WEDNESDAY — TO-DAY
SPECIAL DISHES
California Salmon and Cucumbers, Spring Lamb and Mint Sauce, Fricassees of Spring Chicken and Mushrooms.
JEWELL & KINNEAR

The Toronto World.

CAPITAL TO INVEST
$150,000
Productive City Properties
C. S. Gzowski, Jr., 24 King-street east

ELEVENTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1890. ONE CENT.

WILL THE STRIKE SPREAD?

THE LABORERS HAVE ISSUED AN ULTIMATUM TO THE MASTERS.

The Stonemasons and the Bosses Both Do Some Bluffing—The Bricklayers Looked Upon as Gentlemen by the Men Who Build the Foundations—The Number of Men Affected.

The troubles between the stonemasons, bricklayers and their laborers and the builders, first referred to in Saturday's World, are fast approaching a crisis. Already a number of stonemasons are out; the members of the International Builders' Laborers' Union threaten to go out within the next 24 hours, and unless the report presented by the committee to the Bricklayers' Union at a meeting to be held in Central Labor Hall, Yonge-street, to-night, is satisfactory, a general strike, in which over 1200 mechanics and laborers will be involved, may be the result.

The Stonemasons' Troubles.

A meeting of the Stonemasons' Union was held last night in Caledonia Hall, at Queen and York-streets. The facts in connection with the troubles in this trade as obtained from unquestionable sources are briefly these: Three years ago, not two, an agreement was arrived at between the stonemasons and the Builders' and Contractors' Association whereby the men were to receive 32½ cents per hour until April 1, 1890. On March 12 last notice was sent by the Stonemasons' Union to their employers that after March 31 they would expect to be paid 40 cents per hour. This was merely a "bluff." It was not expected by the union that any such sum would be paid, but it was deemed wise to ask enough while they were at it.

The reply from the Builders' Association was to the effect that a reduction to 25 cents per hour would be made after the agreement expired. This was a retaliatory "bluff." On Wednesday last the union was notified that the association was willing to pay 32½ cents per hour, the same wages as was in force during the past three years, but that they would not consent to any advance, and until the union was willing to come to these terms it would be useless sending any further communications to the association. Friday night the union met and appointed a committee to look after the interests of the men, at the same time passing a resolution permitting members to continue work after the expiration of the agreement until an amicable arrangement was effected at 35 cents per hour. In every case where the employer declined to pay the additional 2½ cents per hour the men were ordered to go out.

There are about 300 stonemasons in the city at the present time, about 50 having left during the winter months. Of this number about 175 or 200 have been at work. Of the latter number 87 quit work last night, 64 of them because their employers would not make the asked for interim increase, and the remainder because the association "bosses" locked them out rather than accede to the increased demands. About 100 members of the union were granted the advance. Most of the work under way at the present time consists of small jobs which are just being finished up and will require but two or three days to complete. Rather than have these indefinitely delayed the employers consented to pay the additional 2½ cents per hour. There is not a building in course of erection in the city on which more than half a dozen to ten stonemasons have been at work during the past few days. There were but four employed on the King-street subway and these quit yesterday morning. The four men engaged on the new Parliament buildings also discontinued work, as well as five employed on Walker-avenue by Jas. Hill, and about a dozen employed by Messrs. John and Robert McMillan. The biological buildings of the University and several other large contracts are merely "lowfire," no stonemasons having started work as yet.

Permits at 35 Cents per Hour.

At the meeting of the union last evening it was decided to continue the issuance of permits to members to work at 35 cents per hour, but in no case to allow a member to work at 32½. But the union does not propose to stop there, for if this system was allowed to continue a reduction to the old rate might be expected at any time. They proposed working quietly until a sufficient number of the bosses have acceded to the 35c. rate, when they will make a demand upon the Builders' Association for another agreement upon these lines, and failing this they would go out in a body. It was decided to advertise in various English, American and Canadian papers warning stonemasons not to come to Toronto until the present difficulties are settled.

The World interviewed about a dozen of the members of the union. The principal grievance of which they complain is that they have all along been paid about 1 cent per hour less wages than the bricklayers, notwithstanding the fact that they have to do all the hard work, while the bricklayer can wear his Sunday clothes. They are compelled to build the cellar walls and the bricklayer starts where they leave off, requiring no tools excepting a trowel, a hammer and a chisel, and need possess no more skill than his fellow. They claim that this increased pay is not granted because his work is worth more but because the Builders' Association is composed almost exclusively of men who were bricklayers and a fellow-feeling makes them wondrous kind. It is asserted by the stonemasons that there are but two master stonemasons who have risen from the ranks in the association. Another complaint some of them make is that no stonemasons' apprentices are allowed; that a Canadian cannot learn the trade owing to the opposition offered by the bricklayers, and instead of the number of Canadian stonemasons increasing the imported labor fills the vacancies as they occur or as the demand for additional help exists.

