ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP
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The Toronto World.

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GEO. P. SHARPE.

NINTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT

ANOTHER LONDON HORROR.

THE TRUNK OF A WOMAN FOUND ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

The Head, Arms, and Legs Missing—The Remains in an Advanced Stage of Decomposition—No Clue to the Perpetrator of the Whitechapel Atrocities.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The trunk of a woman was found in a recess of the new police offices on the Thames embankment this afternoon. The head, arms and legs were missing. The remains, which were in an advanced state of decomposition, were wrapped in rough cloth and tightly bound with cord. It is believed that the arms recently found at Pimlico and Lambeth were cut from this body.

The Whitechapel Murders.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The excitement occasioned by the latest Whitechapel murders increased rather than abated yesterday and to-day. The police have made no progress in their efforts to establish a clue to the murderer and have further lost public confidence in their efficiency by the fact that the persons arrested on suspicion of connection with the tragedies were released to-day for want of even a scintilla of evidence upon which to justify their retention in custody. They profess to be hopeful of success, however, and many people are inclined to hope with them in the absence of any suspicion in their own mind, even remotely defined, as to the criminal's motive, calling or identity. The private rewards offered for his arrest added to that of the Lord Mayor bring the total sum up to £1200, and it is likely that it will soon reach £2000.

Dr. Forbes Winslow and Sir Risdon Bennett and other medical experts express themselves as more than ever convinced that the perpetrator of the crimes is a homicidal lunatic. The fact that the latest murders were committed within the jurisdiction of the city police has created a sharp rivalry between that body and Gen. Warren's metropolitan detectives. Many wagers have been laid upon the question of the murderer's capture, with the odds largely in favor of the city police force solving the mystery and landing the fiend in jail. It is now proposed to send a circular to every householder in the East End requesting the details of the movements, habits, etc., of their respective lodgers. The theory has largely obtained support today that the murderer has two domiciles, one probably as a shop or surgery, to which he retires for the purpose of removing the traces of his crime, and the other a dwelling house where he is known as a lodger, whose habits and manners make him a desirable tenant in the estimation of his landlady. The police are being urged to station bloodhounds in the Whitechapel district, in the hope that they may be able by their keenness of scent to run the fiend down when he seeks a fresh victim.

Prof. Bilsh (the Bilsh School of Elocution) Boston.

Balfour's Glasgow Speech.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—In his speech at Glasgow last night Mr. Balfour said the Gladstonians were great manufacturers of Irish horrors. O'Brien was managing the manufacturing department and Gladstone the advertising department. Balfour devoted much of his speech to a defence of the Government against the Gladstonian charges arising out of the Mandeville affair. He accused Gladstone of unwittingly hastening the end of Dr. Ridley by his unjustifiable comments.

Hot Air Furnaces, of our own make, guaranteed to give satisfaction. Get an estimate. Wheeler & Bain, King-street East.

Vienna Preparing for the Kaiser.

VIENNA, Oct. 2.—Regulations have been made to prevent unseemly demonstrations on the arrival of Emperor William. The people are strictly forbidden to occupy the roofs of houses or to erect stands along the route of the royal procession. They are also forbidden to use black, red and gold flags, the ancient German colors, in the decoration of buildings.

Prof. Bilsh, the Bilsh School of Elocution, Boston. 36

Fatal Accident at Whitby.

WHITBY, Oct. 2.—The Whitby fair was opened yesterday and will be continued until Wednesday. Among the exhibits on the ground yesterday was a traction engine belonging to Michael Warren of Oshawa. About 5 o'clock in the evening the engine exploded, killing a young son of John Hurst and wounding Hurst himself, who had charge of the machine, while others had a narrow escape. Both Hursts were taken home to Oshawa this morning, the son in a coffin. The father now lies in a precarious condition.

To learn shorthand—attend the night school at British American Business College, Arcade, Yonge-st. Classes form to-night. 35

Blaine, of Maine, at St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, Oct. 2.—James G. Blaine passed through the city to-day and a considerable number assembled at the depot to have a look at the Republican leader. In a brief address he said that the people of the United States all desired to be good friends and neighbors with the people of the Dominion. A declaration with reference to a closer union was greeted with cries of "No! No."

Reserved seats for Bilsh at Nordheimer's.

Unsuccessful Highwaymen.

KINGSVILLE, Oct. 2.—Highwaymen infest the lonesome roads lying north of here. The other night two young men, in a buggy, having considerable money with them, were accosted by three rough-looking men, one of whom attempted to stop the horse, while the remaining two attacked the occupants of the vehicle. A crack of the whip made the horse jump from the grasp of the robber, and the frightened young men were soon conveyed beyond danger.

