ONTARIO'S CRIMINAL LIST.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF JAILS AND PRISONS.

A Bad Record for Toronto—Inspection of Steam Services—Other Business in the Local Legislature Yesterday—A Case for Whip Freeman.

One of the features of yesterday's session of the Legislature was the bringing down of the criminal statistics of the province for the year ending Sept. 30, 1887, as compiled by Mr. R. Christie, Inspector of Jails, Prisons and Reformatories. The mortality of the people, if this is a fair guide, stands at about the same height as it did the previous year, and when compared with that of a few years back the comparison is still more favorable.

St. Catharines, according to its record, can wave the plume for either having a very moral town or a very good natured police force. Toronto's record looks blue. Inspector Christie says that in the whole province there has been an increase of 372 in commitments for crime. If Toronto were left out there would be a decrease of 215, as in this city there had been the large increase of 591. The total number of commitments for the year is 11,017. In seven separate years since 1876 the number of commitments have been considerably larger. In 1877 the number was 12,030.

In perusing the report it is interesting to note the number contributed by each of the cities. The moral barometer of these places reads as follows:

St. Catharines	68	Brantford	292
Guelph	105	Ottawa	582
St. Thomas	171	Hamilton	841
Belleville	214	Toronto	2721
Kingston	216		

The crimes against the person shows a remarkable diminution. In 1886 there were only 838, the smallest number on record since Confederation. Crimes against property number 2183, as compared with 2314. On the other hand, offences against public morals and decency number 501, the largest since 1882, and offences against public order and peace 6886, the largest since 1884. The number convicted of these crimes during the year was:

Common assault	467	Fraud	83
Criminal assault	81	Larceny	1320
Murder	19	Burglary	15
Manslaughter	13	Keeping houses of ill-fame	39
Arson	21	Vagrancy	89
Incendiary	2	Drunkenness	4130
Embezzlement	26		

There were 5134 Canadians convicted, 1904 Englishmen, 2297 Irishmen, 598 Scotchmen, 723 United States men, and 261 other foreigners. Of these 3929 were Roman Catholics, 3073 Anglicans, 1385 Presbyterians, 1366 Methodists, and 663 belonging to other denominations.

The number of married people suffering the disgrace of conviction for crime was only 3995, as compared with 7022 bachelors and spinsters; 3277 of the criminals were of temperate habits; 7740 were intemperate. Those incarcerated who could read and write were 8536 in number; those who could not, 2481. It cost $126,000 to maintain the common jails of the province during 1887. In 1886 it cost $133,000.

INSPECTION OF STEAM SERVICES.

Mr. Garson's Bill Sent to a Special Committee—Other House Business.

There were eight notices of motion on the order paper, but all were allowed to stand. Mr. Meredith intimated that he intended to press his motion to appoint a special committee to ascertain the mineral and timber wealth of Ontario, how to develop the former and how to conserve the latter. He would move it on Monday.

Twenty-nine public bills and orders were down for second reading. Mr. Garson's bill appoint inspectors of boilers and other devices under steam pressure, was at the head of the list. It provided for the inspection of the boilers and the examination of persons applying for the position of engineer. Engineers were to have technical knowledge, at least three years' practical experience, and would be called on to give $2000 security for the faithful performance of duty. Mr. Garson went into a defense of the bill, showing how many accidents had occurred through negligence and incompetency of engineers and faulty boilers. It was for the safety of the lives and property of the people that he introduced the bill. He asked to have the bill go to a special committee.

Hon. Mr. Fraser had no objection to sending it to a committee.

Mr. Meredith thought the Government should have some policy on so important a matter as this. Of course if they wanted to send it to a committee to kill it he could understand their course.

Mr. Fraser said his hon. friend wanted a more important matter than this referred to a special committee. The Government wished to have the bill go to the committee that had thoroughly discussed. The Government were not committed to its details.

Mr. Phelps said his bill to amend the Assessment Act would furnish a good deal of information on this subject. He criticised Mr. Garson's bill, and concluded by moving a three months' hoist. The motion was declared out of order. "Then," said Mr. Phelps, "I move the House adjourn." [Loud laughter.]

The Speaker: All in favor of the motion say "Aye."

Salvos of "Ayes."

The Speaker: All against the motion say "No."

Heavy chorus of "No."

The Attorney-General: Question, Mr. Speaker.

The bill received its second reading.

Mr. Garson moved that bill No. 67 be referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Fraser, Balfour, Gilmour, Gibson (Huron), Gibson (Hamilton), Hess, Hudson, Ingram, E. F. Clarke, McAndrew, Widdifield, Wood (Hastings), Dryden, Garson, H. E. Clarke, Whitney, Phelps and Rayside.

