BOILER INSP. & INS. CO.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS,
OFFICE—Free Library Building.

# The Toronto World.

PRESTO.
FLIP UP UMBRELLAS, STEEL RODS,
Cheapest in Canada, at
QUINN, the Shirtmaker's.

SIXTH YEAR — TUESDAY MORNING APRIL 20 1886. — PRICE ONE CENT.

## MUCH TALK, LITTLE WORK

*A SESSION AT OTTAWA OF UNADULTERATED WIND.*

**Mr. Edgar Discovers He Has Been Maligned Two Months After Date—Long Speeches by Members—Extravagance at Rideau Hall.**

OTTAWA, April 19.—The customary question of privilege to-day was, perhaps, the most ridiculous to which any member has yet risen to this session. Mr. Edgar brought up the speech of Clarke Wallace on March 12 last on the Riel debate, in which he professed to read some cablegrams alleged to have been sent by Mr. Blake and himself (Mr. Edgar), every word of which was pure fabrication. He did not attach much importance to the matter at the time, but since it seemed these cablegrams had been widely circulated throughout the country. He supposed Mr. Wallace had been hoaxed by these bogus telegrams, which appeared in a Conservative paper, or that he attempted to display his wit. It might be said it was a joke, but he was afraid many would not see it in the same light, everybody not being so intelligent as members of the House. One intelligent, large-headed editor, the Picton Gazette man, had taken it as serious, so it became necessary for him to deny that these cablegrams or any others passed between Mr. Blake and himself and he would give Mr. Wallace a disagreeable chance to explain his joke as he didn't believe it was a trick.

John White—"It's another scandal."

Mr. Wallace said he came by the cablegrams legitimately, and had not stolen them, as they were the telegrams used by the gentlemen opposite. He got them from the public press and gave them as they appeared. He had no apology nor any further explanation to make, but he thought it took the Opposition a long time to wake up and find out what the telegrams were. The public knew the machinations of the two gentlemen.

The Speaker called Mr. Wallace to order.

Mr. Wallace continued: "From what the public know of both—" and then there were interruptions. But Mr. Wallace continued: "If you don't want to hear I have no more to say, but you have your own say and will not listen to the reply." The public know your career and will accept the cablegrams.

Mr. Speaker—"It is not desirable to indulge in reflections."

Mr. Wallace—"He reflected upon me. People will accept the cablegrams as reflecting the actual views passing between the honorable gentlemen."

The matter then dropped.

In reply to Mr. Robertson (Shelburne), Mr. Foster said the Department was taking steps to ascertain the correctness of the press report regarding depredations by American fishermen upon the lobster fisheries at Clarke's Harbor Shelburne.

Replying to Mr. Vail, Mr. Pope stated that the amount of tolls collected on the canals of Canada between June 30 and December 31, 1885, reached $199,444, of which $15,000 had been refunded.

Replying to Mr. Watson, Mr. Thompson intimated that it was not the intention of the Government to deal with the question of increasing Manitoba's representation this session.

Sir Hector Langevin said that the Government was considering the question of improving the navigation of the Assiniboine between Portage and Red River.

Mr. Edgar asked if the Government among the North west papers had a letter to the Minister of the Interior from the Chief Commissioner of Hudson's Bay Company, written in the early part of 1884, notifying the Government that a rebellion was going to Montana for Louis Riel and warning them of the danger of the situation.

Mr. White sharply replied—"No such letter was received by the Department. All rot."

Mr. Jackson orated on a grievance regarding the Port Rowan Life Saving Service and it was ordered that the correspondence be brought down.

Mr. Sproule moved for a return of the names of Police Scouts employed during the recent insurrection, who, he stated, had been tendered pay for their services.

Then Mr. Charlton introduced his motion in reference to long speeches, denouncing the practice and making provision to curtail orations in the House.