Journals, Ledgers, Cash Books, Day Books, Minute Books, Price and Memo Books. Best goods only. Grand & Toy, Leader-lane. 136

Burglaries at Orangeville.

ORANGEVILLE, Oct. 2.—A series of burglaries was committed here last night. A. & W. Johnston's hardware store was broken into, the safe blown open and $30 in money taken; also some razors, knives, etc. Crozier & Fleming's store was entered, but the safe was not opened. Some jewelry was taken. Gilchrist & Kent's store was also entered and some clothes taken. There is no clue to the burglars, who were evidently professionals.

Prof. Bilsh, the Bilsh School of Elocution, Boston. 36

The Ryerson Statue.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The casting of the Ryerson statue by the Henry Bonnard Bronze Company of this city is completed and highly satisfactory, and it will be shipped to Canada this week.

Revolver Burglars.

SMITH'S FALLS, Oct. 2.—A hardware store here was burglarized on Saturday night. [illegible] revolvers and some other articles were stolen. No clue.

BLOCKED BY BAXTER.

Sergeant Detective Reburn Leaves Montreal Without the Wily Broker.

MONTREAL, Oct. 2.—The Baxter warrant is not signed yet. Mr. Donald McMaster, Q. C., this morning made a motion before Judge Mathieu for a writ of prohibition against Judge Dugas restraining him from signing the warrant on the ground that the case against Barnett, in which Mr. Baxter is alleged to be an important witness, is not a case de facto before the court as Barnett is in England, is not a prisoner, is not actually in court and on his defence against an indictment. No witness can under such circumstances, Mr. McMaster contended, be forced to appear in a court.

Sergeant Detective Reburn arrived at Judge Dugas' room at 11 o'clock sharp this morning, waiting patiently for the appearance of Mr. Baxter and his counsel. As the latter gentlemen had not arrived at 10.30 the rumor was spread that Mr. Baxter had of his own accord left for Toronto. This rumor, however, was quickly dispelled when the gentleman in question appeared on the scene at 10.35 o'clock, and was looking for his counsel.

At 12 o'clock, Mr. Justice Mathieu granted the writ of prohibition and had it served upon Judge Dugas immediately with the order to return all the proceedings to the Superior Court. Judge Dugas immediately complied and sent the papers up stairs.

The writ of prohibition is returnable on Oct. 23, and in the event of its being dissolved an appeal can be taken which may go even as far as the Privy Council. Thus it may be years before the case is finally decided.

When Mr. Baxter was seen after the proceedings in Court he appeared perfectly at his ease, remarking that the law point raised by his counsel was a good one and that all the judges of the Superior Court concurred in this view. "It's a bigger contract than they calculated upon, taking me against my will to Toronto," he said, with a merry sparkle in his eye. Mr. Justice Mathieu granted the writ of prohibition on the ground that an important question of law is raised by Mr. Baxter's petition.

Detective Reburn left for Toronto to night.

MERCIER'S PROGRAM.

A Magistrates' Court to Be Established Under the Act of 1869.

QUEBEC, Oct. 2.—L'Electeur's statements this morning leave no doubt that the Mercier Government has decided to issue the disallowance proclamation in the case of the Magistrate's Bill and to establish a Magistrates' Court in Montreal under the Act of 1869, which was never and cannot now be disallowed. It claims this line of conduct to be the duty of the hour, as it repeats its assertion that there was a regular plot concerted by the representatives of this Province in the Federal Government to force a conflict between the Lieutenant-Governor and his advisers and precipitate a Ministerial crisis.

The paper says that Mr. Mercier will not lend himself to the enemy's game, and will submit for the time being to the requirements of the constitution, reserving his right to afterwards fight the disallowance by all the constitutional means at his disposal, but as it is also his duty to restore order in the Montreal Courts he will at once exercise the power conferred upon him by the law of 1869 and name a Magistrates' Court at Montreal, which the Federal Government cannot veto. This court will be presided over by Messrs. Barry and Champagne, who will be reappointed.

Prof. Bilsh (the Bilsh School of Elocution) Boston.

A FEARFUL GALE.

Disasters in the Upper Lakes—The Cuba Two Days Late.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Despatches from points on Lakes Michigan and Superior yesterday announced that a fearful gale was blowing, and that vessels unsheltered would have a hard time last night. No arrivals from across the lake have been noted since Sunday morning. The passenger steamer Cuba from Montreal, due Sunday morning, has not yet arrived, but it is thought that she is in shelter somewhere this side of the Manitous. The severest part of the storm was felt in Chicago this morning at 6 o'clock, the temperature being almost at freezing.

A Duluth special says that the schooner Brandon has been lost that the schooner Jennie is adrift, that the Regina is water-logged and that the lake tug Walker was badly battered in last night's storm.

