The Toronto World.

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Railway Crossings in the East End.

The Grand Trunk solicitor has called the attention of the Railway Committee to the dangerous railway crossing in King-street at the Don bridge. As a result of this action on the part of Mr. Bell the committee has ordered the Toronto Railway Company to stop running its electric cars over the railway tracks in the eastern part of the city. The conjunction of the street railway tracks with two steam railway lines just at the entrance of a very narrow bridge such as the King-street bridge is renders this locality particularly dangerous to pedestrians and wagons. But in bringing this matter before the Railway Committee the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific people should not forget to let the committee know who caused the danger. For many years before a railway was even contemplated along the Don the cars of the street railway company had been running over the bridge without let or hindrance. The street railway company was first in possession, and it seems inconsistent with our idea of vested rights that the steam railway companies should now have the power to stop the electric railway service over the bridge. The danger existing at the Don bridge has been caused by the Grand Trunk and the C.P.R., and they are the ones who should provide the necessary protection. The same trouble does not arise in the West End of the city, where there are two subways to avoid grade crossings. Nothing has been done in the East to avoid grade crossings, although there is as much danger and as much traffic there as in the West. The city's finances are not such as to warrant the building of a $250,000 bridge at present, but it is only a question of a few years before a high level bridge will have to be erected over the Don. The Grand Trunk crossing further east on Queen-street will also demand attention. Here the building of a subway will be necessary, unless an alternative plan that has been suggested be adopted. This plan is to have the main line of the Grand Trunk keep north of Gerrard-street and north of the jail until it reaches the Don, to cross the river thereabouts and come down the west bank, under the Gerrard-street bridge. This scheme, if practicable, has much to recommend it. It obviates the building of a subway in Queen-street, and removes the railway bridge that now crosses the Don at its mouth. The valley of the Don up to Winchester-street seems to be specially adapted for railway lines. It is the route by which they should all enter the city from the east. The Grand Trunk already has one track along this route, and the C.P.R.'s eastern outlet is also parallel with it. Wouldn't it pay the railways and the city to consider the advisability of diverting the Grand Trunk main line about where it crosses Pape-avenue to the Don at the Winchester bridge?

The Attorney-General cannot very well be accused of extravagance in the conduct of the department over which he has charge. According to the public accounts Mr. J. R. Cartwright, the Assistant Attorney-General, who abandoned a lucrative practice to accept the position, receives but $3000 per year, while the salaries paid the three special officers, whose headquarters are in Toronto, aggregate but $4000 per annum, considerably less than the chief detective alone receives in most cities of the United States. If the various municipal corporations were equally fortunate in securing as capable men at as trifling a remuneration they would think they were indeed lucky.

Making a Start.

The City Engineer in his next report will recommend an appropriation of $1000 to investigate the question of Toronto's future water supply. If distributed among experts who understand their business the money will be wisely spent. To provide the city with water of undoubted purity is the most urgent work of magnitude that demands our attention. The report that the Engineer has in view will enable us to form an estimate of the cost of any changes that may be recommended. Until that estimate can be had it is idle to talk of ways and means for prosecuting the scheme. We imagine Lake Ontario will be decided upon as the best and only reliable source of supply, and if so the question will resolve itself into determining from what point the water should be taken and through what medium it should be piped to the pumping plant. These things, once determined, every exertion should be made to raise the necessary funds for carrying out the work. Pure water is a merchantable article and the city can easily collect from citizens whatever the service may cost.

Is There Coal in Ontario?

Stories have been afloat for years to the effect that coal exists in Northern Ontario toward the region of Hudson's Bay. Would it not be a piece of wisdom on the part of the Ontario Government to spend $5000 this summer in a preliminary survey? A good geologist and a couple of men can go over a lot of territory for $5000, and perhaps they might be successful. There is no reason why coal should not exist in that locality.

The United States and Hawaii.

After having the matter under consideration for a couple of months, the United States Government has decided to withdraw the Stars and Stripes from the Hawaiian Islands. President Cleveland no doubt feels that the United States has enough of trouble with inferior races within its own limits without taking the responsibility of governing others on distant islands.

The natives of Hawaii are a tropical semi-civilized race, and as such are not amenable to the assimilating influences that are characteristic of the European nations on American soil. There never has been a stable democracy in the tropics. Tropical republics have continually oscillated between two extremes—liberty which meant anarchy, and order which meant despotism.

The United States have decided wisely in refusing to annex Hawaii. Referring to this question Harper's Weekly says: "Nothing is more curious than to hear serious men, who are terrified at the perils brought upon this Republic by the immigration of a few hundred thousand Italians and Hungarians, speak with the utmost coolness of the annexation of tropical countries as a thing devoutly to be wished. It is true they ask at present only for the annexation of Hawaii, because it is the "key" to the interoceanic canal in particular and the Pacific Ocean in general; or for Cuba, or San Domingo, because it is the key to the Gulf of Mexico, and necessary for the security of our coast, and so on. But they forget that a key needs another key, an outpost another outpost for its protection, and that if we need them we must encircle the globe with our possessions and require a large fleet to protect them, like Great Britain. In other words, one annexation will call for another, that for another and there will be no visible end."