Mr. Blake loosed glum but Mr. Charlton proceeded with his resolution. He admitted that he had been an offender himself and the House manifested its unity of opinion with him; but he felt the necessity for economizing time. Hansard afforded private members a chance to talk to their constituents and not to the House or the country at large. In England Hansard epitomized the reports and the evil was kept within bounds. The Canadian Hansard was excellent, but it was too heavily loaded and cost too much. If it became much more voluminous it would be sacrificed and discontinued. He then pointed out that Mr. Gladstone made his big speech on Home Rule in little more than three hours, his second speech in an hour, and on the Land Bill in an hour and a half. The first was unusually long, and yet it was on the greatest question of the day. Lord Hartington talked only ten or fifteen minutes. Mr. Gladstone, on the Eastern Question, spoke two hours. Efforts had previously been made to curtail speeches. In Canada in 1881 and in the United States in 1847 a one-hour rule was established. He cited the practice in different countries, and told how in one, when the member became too prolix and refused to stop, his right to speak for a whole session was taken away. He didn't expect the motion to pass but he wanted the matter discussed.

Sir Hector Langevin said the mover had gone to a good deal of trouble to curtail liberty of speech. It was only by moral suasion that prolix speakers could be heard. After pointing out the defects of Mr. Charlton's proposition, he asked him to withdraw it, and if he declined he would move that all but the clause condemning long speeches be struck out.

Messrs. Armstrong and Sproule condemned tiresome speeches, and Mr. Charlton, having gained his object, accepted Sir Hector's amendment, which was carried.

The question of expenditure for the traveling expenses of the Governor-General by Mr. McCraney gave that gentleman an opportunity to dwell upon the extravagance of Rideau Hall in the past, and after an explanation by Sir Hector Langevin that $5000 was voted and spent as His Excellency wanted, Mr. McCraney complained of his efforts to secure information having been burked by the Government.

Mr. Blake thought we should look more to the future than to the past. The salary was excessive, and when it was fixed it was understood there were to be no further allowances. It had been said the expense was nearer $100,000 than $50,000 yearly. It was time the whole thing was revised, and if the salary were not adequate to secure distinguished personages increase it, but abolish the present unsatisfactory system.

After recess Mr. McCraney proceeded to launch out on the general expenditure of the vice-regal residence, but was asked to confine himself to the motion, which was declared lost, but he was not "downed" so easily. He had six other motions referring to Rideau Hall expenditure, the contingencies, staff and salaries, cost of fuel and light, cost of gardening and grounds, alterations, repairs and additions to the Hall and cost of the Hall, furniture, etc., and the prices obtained for furniture sold since confederation and he insisted on moving every one of them, finally succeeding, besides eliciting sympathetic words from several staunch Tories, in carrying the last one, referring to the cost of the Hall and its contents and purchase of furniture and the prices paid.

Sir Hector Langevin explained that all the information asked for could be found in Public Accounts.

Mr. Paint, slopping over with loyalty, thought we couldn't treat Her Majesty's representatives too well, but Mr. Landry, while not wishing to vote against the Government, expressed his dissatisfaction with the expenditure.

Mr. McCallum thought it was time to call a halt and Mr. Woodworth said the expenditure was beyond all conception. Upwards of $60,000 had been charged for sundries in the last three years; $4000 was spent for crockery and the merchant claimed as much more as being due him; $3000 yearly for fuel and light and $500 for shoveling snow.

Messrs. Lister and McMullen said it was scandalous, and Mr. Cameron (Huron) said enough had been spent on the tumble down barracks, known as Rideau Hall, to build a palace.

Mr. Mulock placed the expenditure on Ridean Hall and grounds at one and a quarter millions since Confederation.

Sir Hector Langevin explained that the Government had no objection to bring down the returns, some of which would cost $2000, but Opposition members contended that they did not blame the Government, but rather the system.

Mr. Bowell quoted Mr. Mackenzie's objections to similar motions when he was in power.

Mr. White moved an amendment to the motion for a return of additions, alterations, repairs and maintenance by adding when done by contractors, but Mr. Craney preferred rather to withdraw than accept it.

The motion was amended.

A few unimportant motions for returns were carried, and just before the House adjourned Mr. Blake and Sir Hector Langevin referred to the death of Mr. Thompson of Haldimand, and in expressing deep regret at his demise eulogized him highly.