Those of the Builders' Association who were seen last night profess little interest in the affair. They state that they are willing to make a new agreement on the lines of that which has just expired but further than that they will not go. So soon as the men out consent to accept the 32½c. per hour they may return to work, but otherwise they can remain out.

How the Bricklayers Are Affected.

To-night's meeting of the Bricklayers' Union in Central Labor Hall will in all probability decide whether or not there will be a strike. As there are about 800 of them interested the effect in this branch of the trade should the worst occur will be more widespread than in the case of stonemasons and laborers combined. Although half a dozen conferences have, during the past 90 days, taken place between representatives of the union and of the Builders' Association, a settlement is apparently as far off as ever. The men demand 35 cents per hour; the employers offer the old rate of 32½ cents. Chairman A. McCormack of the committee appointed by bricklayers will report to-night that the employers were firm in their refusal to pay more than the old rate. It was not thought likely that any further attempt will be made to induce the employers to accede the increase, but it has been hinted that the Builders' Association might consent to arbitration. This may be suggested at the meeting to-night, but the general belief among the men is that to-night will decide whether or not a strike shall be inaugurated.

The Laborers' Ultimatum.

Temperance Hall was crowded last evening on the occasion of the special meeting of the International Builders' Laborers' Union, called to discuss the attitude of the Builders' Association to the union. As long ago as Dec. 20 the union sent a letter to the association asking an increase in their pay of 2 cents per hour, or from 19 to 21 cents, 50 hours to constitute a week's work, 9 hours per day, with Saturday half holiday. On Dec. 31 they received a reply stating that the association would not allow the increase and they would not recognize the union in future, as they objected to the rules under which its members worked. The union had previously passed a resolution objecting strongly to carrying heavy window-sills, etc., upstairs which they had previously been compelled to do. Since Jan. 1 the Builders' Association has persistently declined to negotiate with the men, notwithstanding that in previous years they have met and conferred with them. The various phases of the question were discussed last night, and it was decided that the "bosses" be given 48 hours notice that unless they recognised the union the members would at the expiration of that time quit work.

Two or three members of the association were waited upon after the meeting by The World and they stated positively that let the consequences be what they might the association as such would hold no conference with the union and that a strike might confidently be looked for if the decision was as reported. Friday will therefore in all probability witness the strike of between 250 and 300 laborers.

The Stonecutters' Agreement.

There are about 400 stonecutters employed in the city and they are paid 38 cents per hour. Their agreement with the "bosses" does not expire until June, but they have notified the latter that they will expect an increase of 7 cents, or 45 cents per hour. As 60 days will expire before any trouble can take place in the event of no equitable and satisfactory arrangement being made, their affairs do not excite any great interest at the present time.

The Trades and Labor Council will meet to-morrow night, when doubtless the chief topic of discussion will be the present aspect of the builders' troubles.

Riotous Strikers Arrested.

BERLIN, April 1.—The Cabinet to-day discussed labor bills to be laid before the Reichstag.

The Dortmund strikers to-day made an attack with stones upon a number of workmen leaving the Rheinelbe pit. The disorder was suppressed by gendarmes and many strikers were arrested.

Two Vienna Strikes.

VIENNA, April 1.—Ten thousand builders' employes and 800 bakers' apprentices are now on strike here.

Cleveland Painters Out.

CLEVELAND, April 1.—Three hundred painters struck here to-day because they were refused $2.50 for nine hours work.

Nyack Carpenters Idle.

NYACK, April 1.—The carpenters and joiners of this place and vicinity stopped work to-day because the builders refused to grant their demand of nine hours and $2.75 a day. Many men are idle.

New York Bricklayers Compromise.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The bricklayers and their employers have compromised on the 8-hour demand by the bricklayers working 9 hours a day but getting 5 cents an hour more, making a day's wages for the ensuing year $4.05.

SWEPT AWAY BY THE FLOOD.

Arkansas Homes and Stock the Prey of the Rivers—Suffering Among the People.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Information from Laconia Circle, a section of country between Helena and Arkansas City, which is practically surrounded by the Mississippi and White Rivers, is to the effect that the people there are in a deplorable condition and suffering. The water poured over the levees on all sides and in three hours the circle was filled even with the surface of the river. The water averaged eight feet deep. This occurred so suddenly that the people had no time to do anything, their houses, stock and everything they owned was in the water and in some cases swept away before they realised what had happened.

The citizens of Helena sent the steamer Hosmer Coombs down there last Thursday as a relief boat to aid the people. A correspondent on board writes that when the steamer arrived at the circle a number of houses were found to have been blown off their blocks or stilts and others badly careened over into the water. People had been living in the lofts of some of the low houses and when they careened could only escape by knocking holes in the roofs. Several people were blown into the water and swam to trees where they remained all of Thursday night, and a number of cattle were blown from the levees and drowned. On Friday men went over the whole circle in skiffs and transferred people from trees and roofs to the gin houses, which are generally large and substantial buildings.

