# MANHOOD SUFFRAGE TALK.

*THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S MEASURE READ A SECOND TIME.*

**Mr. Meredith Accuses the Government of Having Stolen a Plank From the Opposition Platform—Mowat Promises Next Week—Prorogation Fixed For Thursday.**

The work done in the Legislature yesterday was mainly of a routine character. The debate on the manhood suffrage bill animated the proceedings somewhat, even though everyone knew what would be said by the Government and what kind of a reply the Opposition would make.

The House adjourned at 6.15.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday morning sittings will be held.

**U. C. College Site.**

The minister of education moved:

That this House approves of an order-in-council bearing date on the 30th day of November, 1887, authorising the purchase of a site for Upper Canada College.

The motion was agreed to without discussion.

Hon. Mr. Hardy moved for a second reading of his bill respecting the formation of new counties. He explained the principle of the bill, as to go toward meeting the movement of the formation of new counties in different parts of the Province. He permitted the bill to lie open to amendment in several places. One was that placing the required majority of the vote, whether a bare majority, two thirds or three fourths.

Mr. Gibson (Huron) favored a three-fifth majority.

Mr. Meredith objected to the power being left with the Government, after the judicial enquiry was made as to the desirability of forming a new county, to say whether or not the vote of the people should be taken. That was a power which should be left with the House. He fully sympathized with the Government in the difficulty they had to deal with in framing such a bill. He believed they had lost one of the Wellingtons by promises in regard to the erection of a new county. He believed also that a member of the Government had got himself into hot water by similar promises.

Hon. G. W. Ross: Oh, no!

Mr. Meredith said he learned that the hon. gentleman had had a serious difference of opinion with his constituents.

Hon. Mr. Ross: Not at all.

Mr. Meredith: Surely the hon. gentleman will remember the difference of opinion.

Hon. Mr. Ross: No, no.

Mr. Meredith understood that the hon. gentleman had got into hot water by promises to erect a new county out of Middlesex.

**A Cold Water Man.**

Hon. Mr. Hardy: The hon. gentleman is a stranger to hot water, he is a cold water man. [Laughter.]

Mr. Meredith said they hadn't had time to look over the bill. He asked that it be laid over till next session.

The trend of opinion in the discussion which followed was that the bill should stand over.

Mr. Denny, among others, got up to put in a mild protest. While he was talking, Mr. Clancy, who was teetering on his chair, suddenly went over and came down on the floor. The opposition and Government supporters applauded loudly and laughed heartily.

Mr. Deury: I am astonished that the hon. gentlemen opposite should rejoice to see one of themselves unseated. [Laughter.] It is bad enough for this side to rejoice. [Laughter.]

The bill was read a second time.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of his Manhood Suffrage Bill. In discussing the measure he made a few prefatory remarks. He held it questionable whether those who were not possessed of the franchise were not as intelligent as those who now possessed it. The suffrage was, however, a valuable educator. Those who voted necessarily took an interest in, and became acquainted with, public affairs. He was aware that the question of universal suffrage was viewed with alarm by a large number of people.

Many Reformers and Conservatives viewed it as something tantamount to socialism, anarchy or annexation. With others universal suffrage was a matter of faith. They regarded the suffrage as the right of everybody, and were prepared to defend it on all occasions. Early in the session a strong representation came to him on behalf of Conservative gentlemen protesting against his bill. It was represented to him, too, that the Dominion Grange would be unanimously opposed to it. But no reform could be brought about without opposition.

**Growth of Universal Suffrage.**

He traced the history of the growth of opinion in favor of universal suffrage. In 1874 in this House motions in favor of manhood suffrage was brought up and only his hon. friend (Mr. Meredith) and two others voted for it. In 1875 another motion was rejected by 37 to 18, those voting for it being 11 Reformers and 7 Conservatives. On another occasion his hon. friend (Mr. Meredith) moved an amendment to a Government bill to extend the franchise. It was moved, however, as a measure of party tactics, a mere strategic movement for party purposes. But philanthropists were not prepared to force the principle of manhood suffrage on the people before the people were prepared for it, they had been constantly widening it.

The Farmers' Son Franchise Act, the Landowners' Franchise Act, and their last Act giving almost everyone a vote showed this. Every widening of the franchise was so in conformity with the ripeness of opinion for it that the measures provoked the Opposition to offer only one argument to it—that it was not radical enough.

The way in which these extensions had been received gave promise that this finality in franchise matters would be likewise well received and would be productive of no evil. The experience of older countries showed that it would be safe to introduce such a measure. The United States, except Rhode Island, had manhood suffrage, and even the countries of Europe had it. Germany had it, France had it, and so had Greece and Switzerland. The people of Ontario were certainly as capable of using the franchise as the people of these countries. He again emphasized the policy of the Government in gradually widening the franchise, not in springing something on the people which they were not prepared for. He hoped to have the support of the hon. gentlemen opposite, because then he would have the support of the Conservatives out of the House, for the Conservatives out of the House supported the Conservatives in the House regardless whether they were right or wrong.