Mr. Phelps moved in amendment that the bill be referred to a special committee, to be considered three months hence. The amendment was voted down and the motion carried.

Mr. Murray's bill placing restrictions on agents of printing establishments situated outside of counties, cities or separated towns, where the agent is canvassing for the sale of printers' supplies was brought up. Mr. Murray explained how harassing it was to local printers to have the agents of metropolitan printing houses come in and take the work away from them. Mr. Creighton was in favor of protection but would not go to such extremes. Mr. Waters said the bill was "protection run mad." Mr. Fraser saw no need for the bill. Mr. Wood thought outside agents promoted healthy competition. Mr. Murray withdrew the bill.

These public bills were given a second reading without discussion, and referred to the Municipal Committee:

Mr. Nairn's, to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Monk's, to amend the General Road Company's Act.

Mr. Garson's, to amend the Act respecting cemetery companies.

Mr. Garson's, to amend the Municipal Act.

It took just about 10 minutes to give these 12 private bills their second reading:

Mr. Bronson's, to incorporate the Central Canada Exhibition Association.

Mr. Leys', respecting the Toronto General Hospital.

Mr. H. E. Clarke's, to amend the Methodist Church Act of 1884.

Mr. Widdefield's, respecting the Aurora Methodist Church.

Mr. Wylie's, to incorporate the Town of Stayner.

Mr. Smith's, to incorporate the village of East Toronto.

Mr. Tooley's, to consolidate the debt of London West.

Mr. McLaughlin's, respecting the town of Bowmanville.

Mr. E. F. Clarke's, giving the trustees of the Toronto General Burying Ground power to sell certain lands.

Mr. Leys', respecting the town of Parkdale.

Mr. Bronson's, to incorporate the St. Patrick's Asylum, Ottawa.

Mr. Leys', respecting an agreement between the Grand Trunk and Midland railways and the town of Lindsay.

The House adjourned at 5.15.

PICKED UP IN THE LOBBIES.

Little Thunder Hardy Makes a Happy Remark—Whip Freeman Gets a Cane.

The World saw Mr. Waters just before the House sat. The Middlesex member snapped the rubber on a big bundle of papers and remarked in an undertone that the Women's Franchise Bill was getting to be a serious affair. The ponderous roll before him, he said, had the signatures of 1940 people to it, and some of the petitions were signed exclusively by ladies. Up to date 8690 people had petitioned for the bill. "It's a serious matter," reiterated Mr. Waters.

The Private Bills Committee patiently listened to two hours of wrangle yesterday forenoon. One numerous body came from Norfolk to effect a division of a township, and another score came from Mr. Fraser's constituency to have two townships united. Rival deputations appeared, and the amount of eloquence the committeemen had to bear up against was enormous. Both bills were reported unamended.

The Fire Escapes Committee were to have met in the forenoon, but when the time arrived a kit of appliances for scaling walls and conveying people through the air was about the only element present. The committee will meet when a quorum gathers.

Ex-Mayor Howland, Beverley Jones, F. J. Stewart, Wm. Ince, Robt. Jaffray, R. Kilgour, Jas. Scott, A. B. Lee and Aid. Irwin waited on the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Provincial Secretary and the Minister of Education to ask for a special grant of $5000 for the Industrial School at Mimico. At present there are 51 boys there, who had been received in time to save them from lives of crime. They were at a large expense in putting up buildings last year and had been compelled to spend part of their capital account. They hoped to make the institution self-sustaining when it was in good running order. Mr. Mowat said their claims would be considered seriously. He fully appreciated the work which the institution was doing.

Col. Maybee of Port Rowan headed a deputation of 40 farmers from Norfolk to thank the Attorney-General for arranging for the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture. They all shook hands with Mr. Mowat and retired, whereupon Mr. Hardy happily observed: "This is the most agreeable deputation I ever saw. They give thanks and ask for nothing."

Government Whip Freeman was made the subject of a happy episode yesterday. When he was in the smoking room one of the Norfolk deputation handed him a pretty ebony cane with a shining gold top. Mr. Freeman took charge of their bill, and succeeded in getting it through the hands of the Private Bills Committee, but he did not expect any such tangible approval of his success.

The Standing Orders Committee has completed its work and presented its final report.

Mr. Phelps' bill about fur-bearing animals will only allow deer hunters one month to indulge in their sport. Still hunters will not be permitted to operate at all. The Attorney-General at one time wanted an act prohibiting the killing of deer for a term of five years.

—Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced. x

SIR JOHN'S CONVERSION.

Mr. Howland Thinks the Premier's Profession Consistent With His Character.

In the absence of anything more sensational, The World's announcement yesterday, on the authority of The Montreal Star, that Sir John A. Macdonald had publicly professed his conversion at a Methodist revival meeting, was a topic of general interest in city circles.