All these houses are now packed with people, 300 persons being in some of them. The Coombs brought out 130 people and 110 head of stock and took them to Helena, arriving yesterday. When the Coombs came out of the circle the steamer Titan with barges was going in and it is thought they can bring out all the remaining stock and as many of the people as desire to get away. Many of the planters in the circle are utterly ruined and the remainder have no seed to plant even should the waters subside in time to put in a crop.

Chicago and Milwaukee Go Democratic.

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—The election here to-day excited unusual interest, as the Bennett Law, requiring the teaching of English in all schools, private and parochial as well as public, was made an issue. The Republicans defended the law, while the Democrats were pledged to its repeal, which was demanded by the Catholic bishops and German Lutheran clergy who had bitterly denounced the law. The Democrats elect George W. Peck of Peck's Sun mayor and their entire ticket by 5000 majority.

CHICAGO, April 1.—The Democrats made a clean sweep of all the offices in the three principal township elections here to-day. The majorities vary from 200 to 4500. The outgoing South Town office holders are all Republicans and the North Town the same with one exception.

Lake Erie Open for Navigation.

COLCHESTER, Ont., April 1.—Capt. John Manson, keeper of the Colchester reef light, lighted last night for the first time this season. There are few crafts out yet. It is but fair to presume that as there is no ice in Lake Erie it will not be long before the season of navigation will be generally open. The storm of last Thursday was most severe along this shore. The fishermen all suffered more or less from the effects of the high water, which was such as has not been seen here in 20 years.

Merchants can warehouse goods in bond or free with Mitchell, Miller & Co. Negotiable warehouse receipts issued; rate of insurance low.

Telegraphic Taps.

The disabled City of Paris sailed from Queenstown yesterday for Liverpool. She was assisted out of the harbor by a tug and went ahead alone at fast speed by means of her port engine.

Yesterday Prince Bismarck celebrated his 75th birthday. He was flooded with congratulations.

The Maratime Committee of the anti-Slavery Conference at Brussels has made a long report which shows that all difficulties have been surmounted and that an agreement has been established in every point. If the conference adopts the report the repression of the slave traffic by sea will henceforth be under a complete code respecting the views of various nowers the efficacy of whichcan not fail to be felt.

Mr. Parnell has filed his denials in the O'Shea case. Mrs. O'Shea asked for a month's delay in order to file her answers. It will be impossible to hold the trial before next autumn.

An ice trust has been formed in Chicago, and yesterday prices were advanced 25 to 50 per cent. over last year. The crop is said to be 1,000,000 tons short.

Near Dayton, O., yesterday Henry Sanders, aged 19, shot and killed Bella Eddingron, age 17, and then blew his own brains out. Jealousy caused the deed.

Near Charleston, W. Va., yesterday a row occurred among a lot of young negro miners at a dance. H. Ernest, W. G. Lee and W. D. Rice were killed and others injured.

Trowern, Jewelry Manufacturer, has removed from Yonge-street to 113 King-street west, south side, four doors east of Rossin House. 246

RYKERT IN HIS OWN DEFENCE

THE MEMBER FOR LINCOLN TELLS HIS STORY.

No More Evidence to Be Taken by the Committee—General Middleton Explains the Confiscation of Bremner's Furs—The House to Adjourn from Thursday until Tuesday.

OTTAWA, April 1.—At the Rykert Committee this morning the member for Lincoln was put on the stand in his own defence. He gave his interpretation of the expressions in his letters. When he said, "I am engaging all I can to help me and will have to pay them well," he meant that he was retaining lawyers to conduct possible litigation with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

He was next asked as to his letter of March 8, 1883, which said: "I find that the Canadian Pacific Railway have certain ministers working for them. I am afraid it will cost us each $6000 or $7000 to get this made all right. I have five or six at work for me and have agreed to pay them well if they succeed." He explained that this referred to the contest with the Canadian Pacific Railway and that Sir David McPherson and the late Mr. Pope were disposed to favor the claim of the railway company. The five or six referred to were not ministers but outside parties, of whom he could recollect only Joe Kirby and Muckle, a timber agent for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

He never paid a cent to any minister or used any corrupt influence whatever. The payments referred to were payments anticipated to be necessary to make to the Canadian Pacific Railway on account of its claim.

Mr. Rykert maintained that he had, as he said, brought young Macdonald and Tupper from Winnipeg, but he did not expect them to use any improper influence. Their firm were solicitors for Adams and it was as such solicitors he wished them to work. The Government knew nothing about the agreement that his wife should have half the proceeds and he had no idea of the value of the limit when the transaction was put through.

Hon. William MacDougall then said that having heard his client's statement he did not think it necessary to address the committee, but at the suggestion of a member Mr. MacDougall was given a few days to consider whether or not he would argue the case, and the committee adjourned.

