IT WENT OUT VERY EARLY

IN THE MORNING—DID THE CITY COUNCIL OF 1887.

A Lengthy Message from Mayor Howland as to the Town's Morality—The Charges Against the City Solicitor Disposed of—The Court House Matter Handed Over to the Incoming Council.

The City Council for 1887 passed quietly away at 1.45 o'clock this morning, having been in session since 7.30 last evening. Every one of the City Fathers was present and Mayor Howland was in the chair. It was a session of slate-cleaning and talk. The galleries and the seats on the floor of the chamber were crowded.

The important matters before the Council were a parting message from the Mayor, the report of the Special Committee who dealt with the Mayor's charges against City Solicitor McWilliams, the deposition of City Auditor Hughes and the passing of the new Court House matters over to the incoming Council. A great deal of routine business was also transacted, making the night's work a heavy one.

MAYOR HOWLAND'S PARTING ODE.

He Reviews the City's Progress During His Two Years' Office.

The following message of His Worship was then read to the Council:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL: I think it well on leaving office to put on record a short review of the work done and results accomplished, mainly for the information and assistance of those who come after me, in the administration of the affairs of the city of Toronto, and here I desire to say that in everything that has been accomplished I recognize in the fullest way the fact that these results have only been made possible by the co-operation and practical assistance of my colleagues in the Council and my colleagues on the Police Commission, Judge McDougall and Magistrate Denison.

Toronto has made great strides in a material way during the last two years—in population nearly 15,000, in increased area 1500 acres, and in assessed value, which has risen from $69,225,114 in 1885 to $98,295,851 in 1888; and while she has not escaped entirely from the consequences of the depressed state of trade everywhere, she has felt it less than other cities. Her prospects to-day are more than fair; they are grandly promising, and her people have faith in her future, that she shall be one of the great cities of the earth, not only in material wealth but in that greater wealth, the vigor, intelligence and civilization of a nation." Her taxation has, in spite of the greatly increased expenditure in police, in schools and in public works, which has rendered necessary the loan of last year, steadily declined from 17 mills in 1885 to 15½ in 1887, and I see no reason why, now that the main increases have been provided for, the rate should not gradually decline.

Local Improvements and Public Works.

Under the local improvement system which we have most wisely adopted for all public works and services, except fire and police, and which may be simply described as a system by which the ratepayer "pays for what he gets" and "gets what he pays for," the general rate, excepting road and sidewalk building, street watering, street cleaning (including scavenging) and lighting, should not on this year's assessment exceed 10 mills on the $, and when we realize that with the sidewalk and pavement laid in front of his premises and paid for the ratepayer of the city will only have, in addition to the small items of lighting and cleaning, 10 mills on the $ to pay, it will be readily understood how attractive Toronto will look to the outsider, whether as a location for residence purposes or for manufacturing and other businesses.

The city's expenditure on public works has risen from $469,712.72 in 1885 to $915,203 in 1887, and while the system is faulty in its constitution and will require legislation to set it right, it is a good thing to be able to say that the contractors are giving the city value for the expenditure and that the work is being well done. The one exception (the Don improvement) has been dealt with in time, and unless allowed to escape by interest the contractors will be compelled to put every dollar back according to specifications before they are released from their responsibility. The public works of the city are assuming a more permanent character, stone is taking the place of wood in large thoroughfares, and the intention is that that policy shall be maintained until the main thoroughfares are made worthy of the traffic and needs of the city.

The Civic Departments.

While recognizing fully the fact that the various departments have been administered faithfully and economically during the past year, I am deeply conscious of material defects which prevent really thorough service and which altogether arise from the mixture of legislative and administrative functions by the Council. I have twice brought before the Council propositions for action of a remedial character without result, and realizing that it was scarcely possible to induce a representative body to part of its powers it then, of its own accord, I represented the matter to the Attorney General of Ontario, stating to him that as he did not consider it advisable to frame a charter, holding that a general law for the country was better, but he should give special legislation to cover the difficulties experienced in our case, I felt it my duty to know that my suggestion had weight with him, and that he has appointed a commission to inquire into the whole matter, the result of which will undoubtedly be greatly improved legislation in the interest of large cities.

On the Esplanade.

We have reason to feel satisfied with the results of the action taken with regard to railway and Esplanade matters. We have had five decisions of great importance given in our favor, settling the question of railway responsibility in the matter of protection of life and payment for their share of improvements, all of which have been bitterly resisted and only won after a hard fight. We have also succeeded in obtaining an entrance from the Canadian Pacific Railway on our Esplanade front, and I think have laid the foundation of an agreement about the Windmill line which, settling the construction of a new street, will enable the much needed overhead bridges to be built from Front-street to the water's edge, so ending the great risk of life, and rendering once more our water side easily accessible to our people.