**The Opposition Leader's Reply.**

Mr. Meredith congratulated his hon. friend on having at length arrived at the conclusion that he could safely trust the young men of this country with the franchise, and that at length he had introduced the bill which he now asked the House to assent to. He thought the hon. gentleman was unfair to the members on this side of the House in his insinuation that in moving for manhood suffrage heretofore they had been actuated by party motives. He did not hesitate to say that the hon. gentleman had falsely accused the members on this side of the House when he said that they had moved and supported a buncombe manhood suffrage motion.

The Attorney-General—Oh, no; you never do that.

Mr. Meredith said what the hon. gentleman said was perfectly true. He was glad to have such good testimony of the proper intentions of the Opposition.

No doubt in the United States where the foreign element in the population was not assimilated by the American people, manhood suffrage was in some cases understood, but here, where nearly all the population was Canadian, where they were brought within the operation of the law and where all had an interest in the common patrimony, every man should say how these laws should be made and how the patrimony should be disposed of.

Mr. Meredith claimed that his course in this respect had been consistent throughout, since he cast his first vote in favor of manhood suffrage.

**The Government Steals an Opposition Plank**

In 1877 when the Farmers' Sons Franchise Act was brought before the House he urged wider scope by giving the sons of mechanics the same privilege. Afterwards the hon. gentlemen opposite were compelled to give it.

And when the mongrel bill was brought up in 1885 this side of the House proposed a full free suffrage bill by which every man 21 years of age could have a vote. The Government opposed that, but again they were compelled to move in the line indicated by the Opposition.

It was said that the members on this side of the House were behind the age and retrogressive, but really it was the hon. gentlemen opposite who were such.

The Opposition were the progressive party. And now the hon. gentlemen opposite would go to the country claiming that they granted the measure and would bid for the young men's vote on false pretences, while really the Opposition had a full right to claim the credit. If the Government would deal with measures advanced from this side of the House on their merits, instead of looking at them from a party point of view, the country would be better served. He hoped the hon. gentlemen would not be so slow to learn in the future.

Hon. Mr. Fraser replied that the Leader of the Opposition had never been known to introduce a bill in favor of manhood suffrage, and even his motion was brought in at the closing hours of the session.

Mr. Creighton said Mr. Meredith had brought up his motion as soon as it was possible. If the Government held there was not time to discuss it they themselves were to blame, for their franchise bill was left till the closing of the session. As to introducing a bill for such a purpose that was contrary to parliamentary usage.

Hon. Mr. Hardy, Messrs. Wood, Balfour, H. E. Clarke, French, Waters and Garson continued the debate. The bill was read a second time.

A number of Government and private bills were advanced a stage.

**Echoes From the Chamber.**

At the conclusion of the sitting the Attorney-General's motion to hold morning sessions till the House prorogued was carried.

In reply to Mr. Meredith, Mr. Mowat said the House would prorogue on Thursday.

About thirty members visited the Mercer Reformatory yesterday.

The Municipal Committee met yesterday, the last time for this session. It advanced some bills, threw out a good many, and stood a few over.

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*AMUSEMENT FLASHES.*

**Minnie Palmer, Edwin Arden and the Campanini Concert Company.**

The last performance of "Held by the Enemy" will be given at the Grand this afternoon. The play has certainly not deserved the patronage it deserves, as the company is one of the strongest that has been here this season. There will be no performance to-night, the company being obliged to take a special train after the matinee to reach Washington on Monday.

Minnie Palmer, who made such a pronounced success in the Old Country, opens for a week at the Grand on Monday next. She will appear in her latest success, "My Brother's Sister," on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights and Saturday matinee, and "My Sweetheart" on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The Hanlon Brothers in "Le Voyage en Suisse" will be at the Grand the week after next.

"Little Nugget" continues its audiences at the Toronto. There will be a matinee this afternoon, with the final performance to-night.

Edwin Arden, who is to hold the boards at Jacobs & Shaw's the coming week, is a young actor of more than ordinary ability, having been educated in a legitimate school and supported such stars as Edwin Booth, Dion Boucicault and E. W. Keene. He will produce two plays, "Man of Honor" and "Barred Out."

To-day from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. is ladies and children's day at the "Battle of Sedan." Every lady will receive an elegant cabinet photograph of the battle, and every child a full box of candies. Admission is reduced to half-fare for ladies and 15c for children. After 7 p.m. the general admission is 25c.

