He did not recollect the meeting until Lawyer Horn asked him about it.

Two More Alibi Witnesses.

Joseph Jessiman said that in January, 1893, he was working for R. J. Hunter, King and Church-streets. About 15 minutes past 12 on Jan. 18, 1893, he was in Tailor White's shop at 11 King-street west, when some person came in and said that an accident had occurred at the Colborne-street warehouse. The same morning the witness saw one of the prisoners, whom he believes to have been Dallas, in the office at 11 King-street west, about 9 o'clock.

To Mr. Osler the witness said that he was in White's office that morning from 9 o'clock until after 12, but during that time did not see Photographer Neil.

John Collins, an engraver, who, in Jan., 1893, had an office in the building at 11 King-street west, said that he heard about the death of Wells after the dinner hour of the day it occurred. On that morning he saw Dallas Hyams going into the office of the prisoners, on the opposite side of the hall from that of the witness. One reason why the witness fixed the time so positively was because of some express parcels which he had to attend to, but to Mr. Osler he admitted that at the last trial he could not say whether he had attended to the parcels in the forenoon or afternoon. He had talked the matter over quite frequently with Tailor White, and saw Mr. Horn in reference to it about two weeks ago.

Dallas' Tonsorial Artist.

Claude Westcott, barber, said that in Jan., 1893, he was working in a shop on Jordan-street. Dallas Hyams came to this shop every morning in the week, as first customer, to get shaved. The shop was opened by the witness every morning at 8 o'clock sharp. Dallas came to the shop on the morning of the 16th about 20 minutes or half-past 8. The witness shaved him, cut and singed his hair and shompooed him. This occupied about 50 minutes. When Dallas left the chair he handed the witness a dollar and told him to buy a cigar with the change.

Dallas in the Barber Shop and Office at the Same Hour.

In cross-examination, Westcott said that he was positive that Dallas Hyams was in his shop from 8.30 until 9.20 on that morning, and he was prepared to contradict any person who said anything to the contrary.

"If three men would swear they saw him somewhere else, during that hour, you would say they were mistaken, would you?" asked Mr. Osler.

"Yes, I would," replied the witness.

He was first spoken to about his evidence by Mr. Horn, who came to Bowmanville to see him.

Says He Heard the Fatal Fall.

When the name of Dalton McCarthy was called there was a rustle in the court room, but those who expected to see the form of the well-known politician step forward were disappointed. The witness who answered to the name was no more illustrious a personage than the former stock-keeper and engineer for J. D. Nasmith, whose basement in January, 1893, adjoined that in which Wells met his death. The two basements were divided by a stone wall, through the east end of which there was a hole about three feet square. The witness thought that he heard of Wells being killed a few minutes past 9 o'clock on the morning of the occurrence. Before he heard of the killing, the witness was in the basement, where his duties usually kept him, when he heard whistling in the Hyams basement. A little later he hard a dull, sharp thud, a sound like the cage of the elevator falling, followed soon afterwards by footsteps on the office floor of the Hyamses' warehouse, and some person calling. From his experience at other times the witness would think the dull, sharp thud was the falling of the weight. Some few minutes after the calling he heard footsteps again. The time of these sounds was fixed by the witness about 20 minutes before 9 o'clock.

Didn't Get All He Expected.

"How much money did you get for the last trial?" was one of Mr. Osler's first questions. The witness said he had received $60, which was not as much as he had expected. Speaking of a grocery business which the witness conducted in Queen-street west, Mr. Osler asked him when he assigned.

"Just before I went away," replied the witness.

"When did you go away, then?"

"Just after I assigned," replied the witness, amid the laughter of the court.

Mr. Osler asked him if he was aware that his estate left for the benefit of his creditors amounted to $9.71. The witness said he thought his estate was worth nearly $600. When he heard the sounds in the basement, he thought he was handling potatoes. The witness admitted that before the last trial Lawyer Horn went to Mr. Bedell of Queen-street and paid an account which he, the witness, owed Bedell.

Another remarkable feat of memory was displayed when McCarthy said that when he heard the second set of footsteps on the morning of the tragedy he was in the Nasmith basement and had three eggs in each hand.

