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SIXTH YEAR FRIDAY MORNING APRIL 2 1886. PRICE ONE CENT

MR. CHARLTON'S TWO BILLS

HIS MEASURE FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN AGAIN PASSED.

One for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals referred to a Special Committee. —Mr. Mitchell Riding his Hobby, the Fisheries.

OTTAWA, April 1.—Mr. Robertson, the grit whip for the maritime provinces, is desirous of knowing the number of distilleries and breweries in the dominion; the quantities of liquor manufactured; the number of employes; the amount of capital invested, and wages paid; also the quantities of liquors imported last year with duties collected.

Mr. Mackenzie has not been in the house since he voted on the Riel question.

Sir John Macdonald's condition remains unchanged and the belief is strengthening that he will not be in the house again this session. It is three weeks to-day since he was in his place.

Mr. Watson will move for copies of petitions, despatches and correspondence, reports to council and orders in council relating to the disallowance of railway charters in Manitoba. The member for Marquette will, it is understood, make the disallowance the subject of a vote of censure.

Mr. Thompson presented a blue book of 1010 pages, containing correspondence, reports of the Minister of Justice and orders in council upon the subject of provincial legislation from 1867 to 1884.

Mr. Chapleau handed in a copy of the correspondence between the Dominion and Ontario governments in reference to proposed imperial legislation to confirm the decision of the Queen on the boundary award. In a letter to the secretary of state, dated February 26, 1886, the provincial authorities urge the federal government not to delay legislation any st longer, enclose draft bill to give binding effect to her Majesty's order, and ask that it, if acceptable, be forwarded to the imperial parliament for adoption this session. No reply has yet been sent.

A deputation from Owen Sound to-day saw Sir Hector Langevin and asked for an appropriation for the work necessary in Owen Sound harbor. The minister received them cordially, but made no promises. The deputation consisted of Mayor Rutherford, Reeve Chisholm, S. J. Parker, president of the Board of Trade, H. Beatty, manager of the C. P. R. steamship line, and D. Creighton, M.P.P. Both houses sat to-day, the senate for an hour and the commons up to near midnight. Nothing startling occurred in either.

The Proceedings in the House.

OTTAWA, April. 1.—Mr. McMullen (Wellington) asked if it was the intention of the government to introduce any legislation during the present session that will tend to aid in enforcing the prohibitory provisions of the Scott act.

The Ministry of Justice replied that he did not know the nature of the legislation the hon. gentleman referred to, but legislation would be introduced to remove certain difficulties in the enforcement of the act.

Subsequently Mr. McMullen gave notice of motion for a return showing convictions under the act, with the number in each county separately, the fines imposed and paid, the number of appeals and how disposed of.

Mr. Charlton's bill for the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals was read a second time and referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Patterson (Essex), Cameron (Huron), Weldon, Charlton, Wright, Beaty, Shakespeare, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Militia, White (Hastings), and Mackintosh. The measure increases the penalties for unlawfully and maliciously killing cattle and other animals, for wanton cruelty towards any animal, for fighting or baiting animals and prohibits the use of live animals and birds as targets for shooting at and the keeping, turning out, grazing or selling of an animal having an infectious or contagious disorder; provides that live stock transported by railway shall be unloaded every 28 hours, and contains other clauses calculated to benefit the dumb population.

Mr. McMullen (Wellington) spoke at length on his bill to amend the act relating to interest on moneys secured by mortgage of real estate. Is provides: (1) in a case where overcharge of interest is made, either by false pretences or through ignorance on the part of the mortgagor, the mortgagee shall be compelled to refund double the amount of overcharge; (2) that mortgages of three years and upwards can be redeemed any time on three months' notice and payment of the principle and interest up to the date of redemption, and (3) whenever a sum of money is secured by mortgage bearing interest exceeding six per cent. not payable in advance, and payable at a longer period than one year from date thereof, the mortgagor, upon giving six months' notice of his intention to pay, pay off the entire sum, together with interest thereon to the date of payment.

The Minister of Justice characterized the first clause as unwise and unusual, but did not object to the bill going to the Banking committee, whither it was ordered.

In his speech Mr. McMullen argued that his provisions would protect the borrower from the lender, and be a great relief to the farmers.

In moving the second reading of his bill to punish seduction and make further provisions for the protection of women and girls, Mr. Charlton said it did not differ materially from the measure that had been before the house in previous sessions. In the past he had been called the apostle of cant, and it was said that the bill would only manufacture brazen females, who would resort to blackmail and other means of obtaining money from men, but the fact that thousands of Canadian women had signed the petition was a strong argument in its favor. The act makes a misdemeanor of the seduction of a girl under 16, unlawful connection or attempt with idiotic or imbecile females, seduction of a girl under 21 by promise of marriage unless the parties subsequently marry, and seduction by mock marriage. The bill makes a felony of the enticing of girls under 12 to a house for illicit purposes and a misdemeanor in the case where the girl is between 12 and 16, and provides punishment for other offences of a similar character. A misdemeanor is punishable by imprisonment at the discretion of the court for not more than two years, and a felony for from two to five years. The defendant shall be allowed to testify in his own behalf, and no person shall be convicted upon the evidence of one witness, unless such witness be corroborated in the same material particular by evidence implicating the accused.

Mr. Charlton supported the measure in a strong speech, and regarded it as highly necessary for the morality, honor and purity of Canadian homes.

No one rose to follow, and the vote was taken, the second reading being ordered by a majority of 67:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Armstrong, Auger, Bain (Wentworth), Baker (Missisquoi), Baker (Victoria), Barker, Beaty, Bechard, Bernier, Blake, Bourassa, Bowell, Bryson, Burpee, Cameron (Huron), Cameron (Inverness), Campbell (Renfrew), Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Charlton, Cochrane, Cockburn, Cook, Coughlin, Coursol, Curran, Cuthbert, Daly, Davies, Dickinson, Dodd, Dundas, Edgar, Everett, Farrow, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson (Welland), Fisher, Fleming, Forbes, Foster, Geoffrion, Gillmor, Girouard, Glen, Gorton, Guay, Guillett, Gunn, Hackett, Harley, Hay, Hesson, Hickey, Holton, Homer, Innes, Irvine, Ives, King, Kirk, Kranz, Landerkin, Langelier, Laurier, Livingston, Macdonald (King's), Mackintosh, McCraney, McDougald (Cape Breton), McIntyre, McLelan, McMullen, Mills, O'Brien, Paint, Paterson (Brant), Platt, Pruyn, Ray, Reid, Rinfret, Robertson, Shelburne, Scriver, Shakespeare, Shanly, Small, Somerville (Brant), Somerville (Bruce), Springer, Sproule, Stairs, Sutherland (Oxford), Taylor, Thompson (Antigonish), Trow, Tupper, Vail, Vanasse, Wallace (Albert), Wallace (York), Ward, Watson, Weldon, White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Wigle, Wilson, Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland), Wright, Yeo. Total—124.

Nays—Amyot, Bain (Soulanges), Bell, Benoit, Bergin, Billy, Blondeau, Bourbeau, Burnham, Campbell (Victoria), Carling, Caron, Chapleau, Costigan, Daoust, Davison, Desaulniers (St. Maurice), Desjardins, Dugas, Fortin, Gagne, Gaudet, Gigault, Grandbois, Guilbault, Haggart, Jackson, Labrosse, Landry (Kent), Landry (Montmagny), Langevin, Macmaster, Macmillan (Middlesex), McMillan (Vaudreuil), McCallum, Masson, Moffat, Orton, Pinsonneault, Pope, Ripon, Royal, Taschereau, Tasse, Tyrwhitt, Valin, Woodworth. Total 47.

Four ministers voted for the bill: McLelan, Bowell, Thompson and Foster. The ministers against were Langevin, Caron, Carling, Costigan, Pope and Chapleau. Mr. White was not in the house. The reformers were a unit for the measure, except Jackson (Norfolk), who voted "nay." The Ontario conservatives who voted "yea" are Bowell, Beaty, Cochrane, Coughlin, Dickinson, Farrow, Ferguson (Leeds), Ferguson (Welland), Gillet, Hay, Hesson, Kranz, Mackintosh, O'Brien, Pruyn, Small, Sproule, Taylor, Wallace (York), Ward, White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Wigle, Wood (Brockville) 25 in all. The conservative yeas from the other provinces number 31, giving a total of 56. There was a suspicion that the house at once go into committee on the bill, but it was not pressed.

This is the third time the principle of the measure has been adopted by the commons, but on two previous occasions it was killed in the senate and it is feared the old gentlemen will treat it in the same way this session. The overwhelming wish of the people's representatives is thus baulked by the opposition of an irresponsible body.

The short line railway in Nova Scotia was the subject of sport between Mr. Tupper (Pictou) and Mr. Kirk (Guysborough) on motion by the former for certain information concerning the road. Mr. Kirk said the line was only projected by Sir Charles Tupper to secure his son's election in 1883 and that the government had no intention of building it. Young Tupper denied the charge warmly, and said he had no intention of running for parliament when the road was proposed. Dr. Greenand Kastus Wisman of New York were at the head of the syndicate to build the line, but they recently dropped out and the chances of the short line coming to a head at present look slim.

After recess Mr. Casey got an order for three returns, two of which called for information as to how revising officers were doing their duty, and a third for copies of correspondence between the Indian department or the revising officer for West Elgin, and Mr. Beattie, Indian agent for the Indian reserve in the township of Oxford, in regard to his duties or action in connection with the registration of Indian voters.

Then Nova Scotia members held the floor for over two hours discussing the burning question of better terms—the annual topic of debate.

Mr. Kirk opened out with a resolution for copies of all petitions, old, remonstrating for adjustment or increase of the money subsidy paid, or to be paid, by the dominion to Nova Scotia. He said nine tenths of the people of the province were in favor of secession and he himself would be one if the dominion government did not do right by Nova Scotia. A greater subsidy was required. The people of the province could not sustain public works without more money. Being a grit, Mr. Kirk contended that the conservative administrations were not treating the province fairly. It was a question of direct taxation or more subsidy, and the people were not prepared to submit to the former while the dominion burdened them with expensive duties and taxation.

Mr. Cameron (Inverness), as a conservative, charged the grits with always using Nova Scotians unfairly and with contempt while he credited his own party with doing them a fair measure of justice. Mr. Blake was leader of the movement against the better terms.

Mr. Cameron went on to argue that his province was entitled to more consideration, and with that object in view offered an amendment that it was expedient to repeal that section of the better terms and union act of 1869 which provides that the amounts then granted shall be in full and final settlement of all Nova Scotia's claims. The repeal of this section would open the question as to whether the province should receive more money.

Mr. McDougall (Cape Breton) supported the amendment, which was voted down by 52 to 15.

Government being against it, Mr. Hesson gave himself badly away in the division. At first he stood up for the amendment, but the Minister of Customs brought him down with a nod and whisper that it meant better terms. When a few minutes later the member for Perth voted in the negative, members observed the incident and gave him a terrible groan.

Sir Hector Langevin moved the adjournment at 10.35, but Mr. Mitchell rose and asked to be allowed to put his motion for fishery returns, which was consented to. The motion called for copies of all the fishery regulations and of instructions to the fishery officers or others commanding the alleged marine police force of Canada under the Fishery act of 1868, relative to the fishing practices by the United States citizens, exercising the privileges conceded to them by the Washington treaty and enjoyed by Canadian fishermen.

Messrs. Mitchell, Foster, Vail, McLelan and Thompson took a hand in the debate that ensued. Mr. Mitchell was anxious to know whether or not the British authorities allowed United States or other foreign fishermen to fish within the 3-mile limit without restrictions, while home fishermen were subject to strict regulations. If it was so, it became the duty of the government to protect against a continuation of such an unfair principle. If the documents he moved for showed that the government had been derelict in this matter, the house should take immediate action to protect the rights of our fishermen.)

The Minister of Marine suggested to the Hon. Peter that he was a little previous in his remarks, and lectured him for presuming to advise the administration on matters upon which they had already taken action. When the papers were brought down it would be found that foreigners were, and would be, subject to all reasonable regulations. Mr. Mitchell turned on Mr. Foster with indignation and told him he had advised the government to do what it had done long before the hon. gentleman ever dreamt of occupying his present position.

After Mr. Vail and Mr. McLelan had been heard, the Minister of Justice advised the house amidst applause that Canada had full power to make and enforce regulations to govern foreigners who fish within the three-mile limit.

The motion was agreed to.

The house adjourned at 11 15.

TINKERING THE SCOTT ACT.

A Bill for the Relief of Druggists and Doctors Read a Second Time in the Senate.

OTTAWA, April 1.—The senate quieted down from its uproar of yesterday and put in some honest work on bills. The only important measure was the druggists bill, which came up for second reading. The measure is to protect druggists and doctors from prosecution under the Scott act for the sale of patent medicines and other articles containing alcohol. As the law at present stands they claim they are open to prosecution from informers and anybody who chooses to exercise a spite against them. The act met with opposition from the temperance senators.

Mr. Vidal (Sarnia) objected that no petition had been received in favor of the bill, that there was not a single case where druggists had been prosecuted for selling medicines under the circumstances mentioned and that the matter would revive the old question as to the constitutional right of the dominion to legislate on the liquor traffic.

Senator Gowan knocked the last objection in the head with the remainder that the measure was an amendment to the Scott act, which is a dominion act, and the question of constitutionality was not therefore involved.

Senator Power (Halifax) another temperance man, regretted the constant attempts to tinker with the Scott act and would rather see it repealed altogether in favor of a stringent license act.

Senators Almon and Dickey, both Nova Scotians, supported the bill, which finally went through its second reading without a vote.

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LOCATING A NEW MARKET

WHERE THE BOARD OF TRADE WOULD HAVE IT SITUATED.

A Site Near the Central Prison Suggested —Report of the Special Committee Considered and Adopted—Speeches on Both sides.

There was a large meeting of the board of trade last night to discuss the cattle market question. The sum of the proceedings was that the board adopted the report of its special committee recommending the removal of the present market to a site of 50 acres between the Central prison and the Industrial Exhibition grounds, owned by the Ontario government, which could be got at a reasonable price and which would be acceptable to all the railways, to the cattle men, and to the city from a sanitary point of view.