Canada, however, appears in a different light to the editor of the paper quoted. The article goes on to say: "If the people of the Canadian Dominion expressed such a wish, a people who speak the same language with us, have the same code of morals, the same ways of thinking, the same habits and experiences of self-government—well and good. But as to the people of the tropics, no commercial advantages, no addition to our natural resources and our wealth, no increase of external power, can pay for the dangers they would bring with them. May a benignant fate save us from such acquisitions! May the American people well beware of the beginning!"

The City Solicitor has advanced sufficiently strong arguments to warrant his being provided with better accommodation than he now gets at the City Hall. It is not evident on the surface why Mayor Fleming should oppose the report of the committee so strenuously as he did. But it is an open secret that His Worship has his knife sharpened for Mr. Biggar, and that he intends to use it at the first opportunity. The aldermen are watching Mr. Fleming more closely of late, and he is gnashing his teeth under the running fire that assails him from unexpected quarters.

MORE ROOM FOR MR. BIGGAR.

Why the City Solicitor Demanded More Office Accommodation.

The City Solicitor, in a letter dated the 10th inst., thus refers to his quarters at the City Hall:

"At present four of my staff are confined in a small low room to which the sun never has access, and in consequence are from to time time laid up with colds, grippe, etc. Mr. Caswell does his work in a glass case about 12 feet by 8 feet, in which there are two large desks, a typewriter and a typewriting machine. In my own office there are two clerks and a typewriter, and when any alderman or cititizen wishes to consult me he has to do so practically in public. When confidential interviews are necessary I have to send the clerks out of the room, and their time is lost. When Mr. Caswell (as not infrequently happens) has a consultation with three or four persons he has to take possession of my room, his own being too small, and I have to go and do my work somewhere else. Indeed, it is practically impossible with the present arrangements for any of us to get the least opportunity for private thought or consultation or confidence with our clients."

The committee recommended granting Mr. Biggar new quarters, their opinion on the present rooms being as follows:

"We find that at present there are four rooms in the City Solicitor's department, one (occupied by four persons) being on the lower floor, ill ventilated, badly lighted and most inconvenient in every respect; another small room, occupied by Mr. Caswell, is separated by a glass partition from the outside office, and in Mr. Biggar's own office there is no privacy whatever, the room being used not only for consultation, correspondence, keeping the office books, but also containing the council minutes, law reports and statutes, which are in constant use by the whole staff; and in addition to all this the room has to be utilized for storing the boxes containing all the papers in city suits and other matters, there being no room for these elsewhere."

There was to have been a meeting of the Executive Committee to-day to pass the reports of the Board of Works, but His Worship has stopped it so that he may have more time to work the "sweat box." It will be worked for all it is worth between this and Friday, when the above report comes before the Executive Committee for approval.

"Hotel Vendome," New York.

Toronto people visiting New York should make their home at the well-appointed and handsome "Hotel Vendome," corner of Broadway and Forty-first-streets. The "Hotel Vendome" is a short distance from the Grand Central depot, and has also direct car service from the West Shore and Erie Railway ferry docks. The "Vendome" is almost opposite the Metropolitan Opera House, and street cars pass the door from all theatres. Its appointments are perfection. Newly furnished and equipped from the ninth story down; it is the *par excellence* of comfort. The hotel contains two hundred and fifty rooms; single and *en suite*, with or without baths, and is conducted on both the European and American plan. The cafe is one of the handsomest in New York, and the dining-room, situated in the ninth story, cannot be surpassed in New York. The "Vendome" is the most home-like hotel in New York.

From Quarter Deck to Platform.

Evangelist Butland, late of H.M. Royal Navy but now an evangelist, addressed a fair-sized audience in Buchanan-street Hall last night. The subject was the commission given to St. Paul.

After the meeting he addressed the boys in the Fegan Distributing Home in George-street. About 25 of them are leaving for the country to-morrow, and the meeting was really a farewell service for those going away.

There are five prime conditions of happiness. The fifth is bodily health. This is promoted by the proper use of health-giving fluids. For breakfast drink the Royal Dandelion Coffee, which contains a proportion of German dandelion root and fine coffee as a basis. It combines the medicinal virtues of this well-known plant with the refreshing and dietetic properties of coffee. Prepared by Ellis & Keighley, Toronto. 1

Frank Taggart Assigns.

Frank S. Taggart, the King-street jeweler, Saturday made an assignment to E. R. C. Clarkson. The principal creditors, outside Buntin, Reid & Co., who hold a chattel mortgage for $17,000, are Montreal houses.