**The Completion of the C. P. R.**

OTTAWA, April 19.—Mr. Tasse has given notice of motion that the C. P. R. being a colossal national undertaking the House is of opinion that steps should be taken to celebrate in a suitable manner its inauguration.

**Toronto Vocal Society. First performance on this Continent of "The Winds Whistle Cold," from the opera of Guy Mannering for male voices only.**

*OUR FISHERIES.*

**Great Britain Will Settle Any Dispute With as Little Friction as Possible.**

LONDON, April 19.—George Osborne Morgan, Under Colonial Secretary, was questioned in the House of Commons this afternoon in relation to the Canadian fisheries. He said he was not aware that the Dominion Government had complained of aggression by the United States fishermen. If any dispute should arise between Canada and the United States over the fisheries the English Government would make every effort to end it with as little friction as possible.

**A Biography in Paint.**

BERLIN, April 19.—Among the curiosities of the approaching Art Jubilee and Exhibition will be a series of Bismarck portraits by a Russian painter. We shall see him at every stage of his career—smoking his pipe as a student, speaking in the Reichstag, and at the head of his Landwehr regiment. The central attraction will be a picture of Bismarck driving to a hunt in a Russian "timandra."

**Removal—Winnifrith Bros. have removed to temporary premises, 64 King street east.** 24

**Murdered Before the Eyes of His Family.**

DETROIT, April 19.—Last evening while Joseph Hartmann was sitting with his wife and children in the front door of his cottage, half a dozen young hoodlums, ranging from 15 to 20 years of age, ran into the front yard and began a disturbance. Hartmann remonstrated, and then made a move as if to eject them. Before he could carry his intention into effect, one of the young vagabonds drew a revolver, and, placing it against the left breast of Hartmann, pulled the trigger. The bullet entered the unfortunate man's body just below the left nipple, and he fell to the ground, blood spurting from the wound. The gang fled, and the horror-stricken wife and children knelt beside the wounded man and implored him to speak, but the blood welled up in his throat and prevented him. On the arrival of a physician Hartmann's wound was found to be more serious than was anticipated. No trace could be found of the bullet. He is not expected to recover. Subsequently the police arrested Albert Falak, a 15-year-old boy living on Russell street. On being searched a revolver with one chamber empty was found on his person. Hartmann and his son recognized him as the person who fired the shot.

**For genuine Bargains in French Dress Goods, new and fashionable, come to the Bon Marche.**

**The Lawyers Still in Luck.**

The Temperance Colonization Society figured once more in court yesterday. If there is anything left in the Company, it is good betting that the lawyers will get it all before they are through. The Company's affairs are apparently very much tangled, so much so that there are now two separate Boards of Directors in existence. The suit yesterday was heard by Mr. Justice Gait, and very much resembled the one heard by His Lordship some weeks ago, in which J. Alph Livingstone was plaintiff and the Company defendants. The case is a test one, brought by Daniel A. Rose, of Hunter, Rose & Co., against Charles Powell, present Manager of the Society. The plaintiff was one of the original subscribers for land in the Company, and seeks to have the amount of his land credited stock in the Company, he having been struck off the list of shareholders on the ground that no cash had been paid on such land credit or stock, as the plaintiff calls it. A large number of witnesses were examined, including G. M. Rose, Rev. Dr. Potts, G. Pemberton Page, John N. Lake, Mr. Powell, Dr. J. W. Rosebrugh of Hamilton, and Rev. John Shaw of the Methodist Book Room. All of these gentlemen were connected with the early history of the Society. In his evidence Rev. Dr. Potts said he had never made a cent out of the society, while Dr. Rosebrugh testified that he had paid Dr. Potts a premium of $1000 on fifty shares of the original stock in addition to $500 which Rev. Dr. Potts had paid in as a call. The evidence was concluded at 5.30, and Judge Gait said he would allow Mr. Moss and Mr. McCarthy, the leading counsel in the case, to arrange a date for argument at Osgoode Hall. Mr. McCarthy and Mr. J. H. Macdonald, Q.C., appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Moss and his partner, Mr. Barwick, for the defendants.