Whilst mentioning railway matters, I desire to emphasize once more the fact that the Northern Railway Company are holders of a portion of the city property for which they have never paid one cent, and that, principal and interest, there can be $150,000 recovered from them if persisted in, and that they can give no legal transfer of such properties, except by the title deed, which can only be by the consent of the city.

The Court House and Trunk Sewer.

I am sorry that I cannot express my satisfaction with the present position of the Court House matter. I had the promise of the chairman of the committee and the architect that tenders should not be asked for until the plans and specifications had been revised by competent judges as to cost, etc. The Council chose to relieve them of this promise to me, which I regret. I desire to say now that I believe the sum voted for the purpose to be amply sufficient for the requirements of the city, and as the tenders now show a much greater expenditure the plan should be returned to the architect, with instructions to prepare a plan at the proper cost of the work should be taken out of his hands. Nothing can justify the proceeding with these buildings with any intention to spend more money on them than the people have voted. The experience of other cities which have yielded to the ambition of the architect and the governing body in proceeding with the erection of public buildings without duly ascertaining and fixing the cost of the plans proposed has been appalling.

I desire also to express my regret that the trunk sewer scheme has not carried. The property holders of this city have taken a terrible responsibility in denying to its population the removal of a danger so great to the health of its people that in my opinion it cannot be estimated. I trust that the new Council will courageously determine on bringing this question before the electors again this year.

The Mayor Should be Better Paid.

I might mention many other matters of interest if space and time would permit with regard to material matters, but I will simply say that not one dollar has been wasted, to my knowledge, in the past year. Some accusations of extravagance have been made during the elections which were not justified. The only charges I remember made in Council were with regard to the expenditure on the waterworks investigation, the gravitation supply and printing. All these I felt to be, and am most happy to justify, as I believe will also every good citizen in Toronto.

I will, however, add one word, now that I cannot be said to have any personal interest in the matter. I came into office a poor man, and I leave it with less than I had when I took its duties upon me. I have found it necessary to spend what I felt is the "Mayor's salary"—$4000—REPL.—in helping the poor, and in many proper things which require the example and practical aid of the head of the city. I can afford to have the City of Toronto in my debt, and I shall always rather take pride that it is so, but I do not think that you should in future have the city put in any such position. Therefore I urge on you to pay the chief officer of the city with sufficient liberality to justify you in demanding the fullest extent of his time, his talents and his loyalty, and you will find it more to the city's interest and credit than the present way.

The City's Moral Status.

Now, leaving the material and dealing for a few moments with the status of the city as to morality and good government, which is to my mind of the greatest relative importance, I desire to leave on record some official statement as to the condition of the city as the result of a firm and equitable administration of the laws as they stand, without regard to class or influence, and dealing with wrong-doing on the simple basis that wherever it is discovered it must be punished and repressed, and not on the principle under which nearly all large cities have encouraged and nursed vicious centres, that because evil will always exist, it should be to some extent licensed and tolerated. The returns that I bring down are official; they are furnished by the Police Department, and are procured from the different inspectors of divisions, who have no interest in either overstating or understating the truth. I have had them also verified in another way by asking representatives from the press to go through the city on a Saturday night with the police officers and to inspect with their own eyes the existing state of things, and I append statements which appeared in The Mail and Globe as a result of that investigation. I first append a return showing the number and character of offences during the past year. I make from this statement certain selections of main offences which show the character of the work done, and the actual state of crime in the city, giving also the comparative number of offenses for 1884, 1885, and 1886; also the strength of the police force, the population of the city for these respective years, and the area of the city required to be controlled and governed:

THE NUMBER OF PRINCIPAL OFFENCES.

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Common assaults	514	468	497	557
Vagrancy	439	470	396	424
Larceny	803	797	692	781
Burglary	15	23	21	23
	1773	1758	1606	1785

OFFENCES RESULTING FROM ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Breach of city by-laws	670	625	1,186	1,750
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame and disorderly houses.	94	222	131	192
Keepers of houses of ill-fame and disorderly houses.	44	73	46	81
Breach of liquor law	161	370	384	346
Cruelty to animals	1	9	25	203
Drunk and disorderly	3,644	3,884	4,323	5,209
Strength of the force	161	164	172	206
Population	105,067	111,200	118,403	126,159
Area of city	5,678 ac.	7,760 ac.	9,188 ac.	

*Exclusive of Island.

What These Figures Show.