Journals, Ledgers, Cash Books, Day Books, Minute Books, Price and Memo Books. Best goods only. Grand & Toy, Leader-lane. 631

KILLED BY A BLOW.

Corporal Clancey's Mysterious Death at Halifax—Suicide of Lieut. Edwards.

HALIFAX, Oct. 2.—Lance Corporal J. Clancey of the West Riding Regiment died this morning in the Military Hospital from the effects of the blow on the head received on the night of Sept. 29 while on duty. Although quite sensible up to the time of his death he could not tell how or by whom he was struck.

The startling report was received to-day that Lieut. Edwards of the Royal Artillery had committed suicide at Plymouth, Eng., where he has been stationed lately, by shooting himself with a revolver, Lieut. Edwards was stationed in Halifax for some time and left here a year or so ago.

Evening classes in shorthand, bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship and typewriting form to-night at British American Business College, Arcade, Yonge-st. 35

What a Bishop Thinks About Stanley.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 2.—Bishop Taylor, the distinguished African bishop, says that from his knowledge of the condition of things in Africa it is highly probable that Henry M. Stanley has gone into the interior of the country, where he cannot be heard from for a year or two, and that interested persons are taking advantage of his absence to create friendship for schemes to organize searching parties whose real object is something else than the recovery or assistance of Stanley. The bishop does not believe there will be any special cause for alarm if he is not heard from for a year or two.

Classes in shorthand, three nights a week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at British American Business College, Arcade, Yonge-st. 35

A Prisoner's Escape.

MONTREAL, Oct. 2.—Another prisoner escaped from the Court House to-day. After Edward Broderick, the smart New York thief, had pleaded guilty to stealing a watch from a farmer in Bonsecours market, he was led out of the dock by Sergeant-at-Arms Kyle, and as he was not handcuffed was lost in the dense crowd that filled the passages. He has not yet been found.

Spend your evenings profitably by attending the night school at British American Business College, Arcade, Yonge-st. 35

A Big Gun Accident.

KINGSTON, Oct. 2.—While shifting a large gun in the barracks, Sergt. Williams had one of his fingers so badly smashed that a portion of it remained attached by a piece of skin only. He plucked the bruised part off and throwing it on the square went in search of the surgeon.

A SANITARY CONVENTION.

THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH IN SESSION.

Buffalo and Toronto Smallpox Outbreaks—Complaints Against the City Medical Officer—Neglect and Refusal to Report—An Officer to be Stationed at Buffalo.

The Provincial Board of Health met yesterday, and showed an intelligent appreciation of the need and dangers of Ontario, and especially the city of Toronto, in reference to the outbreaks of infectious disease.

They did not ignore any cases, suppress any facts, flatter themselves with a false security, but faced the sanitary situation boldly and made useful suggestions in reference thereto.

The most important of these was the stationing of an experienced physician at Buffalo to keep the Provincial Board en rapport with the sanitary state of the Bison city. Effective steps have, it appears, been taken to prevent the spread of smallpox in Canada.

The Board were naturally nettled at having to rely on the daily newspapers for information as to infectious cases instead of being officially posted by the authorized officials.

Dr. Canniff was publicly charged with having neglected and refused to report smallpox cases in Toronto and thereby keeps the Board in ignorance. Compulsory vaccination was advocated and it remains for the Government to state whether this is not obligatory on the Toronto Board of Health.

Other pertinent details will be found in the subjoined report, and much interest will be excited as to the defence the Local Board will make at their anticipated interview with the Provincial Board to-day.

Dr. Cassidy was in the chair, and there were also present: Doctors Bryce (secretary), Covernton, Macdonald, McKay and Yeomans. Dr. Rae has not yet returned from his Californian tour.

Infected Places.

Amongst the communications were statements that infectious diseases had occurred at Lambton Mills (varioloid), and Minden (diphtheria). Special precautions had been taken at many places by prompt vaccination. Danger to public health was apprehended at Picton, owing to the site chosen for water works. At Park Hill there had been injury to health owing to the water being dammed off for a mill-dam; at Milton there was difficulty through the noxious odors of a tannery. There had been 50 cases of mild enteric fever, locally known as malaria. Typhoid had occurred at Aylmer owing to impure well water. There had been six or seven cases of typhoid fever at Clarence Creek.

Anthrax Amongst the Cattle at Guelph.

Dr. Bryce reported several cases of deaths of animals from anthrax at Guelph. They had been depastured on land which was unwholesome, and here the epidemic originated. The skins had been taken from the carcases, and the animals had been buried in a manure heap. This was a danger to the public health, and there was a danger in handling such carcases. As to the powers of the Board in such cases the opinion of the Minister of Agriculture had been sought and the facts laid before him. Tuberculous cows are in the same category as anthrax.