Mr. Joab Scales of Toronto writes: "A short time ago I was suffering from kidney complaint and dyspepsia, sour stomach and lame back; in fact I was completely prostrated and suffering intense pain. While in this state a friend recommended me to try a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. I used one bottle, and the permanent manner in which it has cured and made a new man of me is such that I cannot withhold from the proprietors this expression of my gratitude."

Mr. Dinnick's Heavy Loss.

Thirteen houses on Spadina-avenue, Montreal, belonging to Mr. C. S. Dinnick of Toronto, were destroyed by fire Saturday morning, involving a loss of $13,000. There is $7500 insurance in the Phœnix.

Dyer's improved food for infants is recognized as the very best possible food for children. It is easily digested, made from pure pearl barley and highly recommended. Druggists keep it.

PUNISHMENT NO DETERRENT.

HOW DR. WILD WOULD REDUCE THE CRIMINAL POPULATION.

Remove the Children of Law-Breakers from the Corrupting Influence of Their Parents, Clothe, Train and Educate Them as Good Christian Citizens—The Duty of the State.

Yesterday morning Dr. Wild preached on the hanging of Burroughs, Greenwood and Henry, three Congregationalist martyrs, who in the reign of Good Queen Bess suffered the death penalty for non-conformance with the Act of Uniformity.

Apropos of his morning subject his discourse last night was on "What To Do With the Prisoners' Wives and Families," and the text was:

"We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves.

We were all, he said, children of one Heavenly Father, and therefore brothers and sisters. Out of this universal brotherhood arose an obligation to sympathize with, love and help one another.

In the nineteenth century such obligation was sadly neglected. On all lines of human activity there were too many evidences of the strong oppressing the weak and the weak bearing the burdens of the strong. There were a few sublime exceptions. Would that the exceptions were the rule!

Nobody could look upon the inequalities, sufferings and wrongs of society without breathing a prayer for a radical change.

Where Justice Was Vindicated.

In exercising the laws from the throne of justice, too often were we guilty of wrongs upon the innocent. Everyone felt freer, safer, since Bennett and his gang had been imprisoned. Justice had once more been vindicated.

But what about the young wife deprived of her protector and bread-winner? What about the little child deprived of her father? The wife was brought under such disgrace that many churches would not recognize her, so false was our sociality and our ideas of morality.

The little girl would grow up with the stigma of her father's crime upon her, and her isolation from her fellows would be as complete as if she were upon a Greenland island.

Poverty was the greatest incentive to crime and evil. When the little ones clamor for bread and there was none, what wonder that the parents stole!

Miss Nelson of Winnipeg has devised a scheme by which the prisoners' families might be cared for. He was glad that it was a woman who had taken hold of the work. It was a terrible sin when respectability crowded down those who were honest.

After citing several instances of the sins of the fathers visited upon the wives and children, Dr. Wild inquired if there was no remedy. Could not the laws of the land cover such deplorable instances?

Ought not some beautiful home to be provided for these innocent sufferers? The state provides a penitentiary for the offender. Why should it not provide a home for the innocent? Should we take the father or the mother and leave the children exposed?

Here comes the duty of the strong to the weak. The occupants of such a home might engage in some profitable work until the offender is restored.

Should they be a burden to the state? No. The profits of the prisoner's labor should go to sustain the home.

Advances in Penology.

Dr. Wild then adverted to the advances made in penology since the times of Edward the Second. He cited the case of the Earl of Carlyle, in that monarch's reign, hanged, drawn, quartered, disembowelled, and his heart torn out as an example to all traitors. Justice had passed from the stage of private vendetta, but was at that time meted out in courts merely as the law of revenge. In the reign of Henry VIII., the average annual number of executions was 2000 with one-fifth of the present population. Death was the penalty of 160 offences and 200 more were at the discretion of the court. Not 100 years ago forgery was a capital crime in England. Not 100 years ago 200 were burned as witches in Massachusetts alone during one year.

Punishment Not a Deterrent.

Now the general conclusion was that punishment was not so great a public deterrent as was formerly thought. Accordingly the pillory, stocks and public executions had been banished. Punishment was now not vindictive but vindicative. It had three objects, to reform the prisoner, to protect society and to act to some extent as a deterrent.

There were some strange contrasts of opinion as to the death penalty. There were men who did not believe in death for murder, but were strong believers in war, which was wholesale murder. Some men disbelieved in hanging, but clung to the ultra-Calvinistic doctrine of eternal punishment for men and women and little children.

Crime Contagious.

Dr. Wild then referred to statistics of suicide and murder in proof of his contention that crime was contagious. If that were so it was necessary to get at the source of crime. The safest way was to lay our hands upon the children of criminals, remove them from the corrupting influence, clothe, train and educate them as good Christian citizens.