A Popular Merchant.

Torontonians have every reason to be proud of their new merchant tailor John T. McLeod. He is a young man of uncommon ability and enterprise and his uniform courtesy and geniality have won him hosts of friends, who will not fail to favor him with their patronage. The stock of materials at 109 King-street west comprises the newest and most beautiful fabrics for trouserings, suitings and overcoatings ever imported into Canada and is noted for its unusual excellence; the greatest of care and judgment must have been exercised in the selection. It is almost unnecessary to refer to Mr. McLeod's high reputation as a cutter, as his vast experience and artistic methods have gained the confidence and admiration of all, and to-day he ranks as a leader in the sartorial art. McLeod's $5 trousers, a prominent feature in the business, are, what is claimed, "the acme of perfection."

Not Merely Relief But Cure

It is said of many remedies that they relieve for a time, but the disease afterwards returns. Burdock Blood Bitters, being a radical cure, not only relieves but permanently cures Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Bad Blood, etc. Hundreds of healthy witnesses tell gladly that B.B.B. cures to stay cured. 246

Killed His Rival and Himself.

Dubuque, Ia., Nov. 25.—Crazed by jealousy, Hans Allen Saturday killed his supposed rival in love, sought to kill the woman of whom he was enamored and her child, and, failing in this, put a bullet through his own heart.

Sores From Bad Blood.

Dear Sirs,—For quite a long time my blood was very bad; large sores would break out on me from a small scratch. I started to take your B.B.B., which completely cured me. I recommend Burdock Blood Bitters to all suffering from bad blood.

246 OLIVE COLE, Lynedoch, Ont.

At the Civil Assizes.

A number of suits that were on the list for the Civil Assize Court yesterday were traversed to the next Assizes. Nearly all the morning session was taken up in concluding the case of Paterson v. King, an action for damages for alleged illegal distress. Chancellor Boyd reserved judgment. The next case was Eman v. Radam. Charles W. Eman, Toronto, is suing William Radam of New York for $25,000 alleged damages for slander. The case will be continued to-day.

The Marshall P. Wilder entertainment, announced for the Pavilion last evening, did not materialize, owing to the inclemency of the weather. Announcement of the date of the entertainment will be made later.

JUST ABOUT SETTLED.

Continued from Page 1.

Association, with a view to elucidating points in the proposed measure. He thought that there might be some dissatisfaction in Canada if such a magazine as Littell's Living Age were shut out. He presumed that under this new measure a United States copyright edition would not enter Canada as against the English or Canadian edition.

Mr. D. A. Rose, referring to the cheap colonial editions, said that they would be debarred under the act. Canadian books ran a shade cheaper than the United States or English editions.

Sir C. H. Tupper asked if they had looked into the question whether they could publish as cheaply in Canada as the colonial edition which is published in England.

Mr. Rose: Yes, we can do it.

Mr. W. F. Brown thought that the printing of books could be done cheaper in England than in Canada, and Mr. John Ross Robertson promptly dissented from this remark.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell asked why matrices of books should be allowed to be imported? Why not protect the printer to the extent of requiring the type to be set up in Canada?

Mr. John Ross Robertson said that the Typographical Unions were a party to this arrangement, as they recognized that there were many books that could not be published here if the type had to be set in Canada.

Mr. Daldy Does Not Like It.

Mr. Daldy said that he agreed generally with the act, although it might require examination in detail, and certain alterations to be made. He admitted that to him it was a disagreeable measure. He would like to see it provided that books that were circulated in Great Britain and all over the rest of the British Dominions should have the entree here. His chief objection was that the bill would shut out English editions. He suggested that the measure be referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Lowe, Newcombe, Lancefield and himself in order to recast the bill, so that it would be acceptable all round.

Sir C. H. Tupper explained that the object of the meeting was for the Ministers to hear the representations of the interested parties, so that then they could report to their colleagues.

Mr. Daldy, continuing, referred to the question of the colonial editions, and confirmed the statement previously made that it was possible for a Canadian bookseller to ship that particular edition back to England and sell it in competition there with the six shilling edition of the same work, which might be on the market at the time. He added that it was proposed to bring in a measure into the Imperial Parliament excluding all editions of works originating outside the United Kingdom, unless they were editions from the country of origin.