The World saw Mr. W. H. Howland and incidentally broached the question. The ex-Mayor beamed, expressed his devout thankfulness, gave full credence to the statement, and said the whole proceeding was in full harmony with Sir John's character.

"I am an admirer of his," said Mr. Howland, "have believed him honest and sincere in his actions, and regard this public avowal as on a par with his general procedure. It is a proof of his conscientiousness."

"Sir John was a great man before, he is a greater man now. His conversion is worth more to the cause of practical religion than many speeches and sermons of titled bishops. It is a grand example for men in high position to boldly state they are not ashamed of Christ."

The World suggested that the case was an illustration of the text: "How that not many wise men of the flesh, not many mighty, not many nobles are called," to which the ex-Mayor heartily assented, repeating the text and adding: "Lady Huntington thanked God that there were three M's in that verse—that it did not read not 'any' wise, mighty, noble, but not 'many.'"

"Oh, it is a grand thing for the cause of truth and revealed religion that the Old Man has thrown in his lot on the side of Christ—apart from the primal personal consideration, the value of an immortal soul. He has such influence, and this we may expect to be publicly given to God's work."

Questioned as to whether Sir John had ever taken any stand for any of the denominations or been connected with them, Mr. Howland said he had long enjoyed Sir John's friendship, and knew that when he was in Toronto he frequently attended the ministry of Dr. Potts. At other times he seemed to be guided by the eminence of the pastor of various denominations.

Many Methodist friends are delighted to hear of the wonderful success of Messrs. Hunter & Crossley's revival work, which it will be remembered was productive of much good at the Carlton and Sherbourne-street Methodist churches in Toronto a few months ago.

Cartwright Hopes For Honest Legislation.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—Sir John was in attendance again at the revival services this evening. Sir Richard Cartwright told him this afternoon that since the Premier had experienced a change of heart it was to be hoped he would give some evidence of sentiment by introducing honest legislation.

The Chieftain's conversion has created a great deal of gossip in and out of Parliament, on the quiet, of course.

EVERY DAY ENJOYMENTS.

Theatrical Attractions—"A Great Wrong," John A. Mackay in "Pap" and Rosina Vokes.

Both theatres have done big business this week. Grand Opera Sheppard will celebrate the success of "Dorothy" by indulging in a new plug hat, and Toronto Opera Shaw will squander the profits of "Never Say Die" on a spring overcoat.

The last chance of seeing J. J. Dowing and his people in "Never Say Die" at the Toronto, are this afternoon and to-night.

"Dorothy" has captured the ears, eyes and hearts of Toronto's opera-loving inhabitants. It will be finally presented by Mr. J. C. Duff's excellent company at the Grand this afternoon and to-night.

At Jacobs & Shaw's Toronto Opera House next week Mr. J. B. Studley will commence a week's engagement in "A Great Wrong." Mr. Studley has surrounded himself with a strong cast of characters, and the play will be produced with the scenery, costumes and effects as used in New York.

Mr. John A. Mackay will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House the first three nights of next week in the musical farce "Pop." Mr. Mackay's reputation as a comedian is well known here and he brings clever people with him.

The annual concert of the Canadian Order of Foresters will take place in the Horticultural Pavilion on Thursday, March 8. Among the contributors to the program will be Miss Lilda M. Fackrell, New York's renowned lady whistler; Mrs. Mackelean of Hamilton, Mrs. and Miss Sage, musical glass players; Mr. Fred Warrington; Mr. Reub Fax, comic singer; W. E. Ramsay, the elocutionist, and others. The plan of the hall opens at Nordheimer's on March 2.

Next Thursday, March 1, Miss Vokes and her talented associates will return to Toronto and present their charming triple bills three nights and Saturday matinee.

Concerts to Liquidate K. of P. Debt.

The Knights of Pythias are still laboring under a deficit incurred during their large demonstration in July, 1886, and the committee has decided to hold fortnightly entertainments in Victoria Hall to aid in the liquidation of the debt. The first will be held on Saturday evening, March 3.

—There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs. x

A Great Crowd Throngs The Store.