Campanini will be at Horticultural Gardens Wednesday night next. Such world-famous artistes as Nicolini, Pandolfini, Scalchi, Antonio Galassi, Metaura Torricelli, Baldassar Corsini, Rudo Campanini, with Signor Gore as accompanist, require no words of commendation here. They have sung and played themselves into fame, and will furnish a treat seldom to be heard here. Seats for sale at A. & S. Nordheimer's to-day.

*THE TAILOR-MADE GIRL.*

**Toronto Can Produce as Good a Specimen as Fifth-avenue.**

If there be a maid not altogether pleased with her present street get-up let her call on Cheeseworth. Cheeseworth is the artist who builds and fashions the tailor-made girl in Toronto. He constructs the *chic* creature *tres comme il faut*. He can build her on the English or the American plan, or on any other plan. I was through Cheeseworth's newly fitted premises at 106 King-street west last night, and among the other rooms I inspected the parlor where the tailor-made girl is equipped. I saw at a glance that Cheeseworth had been on Fifth-avenue. He confessed he had, and that he got most of his ideas from that fashionable street. Cheeseworth has got the fashions, the artistic taste, the material and the ideas. I will anticipate a little in saying that Cheeseworth can turn out as good an article in the tailor-made girl line as any establishment on Fifth ave. Of jackets and riding habits he is also a modern architect. It was not about the tailor-made girl that I intended to speak particularly in this article, but as I entered the store a couple of ladies were talking with a great deal of animation about this coming spring attraction, and I could not help introducing her the first. By-the-bye the tailor-made girl is the subject of a book that struck Toronto two days ago, and the girls are wild after it. Mark my words the tailor-made girl will soon be the dominant street attraction. As I was remarking, Cheeseworth has imported Fifth-avenue ideas. He has gilded his walls and frescoed his ceilings. His store has been enlarged and now extends back forty feet further than it did. In the rear the proprietor has his office separated by railing and carved woodwork. There are near by a couple of private rooms where gentlemen may retire when being measured or when trying on one of Cheeseworth's spring coats. These little private rooms are new, I believe, to this city. It is in the first flat where the tailor-made girl is fashioned. There is here every necessary convenience. A lady assistant is in charge of this department. Behind this is a large workroom with capacity to accommodate fifty hands, well lighted, furnished and heated. The flat above is for storage. In the basement Cheeseworth has a steam shrinking machine. The purpose of this machine is to make an article of apparel retain the shape in which it is turned out originally. Cheeseworth is a specialist. He is not what you call a gents' furnisher, and handles neither necktie nor shirt. He deals in cloth, and is an architect of garments made from cloth. He makes business suits and dress suits, or any other kind of suit. Cheeseworth carries one of the largest and most varied lines of goods to be found, not only in Toronto, but in the whole Dominion. He has fitted up his building a little in advance of the times, but Cheeseworth knows that in matters of dress Toronto is beginning to exhibit more taste and refinement. Cheeseworth keeps in advance and prepares for what is coming, not for what has gone by.

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—Mrs Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning, excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

**No Funny Business.**

—A certain young lady in Toronto was married last week, and of course had to make her first routine of household requisites. The dry goods purchases was easily made. The butcher's was got over all right. A young man in the grocery store tried to take advantage of her experience and stick on here and there a few cents where he could. The young wife saw it; said, Good day, sir; no funny business. don't take advantage of a greenhorn; I'm going to F. P. Brazil's, the St. Lawrence Market grocer, provision and liquor dealer after this. No funny business there. 246

**McAdam Moved.**

Owing to increase of business Mr. J. W. McAdam, the boot and shoe man, cor. Queen and Terraulay streets, has had to take larger premises and will shortly remove to 88 Queen-street west. Just now he is holding a great discount sale and selling every line of boots, shoes, slippers, etc., at fabulous prices. A chance is now offered to purchasers of solid good foot-wear to get their goods of the best quality and at the lowest prices of any house in the city.

# STEEPLECHASE JUMPERS.

*WHY THE SPORT IS NOT MORE POPULAR ON THIS CONTINENT.*

**The Zingari Cricketers—Betting on the O'Connor-Peterson Race—Thoroughbreds at Ottawa—Weights for the Queen's County Hurdle Race—Other Sports.**

Though the entries to steeplechases are becoming more numerous every year the sport itself is not improving much in America, and as for comparing that class of sport in this country with England it is out of the question. The fault of steeplechasing in America is the size of the jumps.

It is true that the Rockaway Steeplechase Association has done a great deal to advance steeplechasing on this side of the Atlantic, and there is no doubt their success is due to their course, which is a stiff one with high jumps. Outside of Cedarhurst and Pelham steeplechasing in the United States is a mere farce on the legitimate sport. At Monmouth, Jerome and Saratoga the jumps are not 3 feet high, and the horses run as if in a flat race. This is the cause of the majority of the accidents, the jumps being so small that horses try to clear them in their stride and therefore come to grief. It is true that horses are likely to fall over big jumps, but the chances are not so great, for they go more steadily and the animal's attention is more attracted by a big obstacle, and he will measure the distance more carefully.