The Grand Trunk was represented by Ed. Wragge, local superintendent; J. Loud, assistant freight agent; C. Mackenzie, of the Shedden company; A. White, district traffic manager Midland division; W. B. McMurrich, solicitor.

The Canadian Pacific railway by T. G. Shaughnessy, assistant general manager; Wm. Whyte, general superintendent Ontario & Quebec division; E. B. Osler, R. M. Wells, solicitors.

The Cattle Dealers' association by S. Burnett, D. O'Leary, H. Wickson, J. Glanville, C. H. Dunning, C. Flanigan.

Mr. Darling was in the chair and read the report of the committee as follows:

Your committee have to report that they visited the present site of the cattle market, found it in a very unsatisfactory condition and most discreditable to our city, and we also found the Grand Trunk and Northern railways possessed of ample facilities to load and unload cattle to and from the market.

The C. P. R. are owners south of the above tracks of a slip of land thirty feet wide, on which is already laid a single track, known as the main line of the Credit Valley, which they claim cannot be used for unloading or shunting purposes, and therefore they would be compelled to build tracks south of the main line to give them facilities to unload.

These tracks would need a space of 27 feet, thus leaving only three feet available for platform and unloading, unless the G. T. R. sell or lease sufficient land south of this strip to build a platform to unload, the C. P. R. cannot obtain equal facilities with the other roads.

If this were done, the C. P. R. would be able to reach the cattle market by using the enlivert of the old Garrison creek as a subway under the tracks.

Mr. Wragge, on behalf of the G.T.R., offered the C.P.R. an independent entrance across their tracks to the cattle market at Strachan avenue, through the city property at present occupied and leased as a lumber yard.

The present market is situated in a fast-growing district, now large built upon, and the report fully confirms the condition in which we found the ground it cannot but be an injury to the residents, and to the future improvements in that section; and we believe it to be in the interest of the city to remove the cattle market from this locality.

Your committee also visited the proposed site known as the Mallon property, and found it was situated between the Northern railway in the east side, and on the west side by the G. T. R., and the C.P.R. and C.V.R. in the order stated.

To enable the G. T. R. to reach this property it would require to cross the main line of the G. T. R., and to this end independent access has been offered by Mr. Van Horne. The apparent objections to this site are the question of proper drainage, and the distance from the present interest already developed in the cattle trade, also the objection raised by the Grand Trunk railway that a market at the site would necessitate the shunting of their cattle freight carried by the Great Western and Eastern divisions of their road.

On their return to the city your committee have shown a site on the northwest side of the crossing of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce and Great Western division of the Grand Trunk railway. This property, about 50 acres in extent, lies between the Central prison and the Industrial Exhibition grounds, and affords independent access to the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk roads, and we were informed by the railway representatives that free and independent access would be given to the Northern and Northwestern railways.

The advantages of this site would be the improbability of interfering with the growth of the city or of being offensive to private residents.

It is also adjacent to the present system of the street railway and could be easily drained into the Garrison creek sewer.

It would also be a very convenient place to the exhibition grounds and a portion of the market could be used for that purpose if required.

Your committee are strongly of opinion that this site is the most desirable for a cattle market, of any examined, in the interests of all concerned.

J. L. SPINK, Chairman.

Adopted as the report of the council to the board.

Mr. Shaughnessy, assistant general-manager of the C. P. R., addressed the board. He referred to the immense cattle interests that were being developed in the Northwest and said the C. P. R. wished to give Toronto her legitimate share of this new industry. The C. P. R. had no desire to take advantage of any of its competitors, but they did ask that they be given equal advantages—that was all. The Grand Trunk now had a monopoly and none of their suggestions as to the C. P. R. getting in would meet the case. He had looked over the site proposed by the committee of the board and his company were perfectly satisfied with it. The company wished to land its cattle in Toronto, not to pass the city, but they wished to be free to do it without being at the mercy of a competitor.

Mr. Flanigan addressed the board on behalf of the cattle dealers. Their trade was against the removal of the market. He read the following petition.

The cattle dealers being almost a unit in favor of the cattle market remaining where it is and being antagonistic to the removal to any other location respectfully request this honorable body to take such action in the matter as they may deem desirable as the removal would be detrimental to the business interests of the trade. Signed on behalf of the butchers and cattle dealers. C. Flanigan, H. Wickson, A. W. Aikens, John Glanville, C. H. Dunning, D. O'Leary, S. Barnard.

Mr. W. D. Matthews, jr., moved the adoption of the report. They had looked at the question from every point of view and had tried to conciliate all interests.

Capt. Hall said Mr. Flanigan had a nightmare. The report evidently was carefully prepared and showed the real facts. As far as the council is concerned, they have not settled on any lot, but if this board recommended a particular site it would likely be adopted. The butchers may be influential, but the interests of that part of the city required the removal of the nuisance of a cattle yard. The Grand Trunk had a monopoly.

John Hallam said the citizens had no right to be taxed for this business. The market was put where it is because it was convenient to the railways of the time. The present market could easily be improved. The C. P. R. ought to pay their way into the present market. Montreal had the upper hand over the C. P. R., and there would be discrimination against Toronto. Let the railways fight it out themselves. The present market could accommodate ten times the amount of cattle now received.

Mr. Wilkie, in seconding the adoption of the report, said there was no objection made by either road to the site recommended in the report, indeed, he believed the Grand Trunk suggested it. He did not think it was in the interests of Toronto to keep out a great road like the C. P. R. The site they suggested could be got for a reasonable price from the Ontario government.

David Blain said there might be trouble in getting the site proposed from the government. He took a reasonable view of taxation, and he was willing to bear his part in giving an accommodation that would improve the business of the city. The Grand Trunk had a monopoly. Large meaning industries could be located near the cattle market, instead of importing from the United States. [Hear, hear.] The price, $15,000 for fifteen acres of the Mallon property, was reasonable.

Mr. Chapman thought the site recommended by the committee ought to be got if it could.

Mr. Wragge said there was no difficulty in the C. P. R. getting to the present market at one-tenth of what it would cost the Grand Trunk to get to the Mallon site. The Northern now had access to the present market and it was by the Northern that the cattle from the Northwest would come.

R. W. Elliott said the C.P. R. discriminated against Toronto in favor of Montreal. In Montreal the C. P. R. bought land and built a cattle market; they ask Toronto to build one for them.

Hugh Blain said that the site recommended by the committee ought to meet with the approval of all. He asked Mr. Wragge if it would be acceptable to the G. T. R.

Mr. Wragge said his company would not stand in the way of the C. P. R. getting to the present market. They had no objections to the site recommended by the committee.

Mr. Ince said that the interests of the Northern would have to be protected in any event.

The president summed up. He urged the adoption of the report. It was adopted by a large majority.

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FRESHETS DOWN EAST.

Much Damage Done to Railway and Other Property.

CAMPBELLFORD, Ont., April 1.—The rain of the last three days has caused a freshet on the stream in this section, and a general washout on the Belleville district of the Midland division of the Grand Trunk railway is the result. The Belleville train, Conductor Stanton, reached North Hastings junction this morning, and found the bridges and culverts between there and Stirling washed out. The superintendent ordered his train back to Belleville. The Peterboro train, Conductor Morris, only got a few miles out of Peterboro when he found the line washed out and was ordered back. In the immediate vicinity of Campbellford the washouts are very bad. About two miles west the track for about half a mile is submerged some two feet. The railway crossed Trout creek, a crooked stream, about fifteen times in ten miles, and at each crossing there is a general washout. All trains are cancelled to-day, and it is doubtful if the road bed will be repaired sufficiently for travel in less than two or three days.

NAPANEE, Ont., April 1.—The freshet resulting from the heavy rain fall on Tuesday and Wednesday caused considerable damage in Napanee and county. The flume in Craig's grist mill in town was burst, causing a suspension of operations in the mill. The foot bridge below the Napanee falls was completely carried away and the swing bridge was badly injured, the centre pier being moved three feet down stream by the pressure of floating ice. At Napanee mills a bridge was lifted off the piers and floated down stream. In North Frederickburg two bridges were swept away. At Odessa two dams were broken and three or four bridges in the county were carried away. At other points more or less damage was done. Traffic on the Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec railway was suspended to-day because of a number of small washouts, but it is expected trains will be through to-morrow.

LITTLE BITS OF SPORT.

What Lacrosists, Baseballists and Others Find to Talk about.

A lacrosse club has been formed at Dorchester, Mass.

The Harvard University Lacrosse club has indulged in out-of-door practice for two weeks.

In a game of baseball at Sevanna, Ga., the Pittsburgs scored 1 to the Savannas 0 in fifteen innings.

The Toronto baseball association closed with the St. Louis league club yesterday for a game here July 1.

Dempsey says if Charley Mitchell will cover his $1000 forfeit for a $10,000 fight, he will meet him four months from signing articles.

Horace S. Tibbs, secretary-treasurer of the Montreal Amateur Athletic association, has resigned and Robert Lloyd has been appointed in his stead.

The Troy, N.Y., club has been dropped from the Eastern baseball league, Manager Jackson having failed to put up the $500 forfeit. Williamsburg will probably fill the vacancy.

Dunlap will captain the St. Louis Maroons, Ward will captain New York, and Anson will command Chicago's babies. Jim White will be chief of Detroit's big four and little five, and Morrill will take charge of Boston's nine.

John R. Sullivan, the professional baseball player, committed suicide at Grand Rapids, Mich., Tuesday night by taking morphine. He received injuries by falling from a balcony two years ago, which rendered him deaf and mentally unsound.

H. J. Cloran and J. D. Purcell have been nominated for the presidency of the Shamrock lacrosse club (Montreal). J. McNally has been elected secretary vice W. Snow resigned, and T. Butler treasurer. The delegates to the National convention next Friday are M. Arahill, T. Butler and T. Larkin.

Entries for the three handicaps of the Ontario Jockey club, the Railway steeplechase, the Open and Dominion, close on Monday next, April 5. So far the prospects for the G. J. C. are most favorable, an unusual number of entries having been made by eastern owners.

At the Grand last night Joe Murphy exercised his skill as a shoer on the well-known thoroughbred Selex, aged, by Selaro out of War Reel, the horse that ran second to Hindoo in the Kentucky Derby of 1881 and that is now owned by Miss Annie Forbes of Woodstock.

La Blanche, who makes himself out to be a much ill-used man, has posted $250 with a challenge to fight Dempsey again for $1000 a side. He says that before the recent fight he thought he could whip Dempsey, and now he is sure he can. After the fight he says Dempsey was too weak to shake hands, let alone help him (La Blanche) to his corner.

The initial meeting of the Hudson River league of professional baseball clubs was held at Newburgh, N.Y., on Tuesday. Henry B. Lawson, of Newburgh, was elected temporary president, and James Jackson, of Troy, secretary. The following clubs were elected to membership: Albany, Troy, Newburgh and Kingston.

The St. Hubert gun club of Ottawa propose to hold a pigeon-shooting tournament for $1000 in gold on May 4, the entrance fee to which is $10. In the evening of the first day a convention of gun club representatives will be held for the purpose of organizing a Dominion Gun association. Of course the much-abused provincial game laws will come in for more hacking. W. L. Cameron, Ottawa, is secretary of the club.

The Cornwall Juniors is the name of a new lacrosse club in Cornwall, of which the officers just elected are: Honorary president, W. J. Wagoner; president, J. Lally; first vice-president, H. McAlon; second vice-president, Alex. Kennedy; secretary, W. M. Ross; treasurer, A. Wade; captain, M. L. Smith; committee of management—N. Carpenter, F. Blondin, H. McDonald, J. Crites, J. Armstrong and J. McAteer. It was unanimously decided to join the association and issue a challenge for the local district championship at once.

The Syracuse Stars report at St. Lawrence, Mass., April 13, and play there April 19 and 20, Bridgeport April 21, Waterbury 23, Philadelphia league club 24, Newark 26, Patterson 27, Athletics on Long Island 28, Jersey Cities 29 and 30. Games with the Kingstons, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh and other Hudson river city clubs will be arranged. It has not been decided as yet whether to play any exhibition games in Syracuse before the opening of the season on May 14.

Manager Chapman, of the Buffalo baseball club, has secured the thirteenth man, in the person of Hugh W. Weir, of Alleghany, Pa., who will probably play second base. He made a fielding record last year of 968, and a batting record of 321. The last man is virtually secured, but at last accounts had not been signed. The first twelve men have been formally accepted by the International league. Olympic park has been engaged, and everything looks favorable for a good season. Manager Chapman is expected in Buffalo late in the week, and most of the players will be on hand by that time.

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THE G. O. M. IS WEAKENING

POSSIBLE WITHDRAWAL OF THE HOME RULE SCHEME.

Attitude of the Scotch Liberals the Cause —Plans of the Tories in the Event of Another General Election.

LONDON, April 1.—Mr. Gladstone is wavering. More discussions are reported in the cabinet. The further the premier's home rule scheme is developed and considered the less it is liked. An appeal to the country is now regarded as certain, but Mr. Gladstone's friends are even then doubtful of the issue. Prominent Tories are in favor of sacrificing something for patriotism and the maintenance of the union. Wherever an anti-home rule liberal or radical runs they will offer no opposition, and in liberal strongholds they will endeavor to make a triangular fight—two candidates being liberal, a home rule and an anti, and one a straight-out tory. The Chamberlain and Trevelyan faction are said to favor this plan. Parnell and his followers are besides themselves with rage at seeing their much-boasted-of balance of power crumbling into dust. They now think they were too eager to turn out the tory government, and would have pursued a wiser course had they allowed Lord Salisbury and W. H. Smith to attempt to carry their coercion policy in the house. Then, they argue now it is too late, not only Ireland, but England, Scotland and Wales would have been wrath at the men whose idea of government of an already oppressed people was the tyranny of a rod of iron. Wise men shake their heads ominously when they think of the outlook. Home rule on a scale satisfactory to the Parnellites cannot be carried, and its defeat means, it is generally feared, a terrible outbreak of crimes of violence. To Mr. Gladstone's "truckling with treason," the tories ascribe this state of things, and a new general election means one of the bitterest fights that has ever taken place in the United Kingdom. In the eyes of many men the only saving clause in Mr. Gladstone's scheme is one providing that there shall be no protective tariff against English goods. This to a certain extent will probably allay the fears of Birmingham, Sheffield and Leeds manufacturers. In other respects Mr. Gladstone proposes to give Ireland as complete an autonomy as Canada enjoys, whereas the idea of a large section of his direct following is that Ireland should be merely placed on the same footing towards the empire as one of the Canadian provinces holds to confederation or a state of the union to the Washington government.