Not often do proprietors lock the doors of their stores to prevent the rush of customers, but such has been done several times this week at McKeown's popular dry goods house, 182 Yonge-street. The explanation is brief and eminently satisfactory: Through some unfortunate business associations Mr. Edward McKeown temporarily suspended payment and the estate went into liquidation. Then he resolved that the established business connection should not be cut and so arranged matters that he repurchased the entire stock at 60 cents in the dollar. Under these favorable circumstances he resolved to clear out sufficient staples to make room for the forthcoming spring goods; and with prices, many of which below original cost, he has attracted an eager crowd which has filled his store by day and night. The sidewalk once or twice became thronged and it was found necessary if business were not to be blocked, to admit the public in sections. This "sacrificing" sale, the like of which does not often occur, is only to last thirty days, a fifth of which has already gone; hence the public should be on the alert if they would not miss this grand opportunity. The sale is a bona fide one, and the quality of the goods beyond dispute; in fact it compares favorably with those of any other house in the trade. Here are to be had the choicest silks, satins, laces, gloves and every equipment for the ladies, and for the sterner sex collars, ties, shirts, gloves and all that the toilet requires. For the household generally there is every requirement; in fact to enumerate the specialties, good and cheap, would be to give a catalog of a well-furnished dry goods store. Above the busy store is the mantle department, where there is a grand display of the most fashionable makes, whilst above is the dressmaking department, for which Mr. McKeown's firm has long been celebrated. The busy scene is worth a visit, and sterling bargains may in the next three weeks be secured.

Grand Trunk Earnings.

The receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending Feb. 13 were:

	1888.	1887.
Passenger train earnings	$ 86,124	$ 86,098
Freight train earnings	176,344	225,495
Total	$262,478	$311,593
Decrease, 1888	$49,115	.....

"A New Idea."

On another page you will see the newest thing on record. We refer to the advertisement of Crumpton the jeweler, and what he advertises you can always depend on seeing performed. Crumpton has always been known as the cheapest jeweler in Toronto, but he evidently intends to knock out all previous records by selling watches, diamonds, jewelry, silverware, clocks, etc., at less than cost of manufacturing. Any thing you get at Crumpton's you can always rely on, as he only keeps the very best goods. He is sole agent for the celebrated Aurora watch, the best timepiece made.

DEBATED BY UNDERGRADS

STUDENT ELOQUENCE AT UNIVERSITY AND WYCLIFFE COLLEGES.

The British v. the United States System of Government—Are Trades Unions Beneficial?—Both Debates Result in a Draw—Large and Interested Audiences.

It would be absurd to apply the British system of government to the United States, and it would be impossible to transfer the American system to the United Kingdom.

This was the conclusion formulated by Professor Goldwin Smith and accepted by a crowded audience of University College students and their friends in Convocation Hall at 11 o'clock last night. The occasion was an inter-collegiate debate, under the auspices of University College Literary and Scientific Society, between two champions of "Varsity and two from Queen's College, Kingston. As President W. F. W. Creelman explained, it was the 159th public debate, but the first inter-collegiate one. The University last year sent two representatives to oratorical combat at Kingston who were badly beaten. Last night was, as it were, the return match.

The proceedings were lively and entertaining. The Glee Club rendered some choice pieces and college songs; Mr. Wilson McCann recited Robert Emmett's famous speech on conviction for high treason, and Mr. H. C. Boultbee described the function of novels, discriminated as to their character, and instanced the most notable in British and American literature. Then came the debate.

Resolved—That the American system of government is superior to the British system.

Mr. T. A. Gibson and Mr. G. Waldron, on behalf of the University College, championed the American system as comprising the best forces of modern government and the finest specimen of constitutional government in the world. The negative was with equal ability urged by Mr. E. H. Horsey and Mr. J. W. Patterson of Queen's College. English institutions and their grand work were extolled, the deduction arrived at being that the British system was one of evolution, the American one of revolution. Under the British Government retrogression was impossible and progress inevitable. It was strong in the affections of the people, gradually being improved, and was the bulwark of the liberties of the world.

Professor Goldwin Smith, who presided and summed up the debate, gave a brief retrospect and summary of both English and American systems. The former was, under monarchical and aristocratic forms, practically more democratic than the American. Both constitutions had sprung from the same stem, and over all the civilized world the system of British Government more or less modified prevails. Neither the British nor the American governments would do to be transferred, but modifications and improvements might well take place in each.

And thus the debate collapsed, votes of thanks and parting songs terminating the gathering.

Trades Unions Debated at Wycliffe College.

Meanwhile at Wycliffe College similar proceedings were going on. The tournament was between the Osgoode Hall and Wycliffe Literary Societies, the somewhat trite subject of Trades Unions being the matter of debate. The affirmative contended that they were and affirmed by Mr. H. L. Dunn and Mr. R. E. A. Du Vernet on the part of Osgoode, and the contrary ably urged by Mr. E. G. Acheson and Mr. W. F. Frost of Wycliffe College. Rev. Dean Wrong looked after his Wycliffe boys and President Fullerton after his "limbs of the law." Two separate votes were taken and the debate ended in a "draw." Music, readings, an essay and other items filled up an interesting program, the orating being loudly praised and Miss F. V. Keys cheered for her violin solos. Others received their meed of praise and a pleasant evening was spent.

AGAINST CHILD LABOR.