Take for instance the courses at Woodbine and also at Montreal where the jumps measure from 3 feet 9 to 4 feet. There is seldom an accident and besides the horses are properly schooled before performing in public.

In the United States some of them are schooled one day and entered in a jumping race the next. It is a known fact that the Canadian jumpers which go to the States are always the cleverest at their business. Where are there clever leapers than Charlemagne, Rose, Repeater, Dundee, Scalper and many others well known between the flags? Another promising steeplechaser will make his debut this season in Alf. Estill who received his schooling here and will astonish some of his American friends at Cedarhurst this spring.

It is almost useless to have a horse properly schooled for steeplechasing, when some horse that has hardly ever seen a jump comes out and wins by reason of the small jumps. An instance of this was seen at Niagara Falls last summer when such horses as Neptunus were winning, and it is a wonder that Woodford did not step in and Barnum, as he certainly could have negotiated the ground, the jumps being not over 2 feet high.

Another fault with steeplechasing in the States is the putting up of light, experienced boys, who ride without judgment but with the idea that they just be first home regardless of the cost, as they are endangering their own lives but also those of others, as they ride all over the course, pulling across another horse, and cutting in the case where they land. The weights, too, in jumping races should not be less than 135 lbs. As it is now some horses carry more than 120 lbs. A light boy is put up whose ambition is to ride a jumping race and who probably never rode over a jump before, but to show some form he is placed on the front as if he were going 1 of a mile on the flat, and what is the result? He naturally comes down. The weights should be avoided if jumps are used and weights were raised. Owners would not put up these boys to ride over a stiff country, the sport would become more popular and an experienced horseman would have a chance to show his skill.

Now if the associations would only raise their jumps to a reasonable height and would be properly schooled, there would not be half the accidents that are now occurring and the sport would be more appreciated and more exciting.

**Steeplechasing in the States.**

Speaking of steeplechasing in America The New York Herald says: While flat racing is "coming on with a bounding leap," steeplechasing, seems utterly unable to keep pace with it. True, it is growing, but not nearly so speedily as the admirers of sport between the flags could wish. But yet, in spite of all drawbacks, steeplechasing is growing in this country, much limited as its opportunities are, it is very nearly in the same place as in England, if we take the number of entries for stakes as the criterion. Take, for instance, the Cedarhurst Grand National, the leading cross country event in this country. The entries for this number forty-two. The Liverpool Grand National, the world renowned English steeplechase, received only forty-five nominations, of which thirteen were declared. The comparison is certainly very flattering for us.

*THOROUGHBREDS AT THE CAPITAL.*

**Beechmore, Nil Desperandum, Madison and Wild Rose coming to Toronto.**

OTTAWA, March 16.—Horse racing will boom around the Capital this season, and local turfmen are busy perfecting arrangements for the training of their stables. Work will be commenced in earnest as soon as the weather permits, but at present the horses are subjected to walking and trotting exercise.

M. Gorman will leave for Toronto about April 1 with his string. He has secured stabling at Leslieville, near the Woodbine track, where he will prepare Beechmore, Nil Desperandum, Madison and a 3-year-old filly by Sensation. The stable will make its first appearance at the Ontario Jockey Club Spring meeting. Beechmore is as sound as ever, the irons having been applied to his forelegs this winter. He is high in flesh, and that I intended to speak particularly in this article, but as I entered the store a couple of ladies were talking with a great deal of animation about this coming spring attraction, and I could not help introducing her the first. By-the-bye the tailor-made girl is the subject of a book that struck Toronto two days ago, and the girls are wild after it. Mark my words the tailor-made girl will soon be the dominant street attraction. As I was remarking, Cheeseworth has imported Fifth-avenue ideas. He has gilded his walls and frescoed his ceilings. His store has been enlarged and now extends back forty feet further than it did. In the rear the proprietor has his office separated by railing and carved woodwork. There are near by a couple of private rooms where gentlemen may retire when being measured or when trying on one of Cheeseworth's spring coats. These little private rooms are new, I believe, to this city. It is in the first flat where the tailor-made girl is fashioned. There is here every necessary convenience. A lady assistant is in charge of this department. Behind this is a large workroom with capacity to accommodate fifty hands, well lighted, furnished and heated. The flat above is for storage. In the basement Cheeseworth has a steam shrinking machine. The purpose of this machine is to make an article of apparel retain the shape in which it is turned out originally. Cheeseworth is a specialist. He is not what you call a gents' furnisher, and handles neither necktie nor shirt. He deals in cloth, and is an architect of garments made from cloth. He makes business suits and dress suits, or any other kind of suit. Cheeseworth carries one of the largest and most varied lines of goods to be found, not only in Toronto, but in the whole Dominion. He has fitted up his building a little in advance of the times, but Cheeseworth knows that in matters of dress Toronto is beginning to exhibit more taste and refinement. Cheeseworth keeps in advance and prepares for what is coming, not for what has gone by.