The Fur Investigation.

General Middleton read a statement before the Bremner Fur Committee to-day. In this he admitted having ordered the confiscation of the furs, which he was told in a general way belonged to the rebels who had been arrested. He thought he was not exceeding his military authority in ordering the confiscation or in directing that the furs should be given to some of the officers as mementoes of the campaign. He denied having himself received any of these furs and said if any were put on the boat at Battleford for him it was without his knowledge or direction.

In cross-examination Gen. Middleton maintained that he had no knowledge of having received any of Bremner's furs and said he had purchased a considerable quantity, besides which some had been presented to him. He had sold some to Mr. J. Devlin of Ottawa and had given away some. He had kept no record of the disposition of the furs.

Hayter Reed was next examined and deposed that the furs were confiscated by Gen. Middleton's directions and that some were put up for Gen. Middleton by the general's express direction. Other packages were put up for Bedson and witness. He understood that those for Gen. Middleton stated by him were put on board the steamer at Battleford. Those for Reed were sent overland to Regina some months afterwards, but Reed having doubts as to the propriety of receiving the fur furs had sent them back, and he believed they were now in the police barracks.

Mr. Reed in cross-examination said he had heard that the fur packets had been broken into on the boat and some of the furs removed.

The committee will now consider the evidence with a view to making up their report.

The Budget Debate Resumed.

The Easter holiday business was settled after a discussion in the House to-day, Sir John Macdonald giving notice of motion that the House adjourn from Thursday to Tuesday next.

Mr. McMullen resumed the Budget debate and held the floor until 6 o'clock. Mr. Brown followed and in the course of his address read the Glen letter and other documents, which he claimed showed a close connection between leading Canadian politicians on the Opposition side and the Congressmen who are engaged in framing the United States tariff. Mr. Flynn spoke in opposition to the increase duty on flour. Mr. Bissonnette praised the National Policy and attacked Sir Richard Cartwright's mortgage figures.

Mr. Hesson spoke in ardent support of the national policy. Mr. Rinfret addressed in French, supporting Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment.

Mr. McKeen followed, showing what protection had done for the Nova Scotia coal industry and expressing regret that the Government had not seen fit to increase the duty on soft coal.

Mr. Jones (Hal.) moved the adjournment of the debate and the House rose at 1.25.

A Batch of Tariff Deputations.

Several more tariff deputations arrived in town to-day and it is expected that they will regularly arrive until the new tariff resolutions are considered in committee after the Easter holidays.

Representatives from Montreal and Toronto were heard to-day, the deputation being accompanied before the ministers by Messrs. Brown, McKay, Curran, Small, Gigault and White (Card.). They opposed the change recently made by which the tariff in hats was reduced and a duty placed on linings and asked that linings, etc., be left free and the duty restored to its former figure.

Amongst other requests preferred by deputations to-day were that the duty should be uniform on all descriptions of rolled-plate glass; that the duty on pens should be specific; that the duty on bolts, nuts and screws should be more clearly explained; that seeds bought and in transit at the time the new tariff went into effect should be admitted duty free; that restrictions on the grinding of litharge should be relaxed, as it cannot be ground in Canada.

THE P.E.I. POISONING CASE.

Lizzie Stewart's Evidence Incriminates the Prisoner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., April 1.—The Weeks-Sutherland poisoning case was resumed to-day. Lizzie Stewart, the witness alleged to have been spirited away by the defence, testified that in the fall of 1888 Mrs. Weeks asked witness how much she would take to poison Mrs. Sutherland.

W. F. Carter, who was on the train from the Cape with Mrs. Weeks, was recalled and said Mrs. Weeks asked him if Sutherland went back on her would he lend her a revolver to shoot him.

UNCLE SAM RESPONSIBLE.

He Must Make Good the Salaries Stolen by Silcott.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Court of Claims to-day gave judgment in favor of Representative Crain of Texas, in his suit to compel the Government to reimburse him for money lost through the defalcation of E. Craven Silcott, who absconded with the funds of the Sergeant-at-Arms' office last December. This decision has caused great rejoicing among the members of the Lower House, many of whom lost from six to 12 months' back salary through Silcott's steal.

York State Canals to Open May 1.

ALBANY, April 1.—Superintendent of Public Works Hannan said to-day that the canals would not be opened until the same time as they were last year, about May 1. The canals are not in as good condition this spring as on previous years.

HIS VISIT A BIG SUCCESS.

What Mr. Fitz Gerald of Calgary Says About His Ramble Through Ontario—A Good Outlook.

Mr. J. G. Fitz Gerald of Calgary, Alberta, was in town yesterday and gave The World an account of his recent mission in Ontario. Mr. Fitz Gerald arrived in Toronto a couple of months ago at the invitation of the C.P.R. to present the advantages of his district—Calgary and neighborhood—to the farmers of this province.