The Toronto Cigarmakers Express Themselves With a Decided Emphatic Sound.

The Executive Committee of Union No. 27, International Cigarmakers, passed the following resolution at its meeting in Dufferin Hall last night:

"After the shameful disclosures recently made before the Royal Labor Commission at Montreal relating to the treatment of child labor employed in certain cigar factories in that city, we deem it but justice to all concerned in the cigar industry in this city to make public the following:

"We have no child labor here, consequently no child-beating. No system of fines. No imprisonment in dark holes. Females working at the trade here are paid the same scale of prices as the males. Eight hours constitute a day's work. The wages are the reverse of high, which may be accounted for by reason of the ruinous competition caused by the white slavery (child and otherwise) of Montreal and similar places.

"There is a feeling of mutual respect existing between ourselves and our employers. They like no loud-mouthed public expressions of respect such as made before the Commission at Montreal, by a bumptious gentleman, who declared that his firm treated their female ladies and gentlemen, but who was compelled to admit, in answer to the persistent questioning of the commissioners, that his firm was ungallant enough to discriminate against the ladies in its employ, to the extent of paying them (the ladies) about one-half what they paid the gentlemen.

"Our employers have not imported foreign labor under contract, nor have they been under the dire necessity of peddling employees' testimonials through the country in order to sell the goods. In the light of the revelations made before the Commission at Montreal, we would say, to all concerned, that our employees fair living wages, male and female alike. That is the best testimonial you can offer to the public, and we much mistake public feeling if any other is noticed."

"We wish to point to one very significant fact, viz.: that all employed in the manufacture of cigars in Toronto, male and female, without exception, are members of the Cigarmakers' International Union, which is one of the most powerful, if not the most powerful trade organization on the continent. It pays its members sick, death and traveling benefits, also life insurance. We would say to those who are at enmity with trade unionism, consider the statement we have made and draw your own conclusion. We are now waging a crusade against child labor and its attendant evils in Canada. Our plan of operations will effectually rid the cigar industry of this terrible evil, and we can confidently appeal to the public to aid us in our efforts to obtain so desirable an end."

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

There will be a grand assault-at-arms on Monday night at Albert Hall. Local talent will appear.

The Bishop of Toronto will hold confirmation in St. Mark's Church, Parkdale, to-morrow at 7 p.m.

Temperance Reformer Dontney will speak to-morrow in Temperance Hall at 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.

The Canadian Shorthand Society will meet on Monday evening, Feb. 27, to hear President Pinkney's paper on "Speakers I Have Taken and Their Peculiarities." The society is offering a couple of gold medals for the most rapid operators of writing machines, and all shorthanders and those interested should attend.

The entertainment given by Miss J. R. Moore, the elocutionist, in St. Philip's Schoolhouse on Thursday evening was a gratifying success, and the large audience showed their appreciation in the heariest manner. Music by the Spadina-avenue Orchestra and Miss Smyth and a song by Miss Cropper concluded an enjoyable evening.

A chance seldom offered. The Toronto General Trusts Company for the Cox estate have asked for tenders for the purchase of House No. 22, Grange-avenue. This dwelling is of solid brick and comprises ten rooms, provided with all modern conveniences. Its central location should commend it to everyone. The tenders will be received by John Winchester, Esq., Osgoode Hall, up to March 31 prox.

"St. Charles."

A suite of elegant luncheon and dining rooms for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen have just been opened and furnished regardless of expense at the above named restaurant, 70 Yonge-street, first door south of the Dominion Bank. The celebrated lunch counter for the convenience of business men and others will be continued as usual. Fred Mossop, Proprietor. 246

—Those of the gentle sex who have experienced the pain and annoyance caused by excoriated nipples and inflamed breasts can well appreciate the value of a remedy which removes the trouble. This is precisely what Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil does, besides curing, when used internally, asthma, croup and other maladies. x

Coal Near Orillia.

A. H. Goldsmith, a prospector writing from Windsor, Ont., informs the editor of The Orillia News-Letter that he has discovered coal within five miles of the Town of Orillia, and asks if a company could be formed to work it.

If Goldsmith has found coal in Ontario he has struck a bonanza and can easily get the capital. Let him call on The World and we will find him a man of means.

Cunard S. S. Co.

Mr. A. F. Webster, agent Cunard Line, reports the following Torontonians booked to sail by the S. S. "Servia" from New York to-day: Mr. J. O. Hughes, Mr. J. B. Graham and wife, Mr. John Donkin, Mr. J. Snook, Mr. Abraham Hiss, Mr. Robert Palmer, wife and two children.

—Pipe smokers, why gurgle your smoke through nicotine and other filth? Buy the Clinax Pipe Cleaner, the most perfect ever invented, and have comfort. Only 25 cents. Will last for years. Tobacconists generally. 68

THE LOCAL IMPROVEMENT SYSTEM.