This in the end would be the most economical method, and was the duty of the state, which, with the parents, was joint owner of the children.

City Hall Gossip.

There were 67 births, 18 marriages and 37 deaths registered at the City Clerk's office last week.

Inspector Awde seized 14 pounds of light weight butter and 87 light loaves of bread and distributed them among city charities.

Permits have been issued for the erection of the following buildings: Charles Somers, four two-story brick houses in Agnes-street, worth $6500; R. M. Scott, one two-story brick house at 118 Tyndall-avenue, worth $3000; George McKibbon, a semi-detached two-story brick house, at 39 Spadina-road, worth $8000; R. C. Watson, one detached two-story brick house at 39 Dunn-avenue for $3000.

They Never Fail.—Mr. S. M. Boughner, Langton, writes: "For about two years I was troubled with inward piles, but by using Parmelee's Pills I was completely cured, and although four years have elapsed since then they have not returned." Parmelee's Pills are anti-bilious and a specific for the cure of liver and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, piles, etc., and will regulate the secretions and remove all bilious matter.

New Names for Streets.

The County Judge has allowed the following changes in the names of streets:

Sydenham-lane to Poulette-street, Gordon-avenue to Nanton-crescent, Anderson-avenue to Pullan-place, Bear-street to Cassimir-avenue, Saurin-street to Afton-avenue. He refused to allow the change of Gwynne-street to Moulton-street.

Take Wabash Line to Chicago.

Because it is the shortest and best route from Canada to the World's Fair City and it runs the handsomest trains in America landing passengers at Dearborn Station, in the centre of the city, near the leading hotels. Ask for tickets via the banner route and get the finest bird's-eye view of the World's Columbian Exposition free at Wabash Office, northeast corner King and Yonge-streets, Toronto. J. A. Richardson, Canadian Passenger Agent. e

THE BUILDING TRADE OUTLOOK.

Confidence Being Restored and a Good Season's Trade Expected—A Trip Among the Architects.

The rumors that have been abroad for some time of the erection of numerous large buildings have attracted a good deal of attention to this season's prospects. Careful enquiry in the circles likely to be best informed on the subject revealed a strong feeling of hopefulness and an impression that the work done this season will be better in character and of a more satisfactory nature than last season's operations.

Owing to a variety of circumstances, but chiefly to the refusal of the leading banks to make advances to builders of the class known as speculative, and the sudden increase in caution on the part of loan companies, as well as a consequent tightening of the purse-strings of that sensitive and easily frightened class known as private investors the operations of speculative builders have been rendered exceedingly difficult. The result of all this has been that a large proportion of those most heavily involved have had either to retire from business altogether or to restrict their operations to such an extent that they will play a very small part in the immediate future.

On the other hand, there is a great deal of building projected by private parties largely for their own use. There has been a quiet picking-up of desirable properties, which have had to be sacrificed to relieve the pressing necessities of their former owners, and many such sites will be occupied this year with a far better and more expensive class of buildings than the purely speculative builder is apt to erect.

A leading architect, when interviewed as to the probable nature and extent of the building that will be done in Toronto this summer, expressed the belief that work would be a little late owing to the recent stagnation in the real estate market producing a feeling of doubt and uncertainty, which is only now, and but slowly, giving place to a better and more hopeful state of things. "But," said he, "when confidence is restored I anticipate that we shall have a brisk and satisfactory season."

THIS WEEK'S ATTRACTIONS.

Superba at the Grand.

The much-talked-of and read-about "Superba" will be seen to-night at the Grand Opera House for the first time in Toronto. The organization played in Syracuse on Friday and Saturday of last week. Here are a few lines from Saturday's Syracuse Standard. They are taken from a column criticism, the whole of which is given to praise of a similar character: "The audience at Wieting Opera House last night never stopped wondering how it is possible to set up and successfully operate the amount of scenery which the Hanlon Brothers employ in their production of 'Superba.' A spectacle as pretentious as this proved to be has never before been attempted on a Syracuse stage, and for grandeur of effect and novelty of arrangement the performance was as notable. The production comes in fresh paint, few of the immense quantity of accessories brought into play, showing the usual signs of wear, and the transformation scenes without exception surpassing in conception, detail and dazzling splendor the best of which this city has previously known."

Poets and Poetry.

To compare two poets would appear to be a thankless task, as different people will always take opposite sides on such a subject. Yet Robert G. Ingersoll, in his lecture on Robert Burns, makes him compare favorably with any of our modern poets. Concerning Tennyson and Burns he says: "Tennyson was a piece of rare china decorated by the highest art. Burns was made of honest human clay moulded by sympathy and love. Tennyson was ingenious, Burns ingenuous. Tennyson had intellectual taste, Burns brain was the servant of his heart." His lecture will be interesting to the professor, student, lover of poetry. He will be heard in the Auditorium Thursday night. Plan opens at Nordheimers' this morning.