**Scotsmen attend Toronto Vocal Society and hear "Scots Wha Hae" in eight parts, as sung before Her Majesty at Balmoral.**

**Waterworks Matters.**

Chairman Walker and Ald. Lamb, Hunter, Saunders, Hall, Galley, Elliott, Barton and Boustead were present at the regular meeting of the Waterworks Committee yesterday afternoon. In answer to a letter from Mr. Perkins re the steel boilers, the Committee adopted a suggestion of the Chairman, that they recommend the course which they formerly recommended. An application of Doty & Sons for water on the Island was referred to the Superintendent. The report of Ald. Saunder's Sub-Committee with regard to book-keeping in the Department was adopted. The report stated that the book-keeping was bad, and a new system will be inaugurated. On motion of Ald. Boustead the sum of $2000 will be asked from the Council to defray expenses in ascertaining the probable cost of bringing water from Bond Lake, Lake Simcoe, or elsewhere to the city. A motion by Ald. Hall to employ a diver to examine the pipes connecting Lake Ontario with the city pumping house on the Esplanade to find out if there are any breaks or leaks therein, was carried. The Superintendent was requested to make a fuller report on the working capacity of the different pumping engines than he had done. The contracts for the annual supplies of the Department were awarded, with the exception of the brass work, oils and general stores, which being intricate, were referred to a Sub-Committee.

**Uncle and Nephew Drowned.**

SHELBURNE, Ont., April 19.—On Saturday a son of Mr. O. B. Thompson of Riverview, Melanchton, was out boating on the Grand River, when he lost control of the boat and went over the dam. Hugh Foster, the boy's uncle, went to rescue the boy and got hold of him, but the current was so strong that they were carried down the river and drowned. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

**Embroideries and Embroidered Waist Skirtings clearing at half price at the Bon Marche.**

**The Last Gasp! But Saved!**

—She was a faithful wife, industrious, cleanly, a model woman, and had the neatest home in Toronto. It looked happy and attractive outside, and the inside was a "real palace," fit for a king. Who can guess the sequel to the story? 'Tis simple—that good thrifty housewife tried for years to make her home perfection, and her family happy, but failed until she called on Strathern, the "house furnishing man," 179 Yonge street, where she obtained everything to make a home happy. cdx

## LABOR'S LAMENTATIONS.

*STRIKES ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES.*

**Nearly All the Street Car Men out in New York—Grievances of the Hamilton Bakers—An Appeal to Congress to Intervene in the Gould Trouble.**

CHICAGO, April 19.—At a meeting of the Anti-Dynamite Society of Chicago a resolution was adopted calling on the National Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor to request all their local assemblies to forthwith hold public meetings in every congressional district and demand that their representatives in Congress shall vote authority to the Government to take control at once of the Gould system.

**The Bakers of Hamilton.**

HAMILTON, April 19.—Phœnix Assembly 2156, Knights of Labor, being the bakers, made the following demand on the masters: 1. That the number of apprentices shall be limited to one in each shop paying current rates of wages to first-class and second-class men, and one additional apprentice for every additional five men employed; 2. The least number of years an apprentice shall serve shall be three years. He shall be bound by an agreement which must be satisfactory to this Assembly; 3. That on and after the 3rd day of May, 1886, nine hours shall constitute a legal day's work. Work to start at 7 o'clock a.m. and end at 12 noon, start at 1 p.m. and end at 6 p.m.; 4. That on and after May 3, 1886, first-class men shall be paid $13 per week and second-class men $10 per week, to be paid weekly; 5. That on and after May 3, 1886, the wages of bread pedlers shall not be less than $10 per week, paid weekly; 6. That on and after May 3, 1886, ten hours shall constitute a legal day's work; 7. That pedlers shall not be obliged to call off.

The Master Bakers held a meeting, and replied that they reserved the right to employ as many apprentices as they liked, and on any terms they saw fit; that they would not grant day work, as their customers objected to bread ten or twelve hours older than it was now when sold; that the day's work should be the same as demanded by the Journeymen Bakers' Union some three years ago viz.: Two hundred (200) loaves to constitute a day's work for each man, and the rate of wages be to first-class hands $1 per 100 loaves, and to second-class hands 83⅓ cents per 100 loaves, and that wages shall be paid weekly; that they would employ and pay pedlers as they saw fit.