Ex-Ald. Pepler Defends His Bylaw—A Good Case Made Out.

To the Electors of the City of Toronto:

There is an attempt being made by some few of the members of the City Council to put the city to the expense of resubmitting to you a certain bylaw for making more general the local improvement system of assessment, which bylaw was voted on by you in January, 1886, and carried by a good majority, and is only just now become law, and not yet tested as to its merits. I think it well, therefore, to give some explanation of its character, so that, should these gentlemen (with Ald. Baxter as their leader) cause such a useless waste of money and time you may be fully prepared to see through their sophistical arguments.

When this bylaw came up for its third reading, Ald. Baxter, with his usual tactics, took advantage to talk against time to throw it out immediately after you having voted for its adoption, and asserted that he and others who opposed it did not understand its character and that you (the electors) were as ignorant as they would make believe they were. This seemed then as now their greatest plea against it. Ex-Mayor Howland looked into the character of this measure and was convinced it would bring about equalization of taxation on property. He also saw through the "little game" of the dissentients and that it would do away with the old system of ward grabbing, whereby some aldermen obtained the influence which returned them to the Council. He therefore determined to bring the by-law again before the Council when it passed triumphantly.

I will give as briefly as possible the effects it will have when in operation:

1. This bylaw provides that the property owners on any street can by petition have any class of road, sidewalk, what number and class of lights, what watering and cleaning they deem advisable.

2. It makes the frontage or local improvement system general, instead of partial, throughout the city.

3. It provides that all parties shall only pay for their own roads, sidewalks, lighting, cleaning and watering, with no favoritism.

4. It does away with the present injustice of having to pay for making your own roads, and an equal share of other roads not under the frontage system.

5. It will protect the property owners on streets where they have unimproved roads with no sidewalks, lights, cleaning or watering from having to pay for others' advantage.

6. It will provide that the land speculator shall pay for all improvements made for the benefit of his property instead of as now it being done as the general expense.

7. It will do away with all ward grabbing. No alderman will then have it in his power to grant favors to his particular friends by giving a plank here, or a lamp there, and a little extra watering or cleaning at the general ratepayers' expense.

This is the law which a few aldermen are seeking to repeal before you have had a fair trial of it, hoping to blind you with the cry of protecting the workingman. I have yet to learn that they want any charitable legislation from the City Council, or anything but justice or fair dealing.

There is too much of this cheap clap-trap going.

This frontage system gives equitable assessment to property. Do not let interested people influence you against it. Although only partially adopted it has done more to attract to the interests of Toronto than any other municipal legislation.

Under the partial system property owners on improved streets had to pay for other folks' street repairs. Under this bylaw this injustice will be done away with. Under the old system property owners on locally improved streets had to pay for their own roads entirely, and to equally bear the expense of all other improved streets. Under this bylaw this injustice will be removed.

To illustrate the above, take St. Patrick's Ward, which has 24 miles of road, and 16 miles of which are under the frontage system. 4 3-10 miles unimproved and 3 2-100 miles macadamized; while St. James' Ward has 19 miles in all, only 7 miles under the frontage system, with 8 m 1 furlong macadamized, under the partial frontage system. The property owners in St. Patrick's Ward bordering on the 16 miles of roads lately improved, have to pay wholly for these roads and to pay an equal rate of the 8 miles macadamized roads of St. James', and St. James' has only to pay in St. Patrick's for 3.02 miles. Again, the locally improved roads in St. James' on King and Yonge, require repairs much more and to remain in repair, which St. Patrick's has to pay its equal share of.

This bylaw will do this right, and justly so. It is the system in vogue in all other parts of the city who help to wear out the roads on King and Yonge, and they should bear some of the expense. This is a fallacy only to be thought of to be exploded. Whose property is increased in value owing to this great wear and tear of said streets? Why, the traffic and business centre would be made about what it is the trade and property therefore would be doubly increased in value. This is an error in this view of the matter.

There is also an objection raised specially against the bylaw being applied to lighting on the ground that Sherbourne avenue has only to pay a sum under the old system which would be increased considerably under the bylaw. This is easily answered. If an avenue specially favored by some enterprising alderman gets more than its share of light under this bylaw it would have to pay for just what it got, and instead of having its taxes raised they would be lessened, as those quota to those specially favored avenues would have only to pay for their own. JAMES PEPLER.

Builders, Attention.

—Mantels and overmantels, finest display in the Dominion. Mahogany, walnut, cherry and other woods. Showrooms now open. Lowest prices. W. Millichamp, Sons & Co., 31 Adelaide-street east, city. 246

Carling's Ale in Toronto.