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*MOUNT PLEASANT CHANGES.*

**The Secretary-Treasurer of the Cemetery Makes an Explanation.**

The World yesterday afternoon succeeded in having an interview with Mr. R. S. F. McMaster, Secretary-Treasurer of the Mount Pleasant Cemetery Board of Trustees, with reference to the billing of plot owners for keeping their plots in order.

"Yes," said he "we expected when we sent out the bills there would be some dissatisfaction, but our rates for such work are contained in our constitution. We have been really forced to complain because the bills were not rendered yearly from the date of purchase, but this arose from a faulty system of keeping the books, which has now been remedied, and in future every owner of a lot will be notified every year to pay the sum due. At the beginning of the year we went carefully over the books, and found that quite a number had had no bills sent to them, and of course we proceeded to rectify the mistake. The Board had a meeting on Thursday to consider a new system for keeping the cemetery in good shape, and if adopted, as I think it will, we will call on The World and ask it to support it."

**A Complaint from "Observer."**

*Editor World:* I bought a plot of ground in Mount Pleasant Cemetery four years ago, and have just been served with a bill for $4 for them keeping the same in shape, viz., cutting grass, etc. Now, when I bought the above there was not a word said to me about paying for anything of the kind; neither did I get anything in the way of rules or bylaws to say there was anything to pay beyond what I paid for the ground, and I must say I think we pay quite enough for the latter as well as the fees attending funerals, vault, etc. In Friday's issue one party says he has owned a plot six years, and he has just had a bill sent him for keeping it in shape for last year only. And in Thursday's issue one complains of being charged for seven years. I would like to know how this is. I might also say in my own case I have paid $1 a year to a man to look after mine, which he has done very satisfactorily to me. ANOTHER OBSERVER.

—Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This syrup is pleasant to the taste and can be passed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc. x

**Re-decoration for the Spring.**

The blizzard has passed, and the advent of spring will be heralded in a few weeks. Householders now think of their interior decorations, how they shall replenish and improve their wall coverings. The desirability of such a course is generally acknowledged, but the problem for solution is the firm to patronize in this important domestic matter. Those wishing to secure the latest designs in both wall-papers and ceiling decorations, and a choice and extensive selection, will find a stock unsurpassed in variety and at the most reasonable prices at the well-known and popular show-rooms of Messrs. Staunton & Co., 4 and 6 King-street west. Here will be seen a collection of wall-papers unequalled in the Dominion, and the reputation of the firm is a guarantee that only the best articles will be recommended. Their stock and prices are such that the retail trade and householders would consult their interests by a visit to and inspection of the contents of this well-stored emporium.

—In the big vault of the Bank of Montreal is lodged a similar number to the one that will capture the Welsh ponies, carriage, harness, etc., on March 31. Buy Savons at once and save your tickets. x

**The Eve of Ireland's Great Day.**

O'Connell branch No. 2, Emerald Beneficial Association, celebrated the eve of St. Patrick's Day last night by a concert and lecture in Albert Hall. The hall was packed to the doors, standing room even being difficult to get. The special feature of the evening's entertainment was a lecture by Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue on "Irishmen and True Irishmen." The lecture breathed the fiercest patriotism and was applauded to the echo. Mr. Charles March acted as chairman.

**For Goodness Sake.**

—"Don't say I told you" to go to R. Lane, the popular photographer, 147 Yonge-street, to get a dozen cabinets at $2 per dozen, finished in good style, or four tintypes for a quarter. Everyone knows where the place is and it would be old stale news. "For goodness sake don't say I told you."

—If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, safe, sure and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child. x

# THE NINE HOURS' SYSTEM.

*TROUBLE BETWEEN J. B. SMITH & SONS AND THEIR CARPENTERS.*

**Discharged Because They Would Not Break the Union Regulation—Sir John's Word Doubted—No Tax Exemption for Factories—Trades and Labor Affairs.**

The Trades and Labor Council met last night in Dufferin Hall, President W. H. Parr in the chair. There was a numerous attendance of delegates. The ordinary business was not of general interest, but after its transaction a bomb was sprung upon the meeting by the announcement that the first strike of the season had already occurred. This is in connection with the carpenters and involves the maintenance of the nine hours' system. Particulars were given, and the Council passed a resolution to support the men locked-out.