"What success have you had, Mr. Fitz Gerald?" asked The World.

"Well, I came here only promising myself a couple of weeks but my success has been sufficient to justify me in staying two months. I believe the immigration to the Northwest this year is going to be unprecedented. I have been here in previous years but never yet met with so much enquiry as to the country and the District of Alberta particularly."

"What parts of Ontario have you visited?"

"Pretty nearly all over. From Chatham to Ottawa I have had opportunities of putting the advantages of Alberta before the audiences I have met. In the counties of Wellington, Wentworth, Bruce, Huron and Oxford my opportunities have been more numerous than elsewhere, and I may say that many who had the intention of leaving Ontario for Dakota and Minnesota have since my visit expressed to me their intention of visiting Alberta first."

"How long have you been in Alberta, Mr. Fitz Gerald?"

"Eight years. I have been for years in Australia and the States and think Alberta's the best country in the world for farmers and farmers' sons. This year I have shipped two carloads of thoroughbred stock from Ontario to Alberta, principally Clyde mares and Leicestershire sheep. I have myself now under cultivation over 100 acres in wheat, oats, barley and roots."

Mr. Fitz Gerald leaves for home in a day or two well satisfied with his visit. He acknowledges that the only immigration agent for Alberta whom he has met more enthusiastic than himself is his wife, whom he describes as being, if the newest immigrant to his district, not the least eloquent.

THEY MET TO MAKE MERRY

And Succeeded in Fully Carrying Out Their Intention.

Broadway Hall in Spadina-avenue was the scene last night of a pleasant gathering. The occasion was the annual oyster supper of St. Patrick's Ward Reform Association, and fully 100 guests sat down to enjoy the good things set before them. When The World reached the banquetting hall President Arthur Mowat was in the act of toasting "The Queen, God bless her," and right lovally was it honored. There sat in the vice-chair ex-Ald. John Harvie, and among the honored guests at the tables were Robert Jaffray, E. T. Malone, ex-Ald. Tait, J. A. Proctor, W. T. R. Preston, License Commissioner W. H. McMurrich, Dr. W. T. Ogden, R. S. Baird, R. V. McPherson, Ald. Carlyle (St. And.), Ald. George Verral, Ald. J. E. Verral, George Evans, J. C. Smith, E. King, Thomas Moor, Malcolm Gibbs, P. J. Brown, F. H. Denton, John Kennedy, Donald, jr., Richard Caddick, M. J. Burns, D. Kennedy.

Mr. Denton, after the oysters had been discussed, read letters of apology for non-attendance from G. B. Smith, M.L.A., J. T. Loftus, M.L.A., Ald. John Hallam and John Leys, M.L.A. There was a strong quota of speakers and the great theme chosen by them was the virtues and lovable attributes of the Irish race in contrast with the doubting mankind in general and Ontario in particular. Interspersed with the speeches was a fine program of music and song.

DEDICATING A FINE BUILDING.

Services in the New Home of the Northwest Branch of the Y.M.C.A.

The dedicatory services in connection with the Northwest branch of the Y.M.C.A. in the old Griffiths' residence, Spadina-avenue, were held last night. The large rooms have been handsomely furnished and carpeted and as seen under the gaslight it would be difficult to imagine a pleasanter meeting place for the young men of Toronto. Nothing is wanting to make the building attractive and fitted for the purpose intended.

Mr. Robert Kilgour, president of the Central Association, was in the chair, there being associated with him on the platform L. C. Peake, chairman of the Branches' Committee. The speakers of the evening were Rev. A. F. McGregor, Rev. Mr. Bates, Rev. Mr. Campbell, N. W. Hoyles, General Secretary McCulloch, Rev. Mr. Wallace, Rev. Mr. Hunter, Rev. Mr. Gilray, John Harvie, W. Blackley, John Orchard, George B. Meadows. The trend of the discourses was associated work, its aims and results, and they were listened to by a large assembly of ladies and gent emen. The Central Association also sent a delegation to give its younger sister a good send-off. Next Tuesday there will be a social and at home.

Troubles in Trade.

The Canadian Window Shade Company, who carried on business on the Esplanade, have assigned to J. W. Lawrence of John Macdonald & Co. The liabilities are not heavy.

An extensive failure is reported from Windsor—that of Dennis Rocheleau, the largest tailoring and gents' furnishing establishment in the west. C. B. Armstrong of London is the assignee.

The bankrupt jewelry stock of J. & J. Forbes of St. Thomas was sold here yesterday at 45 cents on the dollar.

Ontario assignments: Joseph Fraser, general store, Avonmore; M. J. O'Neill, hotel, Bolton; J. A. Denovan, general store, Glen Robertson; R. G. Cotton, grocer, Lakefield.