Memorandum for Hon. Mr. Drury.

This stated that anthrax is a disease of a zymotic character originated by microbes multiplying in the blood and tissues, and spread by food, excreta, fodder, water and the soil in which diseased animals are buried. The disease had been introduced into the Guelph district by washings from the imported wool of diseased animals spreading the microbes over pasture lands along the River Speed during the spring floods. It was dangerous to man, five cases in point being specified, one, a veterinary surgeon, losing his arm to save his life, and others through dressing diseased carcases in slaughter-houses for human food. The Act, it was submitted, required local boards to take action in investigating the disease and for preventing its occurrence; also gave power to inspect food and to seize any unsound carcase even though not exposed for sale. It did not seem necessary to have the name of each disease scheduled in order that a medical officer of health should act when emergencies arose.

The opinion of the Minister of Agriculture is awaited on these points.

The Quarantine Station on the St. Lawrence.

Dr. Covernton, who had spent a few weeks in the neighborhood, gave an interesting account of the quarantine ship on the St. Lawrence, 30 miles below Quebec. He explained the rules as to vaccination of passengers and emigrants on shipboard, and in the event of refusal the quarantining of such recalcitrants at the St. Lawrence station.

The Sewage System at Hamilton Very Bad.

Dr. Macdonald condemned the sewage system at Hamilton. By long pipes the refuse was sent into the Bay and the stench came floating back. He advocated pumping-stations and irrigation farms. Ice for domestic use was taken from the Bay.

The facts were referred to the committee on sewage.

REPORT ON EPIDEMICS.

The Newspapers Get the Reports and Not the Provincial Board.

Dr. Bryce read a long detailed report on the smallpox outbreaks.

During the past six months newspapers had reported numerous cases of smallpox in Philadelphia, New York, Toronto, and since July a very considerable number in Buffalo.

The Yorkville Case Never Reported by Dr. Canniff.

According to newspaper reports cases occurred in Toronto about July 12, on Yorkville-avenue, but owing to the absence of any official report made to the Provincial Board by the Toronto Local Board, and owing to the refusal of the Medical Health Officer of Toronto to comply with the request of the chairman of the Local Board, that the said officer provide the Provincial Board with the facts regarding this outbreak, this committee is unable to give any further particulars regarding either the number of cases occurring in Toronto during July and August or the sources of said cases.

The Buffalo Outbreak.

The report then dealt with the Buffalo epidemic. Up to July 26 nine cases had occurred and one death, eight of the cases being among the Polish people of East Buffalo. 10,000 people had been vaccinated in that district alone. Up to August 2 there had been 14 cases and two deaths owing to the fact that the class of people among whom the outbreaks occurred were foreigners, crowded together, as many as 57 being in one tenement, not accustomed to medical attendance, and afraid of being quarantined and kept from work. Other cases occurred and were secreted. Up to Sept. 27, the date of Dr. Bryce's visit, 60 cases in all had occurred. Cases had broken out from people affected going about in public and living in houses where secreted cases had occurred. With renewed vigilance on the part of health officers in searching out secreted cases it might fairly be hoped that few new cases would occur. Nine new cases have occurred since the doctor's visit, mostly in the Polish centre. One physician had been ill with the disease, and the wife of another taken to the hospital.

The Toronto Second Outbreak—Still No Official Report.

Returning to the Toronto cases the report stated:

Your committee would recall to your recollection that on Sept. 23 every city newspaper had half-a-column report, announcing to your committee and the world, for the first time, that smallpox had again broken out in Toronto. As to the date of these attacks I refer (in the absence of any official information from the Local Board on the subject), to the Toronto papers of that date.

Remarkable Coincidences.

Dr. Bryce then gave the history of the Agnes-street and Richmond-street cases. He said that there was a remarkable similarity in the history of the outbreaks in Buffalo and Toronto. The first cases occurred in both cities at dates closely approximating. The source of the Buffalo outbreak was the infected clothing of an immigrant who had had smallpox on shipboard, the clothing having passed through New York without being fumigated. The source of the first outbreak in Toronto is unknown to this Board. Both cities in August had presumably stamped out the disease; both cities had an Industrial Exhibition, and the public in both cases discovered just after the fairs had closed that smallpox had been abroad. The source of the cases of the second outbreak in Buffalo was the Polish secreted cases; the sources of the two outbreaks in Toronto, in different parts of the city, are as far as your committee can gather still undiscovered. He had later information to show that the "Buffalo cook" case is a myth—[laughter]—at any rate she cannot be found.

What the Provincial Board Did.