This statement shows, taking serious crimes, such as common assault, vagrancy, larceny and burglary, that there has been, as compared with the previous years, a reduction in actual numbers in these serious crimes, although the population has increased since 1884, according to the assessment returns, over 20,000, and the area is nearly doubled. These facts are remarkable as showing the effect of a real intention to prevent crime on the part of the authorities; the previous experience of all cities hitherto being that, as they increase in population, crimes increase in larger proportion. In our city the increase of population has not resulted in an increase in crime, but in a large decrease, taking population into account, the first case in which this fact can be stated, I believe, with regard to any city.

With regard to offences resulting from equitable enforcement, there has been an increase in the numbers as there should be where the laws are equitably administered. Take the breaches of the city by-laws, which have increased from 670 in 1884, to 1,750 in 1887. This simply means the enforcement of laws to which the police paid less attention previously.

As to breaches of the Liquor Law, it may be said that in 1884, when it was commonly admitted there were 500 unlicensed places in the city, there were only 161 cases brought up; there were 346 in 1887. In the case of keepers of disorderly houses there is also a large increase in 1887 over 1884 and 1885. In the case of cruelty to animals, the prosecutions have increased from 1 in 1884 to 203 in 1887, principally to the starting of the Humane Society and the appointment of a police officer.

Under the drunk and disorderly head there is a large increase owing to its being a permitted crime, it being impossible to prevent its commission as you can prevent other crimes.

We can stop a burglar before the commission of the offence, as in the case the other day at the house of Rev. T. G. Des Barres, when we see him attempting to force an entrance from the outside, but a man may deliberately go on making himself drunk and he cannot be prevented, nor can the seller who aids the offence be punished. I am indeed grateful to God that during my administration there have been nearly 100 of these demoralizing places closed. Drunkenness is a permitted crime, and cannot be so greatly lessened by enforcement as other crimes can so long as the machinery for making a man drunk exists and is licensed. I am convinced that at any time in 1884 and 1885 the police could have taken as many out of the 500 unlicensed places in one month as have been arrested under proper enforcement in the whole of 1887, as they would only have had to take two persons per week out of these unlicensed dens to make up the number of arrests in 1887. I am certain that enforcement does not increase drunkenness but on the contrary, that if we could really get at the truth, it would be found to be increased by the steady method of dealing with it.

The establishment of an inebriate home will tend to reduce the number of offences more than anything else, as, according to my calculation, about 300 persons in the city are responsible for the great bulk of the arrests under the head of drunk and disorderly, and I think a large number of these can be cured by systematic medical treatment, as they are diseased and not criminal.

In the question of enforcement the strength of the police force must be taken into account, and also its efficiency. It is admitted that it is now a most efficient force in every particular, and invaluable so far as making arrests is concerned.

Unlicensed Dives and Disorderly Houses.

The statement which follows is furnished by the inspectors of divisions and signed by the Chief of Police, and is a true statement as to the unlicensed houses and houses of ill-fame in the city:

Police Division.	Houses of Ill-Fame.	Unlicensed Houses.
No. 1	6	3*
No. 2	10	6†
No. 3	2	12††
No. 4	1	7‡
No. 5	..	..
No. 6	..	..
	18	28

*All old offenders. †These have all been convicted or summoned. ††None of these are keepers of houses whose licenses were withheld. ‡*Some have been convicted and others summoned.

The questioning of these facts by those who have no knowledge is worthless as against a statement which is the record of known facts, vouched for by intelligent officers, who are to-day doing their duty as well as any officers in the world.

Staff-Inspector Archabold.

There is one other department which has been of great value to the citizens, and that is the one under Staff-Inspector Archabold, which has resulted in the extinction of known gambling houses, and to a large extent in the reducing of other places of vice, as the figures given above prove. This department has also proved very beneficial for the reason for which I first asked for its establishment, viz., for the protection of women and children. I am happy to say to-day that from the poor servant girl, who may have her wages kept back, in cases of cruelty of parents to children, or from husbands to wives, there is immediate and prompt justice obtainable by the poorest and the most helpless under the present administration of this most important department.

The Sunday is observed in the city, I believe, as well probably as it is possible to enforce its observance. It is a true rest day in the city to the laboring man, and its kindly influences are, I believe, bringing a blessing on all classes in our midst. No appreciable number of our people would desire any change.

I am also proud to say that I have been able to be of some service to the workingman. My greatest regret in leaving office is that I was not able to do all that I could have wished. However, the Saturday half holiday is nearly general in the city now, and nine hours is being accepted more and more as a working day, leaving to the man of toil a little time in the day and in the week in which to improve himself. One thing more I say with real delight, that during the two years that I have sat in the Mayor's chair there has never been a sufferer, or a wronged man, woman or child, who has applied to me without being listened to, and put in the way to get righted, and there has never been a deserving poor man or woman turned away without sympathy and help given. Access to the Chief Magistrate has never been denied to citizen, poor or rich. And in all my labors knowledge the sustaining hand giving me strength to do what be my duty, though in many cases the duty's stern requirements gave me pain.