Mr. Caine remarked that authors considered the colonial edition very unsatisfactory at the present time. Many of them had excluded the colonial edition entirely from their contracts with publishers.

D.A. Rose briefly indicated the scope of the proposed measure. He considered that the two most important clauses were those of the importation and the license. The importation clause was of particularly great importance. The Canadian publisher, having purchased the right of the Canadian market, should have the control of it, and they were willing to admit that the English publisher should have the right to his own market. Mr. Rose announced that, given the control of the Canadian market, he could take a contract to publish any of the works for which there was a popular demand to-day, at 13c per copy.

Mr. Brown Dissents.

Mr. W. F. Brown said that he was not in favor of this bill, which had been drawn up by Messrs. Caine and Daldy after consultation with the Toronto publishers.

Mr. Daldy interrupting: "Oh, it is not my bill."

Mr. Brown, continuing, said that there was something radically wrong in the present law. Mr. Gage of Toronto had a license to publish Ruskin's Sesame and Lilies, and on that account he, Mr. Brown, was debarred from importing a complete set of Ruskin containing this particular work. He thought the draft measure, which he had not yet had an opportunity of examining, would wipe out the book-selling business of the country.

This remark called forth a chorus of dissent from members of the Copyright Association.

Mr. Lancefield emphasized the point that any edition could come in from England until such time as a license was issued in Canada. Speaking from the reader's standpoint, he believed the adoption of this measure would reduce the price of books to the people of Canada.

Mistaken Ideas

Mr. Robertson called attention to the mistaken idea of the Canadian Institute of Toronto, the Ontario Society of Artists and other bodies, that by the adopting of this Act, Canada would be isolated from the rest of the world. This country would still be within the Berne Convention. He then mentioned another aspect of the copyright question which he desired the Government to incorporate in the bill. He would like a clause to be so drafted that any newspaper proprietor could copyright any article or news published in his paped for a period of 24 hours by the simple act of depositing in the postoffice of his town a copy of the article, together with the necessary fee for copyrighting.

Mr. L. W. Shannon, President of the Canadian Press Association, spoke briefly, intimating that the draft measure was acceptable to the association which he had the honor to represent.

The Music Publishers.

Mr. S. Ashdown of Toronto addressed the Ministers on behalf of the music publishing trade, and was informed that his representations would have due weight.

Before the meeting closed Mr. Daldy asked the Ministers to recollect that in any measure which they submitted to Parliament it was contrary to British law to prevent the importation of books, whether they were reprints or not.

Mr. Robertson, on behalf of the different interests represented, acknowledged the courteous manner in which they had been received.

Hon. Mr. Ouimet said that Ministers had been delighted to hear the representations of the different interests, and they would promptly lay them before the Government.

SYNOPSIS OF THE DRAFT ACT,

Which Everyone May Study and Learn Its Provisions.

The following is a synopsis of the Draft Act submitted to the Government as agreed to by the Copyright Association and Mr. Hall Caine, after conference at Toronto:

1. Any citizen of any country which grants copyright to British subjects may secure copyright in Canada for 42 years.
2. The Act is not retroactive.
3. Any work hereafter issued that may have copyright under this Act shall have copyright in Canada without printing in Canada, subject to certain restrictions in the case of a book.
4. Any such work, and any work first produced in Canada, may secure exclusive copyright in Canada.
5. Every book published in a foreign country, simultaneously with its publication in the British Dominions, must be registered simultaneously at Ottawa. If the book is published in the country of origin only, the owner may register at Ottawa at any time until a license has been applied for. If a book is to be or is first published in Canada, it must be registered on or before day of publication.
6. Three copies of every copyrighted book or work, printed or produced in Canada, must be delivered at Ottawa.
7. From the day of registration importation must cease, except as to two copies which any person may import, and except as to copies of the book printed and published for circulation in the United Kingdom, which may be imported for sixty days, when the Canadian edition is to be ready.
8. Application to print a book under license, stating the proposed retail price, may be made to the Department:

(a) When the book is registered at Ottawa and is not produced in Canada within sixty days; or,

(b) When the book is published in the country of origin only, and is published or announced for publication, without copyright, in a foreign country.