There are fifty journeymen in the city, one of whom testified at the Police Court the other day that he got $5 a week.

**Street Car Strike at New York.**

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Executive Board of the Empire Protective Association have issued an order and sent it to the officials of local assemblies calling out the men on all the street car lines save those on the 8th and 9th avenues. At 4 o'clock this morning the order was obeyed. Several of the lines have no grievances, but simply go out because they have been ordered to do so. Those men who had their demands complied with recently are greatly chagrined and threaten to secede. Several efforts were made to run cars and Inspector Byrne got one through after knocking a man senseless. Another car was smashed to atoms by the mob who were charged by the police. Over seventy people were injured and eight arrests made. Two of the prisoners had drivers' licences in their pockets.

An offer to declare the strike off if the complaints of the men were submitted to arbitration was registered by the Third Avenue Company at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners.

**The Switchmen Strike at Chicago.**

CHICAGO, April 19.—Business has been entirely suspended in the yards of the Lake Shore and Western Southern Road ever since the switchmen struck Saturday night. Efforts have been made to get out trains, but the strikers have defeated them by uncoupling the cars. The company propose to ask both the Federal and State Governments for aid, and say they have plenty of switchmen if given protection.

**World of Labor.**

The local lodge of the Knights of Labor at Hudson, Mass., has been suspended for insubordination.

There are but two companies running the full number of cars at Baltimore, Md., and the greater part of the people are subjected to serious inconvenience.

The freight trains on the Baltimore and Ohio were moving at the usual rate yesterday and Saturday. Some returned to work, and the non-unionists have disappeared.

A proposition has been made to boycott the Gould system of railways by discharging striking all Knights of Labor employed on the system.

A general eight-hour movement appears to be spreading in New York. The piano makers, cabinet makers, custom upholsterers and wood carvers have nearly all conceded the point. The sandy rovers, machinists and pattern makers demand nine.

From being objectionable, boycotting has come to be courted by butchers, bakers and other merchants of the large cities of the States, says a New York baker, and R. Lotholtz, a Chicago butcher, are on the high road to fortune owing to the sympathy of the public, and the efforts of the boycotters are being arrested as fast as possible.

The forty days during which the organization of new local assemblies of the Knights of Labor has been suspended will expire on Monday. Secretary Turner has on file in his office at Philadelphia applications for charters for over 1200 new assemblies. The most important application is for a renewal of the charter of the Telegraph Operators, which was permitted to lapse after the failure of the strike of 1883.

W. J. Dick, a Sandy Hook hotel man, having been notified of a boycott against him, has replied as follows: "DICK'S HOTEL.—Boycott of Newtown, Conn.: The Sandy Hook Knights of Labor boycott is perfectly satisfactory; a decided improvement is visible in the patronage of the hotel, particularly in the bar and cigar department. A decided advance in receipts of my business, also character and standing of patrons since your first notice. One more boycott will advance my business so it will necessitate enlarging my hotel, which I was in hopes I would not have to do this season.

"WILLIAM J. DICK."

Anti-Boycott Associations are being formed in the large cities of the States, the members of which are pledged to deal as far as possible with boycotted tradesmen, and to endeavor to induce others to do likewise.

**If you want a bargain in a Raw Silk Table Cover, come to the Bon Marche.**

*THE Q. O. R. BALL.*

**The Coming Social Event of the Season—The Date, April 28.**

There is nothing in the social world that is capable of inspiring so many pleasant memories as a military ball—that is one of the correct kind. For months afterwards, the fair lady who leaned gracefully on the spangled arm of a gallant thinks of nothing but the dazzle of the gay uniforms that everywhere filled the ballroom. As far as The World can learn the committee that has charge of the arrangements for the Queen's Own ball at the Pavilion on Wednesday night, April 28, will make the event one that will not soon be forgotten by those who attend. Everything possible is being done by the men and officers of the gallant corps to make the ball a memorable one in the history of the regiment. The lady patronesses are among the first ladies of the city; the Pavilion will be handsomely decorated, and two bands will discourse delicious music, to say nothing of the enchanting scene that the floor will present with its flitting beauties and bright uniforms.