It seems, after the whole information has been sifted, that it is likely that the Toronto cases came from Buffalo. Having referred to the history of these two outbreaks the committee gave a statement of what had been done in reference to the public health. These steps were stated and a letter read dated July 17, which had been sent to New York as to the outbreaks of smallpox in Syracuse and elsewhere in the east bordering on Canada. Three outbreaks had occurred in Canada which had been traced in their origin to New York State. In reply to this letter, the Secretary of the State Board of Health of New York said that smallpox had not been epidemic at any point in the State during the past year. As to whether the Provincial Board of Health had better direct vaccination or quarantine along the border it was not for the New York Board to decide.

Effective Precautions on the Border.

The Provincial Board's committee had notified each local board along the Niagara border to appoint medical officers and to enforce the laws relating to vaccination. Those boards from Fort Erie to Niagara Falls complied. That the steps had been effective was shown by the fact that not a single case occurred on the Canadian side. The workmen crossing the International Bridge had been compelled to be vaccinated and to present their certificates before being allowed to re-cross to the Canadian side. The local boards of Chippewa and Niagara Falls had also public vaccination for the last two months and were prepared to deal with any outbreaks which might occur.

What is Buffalo Doing?

In answer Dr. Bryce detailed the steps taken in connection with the outbreak. Nothing more could be done either in her own interest or that of the public. The question whether there should be a train inspection service was discussed at the Suspension Bridge and the Cantilever Bridge. The conclusion arrived at was that this is not as present necessary.

The Provincial Board Want an Officer Stationed in Buffalo.

In conclusion the committee thought every end would be gained if the Board had an officer of tried experience located in Buffalo, whose special duty it would be to keep a register of every case there occurring and of every house, and keep the Provincial Board informed of any instance in which the quarantine became relaxed, disinfection imperfectly performed or neglected, and whether any baggage or clothing was removed while in an infected state. On the Buffalo side it was believed that effective work should be done, and would act as a spur to the Buffalo authorities and a source of accurate information to the Provincial Board.

Interesting Discussion.

Dr. Covernton moved that the admirable report of the committee be received.

Dr. Macdonald seconded and the motion was carried.

Dr. Covernton asked Dr. Bryce whether at the smallpox homes in Buffalo articles of clothing were made for manufacturers.

Dr. Bryce was not aware of such being the case. He said it was desirable for physicians to inquire into the sanitary state of such workshops and infected houses and report. He had not been done at Buffalo, but the men working for the Corporation, the street car drivers and conductors had all been vaccinated.

Dr. Covernton advocated infected houses or works being quarantined.

Dr. Bryce testified to the care being taken by the medical men at Buffalo and said they would welcome an officer from Ontario being there and co-operating with them.

Dr. Covernton: Just the same as Ontario co-operates with Quebec.

Dr. Bryce, in answer to further questions, thought the smallpox would not materially increase, though there had been nine fresh cases last week in Buffalo. He added: "I do not think the persons affected have friends in Toronto."

Dr. Cassidy: "There are Polish Jews here as well as in Buffalo."

Toronto Should Have Compulsory Vaccination.

In the course of further discussion, Dr. Bryce said that owing to the smallpox in Toronto the Board of Health had started free vaccination, but they had not adopted compulsory vaccination. As to the power to enforce this he read Sec. 24 of "Acts in force respecting Vaccination and Inoculation," as follows: Ontario, shall be made by the Local Board of Health of the municipality in which smallpox exists such local regulations as are provided for by Chapter 191 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, shall be made by the Local Board of Health for the systematic and compulsory performance of vaccination, wherever the presence of any locality shall omit to make such arrangements or may not be authorized by the said Act to make the same. In every such municipality any person who has not been successfully vaccinated within seven years, or who does not hold a medical certificate of his or her insusceptibility to the vaccine disease ascertained upon an attempt to vaccinate made within seven years shall procure the vaccination of himself or herself within three days of being requested in writing by any Health Officer of the municipality to obtain vaccination, or within a like period after public notification by the Local Board of Health, directing general vaccination of the inhabitants of the municipality, has been issued, and in case such vaccination is not successful every such person shall have the operation repeated until the same is successfully performed, or he or she obtains a certificate of insusceptibility to vaccine disease.

The Neglect and Refusal of Dr. Canniff to Report.

Dr. Cassidy asked if an Order-in-Council could not be obtained which would remedy such a state of affairs as the Medical Officer of Health not reporting to the Provincial Board the occurrence of smallpox in the city.

Dr. Bryce: Yes; it is being considered.

Dr. Cassidy: I am glad that is so; it should certainly be done.

Dr. Bryce: When I went to Buffalo to investigate smallpox there, I had received no communication from the Toronto Medical Officer of Health as to an outbreak of smallpox here.

Dr. Covernton said the New York and United States boards immediately communicated with the Ontario board and certainly the Medical Health Officer of Toronto should do so.