If I have made enemies I can truly say that I lay down my trust without enmity to any man.

W. H. HOWLAND.

Mayor's Office, City Hall, Toronto, Jan. 13, 1888.

THE BUSINESS OF A BUSY EVENING.

A Great Batch of Communications and Petitions—Motions, Etc.

When Assistant Clerk Littlejohn had finished reading the message the Council settled down to business. A great batch of communications were read, many of them being of little interest.

The Board of Trade were granted the use of the Council Chamber, wherein to hold their annual meeting on Jan. 31.

An impulsive letter was read from Mr. W. R. Hughes, the city auditor whose place has been supplied by W. W. Jones. Mr. Hughes said that he had been entirely taken by surprise by the action of the Executive Committee.

A letter from Mr. Alex. Marling, Secretary of the Education Department, said that the permission to Toronto to establish a second Collegiate Institute was forthcoming. A communication from Donaugh & Oliver, re the unsatisfactory condition of the Holt lease, was sent to the Executive Committee.

A letter was read from T. McIlroy, jr., refusing seriously urged Mayor Howland, Ald. Rogers and Ald. Maughan. The letter was thrown on the floor.

Petitions were presented from several assemblies, K. of L., asking that the City Council of Toronto use its influence to have the Municipal Act requiring property qualification for mayor and aldermen abolished.

Chief of Police Grasett reported that a special officer had been detailed for duty under the direction of the Humane Society.

Ald-elect John Hallam's resignation as the city's representative on the Free Library Board was accepted.

It was decided to have 2000 copies of Ald. Frankland's communication re the erection of an agricultural hall printed and circulated.

Ald. Boustead introduced a bill providing for the expropriation of the land for the new Drill Shed. The Council went into committee of the whole and the bylaw was read a third time and passed. Mr. Henry O'Brien, who was nominated by the Mayor, was named as the city's arbitrator.

The Council went into committee of the whole on Report No. 54 of the Executive and the reports of the standing committees, Ald. Ingham in the chair. On clause 1 being read, Ald. Shaw moved that the salaries of Thomas Sanderson and J. W. Somers of the City Clerk's office be advanced $200 each. This motion, together with the first clause giving Mr. John Boyd an advance of $200 a year, was referred to the new Council.

The clause in the report of the Board of Works regarding the construction of the Rosedale Creek sewer and the advisability of the appropriation of lands for that purpose created a great deal of discussion. The clause was adopted, providing that the construction and expropriation be proceeded with as a local improvement on the initiative principle.

While the accounts of the Finance Committee were being read Ald. Dodds said he was sick and tired of seeing the name of George Boxall in the accounts. In this report alone he was down for $237. He urged that the work be distributed around a little.

Ald. Baxter said the remarks made by Ald. Dodds were very unkind.

Chairman Irwin said he did not always inquire closely into the matter. When any work or material was required the recommendation came from the City Commissioner, and he heard nothing more about it until the account came in. (Laughter and murmurs of "Oh, oh!")

It was suggested that Mr. Boxall, as a member of the Public School Board, was always careful that that body's work was done by tender.

When the report of the Court House Committee came up, Ald. Baxter moved in amendment that the report of the Court House Committee on the clause in the report of the Executive Committee having reference to the erection of the new Court House and City Hall be struck out for the purpose of referring the matter back to the Court House Committee to consider the best means to be adopted to have the building erected at a cost not to exceed the amount appropriated for the purpose.

This motion gave rise to a protracted and animated discussion, in which Ald. Hunter strongly urged that the report of the Court House Committee be adopted. Ald. Millichamp, Gillespie, Jones (the chairman), and Defoe joined in the discussion.

Ald. Defoe moved an amendment to Ald. Baxter's amendment that the next Council be asked to carry out the construction of the new Court House without the City Hall. The yeas and nays were taken, and Ald. Baxter's amendment was carried.

The report of the Special Committee appointed to publish a pamphlet containing the charter, statutes, city bylaws, resolutions of Council and judicial decisions in any way relating to agreements between the City of Toronto and the Street Railway was adopted, and Ald. E. A. Macdonald was given permission to pay for the publishing of the same.

The recommendation of the report made by the Special Committee in re the southward removal of the windmill line and to provide for better accommodation and protection to the public on the south side of the Esplanade was withdrawn on account of certain amendments to be made thereto.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MAC.