Moore's Musee.

Capt. Urick, the California giant, who is to appear at the Musee this week, stands 8 feet 2¼ inches in height, which proportions entitled him to the honor of being the tallest man in the world. On the opposite side will be seen Prof. Carlisle in his original and comical act of magic. He will also produce his great illusion, entitled "Pillory Mystery," in which he will be assisted by Miss Lillian Carlisle, who will allow a committee to both look and tie her in this implement of torture and guarantee to release herself in five seconds. Among those to appear in the theatre are as follows: O'Brien and Redding, who will appear in their comedy sketch entitled "Insanity," it was this team that created such a sensation in the leading concert halls of Europe, that have lately returned to this country, and their first engagement outside of New York and Boston has been over Mr. Moore's Musee circuit. The other members of the company are Ida Russell, artistic song and dance artist; Alexis, marvelous contortionist; Barry and Spain Knock about comedians, and Carlisle's Canine Paradox, a troupe of wonderful performing dogs, including the most wonderful backward and forward somersault dog in the world. Friday afternoon next will as usual be souvenir day and Saturday afternoon next a children's day will be given, at which time every child will be admitted, including reserved seat in the theatre, for 10 cents.

"Master and Man."

Simms & Pettit's great and highly successful melodrama will be the attraction at Jacobs & Sparrow's Opera House to-night, continuing Tuesday and Wednesday nights and Tuesday matinee. It is the success of three continents, and made a wonderful hit at Palmer's Theatre, New York city, where it had a run of one entire season on with Mr. Richard Mansfield in the title role.

"Spider and Fly."

Leavitt's spectacular entertainment, "The Spider and the Fly," has become one of the accepted diversions of lovers of the fantastic and frivolous. It will be seen at Jacobs & Sparrow's Opera House three days this week, its opening performance being at the Thursday matinee.

Notes.

An immense attraction down town was the Kaffir piano on exhibition in Suckling & Sons' window, being seen by great crowds. It is the property of the African Choir.

Prof. Alexander lectured again on Saturday evening to a large and interested audience. The Professor lectures to-night on "How to Read Character." But the chief interest is centered in the lecture on "Love, Courtship and Marriage," announced for Tuesday evening.

Through Wagner Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car Toronto to New York via West Shore Route.

The West shore through sleeping car leaves Union Station, Toronto, at 4.55 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 10.10 a.m. Returning this car leaves New York at 5 p.m., arriving in Toronto at 10.25 a.m. Sunday leaves Toronto at 12.50 p.m.

I.O.O.F. Anniversary.

At a meeting of the I.O.O.F. Anniversary Committee held Saturday evening, it was decided to celebrate the 74th anniversary of the order by attending Divine service on Sunday, April 30, at 3.30 p.m. The service will be held in College-street Presbyterian Church. The pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Gilray, will be assisted by Rev. Bro. A. C. Crews of Parliament-street Methodist Church.

Differences of Opinion

Regarding the popular internal and external remedy, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, donot, so far as known, exist. The testimony is positive and concurrent that the article relieves physical pain, cures lameness, checks a cough, is an excellent remedy for pains and rheumatic complaints and it has no nauseating or other unpleasant effect when taken internally.

The Economite Society Solvent.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—James Dickson, an expert accountant, has completed an audit of the account of the Economite Society, showing the society to be solvent by a small margin. The society's holdings are valued at $5,000,000.

THE GOTHENBURG LICENSES.

REGULATION OF THE LIQUOR TRADE IN NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

A Country Where There are Said To Be No Beggars, No Drunkards, No Idlers—All Profits Go Into Deserving Charities, Etc.—A Staggering Blow Stuns the Vice of Drunkenness.

The "Gothenburg Licensing System" is the title of a pamphlet prepared by a joint committee of the council and citizens of Brandon, Man. On Feb. 24 of this year the joint committee met and discussed the advisability of adopting the principle involved in this system in connection with the liquor trade in Brandon. The pamphlet is published to inform the community just what the Gothenburg system is. It consists of two articles, one taken from The Forum of December last and the other from The Nineteenth Century of December, 1891. The latter is by the Earl of Meath. In the course of the article he says:

When lately in Norway I was struck by two things—the rocky, barren, unproductive nature of the soil and the comfortable appearance of the peasantry. The industry and thrift practised by both sexes were apparent to the eye; one saw no idlers; all were at work, the men in the fields, the women at the doors of their houses knitting, sewing and mending garments. One met no men or women in rags, no drunkards, no brawlers, beggars, and I saw no taverns. On making inquiries I was informed that a great change had lately come over the condition of Norway. Since the legislation of 1866 and 1871 public houses have been practically abolished in the rural districts, and greatly diminished and regulated in the towns. For instance, in Bergen, with a population of 60,000, there are only 14 licensed houses, all under the strictest regulation. Soon after my arrival I took a drive round the neighboring heights and was informed that the wonderfully engineered road, the institutions I saw and the beautiful public gardens through which I passed were all either maintained or aided by the society which enjoyed the monopoly of selling ardent spirits in these 14 public houses. My curiosity was aroused to know more about this wonderful society, and on making inquiries I was recommended to read a pamphlet written by Mr. Thomas M. Wilson, C.E., in which he gives a most interesting account of the history and progress of local option in Norway, together with a statements regarding the establishment and working of the society for retailing ardent spirits in Bergen.