Michael Davitt, speaking at Leicester last night, said he did not impugn Mr. Chamberlain's motive for leaving the cabinet. The nationalist party looked upon Mr. Chamberlain as the friend of Ireland; his scheme for the government of that country was a generous one, but it failed to satisfy the demands of the Irish people. The speaker appealed to Mr. Chamberlain not to thwart Mr. Gladstone in the carrying out of his Irish projects.

John Dillon, speaking at Kensington, vigorously denounced the Orangemen who, he said, were fanning the flame of religious enmity, which the National league had almost swept away.

The cabinet to-day discussed the scheme of buying out the Irish landlords. In consequence of the unfavorable attitude of the Scotch Liberals Mr. Gladstone proposed to modify his project in several particulars, but no agreement could be arrived at by the cabinet. It now seems probable the project will be withdrawn.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

The hostile tone of the Scotch liberal press, as well as that manifested in most of the public meetings, has caused some of Mr. Gladstone's closest followers to doubt that the Scotch members of parliament will support the premier in any very broad scheme of home rule for Ireland. Mr. Parnell sees this difficulty plainly and is perfectly willing to have Mr. Gladstone conform his policy to the exigencies of the situation and to modify his Irish proposals until they reach dimensions which will suit the Scotch without alienating the Irish. The Irish leader, it is stated, has declared that any home rule scheme which does not satisfy both the Scotch and Irish members, may as well be withdrawn, because it cannot succeed.

Men's Tweed Pants at $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4 and $5 per pair, now in stock, at Petleys'. 5625

ASSASSINATION NO CRIME.

Bismarck Reproveth An Advanced Socialist Member of the Reichstag.

BERLIN, April 1.—The Reichstag by a vote of 173 to 146 has agreed to prolong the anti-socialists law two years. During the discussion Bismarck said that Herr Bebel's remarks in favor of murdering monarchs and making assassination part of his program would justify a further prolongation of the law. Herr Bebels, interrupting, said his remarks about the murder of the czar had been wrongly construed by the chancellor. Bismarck thereupon read a stenographic report to show that he had construed Herr Bebel's speech correctly. He addressed Bebel thus: "It depends then only upon your theoretic construction whether the situation here shall be the same as exists in Russia. You consider the murder of a sovereign justifiable under certain conditions. Exceptional laws are absolutely necessary."

The Ahend Post says: "The ecclesiastical bill may be regarded as wrecked. The vatican replied to Prussia's wide concessions by fresh demands without making a single conciliatory step." The Kreuz zeitung says Baron von Schlözer, Prussian minister to the vatican, has been summoned to Berlin and started hastily yesterday.

The New French Loan.

PARIS, April 1.—Sadi Carnot, minister of finance, informed the budget committee yesterday that he had resolved to adhere to his budget scheme, together with the loan, and intimated that unless the scheme was adopted he would resign. The committee thereupon agreed that 425,000,000 francs of the new loan of 900,000,000 francs should be issued by public subscription, and the remaining 475,000,000 francs should serve as the consolidated part of the floating debt by a simple delivery of rente certificates. It was finally decided that the debt should be issued in 3 per cent. redeemable rentes. The decision was adopted only by a narrow majority.

Everything new at Bonner's. New Scarfs from 25c. up; new shirts, linen fronts, for 75c.; new Socks, merino, 25 cents—5 pairs for $1.00. Bonner's, 157 Yonge St., cor. Richmond. 135

A Correction.

Mr. Wragge read an extract at the Board of Trade meeting last night from the Montreal Herald saying that the Canadian Pacific railway only received two car loads of cattle a day at their new Hochelaga market; the facts are, two train loads.

"If Your Feet Is Pretty, Show It."

—The state of the streets gives you a chance. The aldermen are doing the capital, instead of looking after our block pavements. They don't care whose dainty feet, or whose pretty laced trimmed petticoat gets in the mud. They are all down at Rideau hall, wearing Dineen's hats—New York styles—and they all look well. Cor. King and Yonge streets. x

THE MAIL BUILDING BURNED.

The Telephone System Entirely Destroyed —The Night Operator's Strange Story.

The top story of the southern half of the Mail building was yesterday morning, for the second time in two years, destroyed by fire. The scorching was almost identical in locality and extent to that received on May 24, 1884. Shortly after 4 in the morning some Mail route boys saw flames issuing from the top story. A general alarm was sounded at 4.35. The Bay street firemen were on hand in two minutes afterwards and lost no time in getting to work. They were soon augmented by the entire force, and Chief Ardagh and his boys worked like Trojans. As is usual, the water pressure was of the poorest, and the difficulty was aggravated by a furious wind that turned the water to spray before it could reach even the third story. As nothing could be gained by standing on the ground, the heavy hose had to be dragged up the long flights of stairs to the neighborhood of the flames. Streams were also poured in from neighboring buildings. In three-quarters of an hour the roof fell in with a crash, and a few moments later the woodwork in the pulp-tower met the same fate. The scene at this point was indescribably grand, and thousands of spectators for the time impressed with the idea that the conflagration was gotten up solely for their amusement, cheered wildly. Floods of water were poured on till 9.30, at which hour the flames being extinguished, the firemen returned to their halls.

The fire confined its attentions entirely to the front or south division of the building. The iron walls and doors are in great part accountable therefor. The Bell Telephone company, in whose quarters the fire originated, have lost their entire apparatus, valued at $30,000, as well as books and papers. The loss is entirely covered by insurance, the amount of which, as it was affected at Montreal, Manager Nelson is at present unable to give. Darling & Curry, McDougall & Gray, Kennedy & Holland, Morgan M. Renner and E. C. Low, all of whom are architects, sustained considerable damage, losing valuable plans and other papers. The offices of the United States consulate were badly scorched, the fire coming down from the upper stories by way of a wooden casing around the steam pipes. Mr. Wagner lost valuable papers. E. Langtry, barrister; A. J. Phillips, mechanical superintendent of the Mail; the London & Lancashire Insurance company, the New York Insurance company, Coleman & Thomson, real estate agents; J. A. Livingston, assignee; F. E. Cole, grain and commission broker, Kennedy & McVittie, architects, and others sustained losses. L. and J. Sievert, tobacconists, in the basement, had their stock ruined. Their $1000 insurance will cover the loss.

C. W. Bunting, managing director of the Mail Printing company, roughly estimated their loss at between $15,000 and $20,000, covered by insurance. The loss on the building will amount to between $7000 and $10,000. The adjusted loss at the last fire was $11,736 on the building alone. The southern portion of the building is insured for $45,000, distributed as follows: London, Liverpool & Globe, $10,000; Lancashire, $5000; Royal & London & Lancashire, $5000; Queen, $5000; Northern, $5000; Commercial Union, $5000; Guardian, $5000; Glasgow & London, $5000. There is also insurance of $5000 on the contents of the building.

The origin of the fire remains a mystery, and is the subject of strict police investigation. Arthur Porter, night operator for the Telephone company, tells a strange story. He says that at about 3.30 he heard a noise in an adjoining room, where there was a safe containing a large sum of money. He proceeded to the door of the operating room and, immediately on opening it, was attacked by two men. He grappled with one of them, who had hold of him by the throat. Both men continued to shake him and beat him about the face until he became insensible. He says he remembers that just before losing consciousness a handkerchief was bound over his mouth. He was found lying in the room insensible when the fire broke out, by Superintendent Phillipps of the Mail, and was taken down to the press room. Several of the men employed there attended him. They say that his face and throat bore no signs of violence. His eyes were swollen and his face red, as if by smoke. Conjectures, of course, are numerous. The idea that has gained most ground is that he became suffocated by the smoke, let the bandkerchief over his head to get breath, and fell at last overpowered. Another notion is that the electric light wires and telephone wires came in contact and he received an electric shock. However it may be, his face is badly swollen, from some cause, and he asserts that $40 was taken from his pocket.

News and Accidents.

The telephone system is of course destroyed. Manager Nelson cannot yet say what are the company's intentions for the future. It will take a couple of months at least to get things into working order. The lines in the northern part of the city will be connected this week.

The St. Matthew's ward reel started out for the fire, but got stuck in the mud on Bolton avenue. It took over two hours to dig it out.

Three firemen named George Wilkes, Cornelius Burns and John Brown met with slight accidents.

Inspired to Kill Her Husband.

LONDON, Ont., April 1.—Nathan Griffith is a respectable and well-to-do farmer in the township of Westminster. His wife is greatly addicted to religion, and, according to her own statement, was inspired to "kill her husband and go preaching." About 4 o'clock this morning she rose from her bed, secured her husband's razor, and twice drew the weapon across his throat. She then coolly got back into bed. Mr. Griffith awoke to find the blood gushing from the wounds. He wrapped a towel around his neck, and although terrib

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FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1886.

Underground Wires.

That the wires must go underground is being forced more and more upon public attention. It might cost more but in the end it would be cheaper and public conveniences like the telephone, fire alarm, electric light, etc., would not be so subject to interruption. This is the second time in two years that Toronto has been deprived of the telephone service. Had the wires come into the building from below and not from overhead the jumble of broken wires now visible at the Mail corner by reason of the fire would have been avoided.

Interesting to West Toronto.

The scene reported in The World yesterday between Mr. Woodworth, of King's, N.S., and Mr. Beaty of West Toronto, is of particular interest to the latter's constituency. A more prudent or better regulated man than Mr. Woodworth would not have provoked such an expose, but the member for King's has a reckless tongue and has not the wholesome dread of Mrs. Grundy which dominates most members of parliament. His mental reasoning probably is that no matter what comes out he can stand it better than Beaty can. The latter is of a different school of politicians. He is supposed to possess a mind that is both frugal and serious, being something of a pulpiteer, and having written a book for the express purpose of showing that the system of paid clergy should be abolished. When a wicked partner and a pious partner quarrel the latter generally has most to lose. It is too early in the controversy to pronounce positively upon its merits. Mr. Beaty may be able to satisfactorily explain his share in the manipulation of the old Souris & Rocky Mountain railway, and the proposed Northwest Central line, but the matter is one which must give him some trouble and the Globe great joy. Two things seem clear. That his chances in West Toronto will not be improved by the episode, while his chance of getting the land grant which he is seeking has been probably destroyed.

The Anglo-Irish Situation.

As the date draws near upon which Mr. Gladstone has promised to take the public into his confidence touching the details of his land and home rule schemes, the intense though subdued interest of the Anglo-Irish situation deepens. According to the Dublin Freeman's Journal, the land scheme is not so sweeping and comprehensive as it has been represented to be, neither are its provisions compulsory, but all such forecasts must be regarded as mere guesses in the dark. The belief gains ground also that the home rule measure will be hedged around with conservative provisos and limitations designed to render it as unobjectionable as possible to the British masses, though calculated to diminish the satisfaction of the Irish nationalists with it. Politics is the art of compromise, and it is to be expected that Mr. Gladstone will bring his mastery of the art to bear upon a problem that must be solved soon, either by force or concession. The only persons outside of the cabinet who are in possession of the secret which millions of people in every quarter of the globe are anxiously waiting to see revealed are Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan, whose lips are meanwhile closed as to the nature of the clauses to which they objected and upon which they went out. Probably upon these points, whatever they may be, the fate of the measures will hinge. Upon these the holing whigs will join issue, and bring to the opposition an accession of strength likely to defeat the government and precipitate a general election. Should the government measures have the unexpected good fortune to worry through the house of commons they will still have to run the gauntlet of the lords, who will undoubtedly reject them, so that there must be a final appeal to the people in any event. No wise man will venture, at this stage of the proceedings, to say what answer will be given that appeal.

Major Boulton's Book.

A new book has appeared entitled "Reminiscences of the Northwest Rebellions," written by Major Boulton, well known to the Canadian public as one who was condemned to death by Riel in 1869, and also as the leader of "Boulton's scouts," by whom services, alike conspicuous and valuable, were rendered during the recent campaign. This is the first book that has yet issued written by one who was on the spot; and we may offer our congratulations to Major Boulton upon the creditable manner in which he has performed his task as an author, both from the literary ability his book displays and from the temperate manner in which he has treated his subjects. The reader will get a succinct history of the incidents which led to the acquisition of the Northwest territory by Canada together with a detailed narrative of the interesting events which have since transpired. Major Boulton writes as a patriotic Canadian, and shows by his writings, as well as by his actions, that he has a "level head," and that his heart is in the right place; there is no attempt at bookmaking, but a mass of interesting narrative and information is presented, affording entertainment and instruction to the reader. In addition to a history of the two rebellions, the book furnishes an account of the raising of the 100th Regiment, an event which is within the recollection of many, and will be welcomed as a tribute to their old corps by the various members, of what was at one time essentially a Canadian regiment, who have returned from foreign service to their old homes. The author gives also a graphic account of his imprisonment by Riel in 1870, and of the murder of Scott; and, in its proper place, of the execution of Riel, which, as the writer remarks, presents a great similarity of detail in the execution of the principal and his victim, though fifteen years had been allowed to elapse between the two historical incidents. Most of the history is familiar to the Canadian people, but, presented in a new and original form, it will be re-read with great interest; and of all the works that have been placed before the public there is none that will possess greater value as an accurate narrative, and on this account, if not equally so for the sake of the useful information it contains, we prophesy a ready sale to reward the author for his literary labors as well as for the active and able part taken by him in important events in the country's history during the last thirty years. The book concludes with a chapter on the social and political life of the people, by way of making it useful for intending emigrants, and of increased interest to English readers.