Ald. Carlyle's Special Committee Hands in Its Report—Is it "Whitewash" Pure?

It was 1.10 this morning before Chairman Boustead handed in Report No. 55 of the Executive Committee, embodying the report of Ald. Carlyle's special committee who investigated the Mayor's charges against City Solicitor McWilliams. The report of the special committee to the Executive was signed by all member of the latter to The World as a "whitewash" for Mac. It read as follows:

The Press—In appealing to the press, under the circumstances and in the manner set forth by the Solicitor, in our opinion, acted very injudiciously if not unprofessionally.

Local Improvements—In regard to the charge that the Solicitor, by inserting the words "and repairs" in the local improvement bylaws, which resulted in the illegal exemption of the property under the local improvement bylaws, the Solicitor, in his evidence, has satisfactorily accounted for the insertion of the words, and we are of opinion that the Solicitor acted in good faith in the matter.

The Mead Property—In this matter we are of opinion that the Solicitor should have drawn the agreements as requested by the chairman of the Committee on Property, at the same time explaining any ground he might have for not going to ask Mr. Mead to sign it; her refusal should have been reported at once to the Council, which, no doubt, would have taken such steps as would have secured immediate compliance with so reasonable a request.

The Cost of Arbitrators—In this matter we are of opinion that the system and not the Solicitor is to blame.

Log Rolling and Lobbying—The evidence in this goes to show that there was not anything improper in the Solicitor's action.

The Solicitor appeared before the Board and after reading the above proceedings, submitted the following letter, admitting his failure in certain particulars and agreeing to submit to any changes in his department the Council decided necessary:

TORONTO, Jan. 13, 1888.

To Wm. Carlyle, Chairman.—DEAR SIR: Having seen the findings of yourself, Ald. Boustead, Rogers and Graf, on the charges submitted to you by His Worship the Mayor and my answers thereto, I beg to state that while these findings may not be wholly satisfactory to me I cannot reasonably and fault with them, inasmuch as I have no doubt you have each and all acted conscientiously in the discharge of what must have been anything but a pleasant duty. In making my statement of defence I endeavored to meet all charges honestly, even though I might by reticence in some circumstances have better served my defence, leaving His Worship to prove his charges, I prefer to meet the charges fairly and abide the result. Although I could have had my friends to go to bat, I did not employ any legal assistance, but contented myself with a plain statement of defence and submitted the same without argument, leaving the matter in your hands to deal with as to you might seem just. Now the case is closed, I beg to state that, I admit that I have been delaye in my office, and I also admit that I may have made mistakes and have been remiss at times in the conduct of city business. I have been embarrassed for a long time for want of a proper office staff. My work and duties have been increasing every year, but more especially since 1883, while my staff remained the same. I have not been able to discharge the duties of my office to my own satisfaction and am not surprised that I have not been able at all times to fully satisfy the Council. In conclusion, I beg to state that I am prepared to carry on the duties of the solicitor's office under the bylaws and regulations the Council may from time to time think fit to adopt for the better regulation of my office and defining the duties of the solicitor. W. G. MCWILLIAMS.

Toronto, Jan. 13.

Your Board beg to report that in view of the gravity of the above findings and admissions, a thorough reorganization of the City Solicitor's department is an absolute necessity, and they strongly recommend that a bylaw be immediately prepared and introduced in and passed by the Council, putting the City Solicitor and his department under the definite and direct control of some committee.

The Mayor said that the Council had placed him in a very unenviable position and had thrust the whole matter on him as if he was the only person making the complaints against Mr. McWilliams. He was glad that he was being relieved from the stern duties of his position, and soon he would not have to change his heart to iron, so contrary to its natural instincts and wishes.

Ald. Macdonald protested against he finding of the committee, but the report was adopted without discussion.

Matters in Council.

The committee of the whole rose and the Council resumed. The clause in the report of the Board of Works was amended by striking out the width of 66 feet and substituting 100, referring to the width of land for the Rosedale Sewer that is to be expropriated.

Moved by Ald. Rogers and Galley that in the matter of the Holt lease there be no further delay in recognizing the rights of the sub-tenant.—Carried.

Moved by Ald. Jones and Hill that all tenders received for the erection of the Court House and City Hall, except the lowest tenders in each case, be at once returned to the parties tendering.—Carried.

Ex-Ald. John Taylor and Ald. Ingham were appointed the city's representatives on the Public Library Board.

A Worthy Compliment to the Mayor.