(c) When the book is published simultaneously in the British Dominions and in a foreign country, or vice versa, but not registered or published simultaneously in Canada.

9. The registration mentioned above may be made at Ottawa; or, for the convenience of authors abroad, it may be made at the office of the High Commissioner of Canada at London, provided the author pays the cost of cabling the fact of registration to Ottawa.

(a) This registration involves an undertaking to print and publish an edition of the book in Canada within the sixty days following.

11. It will be seen that the author has already been given one opportunity to secure exclusive copyright in Canada. He is now given a second opportunity, as follows:

12. On receipt of the application for a license, the Minister is to telegraph or cable particulars to the publisher of the book in the country of origin, offering the choice of two plans, as follows:

(a) He may accept the application, in which case the license will issue forthwith; or,

(b) He may refuse the application and decide to retain the copyright himself, in which case he must register within seven days of the notice from the Minister, and must produce the book in Canada within the sixty days following.

13. Should no answer be received by the Minister within seven days, the license is to issue. All licenses are to be given on certain conditions, as follows:

14. The applicant to agree to publish without alteration or abridgment, to pay the author a royalty of ten per cent. on the retail price, which royalty is in no case to be less than 2½ cents on each copy, and to pay the royalty on editions of 500 copies at a time, each copy of each edition to be stamped by the Department of Inland Revenue before being in any way disposed of.

15. The license may be cancelled should a new edition with material alterations or additions be produced in the country of origin. The author is entitled to copyright on the new edition as though it were a new book. Should the author not register the new edition, the license shall revert to the original licensee.

16. Importation ceases in the case of application for license, the same as in the case of registration for copyright.

17. A copyright book going out of print must be re-printed within 60 days, otherwise a license may be issued.

18. Books to be published under license are to be printed within 30 days after issue of license.

19. The Minister may, for cause, allow an extension of thirty days beyond any term specified as that in which a book must be printed in Canada.

20. The author has the right to arrange for exclusive serial publication in Canada.

21. Should he fail to do so, application for a license to publish serially under license may be made. Here again the author is given a second opportunity to retain exclusive copyright, as follows:

22. On receipt of the application for a serial license, the Minister is to telegraph or cable particulars to the publisher of the paper publishing the work in the country of issue, offering the choice of two plans, as follows:

(1) He may accept the application, in which case the license issues forthwith; or,

(2) He may refuse the application and decide to arrange for serial publication himself, in which case he must register within seven days of the notice from the Minister, and arrange for serial publication of the work within sixty days.

23. Should no answer be received by the Minister within seven days, the license issues forthwith, on conditions, as follows:

24. The publisher agrees to publish the work in full.

25. The license conveys exclusive right for the city, town or village for which issued.

26. The licensee is to pay $50 for papers in cities of 100,000 population, or over; and $25 for cities, etc., of less than 100,000.

27. Thereafter a license is to be issued to all applicants on above conditions, without further cabling.

28. Every registration for copyright or serial copyright and for every application for license is to be published once in The Canada Gazette.

29. The serial license gives no other right to print and publish the work in any other form whatever.

AT THE FESTIVE BOARD.

A Brilliant Company Does Honor to the Great English Novelist.

A brilliant company assembled at the Russell House this evening on the ocasion of a banquet to the distinguished novelist, Hall Caine. It was a tribute to him as a literary man, and a journolist, as well as an acknowledgment of thesuccessful result of his mission to Canada. Sir. C. H. Tupper presided, and among those present in addition to the distinguished guest were Hon. Mr. Foster, Hon. T. M. Daly, Consul General Riley, Mayor Borthwick and others.