At the nomination yesterday Mr. Gurney was rather hard upon lawyers generally and particularly those lawyers who had given Mr. Howland mistaken advice as to his qualification in the first instance, inasmuch as that advice was primarily the cause of the trouble. Rightly or wrongly, a hit at the lawyers always tickles the crowd.

In the great go-as-you-please fire competition between the Mail building and the Central prison, the latter will now require to make another spurt.

To some one who has been casting about for means to render English farming less unprofitable than it is now, the idea of introducing the culture of tobacco has suggested itself. This is enough to make the bones of his majesty, the author of the "Counter Blast," rattle in their coffin. The culture of tobacco has been for long forbidden in Britain and Ireland for revenue reasons, though certain districts of both countries are well adapted to the purpose. It may encourage the Britons to know that the French Canadians successfully grow their own tobacco, though much of it gives out an odor capable of overpowering a limburger cheese.

The destruction of the Central telephone office has relegated this city back to the primitive pastoral condition that prevailed before every man's pet name was "Hello." It would be too much to say that the event has cast a gloom over the community, but it has certainly spread a hush an inch deep over the atmosphere of the city's offices and counting rooms. One victim of the telephone habit, whose name is suppressed out of respect for his relatives, has become such a confirmed telephoniac as to have the instrument fixed to the headboard of his bed. Last night a watcher had to sit by his bedside and ring a handbell for an hour before he could go to sleep.

Mr. Gladstone's refusal to interfere in the debate upon the Scotch church question on the ground that the Scotch members were the proper parties to take the responsibility of dealing with it, was a practical assertion of the home rule principle.

The Iowa prohibitionists make no distinction between jugwumps and tumbler tossers. They have prohibited the presence in any private house of any intoxicant, and the law offers a standing reward of $25 for every conviction under this amendment. All that Iowa needs now is a plate glass front to every citizen's stomach, so as to enable the detectives to inspect the contents thereof in their searches after forbidden fruits.

The Buffalo Republic elegantly characterizes cock fights as "fowl duels." Everybody's honor is thus more or less satisfied.

Count Leon Tolstoi, the famous Russian novelist, who recently surprised the literary and religious world with a powerful treatise upon "my religion," in which he preached the necessity of a return to apostolic methods, practises what he preaches with a vengeance. For some time he has been laboring upon his estate on completely equal terms with his servants, who were but lately his serfs. He now announces that his creed requires him to abandon authorship of every kind and become a shoemaker. It is impossible not to admire his spirit of self-abnegation, but we fail to see how the human race is to gain anything by the conversion of a great author into an inferior shoemaker.

If the Exhibition committee of the city council don's do something in the way of procuring and sending over to the Colonial exhibition a large number of photo views of our representative buildings, streets, gardens, etc. Toronto will be away behind other Canadian cities in this respect.

The Election of Benchers.

Editor World: I was this day informed that at a meeting lately held by some members of the bar in Toronto, it was stated that I had ordered or got out 1000 ballot papers, and also a circular, on which my name and others appeared. Now, I desire briefly to say that I did, in my official capacity as chairman of finance, for the use of the Law society, and at the request of the secretary, Mr. Eaton, order at Rowsell & Hutchison's 1000 blank official ballot papers, which were printed and sent up to the secretary at Osgoode hall. The form of this official ballot paper was settled by John Hoskin, Q.C., with me at my office, and I sent him one when they were printed off. I never ordered or had anything to do with ordering any other ballot paper, or ticket, or circular whatsoever; nor had I any knowledge of where such papers were ordered. I suggested no ticket or circular, and took no part in the formation of any ticket or circular, but I did, upon being requested, assent to my name being on a ballot paper with that of Mr. Falconbridge and others.

HUSON W. M. MURRAY.

Toronto, March 31.

Near Sarvatiuo's Door.

—Mrs. Nelson W. Whitehead of Nixon was a chronic sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint, and was scarcely able to take the most simple nourishment. Even a swallow of water caused great distress. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured her, when all else failed. She heartily recommends this remedy to all sufferers. 246

A Parliament Street Citizen's Complaint.

Editor World: I have a complaint to make. On the east side of Parliament street, opposite the public school house, is a nuisance, existing, to my own knowledge, for two years without being remedied. Several planks opposite the shed loosely lie in water, and any one tramping on the same is beautifully coated with muddy slush. Should the commissioner see this, I hope he will see to its repair. Another suggestion I would make, and that is that school children be dismissed at 11.55 to allow them to disperse ere dinner time. SUFFERER.

Toronto, April 1.

A Valuable Find.

—James Alex. Sproul of Orangeville says he has found Burdock Blood Bitters to be the best medicine he ever took for kidney complaint, with which he was long suffering. He declares B. B. B. without a rival. 246

—To those whose occupations prevent them from having their teeth attended to during the day can do so by calling at F. H. Sefton's dental office, cor. of Queen and Yonge, whose office will be open hereafter till 9 p.m. All branches attended to. 246x

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 1.

Robert Cochran's Chicago despatch reads: Wheat stagnant and featureless until about closed, when a firm feeling developed on war rumors. Outside business almost entirely suspended on account of wires being obstructed. Looks sale on any advance. Provisions moderately active and generally firmer. Some leading operators who have been operating largely on the bear side think the market has struck bottom and should do better.

A cable to Cox & Co. quotes Hudson Bay at 23½.

Consols are unchanged.

Sales on the Toronto stock exchange this forenoon: Toronto, 50 at 138¾; Imperial, 20 at 134½; British America, 20 at 103; Northwest land, 50 at 74½. Afternoon sales: Federal, 10 at 170.

Sales on the Montreal stock exchange this afternoon: Toronto, 1 at 186¼; Merchants', 20 at 122½; Commerce, 1 at 121½, 50 at 121¾; Northwest Land, 50 at 74½; C.P.R., 875 at 47; Montreal Telegraph Co., 50 at 120½, 225 at 120, 25 at 119¾, 200 at 119½; Gas, xd., 125 at 191¾.

Toronto Stocks—Closing Prices.

Montreal, 209½, 208½; Ontario, 113¾, 113¼; Toronto, 138¾, 138¼; Merchants', 123, 121½; Commerce, 122, 121½; Imperial, 136, 134½; Federal, 170½, 170; Dominion, 214, 213; Standard, 125, 122½; Hamilton, buyers, 194; British American, buyers 102½; Western Assurance, buyers 130; Consumers' Gas, xd., buyers 185; Dominion Telegraph, xd., 88, 87; Northwest Land Co., 75½, 74½; Canada Permanent, new stock, buyers 201; Freehold, buyers 165; Western Canada, buyers 158; Union, 135, 132; Canada Landed Credit, 126, 123; L. & Loan Association, buyers, 108; Imperial S. and Invest., 116, 115; Farmers' L. & Sav., buyers, 110; Lon. & Can. L. & A., 158, 156½; National Investment, 105, 104; Peoples' Loan, buyers, 103; The Land Security Co., buyers, 150; Manitoba Loan, buyers, 105; Huron and Erie, buyers, 154; Dominion Savings & Loan, 137, 135; London Loan, buyers, 127.

Trade Topics.

There is a large export trade now going on from Ontario to Great Britain, the full extent of which is not realized by our merchants here. This trade has only recently sprung up and the prices realized therefrom are considerably in excess of those ruling here. As an example, one miller reports that the price netted by him at his mill is $4.12 for a flour which sells here at only $4.35. Out of the latter price he has to pay 40c per barrel freight and about 10c per barrel for charges. The exports of flour within the last three or four weeks have amounted to fully 200,000 sacks. This will give some idea of the extent which this export business is now assuming.—Montreal Herald.

Oranges have advanced in Montreal, the prices quoted being $3.25 to $3.50 per case.

Teas have declined a fraction here, owing to no tariff changes.

The Jewish Syndicate in London, England, which, for the past seven years, has controlled the market for pepper, has dissolved, and the consequence is that the market has gone down from 9d to 4d per lb, and it would not be surprising if it went down still further.

The Street Market.

The street market to-day was very quiet and prices steady. The only offerings were 300 bushels of fall wheat which sold at 83½c. Spring is nominal at 81c to 83c, and goose at 68c to 70c. Barley is nominally unchanged at 56c to 62c. Oats would bring 30c to 32c. Peas are quoted at 58c to 60c, and rye at 60c. Hay dull, and prices steady; four loads sold at $10 to $12.50 a ton. Straw sold at $9 a ton for one load. Hogs sold at $6.25. Beef, $3.50 to $5 for forequarters, and at $6 to $7.50 for hindquarters. Lamb, $7 to $8.00; and mutton, $5.75 to $7 per 100 lbs.

St. Lawrence Market.

This market was quiet to-day and prices unchanged, we quote: Beef, roast 10c to 14c; sirloin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 11c. Mutton, legs and chops, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Lamb, per lb., 8c to 10c for hind, and at 7c to 9c for forequarters. Veal, best joints, 12c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Pork, chops and roasts, 10c. Butter, lb. rolls, 23c to 25c; large rolls, 16c to 18c; in tertior, 10c to 12c. Lard, 10c; cheese, 8c to 11c. Bacon, 9c to 11c; eggs, 12c to 14c; turkeys, 75c to $1 50; chickens, per pair, 65c to 75c; geese, 70c to 85c; ducks, 65c to 90c; potatoes, per bag, 70c to 75c; cabbages, per doz., 75c to 85c; onions, per bag, $1.10 to $1.20; apples, per barrel, $1 to $2; beets, peck, 15c; carrots, per bag, 40c to 45c; turnips, per bag, 35c to 40c.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Cotton firm at 9-16c advance; middling uplands 8 3-16c. New Orleans 9⅛c. Flour—Receipts 9833 bbls; dull and heavy, but prices without decided change; sales 15,000 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 11,550 bush; exports 50,000; spot, shade lower; options weaker; sales 3,922,000 bush future, 30,000 bush spot; No. 2 spring 94¼c, No. 1 red $1.01; No. 1 white 95c. No. 2 red April 92½c to 92c, May 93½c to 94c, June 94c to 94½c. Corn—Receipts 16,000 bush; spot shade easier, options opened shade higher, later declined 1c to 1c; exports 72,022 bush; sales 802,000 bush future, 146,000 bush spot; No. 2 46c elevator, No. 2 April 45½c to 46¼c, May 46½c to 46¾c, June 47⅛c to 47½c. Oats—Receipts 41,000 bush, sales 30,000 bush, future, 96,000 bush spot, mixed western 26½c to 29c, white do. 40c to 45½c. No. 2 April 26c to 26½c, May 26½c to 26¾c. Sugar firm, standard "A" 5 15-16c, cut loaf and crushed 6⅝c, powdered 6c to 6⅛c, granulated 5⅞c.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Flour steady. Wheat about unchanged; April 79½c to 79¾c, May 80½c to 81¼c, June 82½c to 83¼c. Corn easy; cash 34½c to 35½c, April 34½c to 34¾c, May 38½c to 38¾c, June 38½c to 38¾c. Oats easy at 29c, April 29½c, May 30½c to 30¾c. Mess pork closed steady; cash $ 8.25 to $8.30, May nominal $8.35 to $8.35, June $8.32½ to $8.40. Lard steady; cash $5.87½ to $5.90, May $5.90 to $5.95, June $5.95 to $6 02½. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders $3.85 to $3.90, short rib sides $5.20 to $5.22½, short clear sides $5.90 to $5.95. Receipts—Flour 17,000 bbls, wheat 16,000 bush, corn 80,000 bush, oats 54,000 bush, rye 2000 bush, barley 15,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 18,000 bbls, wheat 3000 bush, corn 16,000 bush, oats 60,000 bush, rye 5000 bush, barley 29,000 bush.

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BEST WORK IN CANADA AT L. H. L. laundry, 42 Richmond street west; collars and cuffs 25c. per dozen pieces. J. GARDINER.

TROY LAUNDRY—26 AND 28 MELINDA street. Largest and best equipped laundry in Canada. Work put in before 5 o'clock Friday morning will be delivered Saturday. Newly manufactured and shelf-worn goods a specialty. All work guaranteed. EMMOTT HOWD, proprietor.

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By Major Boulton, of Boulton's Scouts.
FOR SALE AT 36 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO
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Upholstering a Specialty

Parlor Suites made to order. Workmanship and material At. Old Parlor Suites made over equal to new in the latest style. All kinds of Upholstering work solicited, old or new. All work sent for and delivered to all parts of the city. 246
W. D. FELKIN,
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SHORTHAND.
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Manufacturers of every kind of Carriage, Machine and Track Bolts, also of Townsend's Patent Double Nut and Lock Track Bolt and Concave Steel Springs.
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TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED
Up to 12 o'clock noon on
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For the erection of a
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To be used by the Central Bank, in North Toronto. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. *MANCEL WILMOT, Architect, 728 Yonge St.*

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For Volunteer Scrip
IN LARGE OR SMALL LOTS.
Halfbreed Scrip Bought at Highest Figures.
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We have pleasure in announcing the
OPENING OF OUR SHOW ROOMS
FOR
Interior Decoration in Wall Paper, Stained Glass,
Tiles, etc., on Saturday Next, March 27th. A very complete selection at prices which will command attention.
ELLIOTT & SON,
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SARATOGA CHIPS,
Boneless Sardines, Mortadella Sausage, German Servelet, Dried Mushroom, Salt Anchovies, Russian Caviar, Green Turtle Soup, Crab Meat, Barataria Shrimp, Tonno Fish in Oil, Durkee's Salad Dressing.
New Goods Every Few Days.
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DRESSMAKERS'
MAGIC SCALE
Price $1 with Instruction Book.
Genuine scales, all marked. Will. C. ROOD, Inventor. Taught by MISS E. CHURE. Sole Agent for Ontario, 179 King street west. 36

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AUCTION SALE
OF
Hats, Caps, Furs,
MIRRORS,
GAS FIXTURES, ETC.
I will sell by Public Auction on
Friday, April 2nd,
ON THE PREMISES,
484 QUEEN STREET WEST,
at 11 o'clock a.m., a Valuable Stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, Gas Fixtures, etc.
The above stock will be offered en bloc at so much on the dollar, or in detail.
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To-day and To-morrow
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Splendid Line of New Goods. Our Awnings Wear Longer and Look Better than any other. Make guaranteed.
BABY CARRIAGES,
Boys' Express Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc., Wholesale and Retail. Our Prices will be found the Lowest in the City, as we intend to sell the Goods.
National Manfg. Co.
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The Celebrated Gold Medal Tent Manufacturers. 136

WE OFFER
Customers
GOODS OF
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE
In various widths and half sizes, in which are combined style, comfort and durability.
PRICES VERY MODERATE.
36
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ESTABLISHED 1862
T. H. BILLS,
GENERAL FAMILY BUTCHER, Corner Queen and Terauley streets, Toronto.
Poultry, Vegetables, Corned Beef, Pickled Tongues and every description of first class meats always on hand.
Families waited upon for orders. 246

Don't Forget to Call on
WM. CORBITT
IF YOU WANT A GOOD 246
Roast of Beef, Pork, Veal or Mutton, at Lowest prices.
Co. of Hayter & Elizabeth St.