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Mr. Wilson, in the preface of his work, says that he was opposed to the Norwegian system when first introduced, but acknowledges that nearly 20 years' experience of its working has enabled him to realize how mistaken were his original views, they having been based upon a fear of evils supposed to be attached to the system, which subsequent experience has proved to have been entirely imaginary. He adds that he now realizes fully his earlier mistake, and is perfectly satisfied that the societies for retailing ardent spirits in Norway have effected a maximum of good to the community at large, with a minimum of inconvenience to the legitimate consumer of alcoholic drinks. He states, what is well known, that to the town of Gothenburg, in Sweden, is due the honor of having first attempted to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors, and that since that time the plan adopted by the municipal council of that city, and subsequently imitated by other urban authorities, has generally been known by the name of the Gothenburg system. In that city the municipal council is the licensing authority, and fixes the number of licenses which it deems necessary for the public convenience. Instead of issuing them to individuals, the council grants a monopoly to a society of shareholders formed for the purpose of acquiring licenses, and which undertakes to conduct the trade in the public interest. The shareholders are precluded by their contract from enjoying a larger benefit than 5 per cent. on the capital invested. All further profit made in the business must be handed over to the municipal council to be expended by it in the reduction of the public burdens. The monopoly is granted for a limited number of years, and the council retains control over the operations of the society, fixes the number of bars and shops in which intoxicating liquors may be sold, as well as the sites of these establishments, and the appointments of the society's servants are also subject to its approval. The advantage of this system is that neither the society nor the managers of the drinking saloons are interested in the immoderate consumption of ardent spirits—the former being paid a fixed salary, and the latter being precluded from earning a larger dividend than five per cent.

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In the cities of Norway as well as in Gothenburg the municipal councils fix the number of licenses required to meet the reasonable convenience of the public, and grant a monopoly in each town to a society formed for the purpose of undertaking the trade, usually for a term of five years. The council retains full control over the operations of the society, and its books are open to the inspection of the council. Its statistics, bylaws and regulations and the appointments in the society's service are all subject to the approval of the council, and with the exception of that of the servants must also obtain the royal sanction and seal. The Committee of Management is formed of a body of representatives, of whom a certain proportion are now generally elected by the shareholders, whilst the remainder are appointed by the municipal council and may or may not be shareholders, or may or may not be municipal councillors. Usually, however, the municipal council appoints members of its own body to act on the Committee of Management of the society, which, as at Gothenburg, is not permitted to pay a higher dividend than 5 per cent. to its shareholders.

Mr. Wilson tells us that the great feature in the Norwegian system, and in which it differs from that of Gothenburg, is the destination of the annual surplus after paying the shareholders their preferential interest. The surplus, instead of going into the local treasury in reduction of the public burdens, is applied each year in making pecuniary grants to the funds of deserving charities, benevolent societies, philanthropic institutions or other objects of general utility which are entirely dependent for their existence on the voluntary support of the public. Any charity or institution which derives aid, however small, from the local treasury or rates is disqualified from participation in the grants of societies established under the Norwegian system of local option. The purity of motive of municipal councils in dealing with the drink question (which in consequence of the great financial success of the Gothenburg system is considered to have degenerated in Sweden) is thus in Norway retained, and the licensing authorities are secured against all temptation to stray from the principle which should underlie local option as a social reform.

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Youths younger than 16 or 17 years of apparent age are not permitted to be served at bars, and females may not be employed as attendants at them. The bar attendants are clad in a uniform, each man with a number on his collar, like a policeman, to enable him to be identified should a customer have any complaint to make against him, and he is not permitted to hand drink to anyone in an inebriated state, or to serve a customer with such a quantity as may be anticipated to cause intoxication. The bars are quite plainly fitted up, without the slightest glitter of the gin palace; they are kept clean and respectable; no seats of any kind are provided; no private compartments, nor any conveniences for loitering on the premises.

Mr. Wilson informs us that all places licensed for the sale of spirits must close at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the day preceding Sundays and holy festivals, and remain closed until 8 o'clock in the morning following these sacred days. Licensed premises may not be opened before 8 o'clock in the morning, nor kept open after 10 o'clock in the evening. He states that the experience gained since the act of May 3, 1871, was passed (which enabled societies to compete as applicants for licenses and to hold any number in the option of the licensing authority) shows conclusively that the vice of drunkenness has received in Norway a staggering blow, and that the consumption of ardent spirits is immensely reduced, while great financial results have been attained, to the benefit of many deserving institutions, charities and objects of public utility, which but for the life thus given them could not have otherwise existed.