Credentials were presented and read from the Plasterers' Laborers' Association on behalf of J. Macaulay, W. Atchison and G. Hamilton as delegates to the Council. They were invited and took their seats as members of the Council.

**The Dominion Premier's Word Doubted.**

The Legislative Committee reported the interview of a committee of the K. of L. with the Premier of the Dominion Government in relation to desired legislation in the interests of the working classes, especially the enactment of a Dominion Factory Act, an Employers' Regulation Act, a Workshops Regulation Act and the present system of Immigration. The assertion of the hon. gentleman that the granting of "assisted passages" had totally ceased led to the Council's committee having serious doubts of the fact, inasmuch as the estimates for the present year called for $50,000 for immigration purposes and the whole staff in England, on the Continent, in Quebec and Ontario is retained.

The committee, in examining the public accounts for the present year, noticed the name of several well-known titled and reverend philanthropists amongst those who receive their share of immigration funds. That this might be the last notice of these "vampires" the committee sincerely hoped.

The report was adopted.

**No Tax Exemption for Factories.**

The Municipal Committee reported in reference to the question of drains, advocating that pipe-drains be used in preference to brick. Canadian pipes should be preferred rather than American. The Canadian pipes, it was urged, were superior to any other.

The committee condemned the letting of contracts and not proceeding with the work. As to the application of the Massey Company for exemption from taxation in view of a proposed erection of malleable iron works, the committee thought that every tall chimney should be taxed in the same way as the small ones. The advantages Toronto possesses, both by land and water, should be sufficient to attract industries for whose products there is and advancement in the architecture of its business streets. Finely built stores, beautifully designed and finished, are the outward evidences of the prosperous business men of the day. This warehouse architecture is a feature of modern business life. Toronto is a R. Wi- always kept abreast of the times. In fact any one going into their new structure on Yonge-street would say they were a little in advance of the times. Their warehouse extend back 195 feet and occupy four storeys. Longfellow pedestrians have noticed the exterior with its beautifully curved windows and curtains. The furnishing inside is on a par with the handsome exterior. The rooms are spacious, finished in different kinds of hard-wood and ornamented after the latest designs. The front door leads into spacious show-rooms, on the north side of which is a recess where a small concert might very easily be given. On the first flat up there is a finely furnished parlor where the upright are exhibited. Behind it are the office and tuning room. On the flat above are practice rooms, also large and well furnished. There are very few new pianos in the building—a circumstance explained by the fact that every piano turned out of the factory for some time has been sold before it was completed. The instruments go direct from the factory to the purchaser. If you want to see one of the finest buildings down town call at A. R. Williams & Son, and the genial manager, Mr. Moore, will be happy to take you in hand. x

*A DEAD MAN'S PROPERTY.*

**George Milner Ordered to Settle for Appropriating It.**

In the County Court yesterday before Judge Morgan, Dowswell v. Boyd was continued until late in the afternoon, when the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant. The following cases were made remanets: Maloney v. Ashfield, Wilson v. Bowman, Doherty v. Hardy and Meriden Silver Plate Company v. Ovens. Foy v. Ovens was struck from the list, having been settled out of court.

In Montgomery v. Milner, Thomas Montgomery sued, as administrator of the estate of his late brother James, George Milner for the value of a silver watch, a trunk and a quantity of clothes which, the plaintiff claimed, Milner on the death of James had appropriated to his own use. The sum of $25, which was in the deceased's trunk at the time of his death, also figured as an item, the full amount sued for being $125. It appeared from the evidence that James Montgomery, an Irish immigrant from Cavan, after stopping some time in Toronto had gone to Michigan, where in 1883 he was killed in the lumber woods. Friends there expressed the dead man's property to Toronto, and according to the plaintiff, who at that time was in Ireland, the defendant appropriated the articles and money. The jury returned a verdict for $70.

Peremptory list for to-day: Bowden v. Tackaberry, Savery v. Day.

Judge McDougall heard a non-jury case yesterday, that of Black v. Singer, an action to recover $151.89 balance on a bill of goods delivered. Judgment was given for defendant. His Honor will sentence the prisoners convicted at the General Session at 10 a.m. to-day, and on Monday he will take up the balance of the non-jury County Court cases, the peremptory list being Norman v. Kavanagh, McCullough v. McBride, Bowman v. Rossiter.