E. R. BAILEY & CO.,
136 YORK STREET,
Having purchased the business of George Oliver, will continue it at the above address.
Wholesale and Retail Butchers, Dealers in Poultry, Vegetables, Milk and provisions. Orders delivered all over the city. 462

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C. H. DUNNING
FAMILY BUTCHER,
359 YONGE STREET.
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JOHN JAMIESON & SON'S
IRISH WHISKY,
Recommended by the Medical Faculty as the BEST IN THE WORLD.
Imported by S. Richardson,
OF THE RICHARDSON HOUSE.
Mr. R. sells the Best Ale that is manufactured in the Dominion. It is far ahead of Bass or Allsopp, but not in price.
COME AND TRY IT.
FOR SICKNESS GET HIS 7-YEAR OLD WHISKY.
DON'T FORGET THE 402
CORNER OF KING AND BROCK STREETS

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Bar supplied with Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars, etc., etc. Restaurant supplied with the choicest the market affords.
Fresh Count Oysters received daily from New York. Shell oysters a specialty.
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INFERIOR CIGARS
When you can buy fresh Havana Cigars of direct importation at Rock Bottom Prices
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BILLIARDS!
Rossin House Billiard Room re-opened, after being thoroughly renovated, is now the most elaborate, handsome, and complete billiard room on the continent.
CHARLES HIGGINS, Proprietor.
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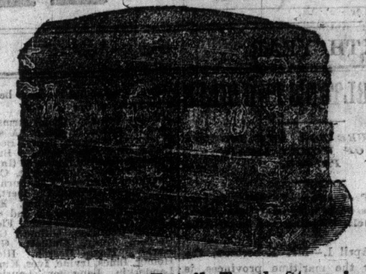
TORONTO TAKES THE LEAD



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Basket Trunks, Lunch Baskets and Fancy Baskets in great variety. Ladies' Dressing Cases, Writing Cases and Toilet Bags, Solid Leather Trunks and Portmanteaus, Hat Boxes, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Pocket Books and Purses, Game Bags, Flasks and Money Belts, Brief Bags, Bill Books and Card Cases, with a full assortment of Trunks, Bags and Valises. 26

MEN'S GLOVES!
WE OPEN TO-DAY A LARGE SHIPMENT
OF
"Perrin Freres" (Gant de Suede) Chevrettes
They are the very latest glove for street wear. Gentlemen should call and examine them.
Special attention is called to our "DENT'S" Chevrette Glove at $1 to $1.10; also our "ALPINE" Chevrette at $1.25, worth $1.75; also our "CONDE" Glove at $1.50.
The above gloves are just suited for this season of the year. Patrons will find our stock of Men's Gloves THE BEST AND OUR PRICES LOWER than any house in the trade
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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GENTLEMEN—Enclosed find my cheque for amount of your account rendered.
If affords me great pleasure to say that we are thoroughly satisfied with the artistic skill you have displayed in blending the combinations of colors in the three dining rooms just completed. Many of the members of the meeting of the "Intonsitive Artists" held at the Rossin house on Tuesday evening last, I invited criticism of your work, and I know you will be gratified to learn that it was by all pronounced faultless.
You are at liberty to invite citizens to inspect the decorations of these rooms, if it will be to your advantage to do so. Yours very truly,
MARK H. IRISH.
Rossin House, March 20, 1886. 351

Debtors' and Creditors'
AGENCY.
For the negotiation of settlements between debtors and creditors and for amicably arranging matters of contract in dispute.
For investigating and advising debtors in difficulties with respect to their estates and for submitting true reports to their creditors.
For procuring capital, securing loans and the promotion of companies.
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TO SCRIP-OWNERS IN THE TEMPERANCE COLONIZATION SOCIETY (Limited).
It is earnestly desired by the Society that every scrip-owner, who has not already done so, should THIS SEASON take up the land in the Colony to which his scrip entitles him. And carefully note the fact that the Society has no guarantee from the Government that time for settlement will be extended.
C. POWELL,
Manager T. C. S. (Ld.),
114 King St. West, Toronto.
March 18th, 1886.

PETER McINTYRE,
27 ADELAIDE ST. EAST,
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Real Estate and Life Insurance.
Several Island Cottages for Sale and Rent; also Island Lots for Sale.

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STATE LINE,
For Glasgow and Belfast. Reduced fares to Liverpool and London.
STATE OF GEORGIA, Thursday, April 8, 2 p.m.
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For Queenstown and Liverpool.
S. S. WISCONSIN, April 6th, 5.30 p.m.
Early application for berths is desirable to secure the best locations.
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TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE.

During the month of April mails close and are due as follows:

	CLOSE.		DUE.	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
G. T. R., East	6.00	6.45	8.00	10.45
G. & Q. Ry.	8.00	6.45	8.30	20.00
G. T. R., West	8.30	3.00	10.30	7.20
N. & N. W.	6.30	4.00	10.25	3.10
T. G. & B.	6.00	3.45	11.00	3.0
Midland	6.00	3.30	12.45	3.30
C. V. R.	7.00	3.15	9.20	6.45
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
G. W. R.	6.00	11.30		2.00
	p.m.	p.m.	8.45	4.40
	2.45	9.30	10.30	7.20
				11.30
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
U. S. N. Y.	8.00	2.45	8.40	
		9.30	10.20	4.40
U. S. Western States	4.00	9.30	8.30	4.40
				9.40

British mails depart as follows: [illegible] 2, 1, 2, 26 27, 2, 9.

Time for closing English mails, 10 p.m., on days [illegible] p.m. on all other days.

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THE
Canadian Pacific
RAILWAY CO.'S
CELEBRATED
Exhibition Car,
CONTAINING
Samples of the Products and Soils
OF
MANITOBA
AND THE
CANADIAN NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Will be on Exhibition at the stations and hours below mentioned:

Arr. MARKDALE	12.02 noon	April	1st.
Lve. "	8.46 p.m.	"	1st.
Arr. CHATSWORTH	9.49 "	"	1st.
Lve. "	12.38 "	"	2d.
Arr. OWEN SOUND	1.05 "	"	2d.
Lve. "	5.40 a.m.	"	3d.
Arr. BARRIE	11.32 "	"	3d.
Lve. "	8.38 p.m.	"	3d.
Arr. ORILLIA	3.00 a.m.	"	5th.
Lve. "	3.58 p.m.	"	5th.
Arr. COLLINGWOOD	9.55 p.m.	"	5 h.
Lve. "	5.40 a.m.	"	7th.

All are cordially invited. Do not fail to see it.

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OF CANADA.
The Royal Mail, Passenger and Freight Route
BETWEEN CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN
and DIRECT ROUTE between the West and all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and Baie des Chaleur; also New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, Bermuda and Jamaica.
New and Elegant
PULLMAN, BUFFET, SLEEPING
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Superior Elevator, Warehouse and Dock accommodation at Halifax, for shipment of grain and general merchandise.
Years of experience have proved the Intercolonial, in connection with Steamship Lines to and from
London, Liverpool and Glasgow
from Halifax, to be the
QUICKEST FREIGHT ROUTE
between Canada and Great Britain.
Information as to Passengers and Freight rates can be had on application to
ROBERT B. HOODIE,
Western Freight and Passenger Agent,
93 Rossin House Block,
York st., Toronto.
ed15
D. POTTINGER,
Railway Office, Chief Superintendent.
Moncton, N.B., November 13 1885.

CADMUS: THE DOG DEMAGOGUE.

(Concluded).

But what was I to do, when th refused to work at all, unless I w him and feed him with cake?

Then Robert used to be very cause he never got his Spectat proper time, and when he did looked as if it had been worried— not see yet that it was my fault would insist on the first perusal of kennel!

And we had a little unpleasant because I had told Robert, wha just been congratulating himse having thoroughly convinced Cad inexpediency of retaining Indi feared the dog was still under sus prehension on the subject.

"I have just got out of him that makes him howl so these nights," I said, "and I find, R idiotic thing has got it into its the moon is our Indian empire!"

"And what if he has?" cried R ritably. "You women never these things! What does it m his impression of India is, so lon wear about the impolicy of pos I have no doubt his ideas on the quite as lucid as those of th elector. Why can't you let th alone!"

By-and-by Cadmus began to s self for periods of two or three time. "He is proselytising," s "his zeal has sent him out thu only know that it brought him late, and a perfect mask of mud.

At last, during one of these Robert called to me: "I will was beginning to entertain look here. Found in his kenne and showed me a heap of copp small silver.

"I hope he came by it honest

"Fridoline, you are hard Can you suppose he has any m himself? When I have so rep charged to him upon the sin of ing wealth! No; all this time modestly and secretly laboring hands, depend upon it, have be by him for the cause!"

So when Cadmus came back, plimented and thanked him future," he said. "I will relieve responsibility of guarding the tions. I will charge myself wi you bring in, open a deposit name at the post office savin render you strict monthly acco that meet your views!"

I shall never forget the look eyes, and he sulkily picked o ranged an O by its side.

"But," said Robert, intend to devote this money to Cadmus, however, made it suff that he did not.

"What then?" we asked, long time arranging his answ was put together we read: silver collar with my name on like wot other dogs got."

"Similiar to those worn by you mean," corrected Robert, this is monstrous, deplorable desire to be invested with the vitude!"

No, he gave us to understa wont that—only the collar.

Robert gasped and roared was a severe blow to him tha training, his pupil could be graded tastes, and he became than before about his proce his long absence, and especi means by which he had which seemed too considerab honestly acquired by one una

It was left for me, at a Robert was away at Oxfor this mystery. I took the lik ling Cadmus, unknown to h his expeditions, and tracked til I found him—oh, the hor using the blessings he had r ing street performances in o a wondering crowd round spelling, it is true, was n seemed to satisfy the pu broke through and caught h he was in the act, by partic spelling "potater" amid a c pers.

I had him by the scruff an instant, and made him gotten halfpence on the gro home with me. When I there, I talked to him seri I said, "You to use your was given to you for the s your species, in depriving o earned money! It will pai have to tell Robert of you."

He began sorting out his and presently I read: "I first."

"Of what—you impudent and he set to work agai letters ran: "Wot you ro

I turned cold; for years the habit of keeping a jou enter my most

CADMUS: THE DOG DEMAGOGUE.

(Concluded).

But what was I to do, when the animal refused to work at all, unless I would pat him and feed him with cake?

Then Robert used to be very angry he came he never got his Spectator at the proper time, and when he did get it it looked as if it had been worried—but I cannot see yet that it was my fault if Cadmus would insist on the first perusal of it in his kennel!

And we had a little unpleasantness, too, because I had told Robert, when he had just been congratulating himself upon having thoroughly convinced Cadmus of the inexpedience of retaining India, that I feared the dog was still under some misapprehension on the subject.

"I have just got out of him what it is that makes him howl so these moonlight nights," I said, "and I find, Robert, the idiotic thing has got it into its head that the moon is our Indian empire!"

"And what if he has?" cried Robert, irritably. "You women never understand these things! What does it signify what his impression of India is, so long as he is crazy about the impolicy of possessing it? I have no doubt his ideas on the subject are quite as lucid as those of the average elector. Why can't you let the poor dog alone?"

By-and-by Cadmus began to absent himself for periods of two or three days at a time. "He is proselytising," said Robert; "his zeal has sent him out thus early." I only know that it brought him back very late, and a perfect mask of mud.

At last, during one of these absences, Robert called to me: "I will own now I was beginning to entertain doubts—but look here. Found in his kennel!" he cried, and showed me a heap of copper and some small silver.

"I hope he came by it honestly," I said. "Fridoline, you are hard on the dog. Can you suppose he has any need of it for himself? When I have so repeatedly entreated to him upon the sin of concentrating wealth! No; all this time he has been, modestly and secretly laboring for us; these sums, depend upon it, have been collected by him for the cause!"

So when Cadmus came back, Robert complimented and thanked him warmly; "In future," he said, "I will relieve you of the responsibility of guarding these contributions. I will charge myself with the sums you bring in, open a deposit in my own name at the post office savings bank, and render you strict monthly accounts. Will that meet your views?"

I shall never forget the look in that dog's eyes, and he sulkily picked out an N, and ranged an O by its side.

"But," said Robert, "you surely intend to devote this money to the cause?" Cadmus, however, made it sufficiently plain that he did not.

"What then?" we asked, and he was a long time arranging his answer; when it was put together we read: "I want a silver collar with my name and address on like wot other dogs got."

"Similiar to those worn by other dogs, you mean," corrected Robert, "but really, this is monstrous, deplorable—you actually desire to be invested with the badge of servitude!"

No, he gave us to understand, he didn't want that—only the collar.

Robert gasped and waved him away; it was a severe blow to him that, after all his training, his pupil could betray such degraded tastes, and he became more uneasy than before about his proceedings during his long absences, and especially about the means by which he had amassed sums which seemed too considerable to have been honestly acquired by one unassisted dog.