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It will be observed, says Mr. Wilson, the Bergen Society has earned every year on behalf of the public an average profit of 127 per cent. on its capital since it commenced its operations. The indirect gain to the public from the society's beneficial work is stated to be perfectly incalculable. The visitor to Bergen who walks along the mountain road above the city—the Fjeldvei, as it is called—constructed with funds provided by the society for retailing ardent spirits, and punningly called in consequence the "Dram Road," or who takes a walk in the handsome, well-laid-out Nygaard Park, also chiefly provided out of the profits of the society, can readily understand what an important influence such benefits exercise in elevating the taste and improving the condition of the masses, and in leading them away from temptations that existed in the days of uncontrolled licensed publicans. When we think, continues Mr. Wilson, of the society's artisans' dwellings, of the laborers' waiting-rooms, of the coffee houses sprung from the society's work, of its contributions to museums, of the workmen's lectures, clubs, reading-rooms, theatre, etc., besides the host of other benefient objects, it is not difficult to understand why it is that English visitors to Bergen are impressed by the well-to-do look of the population, the absence of drunkenness, beggary and squalid misery, and the well-clad and well-nourished appearance of the meanest member of the community. There is not in Bergen, or in other Norwegian towns, a tithe of the wretchedness, squalid misery, poverty and drunkenness, which is, alas! to be found in British towns of similar size. There can be no question that the difference is due in no small degree to the fact that in Bergen the sale of ardent spirits is strictly controlled, whilst in British towns such is not the case. This marked contrast between two nationalities living under very similar climatic conditions and closely allied by blood cannot fail to impress itself on the minds of all who are intimately acquainted with the people and circumstances of both countries.

Toronto Junction.

The High School Board met on Saturday afternoon, when the tenders for the erection of a high school on the plan approved of were opened. Unfortunately all were so high as not to permit of acceptance. The means at the disposal of the board are limited, and it is much to be deplored that they will be unable to erect a building on the plan intended, which would have given a structure that would have been an ornament to the town and one that future generations would have pointed to with pride. The aggregate of the lowest tender exceeded by $3900 the appropriation made by the Town Council. New plans will be prepared.

In the case of Ward v. Wright Judge Morgan has given judgment for the plaintiff for $100 and costs. Ward instituted proceedings to recover rent claimed to be due from Wright.

Town Engineer Abrey is rapidly progressing with the work on the new town map. When completed it will occupy an area of 10 feet square. The map will be sent to Montreal and photographed to occupy a smaller space. When completed it will be placed in the treasurer's office.

Bishop Vincent's Sermon.

Bishop Vincent of Buffalo, N.Y., preached in the Sherbourne-street Methodist Church last night. He is an entertaining speaker. He discussed the two principal theories of Christianity, and gave it as his opinion that while ritualistic services can be conducted with a minimum of ideas, the services of the Methodist Church require a maximum of ideas.

Referring to necessary reforms in Protestant churches he condemned the tendency to worldly mannerisms in the congregations while in church, and he occasionally laughed at remarking that when he heard an anthem sung by the choir he wanted to know whether the words were English or Italian.

He will lecture in the church this evening on "The Best Education."

A Kingston Orangeman.

KINGSTON, April 17.—Mr. James Blair of Napanee, whose case has been creating so much interest in that locality, is well-known in the Limestone City. He was a resident of Kingston for 14 years, and it was while he was engaged as cutter for Mr. Livingstone of this place that he contracted Bright's disease of the kidneys. His Orange friends in Kingston are delighted to know that he is cured of this terrible disease by using Dodd's Kidney Pills. Many of them who have been similarly troubled with backache, rheumatism and kindred complaints, have started using Dodd's Kidney Pills, and several marvelous cures are already reported. Mr. Blair joined the Orange order in 1854, and is the oldest Orangeman in Napanee. He has been a delegate to the Orange grand lodge, and has held several important offices in the order. His friends considered his case as incurable, and are of course amazed at his wonderful recovery.

A. E. Walton,

chemist and druggist, cor. Queen and Broadview and 895 Queen-street east, is headquarters for the Don for the celebrated Membray' Kidney and Liver Cure and all the leading patent medicines advertised. See a list of testimonials for Membray's Kidney and Liver Cure. Get a bottle; will cure pain in back without a doubt. 1

German Journalists on a Tour.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The steamer Augusta Victoria, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg and Southampton, has among her passengers 50 German newspaper men representing leading publications.

The party, after a brief stay in this city, will go to Niagara Falls and Chicago, where they will attend the World's Fair.