Ald. Baxter then moved that the Mayor leave the chair and it be taken by Ald. Carlyle (St. Thos.) Carried. He moved that the Council cannot allow the Mayor, the Executive Committee and the City Solicitor to leave the chair without expressing, and that in the strongest terms at their command, their feelings of high personal respect towards himself and their recognition of the manner in which he had discharged the arduous duties of his position. His elections by very large majorities are evidences more than words can be of the estimation in which His Worship is held by the electorate. This Council cannot but regret the family reasons which have induced His Worship to retire for the present from public life, and respectfully expresses its approbation at the same time of the able manner in which he has led the Council in the discharge of its functions. This Council desire to assure His Worship that he retires with the sincere good wishes of the Council for the welfare and happiness of himself and his family. Resolved, that this resolution be suitably engrossed and presented to the Mayor.

The resolution was seconded by Ald. Boustead and carried unanimously by a standing vote.

In reply, the Mayor addressed the President and gentlemen, saying that he just wanted to warmly thank them all. [Applause.]

Cordial votes of thanks were unanimously passed to Ald. Defoe, Rogers, Galley, Graham, Ingham, Macdonald, Millichamp and Wickett, retiring members of the Council.

A resolution of condolence was passed to the relatives of the late D'Arcy Boulton.

The City Auditors.

A bylaw was introduced for the appointment of City Auditors for 1888 and Clause 1 provided: That William Anderson and W. W. Jones be appointed auditors of the City of Toronto for the year 1888.

Mr. Hughes, the deposed auditor, was given permission to address the Council, which he did very nervously. Ald. Denison moved that the name of W. W. Jones be struck out. Ald. Macdonald moved the previous question. The Council growing excited got mixed on what they were voting on. The confusion resulted, however, in the defeat of Ald. Ritchie's amendment, and the bylaw went through as it was introduced by the Executive Committee.

The Council broke up at 1.45 with a dizzy attempt to sing "Auld Lang Syne."

—To lessen mortality and stop the inroads of disease, use Norrop's Kidney Regulator. Recovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising from impure blood, such as pimples, boils, blotches, biliousness, indigestion, etc., etc., it has no equal. MRS. THOMAS SMITH, Elm, writes: "I am using this medicine for dyspepsia; have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good."

CANADIAN MONEY TO BE TAXED.

The U.S. Internal Revenue Collector at Detroit Serves Notice on the Banks.

DETROIT, Jan. 13.—John B. Mickey, Internal Revenue Collector for this district, has served notice on the banks that a recent decision of the Commissioner held that a tax of 10 per cent. on certain notes used for circulation and paid out applies in full force to Canadian bank notes circulated within the United States, and continues:

"Under this decision it becomes necessary for all banks in this district to render returns to the Collector and Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the average amount of such notes as have been paid out by them for the current period such notes have been omitted from the returns made under the provisions of law requiring returns from banks and payment of certain taxes by banks.

—Those twin foes to bodily comfort, dyspepsia and biliousness, yield when war is waged against them with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Its use also insures the removal of kidney and uterine maladies, and promotes unobstructed action of the bowels. The purity of its ingredients is another point in its favor. As a blood purifier it has no equal. It is also a great favorite with the ladies. x

Will go to the County Judge.

The Piper Investigation Committee held its final meeting yesterday morning, when Mr. "Joe" Esmonde, J.P., of Ottawa, was examined, but his evidence was not important. It is likely that the matter will next be heard of before the County Judge.

Work for Tramps.

At a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Grange of the committee appointed by the Conference of Associated Charities to devise means for giving work to tramps, Prof. Goldwin Smith was appointed to confer with Mayor-Elect Clarke in relation to the scheme.

No man or woman can read The World without having the mind strengthened and the views enlarged. Get it sent to your address for a month for twenty-five cents.

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 lining membrane of the upper air passages and eustachian tubes. The eminent scientists, Tyndall, Huxley and Bede endorse into one these authorities cannot be disputed. The regular method of treating these diseases has been to apply an irritant remedy weekly, 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 not one permanent cure has ever been recorded. It is an absolute fact that these diseases cannot be cured by any application made oftener than once in two weeks, for the membrane must get a chance to heal before an application is repeated. It is now seven years since Mr. Dixon discovered the parasite 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 several years ago are cured still, there having been no return of the disease.

So highly are these remedies valued that ignorant imitators have started up everywhere, pretending to destroy a parasite, of which they know nothing, by remedies, the results of the application of which they are equally ignorant. Mr. Dixon's remedy is applied only once in two weeks, and from one to three applications 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.

FUN AMONG THE CURLERS.

The Thistles Meet With Defeat and Also Success.