It was left for me, at a period when Robert was away at Oxford, to penetrate this mystery. I took the liberty of following Cadmus, unknown to him, on one of his expeditions, and tracked him down until I found him—oh, the horror of it!—misusing the blessings he had received by giving street performances in orthrography to a wondering crowd round a corner. His spelling, it is true, was incorrect, but it seemed to satisfy the public taste. I broke through and caught his eye just as he was in the act, by particular desire, of spelling "potater" amid a shower of coppers.

I had him by the scruff of the neck in an instant, and made him leave his ill-gotten halfpence on the ground and come home with me. When I got him safely there, I talked to him seriously. "You," I said, "You to use your talent, which was given to you for the advancement of your species, in depriving ours of our hard-earned money! It will pain me, but I shall have to tell Robert of you."

He began sorting out his nasty alphabet, and presently I read: "I shall tell of you first."

"Of what—you impudent thing," I cried and he set to work again—presently the letters ran: "Wot you rote in your diry!"

I turned cold; for years I have been in the habit of keeping a journal in which I enter my most serious thoughts, which one is otherwise so apt to forget, and as I wrote "strictly private" outside, it never occurred to me that any eye but my own was likely to peruse it, so that I wrote with a freedom I might not otherwise have thought prudent.

The question now was, how far had my imprudence led me? and I rushed to my room, took out my journal, and examined it with anxiety.

There they were, all the hidden longings, the yearnings, the secret aspirations of my inmost heart, faithfully recorded, and I felt that there were certain passages that (though there was no harm in them) I should be very sorry for Robert to see. And on page after page there was a mark like a muddy shamrock, which showed me that that disgustingly ungentlemanly dog had read every word!

I was weak enough to return and endeavor to cajole him, and thus placed myself within his power, which I need not say he shamefully abused; all that day and the next he ate chickens and lay on my best ottoman in the drawing room, and I had to pretend to astonished callers that he was a privileged favorite!

He never owned definitely what he intended to do, and I happened, most unfortunately, to be out when Robert returned—or I should certainly have hidden Cadmus's alphabet—but I should have found him shut up in his study with that odious animal, and I knew from the manner of both that my poor secrets had been remorselessly betrayed.

"Oh, Robert!" I began at once. "I never really meant a single word of it!"

All he replied was, "I want that photograph," and as I was struck silent, he explained. "The portrait of Charlie, whom, as your journal does not hesitate to admit, you miss more and more every day — the portrait you are not ashamed to carry upon your person!"

"Do you mean my locket?" I cried. "What are you dreaming of Robert?"

"It is no dream," he said in sombre tones; "This faithful friend—at considerable cost to his own feelings—(here Cadmus shut his eyes and began to stretch)—"has felt it his duty to speak of what, in a very reprehensible exercise of his new accomplishments, he has accidentally discovered. The locket, Fridoline, the locket!"

"Then, if you must have it," I said—"there!"

Robert opened the case with trembling fingers. "A spaniel!" he cried, between disgust and relief.

"Yes," I said. "My poor dear King Charlie who died, and though he wasn't educated enough to make mischief, poor darling, was worth a dozen crawling curs like that beast there. Apologize please, Robert!"

"Cadmus," said Robert, stiffly, "have the goodness to retire to the kitchen."

The night, as Robert and I, now completely reconciled (except that he would still try to take the dog's part,) were sitting up somewhat late, we heard a couple of muffled barks in the back garden.

"You see," said Robert, "he may not be all I had hoped from him, he may be a little conceited and officious; but you must admit, Fridoline, that as the worst he remains an admirable house dog!" Here there was a ring at the bell, and we found a policeman at our gate.

"Light in your kitchen," he said, "thought I'd make inquiry, bein' late."

"The maids have gone to bed," said I.

"Then," said Robert, "it must be a burglar, and our faithful dog was seeking to give the alarm."

We went down stairs, and there, just inside the scullery window, was the lower half of a man, stuck fast and kicking violently. "That's Bleary Bill's legs," said the constable, as he secured them with a rope, and presently the entire burglar lay, swearing horribly, on the scullery floor.

"So," said Robert directly he saw him, "this is one of your old jobs, is it?" It was this man who had sold him Pincher; if further proof had been wanting, the dog entered at that moment and came cringing up to his former master.

"The hold game!" said the policeman, "you an' the dawg, Bill. But you didn't work it this time."

"If that there dog had gin me the orfice as he ought to, I'd ha' been far enough away by this time; but he never tipped me a bark, he didn't!" said the prisoner, resentfully.

"What does this mean, constable?" asked Robert.

"Why, this yere dawg's as well known to us as Bill himself—they've worked in couples many a job, cu'y we never could catch them at it. The dawg, he keeps guard like, and barks when he hears anyone comin'—twice for one of us, once for the person of the house."

"Then you mustn't blame the dog, burglar," I said, "for he did bark twice—I heard him!"

"Then, I tell yer how it was," he retorted, "I was so busy trying to find some o' your bloomin' plate that wasn't electro, that I never heard him, that's all? Well, I'm glad the old dawg didn't turn agin me, that I am. Me an' him'll stand in the dock together, eh, Pincher?"

"Don't you flatter yourself!" said the unfeeling constable, "long afore that your dawg 'll have seen the inside of a waterbutt—and a good riddance!"

"Oh," I cried, "you won't drown him surely!"

"He'll be took afore the sitting magistrate as part of the evidence for committal, and then he'll be sent to the Dogs 'Ome at Battersea, and if no one don't claim him, drowned he'll be," was the calm answer.

"But p'raps you'd like to keep him as a souvenir, sir?" the constable suggested.

I was afraid Robert was going to accept—but he coughed and reddened slightly. "On the whole," he replied, "from what I now know of his antecedents—I—ah, think not."

"Well, he ain't much to look at, certainly," agreed the policeman; "then it's all up with him."

But Cadmus, who seemed to have been following the dialogue with some interest, and not to approve of the manner in which his destiny had been decided for him, here gave a sudden spring through the open window, and was lost in the darkness.

"You won't get him inside of that waterbutt o' yourn just yet awhile!" said the burglar, chuckling.

And I am ashamed to confess that I was extremely glad of it.

* * *

Some months after the burglar's conviction, I happened to be taken by some friends with whom I was staying to a small country theatre—Robert, I need scarcely say, not forming one of the party. The piece they played was a version of the "Dog of Montargis," and directly that noble animal made its appearance I recognized him. It was Pincher, alias "Cadmus," alias "Bayard," a name under which he had apparently gone on the stage. He went through his part (which he scarcely looked) creditably enough, and when he came before the curtain at its close to bow his acknowledgements, he cast an imploring glance upward at the stage box, where I sat—the one person there who knew how checkered had been his past.

And I threw him down a little bunch of violets I was wearing, which, I think, he understood as a token that I would not betray him.

Robert, who has been allowed to read some parts of this, says I am betraying him now, but, of course, I have only mentioned this story in strict confidence, and I am sure no one would use it to prejudice a poor dog who is struggling hard to be respectable.

For I am beginning to think myself that the stage (with all its temptations) offers a far better career for a dog than demonstrating on platforms or agitating for things he can know very little about.

Robert still declares he does not agree with me—but has taken no steps as yet to educate any more dogs.

* * * *

—A disease of so delicate a nature as stricture of the urethra should only be entrusted to those of large experience and skill. By our improved methods we have been enabled to speedily and permanently cure hundreds of the worst cases. Pamphlet, reference and terms, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Catarrh.

—Catarrh, on account of its prevalence in this country, is attracting a good deal of attention, more especially now when there is a probability of a visit from cholera, for where either is a muco-purulent discharge, such discharge forms a nidus very inviting to cholera germs, and very favorable for their reproduction in a more violent form, thus placing sufferers from catarrh at a great disadvantage in the event of a cholera visitation.

Catarrh is a contagious disease. It is a muco-purulent discharge, caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. These parasites reproduce themselves in great multitudes, and each generation is more virulent. They spread up the nostrils and down the fauces or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat, up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper function of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

The reason that catarrh has become so prevalent a disease is entirely due to the fact that it has not been understood. Physicians have been unanimous in treating it as a simple inflammation of the membrane and have signally failed to produce cures, but microscopic research has revealed the presence of the parasite, and now sufferers from this disease who appreciate the fact that it is by way of its secondary effects a most deadly one, will be glad to learn that a wonderfully successful treatment has been formulated, whereby the most aggravated cases of catarrh have been permanently cured in from one to three simple applications. The interesting pamphlet descriptive of this new treatment, from which we glean the above, is sent free to all applicants on receipt of stamp by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. —The Star 15

The Indian question: "Ugh! Where big Injun's fire-water?"

—Do no violence to the liver and general system by repeated doses of mercury in the shape of calomel and blue bill. Many persons thus dose themselves even without the advice of a physician. The best substitute for such pernicious drugs, and the use of which is never followed by disastrous effects upon the general health, is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which permanently tones the stomach, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, and gives a healthful glow to the cheek.

The board of aldermen depends very much upon where they feed.

—The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, etc. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

An inn gauge meant tying—The dinner bell.

Worth Remembering.

—In a long letter from John H. Hall of Baddick, Cape Breton, N.S., he says: "I believe were it not for Burdock Blood Bitters I should be in my grave. It cured me of kidney and liver complaint and general debility, which had nearly proved fatal." 246

Joseph English, of Boston, who seems to be a man of leisure, has wasted ink and a half hours in writing 4162 words on a postal card.

Public Notice.

—All testimonials in favor of Hallamore's Expectorant are from well known residents of Toronto. Mr. S. J. Willcock, 139 Spadina avenue, says: "I have used Hallamore's Expectorant for coughs and colds for thirteen years, and would not be without it. It never fails to cure me." 6 ex

—A. S. Smith, the hat manufacturer, has received the style of silk hat for spring both in American and English, in which he is prepared to fill orders either in the spring-blocked wire hats or the regular solid block. Ask your hatter for the wire brim hat in best quality. edx

—O. E. Comstock, Owatonna, Minn., writes: I was suffering the most excruciating pains from inflammatory rheumatism. One application of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil afforded almost instant relief, and two bottles effected a permanent cure.

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The Leader can be had six months for
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One bushel of meal,
Five dozen eggs,
One half pound of ginseng,
Half a wagon load of stove wood,
Two good coon skins,
Or two new yearly subscribers.

Double the amount of either of the above mentioned articles and get this splendid paper for one year.

—There are so many cough medicines in the market, that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we had a cough, a cold or any affliction of the throat or lungs, we would try Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it as it is as pleasant as syrup.

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—Ex-Ald. George Evans, 449 Queen street west, testifies to the efficacy of "Hallamore's Expectorant" as follows: "It is undoubtedly far superior to all other advertised remedies for coughs and colds, especially in the case of children, with whom it acts like a charm." edx

—There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

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—Among the many remedies used for the cure of coughs and colds, none more speedily gains the confidence of the sufferer than Hallamore's Expectorant. For hoarseness and bronchitis its rapid effect is surprising. In private sale during 20 years it has gained for itself an enviable reputation and produced wonderful results. In 25 cent bottles at all drug stores. edx

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DOWN ON THE MONOPOLY.

VIEWS OF THOSE WHO FAVOR A NEW CATTLE MARKET.

Practical Statements by Practical Men—The World Makes a Tour Among the Leading Retail Butchers—What Mr. Mallon Has to Say About the Matter—A Letter From Mr. Kenneth McLennan.

On Monday next the freeholders of Toronto will be called upon to record their votes for or against the expenditure of $51,000 for the purchase of a new site for a new cattle market. During the past two weeks a great deal has been said in the public papers, in the council, and among the wholesale and retail butchers of the city on the subject. Those in favor of retaining the present site and expending a certain amount thereon, with a view of making it suitable for all purposes for the next few years, have ventilated their views very thoroughly through the press. With a view of obtaining information from those who favor a removal to more favorable quarters, a World reporter yesterday interviewed a number of leading cattle dealers and butchers. The interviews are given below, but it may be stated by the way of introduction that the general feeling seems to be among those seen that the Grand Trunk railway was using every endeavor to maintain a monopoly of the cattle-carrying trade, while the wholesale butchers of Toronto greatly fear the establishment of public abattoirs, as they look upon these institutions as ruinous to their business. The retailers, it seems, claim that they have been at the mercy of the wholesale dealers altogether too long, and think something should now be done to relieve them from their present undesirable situation. They (the retailers) say that were a large and suitable stock yard and abattoir in existence in Toronto, they could purchase one, two or three head of cattle, have them slaughtered at their own convenience at a nominal fee, and give their customers fresh meat which could be relied upon, instead of having to be at the mercy of the wholesale dealers. As it is now, only a very few of the retail dealers have slaughter-houses, and they are the only ones that are really independent and their own masters. It was freely stated by some of the retailers interviewed yesterday that nearly all of their class are totally at the mercy of the wholesale dealers, and that this state of affairs would continue until suitable slaughter accommodations and stock yards are provided.

This, they say, is as much interest to the citizens at large as it is to themselves, which will be shown by a perusal of the subjoined interviews.

The first gentleman seen by The World was Mr. Hugh Kelly, cattle dealer, residing over the Don. Mr. Kelly said: "I think the present cattle market should be removed. It is not in a fit or proper state for its present use. The Grand Trunk railway is endeavoring to secure the support of east end property owners to have the market remain where it is. I think they have a great deal of cheek to make such an endeavor, as that company has done everything in its power against the interests of the east end, and more especially in the matter of the straightening of the Don. The Grand Trunk has always been antagonistic to our interests. As a property owner I shall oppose this latest dodge of the Grand Trunk. That corporation has held the monopoly of the cattle-carrying trade long enough. There is not a drover in the whole Province of Ontario who would not favor the removal of the present market, and for these reasons: You take a drove of cattle into the market in the morning and leave them a day or so, and you would not know whether they were white, black or brown. The animals would be all covered with filth, mud and dirt. Besides these disadvantages and drawbacks, the accommodation is altogether too limited. I will heartily support the bylaw."