"Go to Sleep," sure cure for sleeplessness, nervousness and headache. "Contains no Narcotics," gives sweet refreshing sleep in every case. This splendid sedative is especially efficacious in cases of insomnia from overwork, excitement or alcoholic excess. Guaranteed safe, sure and effectual. In bottles 25c at all drug stores. e

Collision Near Johnstown.

GLOVERSVILLE, Pa., April 16.—A collision occurred yesterday between a freight train and a passenger train on the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railway near Johnstown.

Much damage was done to the rolling stock and several passengers and employes were slightly injured.

Nothing Like It.

Dyer's jelly of cucumber and roses cures chapped hands and makes the skin soft and smooth.

A TORONTONIAN IN GOTHAM.

He Says "We Compare Favorably With the Metropolis in Many Things—Ahead in Others."

[From a New York Correspondent.]

"New York is a wonderful city," said a Toronto man standing on the steps of the Hoffman House the other day. "The endless mass of humanity that like a living stream flow through your streets day and night takes one's breath away. But don't think that because Toronto is comparatively a small place there is nothing in it of which a citizen may feel proud. Yes sir! there are many things which places

Toronto in the First Rank

as an intellectual, moral and progressive city. Her educational institutions are second to none; her streets and pavements are rapidly improving and soon she will be the best paved city in the world. Substantial residences, with charmingly picturesque grounds, clean streets, pure water, and perfect drainage make Toronto a most desirable place to live in. But it is her

Perfect Street Railway

that is her crowning glory. This stamps Toronto as the city unique, as the city determined to go ahead at any cost. You have in New York a most convenient system, but I notice your surface roads will take up a passenger anywhere. This must be very annoying to those already in the car. Now, we are not as backward in Toronto. Why, our street railway has removed several streets intersecting Yonge-street a whole block back from the street facilities, and this enables them

To Make Time.

"How they fly! Oh, it is grand to stand on a street corner waiting for one and see it sweep by you at lightning speed! Your elevated roads are not to be compared with our time-killing, space-annihilating street railway. True, there are inconveniences accompanying all this. Sometimes a man, who should know better, tries to cross the track when the car is not a hundred yards away. Then a man has a foolish horse that balks. Well, whose fault is it if the horse and driver are killed? That man should have sold his horse, or at least have sense enough to go on a back street.

New York Ahead.

"You do surpass us, though, in the business acumen of your shoe men. Every store here keeps up with the times and has on hand the latest styles. Yet there is one firm in Toronto which, if not superior, is easily the equal of any of them; that is the firm of Guinane Bros., 214 Yonge-street. It is surprising the style that this firm put into their very cheapest grade of goods, and you should see their windows now for new spring styles. Why, they really eclipse anything in their line that I have seen here! As for prices, you can buy the most fashionable and best-manufactured boots and shoes at ridiculous figures. You see this pair of Piccadilly patent leather shoes I have on? Well, I bought them at Guinanes' for $1.25. They would cost $3.00 in any other store in Toronto and $5.00 in New York.

Left Behind.

"But if New York does not want to be left behind and see Toronto pass her take my advice and sell the right of way on your streets to such another company as we have in Toronto; and then if you are VERY CAREFUL you will live to see a train of cars sweep through this crowded thoroughfare at thirty miles an hour."

TRUSTS CORPORATION OF ONTARIO

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING

TORONTO, ONT

Capital Authorized - $1,000,000
Capital Subscribed - 600,000

President, Hon. J. C. Aikins, P.C.; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright, Hon. S. C. Wood; Manager, A. E. Plummer.

This Company is accepted by the High Court of Justice under sanction of the Ontario Government, and may be appointed to and undertakes all manner of TRUSTS, and acts as GUARDIAN, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, ASSIGNEE, etc.

The employment of the Corporation as EXECUTOR saves all difficulty on transfer from retiring Executor, Trustee under any form. ADMINISTRATOR in case of intestacy, or with will annexed, will be found a prompt, economical and satisfactory course, relieving individuals from responsible and arduous duties, as well as the necessity of Security and Accounting. Appointing the Corporation also prevents any given Trust passing into the hands of strangers.

Solicitors placing Estates or other business with the Corporation are continued in the professional care of the same.

Deposit Safes to rent. Valuables of all kinds, parcels, etc., received for safe custody at a small charge. Inspection invited. 13

THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD BRANDS

"Mungo" "Kicker" "Cable"

Universally acknowledged to be superior in every respect to any other brands in the market. Always reliable, as has been fully demonstrated by the millions that are sold annually and the increasing demand for them, notwithstanding an increased competition of *over One Hundred and Twenty-five* Factories. This fact speaks volumes. We are not *cheap* Cigar manufacturers.

S. DAVIS & SONS

MONTREAL

Largest and Highest Grade Cigar Manufacturers in Canada. 136

CHOCOL