*A TORONTO PIANO KING.*

**R. S. Williams & Son At Home in Their New Warerooms.**

This City of Toronto has made wonderful progress since Mr. R. S. Williams first went into the piano business here, which must be forty years ago. It is only latterly that business men in Toronto have begun to pay some attention to the architecture of the building in which they carry on their affairs. The city can stand any amount of improvement in this direction. Our business streets contain too many small, antiquated, half-dwelling, half-business structures. These, dwelling, half-business structures. These, gradually, are giving place to more modern and beautiful edifices. Whenever an old building is torn down you will always observe a much handsomer one going up in its place. The best evidence of a city's progress and advancement is the architecture of its business streets. Finely built stores, beautifully designed and finished, are the outward evidences of the prosperous business men of the day. This warehouse architecture is a feature of modern business life. Toronto is a R. Williams & Son have always kept abreast of the times. In fact any one going into their new structure on Yonge-street would say they were a little in advance of the times. Their warehouse extend back 195 feet and occupy four storeys. Longfellow pedestrians have noticed the exterior with its beautifully curved windows and curtains. The furnishing inside is on a par with the handsome exterior. The rooms are spacious, finished in different kinds of hard-wood and ornamented after the latest designs. The front door leads into spacious show-rooms, on the north side of which is a recess where a small concert might very easily be given. On the first flat up there is a finely furnished parlor where the upright are exhibited. Behind it are the office and tuning room. On the flat above are practice rooms, also large and well furnished. There are very few new pianos in the building—a circumstance explained by the fact that every piano turned out of the factory for some time has been sold before it was completed. The instruments go direct from the factory to the purchaser. If you want to see one of the finest buildings down town call at A. R. Williams & Son, and the genial manager, Mr. Moore, will be happy to take you in hand. x

*CATARRH.*

**A New Home Treatment for the Cure of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.**

The microscope has proved that these diseases are contagious, and that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the mucous lining membrane of the upper air passages and eustachian tubes. The eminent scientists, Tyndall, Huxley and Pasteur, prove this, and these authorities can not be disputed. The regular method of treating these diseases has been to apply an irritant twice a day, and even daily, thus keeping the delicate membrane in a constant state of irritation, allowing it no chance to heal, and as a natural consequence of such treatment one permanent cure has ever been recorded. It is an absolute fact that these diseases can not be cured by any application made or remedy taken into the stomach, for the organs must first be made to heal before an application is expected. It is now seven years since Mr. Dixon discovered his specific in catarrh and formulated his new treatment, and since then his remedy has become a household word in every country where the English language is spoken. Cures effected by him seven years ago are on record still, there having been no return of the disease.

It is to be hoped these remedies raised that ignorant imitators have started up everywhere, pretending to receive a secret, for which they claim wonderful remedies, the results of the application of which they are equally ignorant. Mr. Dixon's remedy is applied twice a day, in two words, and in these aseptic cations effect a permanent cure in the most aggravated cases.

Mr. Dixon sends a pamphlet describing his new treatment on the receipt of stamp to pay postage. The address is A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King-street west, Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

—Nicotine is rank poison. The Climax Pipe Cleaner completely disposes of it, rendering smoking pleasant and harmless. Every smoker should have one. Lasts ten years. Only 25c. 36

**Of Interest to Stenographers and Others.**

BRANTFORD, Ont., March 8th, 1888.

*To Whom it May Concern:* This is to certify that we have had SIX REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS in connection with our business for some years past, and they have given us perfect satisfaction. When any of the machines were not making good work, we have invariably found that the word dirt explained the reason why. The person who dictates this and the operator together can write original letters at the rate of about seventy words per minute.

The machine upon which this letter is written has been IN CONSTANT WORK FOR SIX YEARS, and HAS NEVER BEEN OUT OF REPAIR.

As will be seen, it now does very good work.

Yours truly, (signed)

BRADLEY, GARRETTSON & Co.

**The Shields Estate.**

Mr. Wm. Shields has purchased the entire liquor stock of the estate of James Shields & Co., including liquors both in and out of bond to the value of $15,000. Mr. Shields will at once proceed to close out the stock at the old stand on Temperance-street. The old firm were noted for the excellent quality of their liquors, so some choice wines can be purchased at low figures.

**Charley Flair Gets Off.**

Charles Flair was put on trial before Magistrates Winchell and Miller yesterday afternoon for being concerned in the Chester cock fight. He would have been tried with the others but did not surrender to his bail, and was accordingly re-arrested. He was defended by Lawyer Bigelow and discharged.

**Lord and Lady Lansdowne.**

Pape the florist had the honor of receiving an order for one of best wreath of flowers from Lord Lansdowne, to be sent to the late Senator Plumb's funeral. Of course it was duly arranged in Pape's best style.

**Spring, Gentle Spring.**

—There is not the least doubt but what spring is at hand, and Matthews, the genial furnisher, 103 Queen street east, is up with the season with a full stock of spring goods at very low prices. The latest styles in spring ties and collars. 36

Lawson's Concentrated

FLUID BEEF

Makes most delicious BEEF TEA.

It is a great strength giver, as it contains all the nutritious and life-giving properties of meat in a concentrated form.

Recommended by the leading physicians.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

LOWDEN, PATON & CO.