Dr. Cassidy said it was satisfactory to learn from the Secretary that the Government is considering the advisability of compelling the Medical Health Officer to report, and as to whether the present law is not obligatory and Dr. Canniff when asked in July last to give us information of the cases reported in the newspapers said the Act did not require it."

The Secretary then told his surprise, on travelling to Palmerston, to read in the papers a half-column account of smallpox in Toronto, when he had never heard a word about it. The newspapers called on the Provincial Board to do something when they had no information of the matter. At Guelph they said to him, "You are fine fellows; you have been secreting smallpox all through the Exhibition time"—[laughter]—"and," added Dr. Bryce, "It is true."

Dr. Covernton: "It is good luck that we have not had a serious outbreak here."

The house to house visitation in Buffalo was eulogised and it was said to be a most important factor for Toronto that the people in the infected districts there are not migratory.

Why Didn't the Sub-Committee of the Local Board Appear?

Dr. Cassidy, addressing the Secretary: "Are we not going to be interviewed by the Medical Officer and the Local Board of Health to-day?"

Dr. Yeomans: "It appears not."

Dr. Bryce: "They will read the newspaper reports and probably come to-morrow."

The Board transacted other business and adjourned till 10.30 this morning.

DEATH OF WM. GUINANE.

An old Toronto Citizen Passes away—Five Sons Left.

There died in Toronto on Sunday night a citizen of Toronto who had been well known here for 40 years, during which he had been a citizen, in the person of Mr. Wm. Guinane, the Yonge-street shoe merchant. Mr. Guinane was long a faithful member of the Conservative party, and an active participant in the good deeds of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. He was born in Rathkeale, Limerick Co., Ireland, 62 years ago, and the greater part of his life he spent in Toronto, where he did much good.

Mr. Guinane reared a family of five sons, all well-known in this city. The eldest, James, became a priest of the Basilian Order of Fathers' and for several years was connected with St. Michael's College in this city; he was transferred to the superiorship of the Basilian College at Sedalia, Mo., whence he returned a few weeks ago to attend at his dying father's bedside. Another son, Joachim, has recently become a graduate of the Toronto School of Medicine, and the three others, who were associated with him in business, are Messrs. W. J., John and Joseph Guinane.

The funeral of Mr. Guinane will take place at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning from his late residence, 39 Gloucester-street, to St. Basil's Church where his son, the Rev. Father Guinane, will say the requiem mass, and thence to St. Michael's Cemetery, where the interment will take place.

New Heating Apparatus.

"You don't mean to say, wife, that you have ordered a steam heating arrangement put into the basement, do you?" "I do, John," said the wife with iron firmness. "I'm going to keep those feet of yours warm this winter if it costs $1000." "Well," replied John, "countermand that order forthwith, I have just bought a supply of quinn's 25c woolen socks."

THE YORK PIONEERS.

Interesting Paper by Dr. Scadding—Death of a Veteran Pioneer.

The usual monthly meeting of the York Pioneers was held yesterday afternoon in the Canadian Institute. The venerable president, Dr. Scadding, was in the chair, and there was a large attendance. Mr. Rennie announced the death of Major John Paul, an aged and much respected Pioneer, which event occurred at Weston yesterday morning at 1:30. It was resolved to send a letter of sympathy and condolence to the family, and that as many Pioneers as possible should attend the funeral, which takes place to-morrow. All Pioneers attending are requested to wear their badges. Mr. W. H. Macdonell, French Consul, was introduced and welcomed by the President. Dr. Scadding then read an interesting paper on the extension of Toronto towards the west in the early days of "Muddy York" as set forth in the official papers of Ontario's first Surveyor-General, David William Smith. These ancient and valuable documents, with many others of a similar class, are in the Toronto Public Library. A short discussion ensued during which Mr. Meixies gave an account of the old Log Court House and Jail which he remembered standing in 1818. A vote of thanks to the chairman for his valuable paper closed the proceedings.

Bookkeeping practically taught at evening classes, forming to-night at British American Business College, Arcade, Yonge-st. 35

The J. P. Commits 'em for Trial.

Mr. J. M. Wingfield, J.P., held court in his attic room in the Court House yesterday afternoon, when he tried Wm. J. Hutchinson, alias Brummagem, alias Greenhill, and Thos. Smith, alias Maloney, on the charge of breaking into the house of Joseph Johnston, near Balmy Beach, and stealing therefrom some clothing, and also upon a charge of stealing a bridle from a farmer named James Blain, of Toronto township. The evidence in both cases was such that Mr. Wingfield considered is sufficient for a preliminary trial, and he accordingly committed both men for trial.

Of all the fills that flesh is heir to, avoid indigestion. Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum has no equal as an incentive of digestion. Sold by all druggists and confectioners everywhere, five cents.

Ex-President Blain to be Examined.