D. F. Armstrong, boots and shoes, Kingston, offers 50c. on the dollar on $22,500 liabilities, and N. A. Lindsay & Son., boots and shoes, St. Catharines, have called a meeting of their creditors.

Owing to the death of Mr. Adam Isbister, the head of the Petrolea branch of the firm, the meeting of the creditors of Isbister & Co., announced for yesterday in this city, was further adjourned.

Eva Douglas Goes to England.

Eva Douglas, the inmate of Mother McKinley's place at 149 Queen-street east, by the time this appears in print will be on her way to England. She appeared in the Police Court yesterday on a charge of vagrancy and was remanded until to-morrow. The Inspector of Morals, however, used his persuasive tongue to such effect that she determined to go back to England to her friends. Last night she spent with Matron Webb, and she will be accompanied as far as Portland, Me., by an attendant from Dr. Barnardo's Home in Toronto. Eva is much disgusted at being compelled to leave the city.

See our nobby children's suits for this spring, they can't be beat for quality and price. The Model Clothing Store, 219 and 221 Yonge-street.

Preparing for Easter.

Notwithstanding the ridiculous and disreputable dawdling of "winter in the lap of spring," the greatest display of vernal neckwear that Toronto has ever beheld will be on exhibition and for sale at quinn's about Thursday next. In the meantime the slaughter in prices of neckties goes on apace.

$8.00—We sell a hardwood pedestal extension table for $8.00. This is the best value in the Dominion. C. F. Adams' Home Furnishing House, 177 Yonge-street.

Another Excursion to Washington on April 8 via Erie & N. C. Route.

Here we are again just to accommodate the public with low rates and to see the fine resorts in the South, and only costs $10 round trip from Suspension Bridge to Washington. Apply to S. J. Sharp for full information, corner Wellington and Scott-streets, Toronto. 2361

Notice of Removal.

Finding my present location too small I have removed to No. 25 Leadenhall-lane, a few steps from King-street. High grade and complicated watch adjusting my forte. E. Beeton, high grade watch specialist.

DEATH'S BUSY REAPERS.

There Were 314 Interments Last Month—An Increase of 50 per Cent. Over March Last Year.

Fevers and throat and lung complaints are still prevalent in Toronto. This told with stern effect on the death rate for March, which was considerably higher than that of February and also than that of the corresponding month last year.

For the first three months of this year the interments in the four principal cemeteries numbered 943; 350 in January, 279 in February, 314 in March.

At the Necropolis there were 63 interments, being an increase of 28 over the previous month and 28 over the corresponding month last year. Twenty of the deaths were from lung and throat disease.

At Mount Pleasant there were 87 interments in March, against 60 in February and 47 in the same month last year. The cause of 15 of the deaths was lung and throat disease, 8 died of typhoid fever and 1 of influenza.

There was a decrease of 17 in the month's interments at St. Michael's Cemetery. There were 43 burials against 60 in February. Congestion of the lungs and bronchitis was the cause of 13 deaths and 2 died of influenza.

At St. James' Cemetery the interments numbered 121, three less than in February and 38 more than in March, 1889. Lung troubles caused the death of 26 persons, 13 died of typhoid fever and three of influenza.

Of the 1000 deaths in Toronto since last Christmas there has been far more than the average of young men and women. The very young and old are the same as in previous years. This fact shows that the climatic conditions have been prejudicial to those engaged in the active business of life and exposed to the variety of weather which characterised March. Mild and wet are manifestly unhealthy weeks, and colds neglected have hurried many to their graves in the month just closed.

These figures speak for themselves:

	March, 1890.	March, 1889.
Mount Pleasant	46	87
Necropolis	35	63
St. James'	83	121
St. Michael's	45	43
	209	314

These figures show an increase of 105 deaths on the month, or a percentage of increase of 50 per cent.

DEFINING WHAT IS MESS PORK.

A Deputation of Packers Had to Go to Ottawa to Put the Acting Collector Right.

Messrs. James Parke and J. W. Flavelle, who were appointed a deputation from the Pork Packers' Association, with Messrs. Fearman and Lowry of Hamilton, to interview Finance Minister Foster respecting the duties on mess pork, returned to Toronto yesterday. Mr. Parke told The World that the object of the deputation was to have a misunderstanding as to the reading of the tariff by the acting collector here rectified. The duty on mess pork in barrels is 1½ cents a pound and on other meats 3 cents. As the acting collector read the tariff, shorts, backs, cuts, etc., so long as they were barreled, could be sent in under the 1½ cents duty. Mr. Foster explained, however, that what was meant by "mess pork" was "rib pieces only of hogs weighing not less than 200 lbs.," and the acting collector here as well as those of other cities will be notified to that effect.

Mr. Parke states that the output of the packers during the next few weeks will be considerably decreased until the markets become settled on the basis of the new tariff. No immediate advance in prices will take place.