A limited number of tickets are for sale at No. 57 Yonge street.

**Winnifrith Bros. have removed to temporary premises, No. 64 King street east.** 24

*Birth, Death and Marriage Notices inserted in The World for 25 cents.*

—Manager Sheppard intends having sweet little skull-caps, trimmed with natty silk ribbons, for his lady patrons. Each lady on entering the theatre will be presented with a cap, and be requested to remove their high hats, to enable people to see the play. He will not present the men with hats; they buy theirs from quinn.

*CARRIED AND DEFEATED.*

**The Scott Act Adopted in Portland and Rejected in St. John, N.B.**

ST. JOHN, N.B., April 19.—The Scott Act was defeated in St. John to-day. The vote was: For the Act 1610, against 1687.

In the adjoining city of Portland the Act was carried by 614 to 485.

The county of St. John will vote on the Act to-morrow.

*MONTREAL UNDER WATER.*

**Tremendous Damage Caused by the Floods—The Waters Subsiding but Slowly.**

MONTREAL, April 19.—The floods appear to be abating, but very slowly, and the city presents much the same appearance as yesterday from Mount Royal. The full extent of the flooded district can be seen away to the southwest across the river village of Laprairie, which is apparently completely surrounded by water; while the country back of it for a couple of miles is also submerged. All down the south shore of the river to St. Lambert the houses along the river bank stand with water all around them. The front of St. Lambert cannot be seen for ice, which seems to be piled up to the very doors of the houses facing the river, but behind the houses and at the sides a gleam of water is discerned. On this side of the river the scene is quite as desolate. From the foot of the Rapids down to Hochelaga the river seems to be over the banks. The village of St. Gabriel appears to be built in a straggling line away out into the river. It is completely surrounded.

All Point St. Charles appears to be under water. The canal basins in the city seem to be indefinitely extended. Every street in the lower part of the city running parallel with the line of vision is seen to be a canal. The river is clear of ice from a short distance above the bridge clear away up to the rapids. But from the bridge down until the river is lost sight of some miles away, there is a complete block of ice. Only one small piece of blue open water is to be seen, and that just opposite Ile Ronde below St. Helen's Island.

On the Corn Exchange there was a pretty serious assembly of men. No business whatever was done and all that was talked of was the flood. The general opinion is that though most of the storehouses and warehouses in which grain and flour are stored are in the flooded districts, the loss will not be great. A good deal of flour is doubtless under water, but flour does not damage much from water. A thick coating of paste forms around the outside of the packages and the great bulk of the flour remains sweet and dry within.

A moiety of the amount of loss suffered at this time would pay for all that was necessary to make Montreal as dry as a bone in case of even a higher flood than the present. It is stated that the present flood is thirty-one inches higher than that of 1861.

The sugar companies cannot give an estimate of their loss but they state that it has been so great that an advance in the price of sugar is may be certainly looked for. It is said that both companies, the St. Lawrence and Canada Refining Company, are fortunate that a great amount of raw sugar bought for refining purposes this season has not arrived, and that much loss has thus been avoided.

At a meeting of the City Council a Special Committee was appointed to alleviate the distresses caused by the floods. Ald. Grenier, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, stated that it was his intention to call a special meeting of the Committee of Chairmen to take steps to borrow $4,000,000 to raise the level of the lowlying districts of the city, and also to enlarge the present revetement wall.

The loss to the business community by the floods will probably never be known, but at a conservative estimate it must amount to over one million dollars. Messrs. Henry Morgan & Co. have suffered damage to the amount of $20,000; Messrs. Thibaudeau Bros. $5000, Messrs. Silverman, Boulter & Co. $100,000, Messrs. Masson & Co. $3000, Adam Gerrie $5000, Benny, Macpherson & Co. $5000, R. Martin $5000, Rolland Sons $4000, and hundreds of others are losers in smaller amounts.

At 12.30 to-night the water had fallen one and a half feet, and was gradually receding.

John Doyle, St. Gabriel village, committed suicide because he was drowned out.

