of the establishment of the mill. He had carefully noted the objections raised by those who opposed the erection of the mill and thought that they amounted to nothing more than smoke. He cited Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Sheffield and Birmingham as cities where manufactures were located in the residential portions without objections being raised. If people were foolish enough, as in this case, to locate their residences in close proximity to a railroad they should take their chances of having a mill run up on the property adjoining their own. He understood that if this site was not granted the rolling mill would not locate in the city at all.

Major Carlaw thought that the mill might as well be placed in Jarvis or St. George-streets as in Parkdale. A bylaw had been passed in Parkdale providing that no manufactory should be established there, and this, he argued, would have to be respected.

Richard McDonnell stated that this bylaw had been rescinded by the efforts of the business men of Parkdale, and proceeded to show that the annex was in a state of bankruptcy.

Objection was raised at this course of action and Mr. McDonnell concluded by saying that he was just expanding on the beauties of the "Flowery Suburb."

Ald. McMath followed and denied that Parkdale was in a state of bankruptcy.

Ald. Shaw thought that the matter ought to go on to council, as ought also the recommendation of the committee regarding the establishment of the Ontario Iron and Steel Company's plant at Ashbridge's Bay.

The Mayor and Ald. Lamb wanted to see this latter report referred back so that more time could be given the aldermen to look into the matter.

Ald. Shaw thought the report could go on and be threshed out in council.

Ald. Lamb expressed himself as believing that it was simply outrageous to make such an offer to a company as bonusing them at the rate of $1000 per man employed. Only unskilled labor, Italians or Swedes, would be employed. These Americans were not men of capital, he argued—they had only small works on the other side.

Ald. Crawford interrupted and objected to Ald. Lamb's attack on the standing of members of the company, and stated that he companies of this kind were now prepared to vote to send the recommendation on to council.

A REVOLUTION.

Extremities of Style and the Height of Fashion.

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