The Thistle Club played a friendly match yesterday afternoon with the Granite Club, on the latter's ice, and was badly beaten. The play at times was brilliant. Score:

GRANITE.		THISTLE.	
Rink No. 1.			
W. Gibbs,		J. Cockburn,	
A. H. Gilbert,		J. Walters,	
W. F. Davison,		H. Mitchell,	
W. Lawrence, skip	19.	G. Bain, skip	11
Rink No. 2.			
A. R. Creelman,		J. Mitchell,	
W. Gillespie,		J. Dickson,	
B. C. Webber,		D. Oag,	
J. D. Hewart, skip	15.	D. Reid, skip	15.
Rink No. 3.			
J. B. Miller,		J. E. Morehead	
C. H. Gooderham,		J. McVittie,	
W. E. Wellington,		R. Wright,	
W. C. Matthews, sk.	15	D. Wright, skip	9
Rink No. 4.			
J. C. Lander,		J. Alexander,	
G. T. Alexander,		M. M. Campbel.	
G. A. Strickland,		J. Douglas,	
J. Eastwood, skip	15	G. McPherson, skip	8
Rink No. 5.			
R. B. Brimer,		D. Weir,	
A. Bertram,		T. Watt,	
J. L. Brodie,		J. Fraser,	
T. O. Anderson, sk.	21	J. Watt, skip	9
Total	85	Total	62

Toronto Defeats Moss Park.

The Toronto Club easily defeated the Moss Parkers yesterday at the Mutual-street Rink in the preliminary draw for the Ontario Tankard, and thus got revenge for their defeat at the hands of the Moss Parkers last winter for the same trophy. Score:

TORONTO.		MOSS PARK.	
Rink No. 1.			
Chas. Davidson,		D. Carlyle	
Geo. McMurrich,		M. Hall,	
Jno. Wright,		Jos. Brooks	
Thos. McGaw, skip	23	J. P. Rogers, skip	12
Rink No. 2.			
J. McNally,		J. D. Day,	
D. S. Keith,		J. Patterson,	
J. Bain,		W. Brown,	
J. C. Forbes, skip	26	Dr. Clapp, skip	14
Total	49	Total	26

The Thistles Defeat the Caledonians.

The New York curlers were in high glee last night because of their well-earned victory over the Caledonians, it being their only success during their visit. They leave for home this morning. Score:

THISTLES.		CALEDONIANS.	
Rink No. 1.			
J. H. Cockburn,		J. Reanie,	
G. Watson,		Alex. Wheeler,	
H. Mitchell,		W. Davison,	
George Bain, skip	20	W. Reanie, skip	6
Rink No. 2.			
J. Mitchell,		J. Pearen,	
J. Dickson,		J. C. Moore,	
D. Oag,		R. Rennie,	
D. Reid, skip	?	W. J. McCormack, sk.	10
Rink No. 3.			
D. Gibson,		W. D. McIntosh,	
J. D. Moore,		J. Carruthers,	
R. Malcolm,		D. Prentice,	
D. Wright, skip	13	W. Christie, skip	18
Rink No. 4.			
Geo. Williamson,		H. W. Smith,	
T. Watt,		W. J. Hynes,	
A. Fraser,		John Carruthers,	
John Watt, skip	8	J. G. Gibson, skip	13
Total	48	Total	41

Our Curler Lads.

Dedicated by the Brothers' Club to the Thistles of N. Y.

The curlers are the lads for me,
They're aye the foremost 'roun the ice
Just gie them ice and stanes and brooms,
And watch the callants snap their choombs;
They're no the lads will fin awa,
Though winter's wildest storm may blaa;
Just tell them whaur they'll meet the foe,
Then scoop them up and awa they go.

Chorus: Hurrah for every curlin' chiel
That can this day tae our hearth steel!
Tae-day we see they'll meet the foe,
Just scoop them up and awa they go.

O' whs can match our curlin' ranks
For burly bauldsts and sturdy shanks,
Or wha can bide the winter's cauld
Like besomed knights bath young and old;
A frosty face, wi' icicle noons
Wha play at billiards in our scoons
Wad flee awa if once they saw
A score o' curlers in a raw.

The Thistles cam across the line
Wi' polished stanes and hammers fine,
Wi' mutchkins o' the stuff they love
The Yanks could lay a pat for a glove.
Ilk wife and wean wi' anxious heart,
Although she could na speak a word
Is waiting for the victor's chiel
When hame again they gang, e here
And noo a sad lament they'll r.

At Moss' Park, when each ... wad tell,
The puir wee ——s greetin fo
And asked for just as chance again
A wooss wad melt a heart o' ... lane,
And that's the way we let them hae
A sample o' our ordinar' play,
For morning played our best, ye ken
It wad hae killed the honest men.