Judge Macdougall made an order yesterday appointing the Master-in-Ordinary special examiner on the application of the Herr Piano Co. to examine ex-President David Blain of the defunct Central Bank. The Master will proceed to New York city on Friday next to conduct the examination of Mr. Blain, in respect of Hugo Bloch's claim and his examination in the matter of the Herr Co. will follow immediately on that.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Jonas H. W. Goodman of New York, who formerly did a fine law business, developed a mania for gambling, victimized his relations out of large funds, disappeared 6 weeks agonad is supposed to be in Canada.

The Traders Bank of Chicago has failed with liabilities of $1,000,000. The capital stock was $200,000.

The Supreme Court of Nevada has decided that the anti-Mormon Test oath, passed by the last Legislature, is unconstitutional.

Harry Smart, in jail at Louisville, Ky., awaiting trial for murder, tried to poison the twenty-two other inmates of his section by putting a caufuf of concentrated lye into the common coffee-pot.

The coal miners of the Belleville, Ill., district, numbering 1500, are on strike.

After a shut-down of fifteen weeks the window glass factories of the west resumed yesterday. The outlook for the trade is encouraging.

In a collision at Harriston, Pa., yesterday, an oil tank caught fire, the passenger locomotive and signal tower were destroyed and one brakesman is thought to have perished in the flames.

If you want to improve your handwriting attend the night school at British American Business College, Arcade, Yonge-st. 35

CHAT ACROSS THE CABLE.

The Comte De Paris authorises his adherents to ally themselves with the Boulangists, with the view of carrying the next general election.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's new opera is entitled "The Yeoman of the Guard, or the Merry Man and His Maid."

The inquest on the Mitre square victim will be held on Thursday. The medical evidence will show that the uterus and one kidney are missing.

It is reported that the Mahdi is dead at Khartoum. A force of Italian irregulars has occupied Sankeit.

An explosion of dynamite occurred in the registry office at Paris yesterday. Slight damage was done. There is no clue to the perpetrator of the outrage.

The master's wife and children, the first officer and nineteen of the crew of the Earl Wemyss were drowned in the collision with the Ardencapella.

The examination of Prof. Geffecken lasted several hours. He was calm. His wife was much affected.

The Prussian Government is negotiating with the free City of Hamburg for the extradition of Prof. Geffecken. Geffecken has always been a systematic and persistent adversary of Bismarck and the Bismarckian policy.

The International American Congress opened yesterday at Berlin. About 380 members have given notice of their intention to be present, among them, Horatio Hale, of Clinton, Canada.

Caution to Smokers.

We beg to call the attention of the public to the fact that the market is being flooded with cheap cigars, packed in fancy boxes, which are foisted upon the public to the detriment of the consumer. The quality of our celebrated brands, "Cable," "Mungo," "Madre E' Hijo," and "El Padre," have been, and always will be maintained, and we would advise the public to insist upon having them, if they wish to obtain value for their money. We do not manufacture a cheap article, and we pride ourselves upon the superior quality of our make. Our sales in the years 1886 and 1887 were more than the total amount of cigars manufactured in the cities of Toronto and Hamilton combined, as shown by the government books of the Inland Revenue Department, thereby demonstrating that our brands have lost none of their original merit, but on the contrary are increasing in public favor. S. Davis & Sons, the largest cigar manufacturers in the Dominion.

AN INEBRIETY ASYLUM.

DR. CROTHERS TALKS ABOUT THE TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES.

The History of the Treatment of Inebriety As a Disease—The Work Being Done—How Weak Men Are Restored—The Field for Temperance Workers.

The discussion of the question of the establishment of an ebriates' asylum in Toronto has aroused a great deal of interest, and that interest showed itself last evening when an audience assembled in the Y. M. C. A. hall to listen to an address on the subject by Dr. T. D. Crothers, Superintendent Walnut Lodge, Hartford, Conn.; editor of The Journal of Inebriety and Secretary of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates. Among those present were the following, some of whom were on the platform: Ald. Gillespie, Rev. John Burton, Dr. Daniel Clark, H. H. Wright, Warden Massie and Dr. Aikins. Ald. McMillan occupied the chair, and after the opening exercises, apologised on behalf of Mayor Clarke, ex-Mayor Howland and S. H. Blake, Q.C., for their absence. He then introduced the speaker of the evening. Dr. Crothers is a tall, clever looking man whose philanthropy is apparent in his countenance. His delivery of his interesting address was pleasant and impressive.

What has been done in the way of establishing inebriate asylums is but the alphabet of the great work, he said; we are but on the threshold of this great work. He traced the history of the work from the first conception of the possibility of treating inebriety as a disease. As far back as 1747 it had been urged in France that the State should provide special hospitals for drunk maniacs. Inebriety was recognized as a disease long before the establishment of the first asylum in 1864 at Binghamton, N. Y. The first asylums had failed because of improper and dishonest management, but the truth of the disease theory had been maintained. Others had since been started and had succeeded.