35 FRONT-ST. W., TORONTO.

**Mantels and Overmantels.**

Before deciding, be sure and visit the extensive showrooms of W. Millichamp, Sons & Co., 31 Adelaide-st. E., city. The leading house in the Province. Choice of hundreds of designs, ancient and modern, plain and ornamental. Workmanship first-class. Lowest prices. 246

**The Finest Clock in the Dominion.**

Perhaps the most attractive window on Yonge street at present is Carnegie's, the jeweller, the piece de resistance being a very handsome English skeleton clock with a Westminster chimes attachment and the crowds surrounding it when it strikes any of the quarters and especially the hour, bears testimony to its drawing powers. The lovely tones are heard even through the plate glass window.

**Smith's Butter.**

Some prime butter still for sale at W. H. Smith's, 126 King-st. E. The quality is good and the prices away down. Mr. Smith is wholesaling it out fast.

# SONS OF THE GREEN ISLE.

*IRISH PROTESTANTS AND THEIR CANADIAN SONS DINE TOGETHER.*

**The Fourth Annual Banquet of the I.P.B.S. a Great Success—Goldwin Smith's Late Prophecy—He Says Ireland Will Help England Soon—Manhood Suffrage**

A big Union Jack spread across the northern wall of the dining-room at the Queen's was the first object which the members of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society saw as they filed into their fourth annual dinner last night. These were some of the gentlemen who gathered in the drawing-room before the business of the evening began: R. T. Coady, Goldwin Smith, Rev. G. M. Milligan, Frank Somers, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, ex-Ald. G. M. Evans, W. C. Donaldson, James Spooner (Vice-President St. George's Society), R. J. Hunter, Samuel Crane, John Patterson, Walter Sterling, James Allison, H. D. P. Armstrong, James L. Hughes, John Donogh, William Wilson, R. Lewis (President St. David's Society), Dr. George Acheson, Capt. H. A. McKibbon, John Long, Ald. McMillan, W. McGill, Joseph Bayley, Robt. Bell, ex-M.P.P., E. T. Malone, W. D. McIntosh (President Caledonian Society), D. Kirkland, T. Kinnear, H. K. Cockin, W. E. Ramsay, Dr. R. A. Pyne, Ernest Langrey, David Wilson, J. K. Kerr, Q.C., and ex-Ald. John T. Moore.

In the gallery of the dining-room the band of the Governor-General's Body Guard played Irish airs that brought applause from the diners below. After an hour and a half had been devoted to the sumptuous dinner, Secretary Alexander Patterson read letters of regret at inability to be present from Lieut.-Governor Campbell, Mayor Clarke, W. R. Meredith, Ex-Ald. Steiner, T. R. Clougher, Hon. S. H. Blake and H. E. Clarke, M.P.P.

Then Chairman James L. Hughes, who, by the way, ran the proceedings with commendable snap, asked the gentlemen to fill their glasses to honor the toast of Her Majesty. After the loyal toasts had been disposed of Lieut. W. Fahey spoke on behalf of "The Army and Navy and Auxiliary Forces." Capt. McSpadden also spoke to the toast.

In place of Mr. W. R. Meredith Mr. Preston, M.P.P., responded for the "Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislature." He predicted the immediate adoption of manhood suffrage in Ontario, and was pleased to see that when some radical and useful legislation was proposed the members of the Legislature sinked party ties and voted unanimously for it. There was a great clapping of hands when he said: "We have had an instance of this during the past week, when the Ontario Legislature carried unanimously the bill respecting the appointment of a mining commission. It is not often that our legislature are so one-minded, and when they are so they are generally right."

The silver-tongued ex-Ald. John T. Moore enchanted everybody with his speech on "Our Country." He told how his heart had gone out to Ireland the first glimpse he caught of Fastnet Rock, with its crag standing out into the sea like great bulwarks to protect the land of poets and chivalry, its green fields and its beautiful women. At which last remark the gentlemen laughed. Ireland had given Christianity to England, and England didn't know it yet. Ireland had given knowledge and letters to Albion, not vice versa. In fact England owed a great deal of its importance to the fact that it was beside Ireland. In Canada in every walk of life there were Irishmen who made themselves felt. Toronto had honored the Green Isle and Irishmen generally by making an Irishman her chief magistrate. The gentlemen applauded vigorously.

The chairman in proposing the toast of "Our Guests" introduced Prof. Goldwin Smith as a representative Englishman. There was no man living outside of England—and very few in England—who had done so much for the good of the empire as Mr. Smith. Dr. Sutherland would also reply to the toast.

Mr. Smith felt flattered at having been invited to attend. Ireland, he said, and he said it advisedly, was a country which did not want to cut the ties between it and England. It desired to become more closely united. The state of Erin was not all that he desired, but it had been greatly ameliorated since the union with England