Noo, every rantin —— chiel,
That likes the roaring game sae weel
Just tell us stories o' the days
When ye were congueroing in the trays,
Frae north, south, east and west and main,
Although ye ne'er should brag again,
And gie we're frichtened at the blaw,
W'ell only rise and skip awa.

But och nae mair we'll hae ... awa
The waefu' game has gi'en ... a
It gartred the ... lose their work,
And fegs they'd rather lose their sarks,
But a' our wives and women folk
Wi' perfect peace and quiet ...
And money a-ane 'll get a smack
When their gallant curler lads come back.

Gossip of the Turf.

It is said that Jockey Garrison receives $10 a night for appearing in a "Run of Luck" at Niblo's, New York.

Two thousand and seven horses raced in England last year, of which 908 were 2-year olds. These engaged in 1519 races, 722 of which were at distances under six furlongs.

The Charter Oak Park Association of Hartford, Conn., has completed arrangements for the three great guaranteed stake races, to be trotted during the Grand Circuit meeting the first week of August next. The following names have been given the three races with the idea of making them special features. The $10,000 race of the 2.30 class will be known as the Charter Oak Stakes, the $3000 race for the 2.30 class as the Standard Stakes and the $1000 race for the 2.29 pacers as the Insurance Stakes.

A New York exchange speaking of the racing drama "A Run of Luck" now being presented at Niblo's, New York, says: The climax is reached when the start and finish of an actual race are represented on the stage. Six horses take part in the contest, headed by old Trouble and Daisy—late Nutcrome—the equine hero of the play, and when at the finish Daisy passed the post first, with the Snapper in his favorite position upon her withers and whipping with his left hand, the house went wild.

Spots of Sport.

Toronto Athletic Club will meet at the foot of Bay-street on the ice at 3.15 this afternoon for a skating trip across the Bay and through the lagoon to the Island. All members are requested to be down and to bring their friends with them.

At Joe Popp's academy, King-street west, last night, a bout took place between Joe's nephew "Josh" and Jack Reardon. It was a go-to-smash with two-ounce gloves. Three rounds were fought and a foul claimed for Reardon in each. On the third foul being claimed the referee gave the fight and the purse to Reardon.

—Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Moffat Graves' Warm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand? x

The Parkdale Water Drive and Boulevard.

Editor World: I am pleased to see you have drawn public attention to the above, and trust that now (when, I am told the property owners on the lake shore will give a right-of-way seventy feet in width along the lake front) the matter will not be allowed to drop. Such a drive would be unique and handsome, and could be made part of or in connection with the city's scheme of drives.

With such a large and beautiful lake shore it seems a great pity that at no part of it is there an opportunity for the public to enjoy the fresh and exhilarating lake breeze. This boulevard, while it would enable us to show visitors the real beauty of the neighborhood, would be an especial boon to the workingman, giving him a lounge and walk free from the impurities of city drainage and smoke. I hope all interested will push the matter to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

Toronto, Jan. 12. R. M.

—The contract for the steam heating apparatus for the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company's new building on Bay-street has been awarded to Frank Wheeler, Hot Water and Steam Heating Engineer, 126 58 and 60 Adelaide-st. west.

—There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once. x

A NEW TYPE-SETTING MACHINE.

The Lagerman Typotheter to be Exhibited in Toronto on Monday.

An invention that will be the subject of much interest to all who have to do in any way with type-setting will be exhibited in this city on Monday next, at 18 King-street east, the building formerly occupied by The World. The invention is called the Lagerman Typotheter, or type-setting machine. The inventor is Alex. Lagerman, a Swede, whose name is famous as the originator of a match-making machine that has driven out all others of the kind. Unlike other type-setting machines the Lagerman has no key board. It sits below the ordinary case, and all the compositor has to do with the machine is to throw type into its funnel-shaped mouth. Once there the type takes care of itself, dividing into lines and every letter turning up in its place and standing properly on its feet. The compositor throws type into the funnel with both hands, and it does not matter in the least how carelessly he may throw them in. Once within the funnel the type is bound to come out in its proper position. The compositor is spared all trouble of turning the letter so that the "nick" will be out and the letter on its feet. This the machine does with unfailing accuracy.

One may form a little type-setting can form an idea of the speed of the machine by imagining, say, a cigar box placed in the most convenient position to the case. Instead of using a stick let him throw the letters into this box, picking the type with both hands and paying no attention to the manner in which they fall into the box. This is an experiment any printer can try and it will pretty accurately give him the capacity of the machine. Experiments already made show that a printer can set up three times as much matter with the Lagerman Typotheter as he can under the present method. The Typotheter works with the ordinary type, requires no additional skill on the part of the compositor, relieves him of a good deal of manual labor and forced carefulness, while at the same time it tr