A. Wood and J. Todhunter of Todhunter, Mitchell & Co., Adelaide-street, also returned yesterday from Ottawa, whither they journeyed for an explanation of the tariff placing cocoa paste unsweetened at 1c per pound and cocoa containing sugar at 5c. Mr. Todhunter said that the figures were incorrectly given, owing to an error in copying, and that the duties will probably remain as before, although a slight increased duty has been asked for and the Government may concede it. It is proposed to change the duty from mixed to specific, in order to prevent under-valuation.

THE MIMICO PROJECT.

The Question of Suburbs from Two Points of View.

The plan for building up a new suburb beyond the Humber is meeting with opposition from a certain class of city people. Those who oppose it are largely interested in inside property, and they argue that to take a large amount of capital outside of the city for the building up of Mimico would be hurtful to central property and to the city at large. Such a view of the matter is narrow. Lawful and being hurtful, building up of a bustling town on its borders cannot fail to be of benefit to the city's business.

The ideas which the projectors of the manufacturing scheme are seeking to carry into effect are worthy of consideration. They say that under a system, in a measure, of co-operation they can manufacture to better advantage, and manufacturing to better advantage, can shade in the markets below rival firms in other cities. They say that they can then be in a better position to develop their industries. They also state that the bone and sinew for the new town is not to come from Toronto alone; that industries from other parts of Canada are negotiating; that one firm from the United States is already under contract to build a factory and that others are making enquiries for sites, etc.

Considering that the bulk of the business of the suburbs is transacted in the city no fright need be taken by "central" men even if a good deal of Toronto money goes towards building up the trans-Humber suburb. The city has now 25 suburbs, all within three miles of the city limits. Some of these are villages and some are thriving towns, but all of them draw sustenance from the city and give back as much as they take. Let Mimico go ahead, and a dozen more new suburbs to boot, for that matter. They all do the city good.

Excursion to Washington Tuesday, April 8, via Grand Trunk, New York Central and Northern Central lines. Apply to Grand Trunk agents for space in sleepers, etc. 3461

William Eckhardt Gets Out of Jail.

An order was taken out yesterday at Osgoode Hall setting aside the arrest of William Eckhardt of the township of Markham under a capias issued March 25 last at the instance of William Boynton. Boynton has brought an action against Eckhardt for damages for seduction of his daughter Margaret, and it was alleged Eckhardt intended leaving the province for Manitoba. The plaintiff and daughter allege that Eckhardt began paying attention to her during the summer of 1888. About six months after he promised to marry her and about Christmas of that year seduced her. Her child was born Dec. 18, 1889. Eckhardt afterwards married a Miss Miller. The evidence was not sufficient to support the facts on which the capias was issued and the order was consequently set aside.

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Toronto to Washington and Return via Grand Trunk, N.Y.C. & H.R. and Northern Central Railway Lines.

The special excursion to Washington announced by the Northern Central Railway for April 8 presents the best opportunity ever offered to our people of paying a pleasant visit to the national capital of the United States. The rate of $14.35 for the round trip is very low, and the return limit of ten days makes the trip peculiarly desirable. Pullman sleeping cars will leave Toronto at 12.20 p.m. and run through to Washington, arriving there at 9 o'clock next morning.

For full information and a descriptive book of Washington address P. J. Slatter, City Passenger Agent G.T.R., Toronto.

$12.50 hardwood bedroom sets, $7.50 hardwood sideboards and $8.00 baby carriages should be seen by all. Credit without interest or extra charge at Adams', 177 Yonge-street.

MILLERS FROM MANY MILLS.

THIRTY-FIVE OF THEM GET TOGETHER AND TALK TRADE.

Differential Duties and the Use of the Tester—Abusing the Grinding in Bond Privileges—The System of Buying and Selling—John Brown Makes a Descent on the Carrying Monopolists.

Thirty-five millers from all sections of Ontario assembled in the rotunda of the Board of Trade building yesterday morning in response to the invitation of the Dominion Millers' Association. Mr. John C. Hay of Listowel was in the chair.

The auditors' report showed that the association was $606 behind in its finances, and a scheme was devised to assess members according to the output of their mills to wipe out the deficiency.

The report of Mr. David Plewes, secretary, was read reviewing the efforts he had made to secure the adoption of the plan now known as buying by tester and to have the Government remedy the differential duty evil under which the millers suffered. The result of the adoption of the tester had been satisfactory, but protest was made that too much difference existed between standard wheat and 56 and 57 lb. wheat, viz., 5 cents reduction on 57 lb. and 8 cents on 56 lb. But the difference is not as large as the farmer makes when he becomes buyer instead of seller. It also suggested that the bulletin (which had been discontinued through lack of funds) be resumed, and that should there be a large crop in Manitoba next harvest arrangements could be made with the railways whereby some of the crop in the west could be ground in transit to the seaboard, giving fuller employment to the mills.