Sir Charles Tupper proposed the health of the guest of the evening in a highly eulogistic speech. Mr. Caine, in reply, delivered a most eloquent speech on literay topics. Referring to his mission to Canada, he said:

"The mission which brought me to your hospitable continent three months ago was, if I may say so, foreign to my calling, opposed to my taste, and outside the limit of my previous experience. I knew that it must disturb me in the pursuit of the work I am best fitted to do, and interrupt the progress of the particular book I had in hand. But I also knew that the first men in my profession, from Dr. Johnson to Carlyle, had allowed themselves, as occasion required, to put their hands to the same plough of copyright legislation, and I felt that this moment of a misunderstanding between Canada and the mother country was one that made a special appeal to an author who felt that he was not only a man of letters, but a lover of his country, desiring the peace and honor of his profession much, but the peace and honor of his nation more, and then, if it becomes me to say so, I brought to the consideration of the question of Canadian copyright the perception of one fact that was perhaps more clear to me than to some of my brother authors (thanks to my birthright as a son of a little self-governing nation living under the protection of the crown), that the difference between Canada and England was not mainly the material matter of the right of English authors against the rights of Canadian publishers, but chiefly a matter of sentiment, of fundamental national feeling, involving the large and weighty question of Canada's right to legislate for every interest that touched the welfare of her people. I thought there was a point at which this sentiment collided with the material issue, and perhaps with Imperial legislation, and so I came out as the delegate of my brother authors, not to contest a constitutional question with your statesmen, but to ask the Canadian people in general, and the interesteted classes in particular, whether in the exercise of their right to govern themselves, they had any desire to injure us. When I put the issue in that spirit I had only one response. Wherever I went in the Dominion, from the Cabinet of your genial and fair-minded Prime Minister and your accomplished Minister of Justice down to the humblest office of a country printer, I had but one reply, 'Canada does not want to wrong the English author, or yet the author of any country, and if our proposed act injures you we will tear it up and make a better one.'

"Gentlemen, I want to tell you, and also the public outside, that the better legislation which Canada promised to authors is under way. The much disputed Copyright Act of 1889 will never again be offered to your Parliament or sent to England for Imperial sanction. Instead of that there will be an amended Act to be called the Copyright Act of 1896. What provisions the Act will make is a matter to be made known by your Government when the proper time arrives. But I am betraying no cabinet secret when I say that at the conference with the Ministers of Justice and Agriculture, which my colleague, Mr. Daldy, and myself, together with the Canadian Copyright Association and Canadian publishers, were permitted to hold in Ottawa to-day a draft measure which forms an agreement between myself as the delegate of English authors and the interested parties in Canada was submitted and recommended to the Ministers, and we have every reason to hope that, in the wisdom of your Government, it will be regarded as a probable general basis for forthcoming legislation. By this agreement the time within which a copyright holder can publish in Canada and so secure an absolute and untrammelled copyright is extended from 30 to 60 days with a possible extension of 30 days more at the discretion of the authorities. Also by this agreement the license to be granted for the production of a book that has not fulfilled the conditions of Canadian copyright law is limited to one license, and this single license is only to be issued with the copyright holder's knowledge or sanction. Further, the copyright holder who has an independent chance of securing copyright for himself within a period of 60 days is to be allowed a second chance of securing it, after it has been challenged and before it can be disposed of by license. And firally the royalties of the author are to be secured to him by a regulation of the revenue to stamp an edition of a book on the issue of a license. This is the ground of the Draft Bill which the Canadian Copyright Association has joined with me in recommending to your Ministers, and on its general principle I have to say, first, to Canadian authors, that a bill framed on these lines will not put them into a position of isolation among the authors of the world; and next, to the authors of England and America and of all the countries having a copyright treaty with England, that it will secure to authors the control of their property, and put them all alike on an equal fcoting, and therefore, it will not, I think, disturb the operation of the Berne Convention so far as Canada is concerned, or the understanding between Great Britain and the United States. Beyond this I must allow that the arrangement is a compromise. There have had to be concessions on both sides. The people who are sticklers for principle will condemn us all around, and there are always folks enough to holla for the moon when they only want green cheese.

The other toasts were the Parliament of Canada, Canadian Literature, and our United Empire. The latter toast was proposed in an eloquent speech by Hon. Mr. Foster, and responded to felicitously by Hon. Mr. Daly and Sir James Grant.

SPECIFIC FOR SCROFULA.