Mr. G. H. Waller, wholesale butcher of Dundas street, said: "I admit that an abattoir would affect my trade and somewhat injure it, yet I must admit that new stock yards and a cattle market are needed in Toronto, and would be in the interests of the citizens generally; for the reason that the citizens would get their meat cheaper and the retail butchers would be able to buy two or three head of cattle and have them slaughtered, whereas now they are not able to get whole single beasts. It is a fact that the trade is now in the hands of a monopoly, which monopoly would be broken once the new market was established."

Mr. Duffy, the well known retail butcher of St. Lawrence market, was seen. Mr. Duffy expressed himself as strongly in favor of a place where retail butchers could slaughter their own beef. He said they had kept driving them around from place to place. Formerly he lived in the country, and he was all right then; but when he moved into the city he had no place to slaughter, and was comparatively at the mercy of the wholesale men. "What we want," said Mr. Duffy, with emphasis, "is a public slaughter house. Then such dealers as myself could buy a few head of cattle and slaughter them when we thought necessary. Whenever we buy from drovers it is next to impossible to get a place to kill. I heard the other day that 36 car loads of cattle had arrived at the market, and there were only 19 available pens. I don't know what became of those that could not be accommodated. The drovers throughout the province have repeatedly asked me to buy cattle from them, and the only answer I could give was that I would be willing to purchase but that I had no place to slaughter. The present cattle market is a real disgrace to the city of Toronto, and when strangers come to the city and ask me where our market is I am almost ashamed to tell them. Any one passing along King street west could hardly discern that such an establishment existed. At all events in less than four years we will have to have another market, come what may. Ald. Frankland has always encouraged the farmers to raise cattle, but by his opposition to the erection of a new market what encouragement is there for the farmers to do so? Another thing I would mention is that I am in favor of a public inspector of meats. I may here mention a little incident. On Friday night a wholesale dealer sent me a carcass of beef which did not suit me, and I told his man to take it away. I was indebted to the firm for a small amount and an immediate demand was made for the same. Thinking that I was at their mercy they insisted that I should take the carcass whether I liked it or not. I showed my independence by refusing the carcass and settling their bill, much to their disgust."

Mr. James Maloney, wholesale and retail butcher of St. Lawrence market, was then seen. Mr. Maloney, who has a slaughter house of his own, is not so much interested as others, but he expressed himself as strongly in favor of removal. Mr. Maloney pointed out that many of the men who attended the meeting in the Albion hotel the other day had been put down as retail dealers, whereas in reality they were wholesale dealers. He referred especially to Mr. Wickson, who was classed as a retailer, while at the same time he was one of the largest wholesale dealers in the city.

Mr. George Rosebach, whom everybody in the city knows as a retail butcher of prominence, was interviewed at length. Mr. Rosebach had a great deal to say about the removal of the market, which he characterized as being so cramped as to confine the trade to a minimum. In the present state of affairs the trade was controlled purely and simply by a monopoly, and no retailer could purchase cattle according to his liking. Every drover who came into the market was bull-dozed into accepting whatever price the wholesale "ring" liked to give. Why? Because he had no other place to take his drove. He could only have the use of the yards for a few hours, when, if he did not sell, he was compelled to give way to others. He was then turned out on the hill sides, or wherever he liked to go. Cattle arriving on any other line except the Grand Trunk are subject to a retention on the road, no matter what the season of the year may be, in summer's heat or winter's cold. In hot weather they often get fever-heated, and often require from a day to a day and a half's rest to regain their normal condition and to be fit for slaughter. Where, under the present circumstances are they to get this rest? Not at our cattle market. For the reason that the cattle are often in an unsalable condition owing to privation on the cars and in the market, drovers have to accept anything the wholesale man like to give, often less than they (the drovers) pay for them in the first place. These are among the reasons that prompted the butchers to make a requisition to the council to grant us a suitable space for our purpose, knowing such a space would break up the monopoly that now exists against the trade. I am in favor, as an opinoure myself, of supplying the public with the very best meat to be procured. I do not want my fellow citizens to eat anything that I would not eat myself. I have been engaged in the trade for the past twenty-five years and am thoroughly taught in the requirements of the trade. At the present time the workingman of the city pays more for his joints than he has any right to. Trades labor teaches us that he should eat as good meat as any other man. I will stake my reputation as a butcher, that with proper facilities for slaughtering and stabling cattle I could furnish as good joints for 10 to 12 cents as now sell for 14 and 16 cents. The present great difficulty of disposing of rough meats prompts the retail dealer to put up the prices of prime cuts. If proper stock yards existed a canning factory would be immediately erected and all the coarse meats bought up at good prices, thus leaving the retailer to offer choice cuts at the figures I have mentioned, 10 and 12 cents. Who are the men really interested in this question? I will tell you. There is Thompson, Flannagan and Biong, shippers to England, who are able to buy a carload of cattle at once, select the best for their export trade and leaving for the citizens the cow beef, the matrons of many generations. William Levack, the new sprung-up wholesale butcher who says he cares about no one or nothing, and whose coffers are filled with chattel mortgages on the stores of 40 or 50 retail butchers. He has them under his thumb and can force them to do his bidding, although they know that it is against their own interests. John Lambert, wholesale butcher, who is perfectly satisfied to give good goods as long as he gets the price. He is, however, like the "pig in the mire," and willing to baulk the interests of the city so long as his own ends are secured. Then there is our friend John Glanville, who has grown old in the service of the retail butcher, who is willing to take 50 cents on the dollar of his "outstandings" to begin again. He will favor anything to get his money back. Now for a word about Ald. Frankland. It would be well for Mr. Frankland to study before he goes to the council board. He told that body that by expending $20,000 on the present market it would suit all purposes for the next five years, and by the expiration of that time the city would require a space ten times as large. Then he said, as chairman of the Albion hotel meeting, that by the expenditure of $20,000 the present site would do for 10 years. Where is the consistency of Mr. Frankland's argument? I will now give you some figures. The bylaw calls for $51,000. The present site could be sold for $27,000, and if $28,000 were required to fix up the present market, that would equal $55,000, a sum larger than the amount asked for the new site. One hundred thousand dollars would purchase a site and erect fine buildings thereon. I am prepared to give a guarantee of $10,000 per year that new stock yards would pay for themselves. The present market returns $6500 per annum, with a little special assistance from the ring to keep it where it is. I am strongly in favor of public abattoirs, which I know the wholesale men dread with all their might.

Mr. Joseph Campton, who was present while Mr. Rosebach was being interviewed, said he could endorse all that that gentleman had said. Mr. Campton remarked that he would like this point brought out: A retail dealer who only disposes of three or four head of cattle per week can't afford to have a slaughter house. He would like to purchase cattle, according to his own judgment, on the foot and have them in good shape for killing. This he could do at a public abattoir for a nominal fee. He can't do that now under the present state of affairs, and has to take what the wholesale dealers give him. The subject was of as much interest to the public as to the butchers.

A Plain Statement of Facts.

Editor World: On reading the report of Mr. Flanagan's rambling speech, made at a meeting in the Albion hotel, he is reported to have said that Mr. Mallon purchased the property he is offering the city for a stock yard site for forty dollars ($40) per acre. That statement is untrue, for Mr. Mallon purchased some of the said land from a neighbor of mine about twelve (12) years ago for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) per acre. He also purchased some of the said land eight (8) years ago from myself at six hundred dollars ($600) per acre. If all the statements that are made by those opposed to the removal of the cattle market are as devoid of truth as those made by Mr. Flanagan, their opposition should be weak indeed.

KENNETH MCLENNAN.

Toronto, April 1.

What Mr. Mallon has to Say.

Fellow Citizens and Electors:

I at once appeal to your good sense, sound judgment and public spirit, rather than follow the example of those detractors who imagine that abuse is argument, and misrepresentation a virtue.

First—My offer to the council was, and still is, I will give five acres of land, if the city purchase fifteen acres. The price of the fifteen acres to be fixed by arbitrators properly appointed.

Second—The said bylaw if carried does not pledge or compel the city to purchase my land, but gives them power to purchase by arbitration any land anywhere in the city of Toronto for a cattle yard.

Third—The said land is 3½ miles from the city hall and has direct street car communication to within 200 yards thereof.

Fourth—I here append an extract from the joint report of the city engineer and city commissioner (see minutes of council, 1885, page 913), see summary:

Reconstruction of present cattle market	$28,392 00
Estimated value of land	27,000 00
Reconstruction and value	$55,392 00
Construction of new market building	$35,970 00
Cost of land, 20 acres	15,000 00
Total cost—this includes the drainage	$50,970 00
Area of present site is 5.70 acres	
Lumber yard 3.50 acres	
Total	9.20 acres

[NOTE.—Please compare this with a market of 20 acres for $4,422 less money. I think these figures show on which side truth and the public interests are.]

Fifth—The land I offer has two railway frontages, one of 523 yards and one of 500 yards, being bounded on the south by Dundas street, on the west by the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Grand Trunk, and Credit Valley railways, and on the east by the Northern and North Western railways, and affords besides ample grounds for side tracks, switches, etc.

Sixth—I pledge myself to the public that should the city purchase my land I will not sign the deed of the said purchase unless all the said railways have free access to the said market grounds.

I submit the above facts in quiet confidence that those who have faith in the future of our city, and the development of our vast resources as a stock-raising province will have no difficulty in deciding what we ought to do at this crisis in our history. Yours respectfully,

JOHN MALLON.

Toronto, April 1, 1886.

A Mammoth Trunk Establishment.

There are few cities can boast of so large a number of men who have risen to wealth and influence as Toronto. H. E. Clarke, M.P.P., the well-known trunk manufacturer, commenced business on Yonge street, near King, thirty-two years ago, with one boy. Ten years after, in 1866, he moved to his present stand, 105 King street west, and as the business still continued to grow, it was found necessary to build a large factory on King street west, near Niagara street, where 150 persons find employment. Last year Mr. Clarke resolved to make his retail store the finest on the continent. With this end in view he visited the leading trunk stores in New York, Chicago, etc., and on his return had the old shop pulled to pieces and an almost new one erected. It was opened a short time ago, and is a credit to the city. It extends 200 feet in depth from King street, with a frontage of 27 feet. The fine assortment of trunks, valises, baskets, etc., are displayed with a view to artistic effect, and combine to set off the interior of the building. Those who have not been in the store since it was improved should pay it a visit.

The House of John Catto & Co.

Among the many enterprising dry goods houses of Toronto that of John Catto & Co. shows a record which will compare favorably with any of the A1 houses of the city. They have opened out on a gigantic scale their springs importations of silks, household napery, dress goods and hosiery. Their shelves and counters display an elegant assortment of fine table linens and lace curtains, silks and satins, stuff dress goods, and some of the most exquisite and choice of printed cambrics, cashmeres, lamas and lawns ever shown in Toronto. Their specialties, consisting of household napery, silks, etc., are certainly excelled by no other dry goods house in the city.

The Wreck on the Lake Shore Road.

The county commissioners, Warden Porter and Messrs. Brodie of Whitchurch and Morgan of Scarboro, accompanied by Messrs. Clendenan, Moodie, Stokes, G. A. Chapman and A. E. Kingsford, yesterday examined the Lake Shore road, which they found almost entirely washed away by the heavy storms of the last two or three days. A meeting of the special committee of the county council relative to this matter will be held at the court house on Tuesday next at 10 o'clock a.m. Any person wishing to see a grand sight should visit the scene. Trees torn up by the roots, and debris of all kinds lie across what was the road while the waves running furiously over the scene complete the picture.

Before the Police Magistrate.

In the police court yesterday Alexander Patton pleaded guilty to having stolen a can of oysters from Thomas H. Cleghorn, and got 20 days. Alexander Telfor is charged with feloniously wounding W. R. Lambert, a fellow-employe in the Massey factory, on Tuesday night. He was remanded until to-day, bail being refused. Mary Brown, a well-known vagrant, was fined $50 and costs or six months' imprisonment. Wm. Osborne, convicted of three separate violations of the Liquor act, was fined $60 and costs or 45 days.

Toronto Musical Festival.

A mass rehearsal of the festival chorus was held at Temperance hall last night, the numbers completely filling that building. Some capital work was accomplished in numbers from Israel in Egypt, a wonderful degree of perfection having already been arrived at in the most difficult numbers of the oratorio.

A second mass rehearsal will be held at the same hall on Monday week, the 12th inst.

Joy Among the Carpenters.

The carpenters of the city, according to arrangement, stopped work at 5 o'clock last evening. The majority went straight home, but a number stickled by the novelty of getting off so soon, strolled along the principal streets, discussing the new situation. Several of the employers, who were interviewed, expressed themselves as satisfied with the new arrangement which had been arrived at with the consent of all parties.

A Washout Delays an Express.

The express from the east on the Canadian Pacific railway due at 8.30 yesterday morning, did not arrive in the city until 3 p.m. The delay was caused by a serious washout of the tracks twelve miles below Peterboro. The Toronto aldermen, who had been doing the capital, were on the belated train.

The Kingston Road Tramway.

—Owing to the wretched and impassable state of the Kingston road the tramway company have been compelled to reduce their service to a minimum. Hereafter, until the roads get good, only three cars per day will leave the Don bridge for Ben Lamond, viz., 7.30 a.m., 12.30 p.m., and 6.30 p.m. "We have been losing $40 per day lately," said Mr. Lefroy to The World last night.

As it Again.

—As usual The Waterloo House is startling the natives with bargains; this time by offering an immense purchase of a well known make of ladies' corsets, worth $1.00, for 25c. and 33 cents. Over 100 pairs were sold in four hours. Ladies should hurry up for a good choice. The second drive is a line of about two thousand New York spring hats, 25c. and 35 cents each, really worth 75c., $1.00 and $1.25. 278 Yonge, cor. Alice. 246

Large Increase of Inland Revenue Receipts.

The amount of inland revenue dues collected at this port during March was $489,984, or the large sum of $411,327 over March, 1885. This great increase is owing to the recent large withdrawal from bond of spirits under the impression that the duty was to be raised. During March $409,829 in duties on spirits were paid.