But few of the passers-by have any idea of the busy scene in the "Ontario Vaults" of McCormack Bros., Yonge and Ann-streets. Here, under the well-known grocery store, is a big array of barrels and bottles. Extensive as the vaults are, they are but commensurate with the volume of business the firm does as sole agents for Toronto and vicinity of the Carling Brewing and Malting Company of London, Ont.

This is one of the oldest breweries in Canada, its reputation being wide-spread and popular. Its ales and porters stand high in public favor. Hence the activity in these vaults where carloads of barrels are stored and many hands are daily employed in the bottling process. Thousands of dozens of bottled ale, porter and half-and-half stand in regular tiers.

The great demand for Carling's ale is due to its purity and invigorating properties. Some years ago specimens of Ontario's brewing achievements were sent unlabelled to the late Professor Croft of Toronto, and on analyses he awarded the palm to the London product. In addition to this specialty, which Messrs. McCormack have had for the last fifteen years, they have a large store of European wines, spirits of all kinds, Guinness' stout and Bass' ale.

Old Buckskin.

—The celebrated old war horse, "Old Buckskin," died at Lansing, Mich., the other day; he will be stuffed and placed in the museum, and it is quite likely he will attract as much attention there as R. Lane's cabinet photos at $2 per dozen, and antypes four for 25 cents do at 107 Yonge-street. Everyone in Toronto knows where his studio is now. 36

The Pulpit Versus The Press.

The Young People's Association of the Church of the Redeemer on Thursday night discussed this subject:

Resolved—That the Pulpit exercises a greater influence over the public mind than the Press.

Rev. A. K. Griffin and Mr. H. Webster spoke in the affirmative, while the negative was handled by Mr. D. T. Symons and Mr. T. R. Crowther. Mr. E. Burch, who acted as chairman, decided to leave the decision in the hands of the audience, when the affirmative won by a small majority. The musical part of the program consisted of a piano duet by Miss Gamble and Miss Smith, piano solo by Miss Lightbound; song by Mr. F. W. Green; violin and piano by Messrs. E. and C. Burch.

Suburban Residences.

Our readers will be interested to hear that the Cox estate have placed in the market that charmingly situated parcel of land fronting on the north side of Davenport-road, comprising sixteen acres, adjoining on the west Frank Turner's grounds. A more desirable situation for suburban residences could not be found. Tenders for the purchase are to be sent to John Winchester, Esq., Osgoode Hall, on or before March 1, prox.

$3000 Bridge to be Built at Sutton.

Warden Yule, Reeve Mallory of Vaughan, and Reeve Vanzandt of Markham Village met in their capacity as County Commissioners in the Court House yesterday forenoon. A number of accounts were passed and approved, and four tenders for the erection of a bridge at Sutton were opened. Mr. A. Myers of Toronto was the successful tenderer at $3900.

The Milliners Invited.

The inviting piano and organ parlors of Ruse's Temple of Music are to be held specially for the entertainment of visitors during the semi-annual opening the coming week, and all those engaged in the trade and visitors to our city are invited elsewhere to visit this piano and organ metropolis of Canada.

She scolds and frets,
She's full of pets,
She's rarely kind and tender;
The thorn of life
Is a fretful wife—
I wonder what will mend her?
Send her a "Brazil" the grocer,
Where the prices surely coax her.

P. P. Brazil, the St. Lawrence Market grocer, keeps the largest and finest stock of groceries, provisions, etc., etc., in the city, and at lowest prices. 246

Spring Opening of Dry Goods.

Messrs. Goulding & Sons announce their spring opening of dry goods for Tuesday next, Feb. 28. Their assortment and prices are away ahead of anything ever shown by the firm before.

DEVELOPING OUR MINES.

PRESIDENT MERRITT'S PAPER AT THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE.

Statistics of the Mineral Output for 1887—Exports to the Value of Nearly Four Millions—Hope that the Interest will be Placed on a Permanent Footing.

The following paper was read by Mr. W. Hamilton Merritt, chairman of the geological and mining section of the above institute on Thursday night:

Last year, in view of the absence of official statistics, I contributed a short paper to this section on the mineral output of 1886. The statistics I collected were copied into The Canadian Gazette of London, Eng., which devoted a column to the subject, ending with the following:

Canada can point with pride to the fact that collections of her ores have taken the highest awards for quality and variety at many international exhibitions, while the encomiums passed by no less a British authority than Mr. De Neve Foster upon the Canadian minerals at the Colonial Exhibition were evidence of the great value of the exhibits there displayed. Surely then it becomes of national importance that every facility should be provided for obtaining detailed and specific official information regarding the deposits, that they may be speedily developed. The Canadian Institute is not as yet a body whose voice will command the prompt attention of either the Dominion or Provincial Governments, but the cause it is forwarding is of such vital moment to the Dominion that we hope the authorities will take the matter in hand, and speedily pass into law such measures as will render possible the collection of reliable and concise information and statistics relating to the mines, minerals and metallurgical interests of the whole Dominion.