Messrs. Syer, R. Noble, W. Stewart, J. Spink and J. W. Myers were appointed a committee to draft a satisfactory table for exchange of wheat and flour.

Mr. Hay called attention to the report that the system of grinding American wheat in bond is being abused, and it was resolved in petition to the Government to take immediate steps to investigate and punish any millers guilty of infraction of their obligations.

J. L. Spink of Toronto and A. H. Baird of Burlington moved that the association heartily endorses the action of the Government in increasing the import duty on flour to 75c per barrel, which, so far as duties are concerned, makes the duty on wheat and flour equivalent.

A lengthy discussion ensued, the majority of the members favoring the resolution, while others contended that the agitation should be continued for the asked-for increase to $1. Mr. Plewes explained that the Manitoba delegation only asked that the increase be 25c per barrel and now that the Government had made this concession they had done all that could be expected of them. Mr. Macdonald of Collingwood thought the resolution premature until the tariff came into effect.

The resolution was unanimously carried, however.

The committee appointed recommended the system of buying and selling as being the most equitable between the farmers and the miller, and that millers endeavor to educate the farmers to this system. So long as the exchange system continues in use, however, the committee recommended the local millers' associations as the proper parties to frame exchange tables for the respective localities and that a cash value be the only basis. In view of the time not being far distant when the system of buying and selling will be universal in Ontario, no legislation should be asked for.

At the evening session it was decided unanimously to resume the publication of the trade bulletin.

Vice-President Brown of Toronto read a paper on freight rates comparing the methods employed by American millers to secure freight rates from the railroads with those employed by Canada. The freight on car lots to-day from Minneapolis to Toronto is 20 cents per cwt., or 80 cents per bbl.; from Richmond, Wis., 15 cents per cwt. or 60 cents per bbl.; from Winona, on the Mississippi River, 15 cents per cwt., or 60 cents per bbl., while the freight on Flour from Manitoba an equal weight of wheat averages 47 cents per cwt. or 94 cents per bbl. The shipper in Winona can send his product to Toronto for 64 cents per bbl. less than his opponent in Manitoba paying over the same road (the C.P.), while for rating purposes the distance would practically be the same, and he therefore saves enough on his freight discrimination to pay the duty even at 75 cents all but 11 cents per bbl. He does not have to pay freight on his offal as the Canadian miller would have to do. Railroad companies in the United States have to post and publish their rates. Therefore the large shipper has no advantage over his 25-barrel competitor. While a 300-barrel mill in New Richmond, Wis., sends flour to Toronto, a distance of 1000 miles, and the cars unloaded and loaded again in transit for 30 cents per bbl., the same company charge a mill of the same capacity in Toronto 25 to 30 cents per bbl. to Montreal, just one-third the distance.

Mr. Brown ridiculed the excuse made by the great corporations that they were obliged to cut rates from American points to meet the competition of the lake routes. The reader of the paper was severe on those who sheep-like suffer extortion without attempting to obtain legislation to compel the monopolies to show justice to Canadian shippers and check unfair discrimination. He urged the paramount necessity of beginning at once a vigorous campaign against railway aggression. Mr. Brown stated he could purchase strong bakers' flour at points he had mentioned and lay it down in Toronto cheaper than he could manufacture it.

An animated discussion ensued on the question, in which free expressions of opinion were given. It was suggested that a railway commission should be asked for. One of the members expressed a fear that the railroad corporation might buy the commission up. [Laughter.]

It was then decided to memorialise the Government to compel the railroads to act justly with millers.

Those present were: J. D. Saunby, London; C. Macdonnell, Collingwood; Thomas Ball, Erin; James Hamilton, Glen Huron; Simon Plewes, Creemore; R. A. Thompson, Lynden; Jown Clewes, Saimonville; M. H. Tinnemine, Burlington; P. R. Macdonald, Orford Mills; Thomas Egan, Rotenham; John Galbraith, Allandale; Henry Bracken, Boston Mills; D. Plewes, Brantford; J. C. Vanstone, Bowmanville; J. Spindlow, Cookstown; R. Noble, Norval; Fred Rawlins, Mardoc; H. B. Schmidt, Thornhill; W. Galbraith, Toronto; James Nelson, Barrie; James Todd, Stratford; J. Lake, Hamilton; Thomas Goldie, Guelph; L. Royburn, Descronto; J. R. Defoe, Napanee; G. S. Baldwin, Aurora; T. M. Syer, Thamesville; G. Carveth, Laskaid; R. B. Cooper, Belleville; T. W. Towles, Hastings; Alexander Dobson, Beaverton; John Hull, Lakefield; M. McLaughlin, Toronto; J. T. Flavelle, Lindsay; R. Marshall, Plattsville; W. H. Meldrum, Peterboro; E. S. Edmonson, Oshawa; W. J. Howson, Wroxeter; W. B. Robson, Hamilton; E. Peplow, Port Hope; John Brown, Toronto.

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