"Since childhood, I have been afflicted with scrofulous boils and sores, which caused me terrible suffering. Physicians were unable to help me, and I only grew worse under their care. At length, I began to take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and very soon grew better. After using half a dozen bottles I was completely cured, so that I have not had a boil or pimple on any part of my body for the last twelve years. I can cordially recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the very best blood-purifier in existence." — G. T. REINHART, Myersville, Texas.

AYER'S THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR Sarsaparilla

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures Coughs and Colds

DIAMOND HALL

Patek Philippe & Co.

We are agents for the world-renowned watches of Patek Philippe & Co.

They are marvels so far as correct time is concerned.

We have yet to hear the first word of dissatisfaction regarding any of them.

Some of those sold by us have run as close as 2 seconds in six weeks.

They come somewhat high in price, but as timekeepers they have not an equal in the world.

RYRIE BROS.

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

Corner Yonge and Adelaide Sts

Another County Heard From.

Reference was made in these columns last week to the magnificent record of the Lakehurst Institute treatment for alcoholism in an Eastern town. This week, from the village of Wellington, in the County of Prince Edward, there has come news even more gratifying. During the past eighteen months twelve of the best known drinking men from this picturesque locality have made the pilgrimage to Oakville, and our advices are that there is not a failure in the lot. Every man a living, speaking example of the complete success which has invariably attended a course of treatment with us. Had these been dependent upon their will power during that time, in order to abstain from the use of intoxicants, probably not one could have stood the test. Their unanimous testimony how is that liquor is no temptation to them; they know that the stuff will do them harm, therefore they abstain. The treatment at Lakehurst Institute removes the disease, eliminates the alcohol from the system, and makes them free men, and their intelligence prevents them from putting the shackles on again. Toronto office, 28 Bank of Commerce Building. 'Phone 1163.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

ERRORS OF YOUNG & OLD.

Hazelton's Vitalizer

HAMILTON, Aug. 25, 1894.

J. E. HAZELTON,

My Dear Sir—I am happy to state that the three bottles of Vitalizer you sent me in May last has made a complete cure in my case, which you know was weakness of the organs and frightful dreams. I doctored with a great many doctors but all of no use until a friend of mine recommended me to take some of your Vitalizer, which I did, and am happy to state am a cured man, and I shall endeavor to speak highly hereafter of your Valuable Vitalizer.

Yours ever, T. B. L., Hamilton, Ont.

Call or address, enclosing 3c. stamp for treatise.

J. E. HAZELTON,

Graduated Pharmacist, 308 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A MARE SUITable for delivery or butcher wagon. Apply after 6 p.m. to 237 Victoria-street.

CALCINED PLASTER—THE BEST—cheap. Toronto Salt Works.

FOR SALE—FINE DRESS COAT AND vest; size, 36 in.; cheap. 129 McCaul-street.

WALNUT DESK—TWELVE DOLLARS —Large Japanese screen twelve dollars, massive oak hall rack eleven dollars, beautiful oak bedroom suite, large cheval mirror, twenty dollars. The place to buy or sell anything. 275 Queen-cry, opposite McCaul. Central Auction Mart.

WINES, WHISKIES AND BRANDIES for medicinal purposes, at F. P. Brazil & Co.'s, 152 King east. 'Phone 678.

VERMILYEA MANUFACTURING CO., 489 Queen-street west—Corsets made to order; Abdominal and Long-Waisted Corsets a Specialty; Comfort and Fit Guaranteed.

WILSON'S SCALES, REFRIGERATORS, dough mixers and sausage machines; all makes repaired or exchanged for new ones. C. Wilson & Son, 67 Esplanade-street, Toronto.

HERE YOU ARE FOR AN IRISHMAN—I buy second-hand clothing, machinery, shafting, scrap-iron, copper, brass, in large quantities; also office desks, safes, ledgers and paper stock; send postal card. 82 Richmond-street east.

A THERMOMETER WITH YOUR announcement printed thereon is the best and most permanent advertisement. Write for prices to Toronto Type Foundry, 14 Bay-street. Engraving, Electro and Stereotyping. General depot for all kinds of printing machinery and materials.

HOTELS.

GRAND UNION HOTEL, ORILLIA, Ont., close to G.T.R. Station. Terms $1 per day. W. W. Robinson, proprietor.