**Toronto Vocal Society. Box office now open at Nordheimer's.**

*AMUSEMENTS.*

**What Is Going On at the Theatres—Other Amusements in the City.**

Mr. Rehan's excellent company appeared for a second time this season at the Grand Opera House last night in the sparkling comedy "A Night Off." The company and the play made such a favorable impression on the occasion of their first visit that it is not necessary to speak at length of their present engagement. They will be here all week and will give three matinees, the box plan for which is now open. There will be a regular Wednesday and Saturday matinee and a special matinee on Good Friday.

Mr. Joe J. Sullivan's combination opened a week's engagement at the Yonge street Opera House yesterday. The company is full of good people, and the show is well worth seeing. Among the chief attractions, in addition to Mr. Sullivan himself, is Texas Charley, who is being a really wonderful rifle shot. Performance every afternoon and evening.

A crowd of people attended the Monday Pops which go at the Pavilion last night to a large audience. The Directors say that "on the whole they have reason to be satisfied with the appreciation their efforts to popularize good music have received from the subscribers, the musical public and the press."

A large audience was at Temperance Hall last night, the occasion being a benefit concert to Mr. A. W. Impey. Miss White was everything to be desired as an elocutionist, and Miss Tilney received hearty encomiums and encores for his well-rendered comic songs.

The box plan opened at Nordheimer's yesterday for the first concert of the Toronto Vocal Society in the Pavilion next Tuesday night, and an encouraging number of seats were engaged. A rehearsal was held last night in Association Hall, Mr. Haslam, the leader, was well satisfied with the result.

A concert was given by the Silver Lake Male Quartet in the Methodist Church last night. Mayor Howland presided, and the singing was conducted by Rev. C. H. Mead of Hornellsville, N.Y. The program consisted of solos and jubilee choruses. There was a fairsized attendance, who enjoyed the entertainment very much.

*JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.*

A branch class to relieve Givins Street School, was opened yesterday morning by Inspector Hughes. Trustees Bell, Downard and Metcalfe were present.

At a meeting of the Ministerial Association yesterday it was unanimously decided to invite Rev. Sam Jones to visit Toronto. The matter was left in the hands of a committee.

Rice, Lewis & Co. are contemplating erecting a handsome new store on their property on the north side of King street, running east from the Globe lane. Their storehouse is in rear of this property.

Richard Connors, 24, brass finisher, and George Pearce, 22, tailor, living at 50 Power street, were last migt arrested by Detective Cuddy as vagrants. They have a bad reputation with the police, being down in their books as crooks.

The "Only Clow" of Colborne street is always getting his green turtles from some remote corner of the globe. Billy Kavanagh, his agent, has actually been to Japan this trip, and has brought home a monster, whom he has christened the Mikado. Soup to-morrow and following days.

Harry Baylis, an English youth, was in the Police Court yesterday, charged with larceny and embezzlement. He was convicted and sentenced to 60 days in jail. After being sentenced Baylis managed to slip out of the Court Room door and made his escape.

William Duplex, who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of committing an aggravated assault on John Harvie was before the Magistrate yesterday, when the evidence went to show that the prisoner was quite blameless in the matter, and he was discharged.

Mr. John Hallam yesterday wrote to Mayor Howland, recommending that the city, for public park purposes, "acquire all the lands in the first and second ravines, Rosedale, beginning at the west side of the Don for the first, and running westward to Yonge street; for the second, beginning at the west side of the Don and running west and northwest to Mount Pleasant Cemetery." Mr. Hallam says these lands can be secured very cheaply.

The wheel of an express wagon belonging to F. Spy caught in a deep rut between the track and the block paving on King street, near The World office, yesterday afternoon and was wrenched off, a load of wood being dumped into the street. Five street cars were delayed. The blocks are loose in a large number of places and cause a great deal of trouble to drivers.

Winnifrith's newsstand, bookstore and stationery shop, for thirty years a fixture on Toronto street, and one of the oldest in the city, is about to be demolished to make room for the new building of the Quebec Bank. The new structure will be more in keeping with the times and will accommodate the Messrs. Winnifrith in a handsome shop right on their old site and wherein the contractor promises to place them by December 1.