Over fifty different hospitals for inebriates have been established in America and more than thirty are in successful operation. In Scotland there these hospitals is the disease of inebriety studied and treated on a scientific basis. In England and Germany there are to-day about twenty asylums in operation. A thorough scientific hospital has been doing great work in Melbourne, Australia. Another has been organized in New Zealand. Two very well managed asylums are in operation in Germany, and one in Switzerland. A number of similar hospitals have been projected in Norway, Sweden and France.

The Classes in the Asylums.

The classes, he said, who come to the asylums are: The incurables who have signed every pledge, joined every church and tried every means; they stay a few weeks expecting a miraculous cure and because they do not get it denounce the institution. Incurables who come from the better ranks of society who also fall back and condemn the system as a fraud. A third class comprise the erratic persons who alternate up and down the line of sobriety whose genius attracts by its glitter and bewilders by its weakness. Others wish to decide the length of their treatment and relapsing attribute the failure to the asylum.

Another class of persons are coming in greater numbers every year to these asylums. They are the curable cases, the nerve and brain exhausted man, the ever-increasing class of those who have broken down from overwork, worry, and irregularity of life and living, and who find alcohol a narcotic of most seductive nature. This class often represent the highest talent and genius and, as a rule, are the active brain workers of the times. An inebriate hospital to this class is almost an asylum and the public hospital is unfit for them, and no place is open adapted to reach their wants.

The Results and Treatment.

The statistical study of the results of treatment in the scientific hospitals is most encouraging. Sixty-two and a half per cent of those treated five years previously were found to be yet temperate and total abstainers, and over thirty-four per cent of those treated from ten to eighteen years previously. Most of the inebriate hospitals in America are private and corporate organizations, which receive from time to time State aid. Some of them have endowments, such as free beds, or incomes from estates, or have given so much of the license money. Others depend upon the income from patients, private contributions and charities generally.

Some general idea of the details of treatment will be of interest. In a hospital conducted on scientific common sense principles, the patients are received for periods of not less than three or six months. The patient signs a commitment paper and is examined by the physician, and all the facts of his present and past condition noted. Mental occupation, amusement, change of thought, and life in every particular are sought for. He is treated as one who has a profound disease of the brain and nervous system, requiring rest, care, and removal from every source of irritation and excitement. The use of alcohol is abandoned from the start, and its danger is taught in every way. The return of the drink paroxym is anticipated and prevented by medicines and special care, and the patient is thus enabled to outgrow the drink craze and recover a degree of health which will give strength to abstain in the future.

A period of six or twelve months in an asylum will remove the states of delirium which have kept up the use of alcohol, and reveal an exhausted brain and nerve soil that will not tolerate alcohol in any form after. The person suddenly realizes that alcohol is both poisonous and repelling to his system. This may be so intense that should he take any form of spirits by mistake it will produce intense nausea and depression.

The Field for Temperance Workers.

This is the real field for temperance work. All the noise and fury of temperance reform must give way to the still small voice of science. The number of inebriates are increasing in the country every year, and the means and remedies and the theories urged must be availed of.

I stop at this point to draw some general conclusions, which are supported by the latest teachings of science and experience.

1. Inebriate hospitals must take the place of jails and station-houses. Such places are dangerous in their mental and physical surroundings, by intensifying the degeneration, and removing the patient beyond hope of recovery. They are in many cases literal training stations for mustering in armies of chronic maniacs that never desert or leave the ranks until crushed out forever. Of a hundred young men thrown into a station-house for the first time, ninety-four of them will it has been found, be rearrested until they become confirmed drunkards.

2. Inebriate hospitals should receive the incurable inebriates and make them self-supporting, and build them up physically and mentally.

3. Inebriate hospitals can and should be self-supporting when once established, and should be built from the money raised by taxes on the sale of spirits, on the principle that every business should be obliged to provide for the accidents that grow out of it. (Applause.)

4. The inebriate hospitals of to-day are only in the infancy of their work, contending with great opposition and prejudice, misunderstood, condemned, and working against innumerable obstacles.

5. The work of the present inebriate hospitals, notwithstanding all the difficulties and imperfections, has the grandest promise for the future, and encouragement for further effort in this field, along the line of scientific research.

Stapleton Caldecott moved and Ald. Gillespie seconded a vote of thanks to Dr. Crothers; it was passed with applause, after which the meeting adjourned.

APPROACHING A CRISIS.

The Issue Between the City and the Toronto Street Railway Co.

Among the communications read at yesterday's meeting of the Board