Since the above was written we have been glad to welcome last month an advance guard to the expected, and hoped for assistance from legislation in the shape of the statistical report on minerals for 1886, compiled by Mr. Eugene Coste of the Geological Survey. This doubtlessly is the result of a large and influential deputation of mining men and members of the House of Commons who gladly came together at my request to wait upon the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa in March, 1886. We must give the present minister credit for commendable promptitude in the form, the desirability of which was laid before his predecessors without success.

The Departments of the Nova Scotia and British Columbia Governments, devoted to the mineral development of these provinces, are increasing their knowledge and efficiency as testified by their reports. Excellent work in acquiring information in connection with Ontario minerals is still being carried on by Mr. Blue of the Ontario Bureau of Industries.

We must welcome another important factor in the dissemination of information relative to our minerals and mines in the greatly improved condition in which The Canadian Mining Review of Ottawa has recently appeared. This journal has given our efforts, sending out the unprecedented development of our mineral wealth, every assistance and has always supported the contention that extra legislation is advisable.

Among the public movements that concern our mineral developments the energy of The Toronto World deserves especial mention. The newspaper came to the inevitable conclusion that the Government of Ontario had been decidedly remiss in relation to the mineral development of the province, and has been doing excellent work in proving its point.

I have again collected from the resources available information in connection with the mineral output of the year 1887.

Mr. Merritt gave a detailed table showing the production of the various mines in each of the provinces of the Dominion. We give the figures relating to Ontario: Gypsum 5450 tons, iron ore 18,907 tons, copper 3874 tons, silver $215,085, salt 65,800 tons, crude petroleum 768,333 barrels, phosphates 753 tons, asbestos 1000 tons, barytes 3000 tons.

The total amount of coal raised was 1,985,273 tons, principally in Nova Scotia. One million two hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold was mined in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the preponderance in the latter province. Manitoba was credited with $9450 in silver, and Northwest Territories with $1452. Sand, gravel, building stone, marble, grindstones, lime, granite, slate, bricks, tiles, etc., were put down at $2,000,000.

As far as can be ascertained the export of products of the mines for 1887 were: To the United Kingdom $477,722, to the United States $3,085,481, to all other countries $32,[illegible], making a total of $3,805,959.

The total exports of the product of the mines for 1887, as given by the Trade and Navigation returns was a little short of that recorded in 1886. In the aggregate the production of mineral does not seem to have increased materially—notwithstanding that the output of coal, iron, salt and petroleum was larger—but while the quantity mined in one or two products may have fallen off temporarily, the result of the past year's work shows that the mining at large has been persistently continued in every department, and that prospecting and preliminary development has made enormous headway, particularly in the Rocky Mountains and Selkirks and in the Georgian Bay and Lake Superior districts.

This fact, in conjunction with the awakening public interest, will without doubt very soon show remarkable results, and we may hope will place our mining industries on the permanent footing which they should undoubtedly occupy.

—A Trinity of Evils—Biliousness, constipation and dyspepsia usually exist together. By disciplining the liver and invigorating the digestive organs they can be eradicated. The promptitude and thoroughness with which Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and great blood purifier removes this trinity of physical evils is a fact widely appreciated throughout Canada. x

THE RULES OF PROCEDURE.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Imperial House—The Doncaster Election.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Wm. H. Smith, the Government leader, moved that the consideration of rules of procedure have precedence over other business.

Mr. Gladstone said he regretted the proposal for urgency, but would give the Government assistance in expediting the discussion.

Mr. Bradlaugh moved an amendment excluding Wednesday from the operation of the rules.

The amendment was defeated, 247 to 150.

The Doncaster Election.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The parliamentary election in the Doncaster division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Walter S. Shirley (Liberal), was held to-day and resulted in a victory for the Liberal-Unionists, their candidate, W. H. Fitzwilliam, receiving 5634 votes against 5423 for Spencer Balfour (Gladstonian). In the previous election the vote was Shirley (Liberal) 5060, Fitzwilliam (Liberal-Unionist) 4792.

The Queen's Drawing Room.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Queen had her first drawing room of the season to-day. The attendance was thin, a keen wind was blowing hard, and snow fell at intervals. The Queen was accompanied by the Princess of Wales and her daughters, Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud, and Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Cambridge and Prince and Princess Christian. During the reception to the diplomatic corps the Queen had a long conversation with Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, regarding Crown Prince Frederick William.

Mr. Lloyd Convicted.

DUBLIN, Feb. 24.—