RICHARDSON HOUSE, CORNER KING and Spadina, Toronto, near railroads and steamboats; $1.50 per day; from Union Station take Bathurst-street car to door. S. Richardson, prop.

HOTEL DE WINDSOR, GRAVENhurst—This hotel is only five minutes' walk from G.T.R. Depot and about the same from Muskoka Wharf, making it a delightful home for summer tourists. Rooms are also large and airy bedrooms and the best sample rooms for travelers north of Toronto. The hotel is lighted throughout with electricity. Rates $1.50 to $2 per day. D. B. LaFranier, prop.

THE DOMINION HOTEL, HUNTSville—Rates $1 per day. First-class accommodation for travelers and tourists. Large and well-lighted sample rooms. This hotel is lighted throughout with electricity. J. A. Kelly, prop.

THE BALMORAL—BOWMANVILLE. Rates $1.50. Electric light, hot water heated. H. Warren, Prop.

ROSEDALE HOTEL—BEST DOLLAR a day house in Toronto. Special rates to winter boarders. JOHN S. ELLIOTT, Prop.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL

135 to 139 St. James-street, Montreal 246

HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor

The best known hotel in the Dominion.

GLADSTONE HOUSE

1204 to 1214 Queen-St. West, Toronto. 246

Directly opposite the C.P.R and G.T.R. stations. Street cars pass the door to all parts of the city. First class in all its appointments. Every attention paid to guests. Excellent table. Special terms to boarders.

During winter months we are prepared to rent rooms and suites of rooms, either with or without table board, at specially reduced rates. For terms, etc., apply to ALEX. LESLIE, Manager.

THE COLTS TO BE DIVORCED.

An Amicable Agreement to That Effect Has Been Arrived at.

Providence, R.I., Nov. 25.—Mrs. Samuel P. Colt, who charged her husband, President Colt, of the Industrial Trust Company, with adultery, is to have an absolute divorce. This has been agreed to by those who represented the different interests at the conference brought after the collapse of the adultery charges at the Jackson, N.H., hearing.

The divorce has been amicably agreed to and will be sought from the Rhode Island courts, upon the ground of refusal to provide or something of that sort. Nothing seriously inimical to the respondent will be alleged.

The negotiations the past few days have resulted in a complete settlement of the whole Colt family scandal, including an agreement to the withdrawal of the $200,000 suit against Millionaire J. J. Van Alen, for alienating the affections of Mrs. Colt. Mr. Van Alen is said to have agreed to the payment of a liberal sum, largely to escape being dragged into court.

A Short Road to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, lumbago, tumors, rheumatism, excoriated nipples or inflamed breast, and kidney complaints, by the introduction of the inexpensive and effective remedy, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

McGill Graduates in New York.

New York, Nov. 25.—The graduates of McGill University, Montreal, residing in and near this city have formed a society to be known as "The New York Graduates' Society of McGill University."

The graduates of the various faculties of McGill University residing in the United States number nearly 500, of whom 50 live in and near this city.

DIXON'S MONDAY AND TUESDAY SPECIALS

Men's Steel Rod Umbrellas 75c, for -	.50
Men's Black Paramatta Waterproof Coats, sewn seams, $7.50, for - -	$5.00
Tweed Inverness Waterproofs, worth $7.50, for - - -	5.00
25c Neckwear, various shapes - - -	.15
Satin-lined 4-in-hands for - - -	.25
Black Silk Tom Thumb Ties, 5-8 inch, 3 for	.25
Black Silk Tom Thumb Ties, 1 inch, 3 for	.50
Gents' Black Silk Hats, Ellwood's $7,50, for	5,00
"Buckley's" Fur Felt Fedoras and Stiff Hats - - -	2.75
Heavy weight German Balbriggan Underwear, per suit - -	2.00
All-wool Underwear, per suit -	1.50
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White Shirts, 75c, $1 and	1.25
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT James Pearson of the City of Toronto, Barrister-at-Law, will apply to the Dominion Parliament at its next session for an act of divorce from his wife, Minnie Holcomb Pearson, of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, on the ground of adultery.

McLEOD STEWART, Agent for Petitioner.

Dated at Ottawa, the 1st August, A. D. 1895.

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