## ON THE VERGE OF A STRIKE

*GRIEVANCES OF THE TORONTO STREET CAR MEN.*

**The President Refuses to Hear Their K. of L. Deputation—The Bakers' Differences Settled—Latners and Master Plasterers.**

Reports of further trouble between the Toronto Street Railway Company and their employes began to circulate about the down town streets at noon yesterday. The reports were of an indefinite and contradictory nature, and it was next to impossible to get at the bottom of them. The men knew nothing—or to put it more correctly, would say little or nothing—and the Company professed ignorance of any impending trouble. But by picking up a word here and another there, and putting this and that together, The World managed to get a pretty good idea of the state of affairs.

The sore of six weeks ago was yesterday reopened with aggravating symptoms. Since the settlement then, the employes, or atleast those of them who retained their connection with the Knights of Labor, complain that the Company has not treated them fairly. Superintendent Franklin is credited by them with being the cause of it. He is accused of having discharged a number of men within the past month for no other reason than that they were members of the K. of L. Assembly, "He tyrannizes over us the same as ever," said a conductor, "and many have got the sack for no cause whatever; it is one continuous round of petty fault finding for no other reason than to gradually weed all us Union men out. But if Senator Smith and Mr. Franklin think they can buck against the Knights of Labor they make a great mistake. The new hands join the Union as soon as they come on, and we've got the whole Order at our back." In all his attempts to extract information, this was the only man the reporter came across who would loosen his tongue.

As to the grievances of the men. In the first place they want what is known as the iron clad agreement rescinded. Every man on entering the service of the Company is obliged to sign it. It reads as follows: "We, the undersigned conductors, drivers and employes of the Toronto Street Railway Company do hereby agree and specially stipulate that we will not join any labor organization or Street Railway Union while in the employ of the Toronto Street Railway Company, and we further agree to conform to any rules and regulations that the Board of Directors may from time to time adopt for our guidance, and in proof hereof, we have signed our respective names." In the second place they want all hands discharged on account of their connection with the Union re-instated. Thirdly, they demand a uniform wage of $10 per week for drivers and conductors; and fourthly, that ten hours shall constitute a day's work. These, with other demands of a minor nature, were put in the form of a petition at a meeting of the Assembly Sunday, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon the President.

The deputation called at Mr. Smith's office yesterday forenoon, Mr. Smith, it is understood, declined to hear them and would not receive their petition. The ground the President takes is this: He is ready to hear the grievances or complaints of the company's employes as employes, but he refuses to treat with them as Knights of Labor. This was the position he took yesterday. Mr. Smith's office boy refused to say to reporters further than that no petition was presented to him by the employes.

The Superintendent was approached on the subject, but he, too, was inclined to be reticent, although he gave the following as the scale of wages since April 1: $10 per week to conductors and drivers, $9 per week and over in the service; $9.50 per week to conductors and drivers, over one year and under two; $9 per week to all others. This is an increase of $1 on two year men, and of 50 cents on one year men. "And this scale," continued Mr. Franklin, "was adopted by the board February 16, a month before the first trouble began, so it cannot be said that the increase was made simply on account of that."

"Have you, Mr. Franklin, discharged more or less men in the past month than in preceding months?"

"Less, considerably less, for the simple reason that the men were somewhat quieted after the agitation, and we have overlooked and condoned a great many things that we otherwise would not have done."

"Then, if anyone says men have been discharged for mere trifles, it is not true?"

"Decidedly it is not true," was Mr. Franklin's reply, and the interview terminated.

As the afternoon faded away and night came on, the talk began to shift from "grievances" and "demands" to strike. The men were elated at the reception their demands met with, and strongly urged an immediate and vigorous resentment. The company had been given twenty-four hours to answer the demands, and the word was passed for a meeting at midnight. Many of the employes work up till and after that hour, and a full gathering could not therefore be held at an earlier hour. The meeting took place in Room E, Yonge street Arcade. No one but genuine Union men and members of the K. of L. Assembly and Committees were admitted; it would not have been safe for a "scab" to have showed his nose round there, long the reception