They Take the Lead.

Upholstering is one of the fine arts. To be a good upholsterer, means that a man must not only be a good workman, but that he must have a certain amount of good taste. T. F. Cummings & Co., 249 Yonge street, take the lead in Toronto. They turn out none but first class work, work that cannot be excelled. Ladies' work made up to order. Drawing-room suites a specialty. 246x

Imprisonment for Debt.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The chamber of commerce passed a resolution to-day approving the movement for the abolition of imprisonment for debt or arrest in civil cases, and unanimously selected Erastus Wiman as a delegate to appear before the joint committee on judiciary in the senate and assembly at Albany on Tuesday next for consideration of the bill accomplishing this purpose.

"Whoop It Up."

—Probably one of the most difficult complaints to doctor is whooping cough. When treated by ordinary means the poor victim is left to whoop it up as best he can. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam gives relief in this as well as in all throat, bronchial and lung troubles. 246

THE STRIKE MUST GO ON.

AN APPEAL FROM THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Jay Gould and His Officials Charged With Duplicity and Oppression—Mr. Hoxie Declines to Treat With Any Other Than Employes.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—The following card has been issued:

ST. LOUIS, MO.

To the Public:

As showing the sincerity of the railroad managers, in their treatment of the Knights of Labor, we respectfully state that pursuant to the order of our general Executive board, we this day sent a committee to the managers of the several railroads offering to return the men to work, and in no instance would they be received or treated with, each official in turn either refusing them a hearing or evading them with specious subterfuges for direct answers, or refusing them employment. Mr. Hoxie has agreed to receive a committee of employes to adjust any grievances that may exist. He refuses personally and through his subordinates to recognize any of us as employes, and refuses to receive any but such as he calls employes. In short, after himself and Mr. Gould have conveyed the impression to the world that they are willing to settle, they refuse to settle. Now we appeal to a candid and suffering public, on whom is falling all the weight of this great conflict, if we have not been deceived enough. How much is long-suffering labor to bear? This great strike never would have been, had Mr. Hoxie condescended months ago to hear our complaint. We do not claim to be more than human. It should not be expected of us to be more than human. In this country position makes no man king or slave, and imperious refusal on the part of one citizen to confer with other citizens with whom he may have business connections, when such refusal begets great business and social revolution, is not only a mistake, but a crime against the public. Mr. Gould is invoking the law against little criminals who are made desperate by his policy of duplicity and oppression, and yet a terrorized public does not invoke the law against the arch-criminal of the land. If we cannot be allowed to return to work the strike must go on. By order of the executive boards D.A., 101, 93, 17.

MAYOR AGAIN—BY ACCLAMATION.

Mr. Howland Will Occupy the Civic Chair Until Further Notice.

When the clock struck 10 yesterday morning the council chamber at the city buildings was well filled with aldermen and prominent citizens to take part in the mayoralty nominations.

City Clerk Blevins opened the proceedings by relating the occasion of calling the meeting together, and announced that he was ready to receive nominations, indicating also that nominations would be received until 11 o'clock. No motion was made until 10.30, when Mr. W. H. Howland was nominated by Mr. Edward Gurney and Dr. W. W. Ogden. When the hour of 11 had struck, no other nomination having been handed to the clerk, that official announced Mr. Howland duly elected. Mr. Howland subscribed to the following declaration:

I, William Holmes Howland, do solemnly declare that I am a natural born subject of her majesty, and have and hold to my own use and benefit in my own right as tenant and in right of my wife as tenant at the time of my election to the office of mayor, hereinafter referred to, such an estate as doth qualify me to act in the office of mayor of the city of Toronto, and that such estate is a legal estate of leasehold situated in the city of Toronto, which leasehold may be described as the house and premises known as No. 7, in the Queen's park crescent, east side, and that such estate at the time of my election was of the value of at least $863 over and above all charges, liens, and encumbrances affecting the same.

Mr. Blevins then administered the oath of office.

Speeches were made by Mr. Gurney, Dr. Ogden and Mayor Howland. Mr. Gurney said he had not expected to stand before them in the capacity that he did that day until some time towards the close of this year or the beginning of next. He wanted to be clearly understood that he had no contempt for any man, and anything he might say would be conceived in the best spirit. In answer to a newspaper (The World) which said that it was unfortunate that Mr. Howland should have stood for the mayoralty when he was not qualified, he had to say that Mr. Howland came to the office thinking himself to be qualified, and was so advised by friends. The fact was that they had got into the hands of the lawyers, and they all knew what it was to get there. An attempt had been made to show that Mr. Howland had no interest in the city, and that he could not own property in his own name to qualify him for the office of mayor, because of his debts. In answer to these he had to say that Mr. Howland was a member of one of the oldest and most highly respected families in the city; that he was a member of a firm in the city which did a large business, and furthermore that he owed no man a cent. He was a representative citizen whom they all delighted to honor.

Dr. Ogden declared that the course pursued by Mr. Howland's opponents was vexatious if not frivolous in the highest degree. Mayor Howland was received with much applause as he rose. He said that when he addressed them before he was mayor by virtue of a majority vote of the ratepayers; he felt now that he was mayor by the will of the whole people. He felt his position strengthened. He was far from feeling any sense of injury or wrong. He felt stronger for his work. It would not be proper to make any statement now of what had already been accomplished, but he wished to testify to the fact that there was a good majority of the council in favor of every good measure. It was well known what his intention was when he was elected mayor, and this intention alone had been a sufficient warning to law breakers and evil people to leave the city, without the exercise of any of his power as mayor. He was assured by Inspector Archibald that there was not now a place in the city where liquor was illicitly sold. He hope to make the city a decent, orderly, law-abiding, God-fearing city—an example to those cities which had abandoned themselves to the lower elements of their populations. He was more earnest and more determined than ever not to waver from the strict line of duty.

Heavy Sentences for Young Tilt-Tappers.

John Brown and George Jarvis, two boys of 15, were convicted before the police magistrate yesterday of having robbed a till in the store of Charles Parkinson, at Spadina avenue and Baldwin street. Jarvis was sent to the Central prison for one year, and Brown to the provincial reformatory for two years.

A Public Nuisance.

In the event of the present cattle market not being removed within a reasonable time, a large number of property owners in the vicinity, headed by Mr. Massey, intend to apply for an injunction compelling the city to remove the market on the ground that it is a public nuisance.

Who's to be Provincial Auditor?

Among the names mentioned for this new post, salary $2000, are those of James Young, M.P.P., Capt. McMaster and Charles H. Sproule, the present auditor.

250 Interments During March.

Interments in the cemeteries during March: St. James', 102; St. Michael's, 42; Mount Pleasant, 68; Necropolis, 38; total, 250.

—R. J. Licence & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in picture frames, mats, room mouldings, &c., &c., have opened out a new establishment at the south east corner of Bay and Adelaide streets, and are now fully prepared to supply all comers. The firm make a specialty of the above articles, and are second to none in regard to quality, price, &c. x

Choice Coffees.

—Mara & Co., 280 Queen street west, near Beverley street, have the finest old government Java and Mocha coffees imported. Fresh roasted every week, and ground daily on the premises. cdx

—Thompson's Pile and Costive Cure cures in every case. xlf

NO SECURITY

NO SECURITY

IS REQUIRED AT

WALKER'S

WEEKLY PAYMENT

STORE.

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS

LACE CURTAINS,

STOVES, FURNITURE, ETC.

BABY CARRIAGES,

Silks and Dress Goods

No extra charge made for credit given. Don't wait, but call at

107½ QUEEN STREET WEST

ROSES! ROSES!

Jacquemot, McNeil, Nephitos, Perles and Bon Silver, fresh daily. Wedding bouquets and funeral designs on short notice. Funeral wreaths embalmed. Headquarters for cut flowers.

JAMES PAPE,

78 YONGE. 135

BIRTHS.

EDWORTHY—At 83 Bay street north, Hamilton, on March 28th, the wife of F. Edworthy of a son.

DEATHS.

POSTLETHWAITE—On the 14th March at East Retford, Nottinghamshire, Eng., the Rev. Colin Postlethwaite, in his 82nd year.

COOK—On March 31st, at Hamilton, Ada B. Cook, aged 7 years, eldest daughter of David and Annie Cook.

AMUSEMENTS AND MEETINGS.

THE COTTAGE MEETING.

TEMPERANCE HALL, TEMPERANCE ST.

Will be Addressed by

CHAS. W. RYDER, Providence, R.I., To-Night

Rev. A. H. Baldwin, of All Saints' Church, Next Friday Evening.

All Welcome. Good Singing. Eight O'Clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

G. B. SHEPPARD, - - Manager.

Three Nights and Saturday Matinee, commencing Thursday, April 1st.

The distinguished Irish Comedian and Vocalist,

JOSEPH MURPHY.

Thursday and Friday Eve'gs. Fred. Marsden's greatest of all Irish Dramas, THE KERBY GOW. Supported by the talented young Irish actress, Miss BELLE MELVILLE, and a powerful Dramatic Company.

Saturday Matinee and Evening, SHAUN RHUE, introducing Mr. Murphy's wonderfully successful song, "A Handful of Earth."

Box plan now open. Next Monday—"Adelaide Moore." 246

TORONTO ROLLER RINK.

TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY, April 2d and 3d.

Grand walking match between DAVE BENNETT of Toronto and WILL HAZLETT of Barrie for a purse of $100.

Friday—1 mile walk.

Saturday—Bennett runs 1½ miles and Hazlett walks 1 mile.

DON'S MISS THESE RACES.

Admission 15c. Skates 10c.

YONGE STREET OPERA HOUSE.

Col. Sneibaker, Prop.; Jas. Geary, Bus. Ma'gr. One week, commencing March 29, 3 performances daily, at 2.30 and 8 p.m. Special engagement for one week only of SID C. FRANCE Grand Double Attraction, Specialty and Comedy Company. Behold our prices! 10c., 20c. and 30c. Next week—PAULINE MARKHAM CO.

Toronto Branch of the Irish National Leagu.

WILLIAM HOUSTON, ESQ.,

Will Deliver a Lecture on

"IRISH POLITICS FROM GRATTAN TO PARNELL,"

In the Rooms of the Branch, corner of King and Jarvis streets, next Wednesday evening, April 7th, at 8 o'clock. Admission free. The public invited. J. A. MULLIGAN, Sec.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the Bylaw in that behalf, that the annual general meeting of the above association will be held at the Head Office,

NO. 15 TORONTO ST.,

Toronto, on

TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF APRIL PROX.,

at the hour of 2 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1885, the election of Directors, and other business.

Policyholders are reminded that they are entitled to take part in the business of the meeting and vote at the election of Directors.

J. K. MACDONALD,

Managing Director.

Toronto, March 29th, 1886. 2462462

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO HANDLE THE best fountain pen ever invented; used by all the leading stenographers in the States; satisfaction guaranteed. Send for descriptive circular and terms to agents. CHAS. H. BROOKS, Public Library Building, Toronto.

WANTED 25 BRIDGE CARPENTERS—wages $2.25 per day. Apply at once to W. V. LANKENAN, 110 King street west.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—50 FIRST-CLASS cart horses; highest prices paid. Apply to P. BURNS, cor. Bathurst and Front streets.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED AS HOUSEKEEPER or as nurse to invalid or one child. Address Box 50, World Office. 3456

PERSONAL.

MAIL JOB DEPARTMENT UNINJURED by the fire. Business going on as usual. W. A. SHEPARD, manager.

SHORTHANDERS AND SHORTHAND Students send your name and address to COSMOPOLITAN SHORTHANDER, Toronto, and you will receive by return mail something of importance to writers and students of all systems.

ARCHITECTS.

R. J. EDWARDS, ARCHITECT, ROOM "J," Arcade Yonge street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—KINDLING WOOD—8 BRLS. for $1 delivered. 12 brls. for $2 delivered, 20 brls. for $3 delivered. FIRSTBROOK BROS., 271 King street east. 135

250,000 FEET 1 MATCHED FLOORING, $16 per 1000 feet; lots of 5000 feet, $15; 10,000 feet and over, $14; great value. JOHN B. SMITH & SONS, Esplanade. 246

VETERINARY.

DR. JOHN P. BOND, VETERINARY Surgeon, office and infirmary at BOND'S stables, Sheppard street. Telephone 109 B.

F. A. CAMPBELL, VETERINARY SURGEON, 32 and 34 Richmond street west. Telephone 141; Night Telephone 883.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE. Horse Infirmary, Temperance street, principal or assistants in attendance day or night. d

MUSICAL.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF MUSIC—112 Carlton street. Our method succeeds after the best teachers have given up in despair. Best of city references. 36

W. PAYNE, PIANOFORTE AND organ tuner, drum manufacturer, dealer in music and musical instruments, 355 Queen street west, Toronto. Music furnished for quadrille and evening parties. Tuning a specialty.

SPRING HATS!

We beg to announce the opening of One Hundred and Fifty Cases of New Spring Hats, and invite inspection to our New Shapes for the coming season. The goods we offer can be relied on. The shapes are the very latest, and the qualities the best. We guarantee every hat bearing our trade mark DINEEN.

A WARNING—We have found that imitations of our Hats have been copied in common qualities and sold to the outside trade as our styles. To guard the public against this they will please notice that our exclusive styles are not carried by any wholesale or jobbing house in Canada, and can only be procured at our store, Cor. King and Yonge sts., Toronto, or by letter order direct to the firm.

Our prices will be found within the reach of all. We have Christy Stiff Hats from $1.50 to $4. Silk Hats from $3 to $7. Soft Hats from 75c. to $4. Boys' and Children's Hats in every shape and price.

CASH! CASH! CASH!

Is OUR MOTTO. The buying public will get better value where goods are bought and sold for cash.

W. & D. DINEEN,

The Leading Hatters and Furriers,

Corner King and Yonge Streets. 135

FINANCIAL.

AT 6 PER CENT.—MONEY LOANED ON city and farm property. H. M. GIBBS, 34 King street east.

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