A NOVEL
By the author of "THE HEAVENLY TWINS."
"IDEALA."
By Sarah Grand.
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FOURTEENTH YEAR — TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28 1893.--SIX PAGES — ONE CENT.

EGGS FREE, BARLEY REDUCED

DIGEST OF THE NEW U. S. TARIFF BILL.

The Free List Includes Coal, Fruit, Eggs, Nickel, Wool and Ores—The Duty on Barley Placed at 12 Cents—Canadian Lumber Not Affected by the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The long-expected Tariff bill was made public to-day.

It is the production of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee. The Republicans had nothing to do with it. Even President Cleveland was not asked for advice.

Its main features are two—first, the adoption, whenever it seemed practicable, of ad valorem instead of specific duties; secondly, the freeing from taxes of those great materials of industry that lie at the basis of production.

Specified rates are objectionable for these reasons. They frequently conceal a rate of taxation too enormous to be submitted to if expressed in ad valorem terms, as, for instance, the duty of 8 cents on a hundred pounds of salt in bulk, which amounts to over 80 per cent. on a common necessity of life.

They always bear heavily on the common article used by the masses and lightly on the expensive article consumed by the rich, as a tax of $30 on all houses would be little or nothing on the great mansion and very high on the humble home.

Ad Valorem Duties Endorsed.

The ad valorem system has worked well in practice, is essentially the fair system, because it is a tax upon the actual value of an article and was declared by Mr. Clay himself to be in theory and according to every sound principle of justice entitled to the preference and vindicated by long trial. The boldest innovation of the bill is its large free list of raw materials.

Recapitulation.

A brief recapitulation of the salient changes of the several schedules is here given from the words of Chairman Wilson.

In the chemical schedule we have transferred to the free list quite a number of articles used in manufacturing, the most important of which is sulphuric acid, one of the corner stones of all chemical industry. The duty on castor oil is reduced from 85 to 35 per gallon, and the duty on linseed oil, which was secretly raised to 32 cents by the Conference Committee on the McKinley bill after each house had openly voted a lower duty, we put at 15 cents a gallon. Pig lead being reduced from two to one cent a pound, lead paints are correspondingly reduced. The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium. The duty proposed is believed to be collectable, and will put the traffic under Government control and supervision.

Pottery Schedule.

In the pottery schedule, substantial reductions are made. Plain white ware is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself. Decorated ware is reduced from 60 to 45 per cent. Undecorated from 55 to 40.

Window Glass Reduced 50 Per Cent.

In common window glass, where close combinations have kept up the price to consumers under the shelter of duties averaging a hundred per cent., a reduction of more than half has been made in all the large sizes. There is no doubt these rates will permit a healthy growth of the industry here.

In plate glass reductions are made, the largest sizes from 50 cents to 30 cents per square foot; of silvered from 6 to 35 cents.

Pig Iron and Tin Plates Reduced.

Pig iron was reduced from $6.72 per ton, which is from 50 to 90 per cent., to a uniform duty of 22½ per cent., a rate somewhat higher in proportion than the rest of the schedule, because of cheap freight rates on foreign pig, it being a favorite freight on westward voyages.

Tin plates are reduced to 40 per cent., a little more than one-half of the McKinley rate. This is a revenue duty and at the same time enough to permit any existing mills to live and flourish.

Cutlery.

Cheaper grades of pocket cutlery are 35 per cent., higher grades 45. Table cutlery is put at 35 per cent. These are very substantial reductions from present rates, which, being specific, reach in some rates of pocket cutlery as high as 90 per cent., but with release on taxes on raw material, especially on pearl and ivory for handles, seems ample. Both copper ore and pig copper are made free, we being large exporters of the latter, and duty serving only to enable producer to sell higher to our people than foreigners.

Nickel is free. Lead ore has a small duty of 15 per cent. Pig lead one cent a pound. Silver lead ore is restored to free list.

Lumber 25 Per Cent.

Unmanufactured lumber is free, manufactured is put at 25c. with the proviso that if any export duties are charged on foreign lumber it shall be admitted only at rates now charged.

Steel Rails.

Steel rails we reduce from 13.44 per ton, now 75 per cent., to 25 per cent. As the pool which has kept up prices so many years in this country seems now disorganized, the other producers will soon need protection, more against Mr. Carnegie of Pittsburg and Mr. Stirling at Chicago than against foreign producers.

The residue of the schedules vary from 25 to 30 per cent., wood screws being put at the latter figure. Beams and girders are 35 per cent., shall be admitted only at rates now existing.

Raw Sugar Untaxed.

Sugar has been a difficult subject to deal with. Raw sugar was transferred to free list by the McKinley bill because nearly all the taxes paid on it went to the public treasury. A strong desire among some members was to put an ad valorem duty of 20 or 25 per cent. and to abolish bounty at once. It was decided to reduce by one-half the duty on refined sugar and to repeal the bounty one-eighth each year, leaving raw sugar untaxed, as at present.

Tobacco Duties.

In the tobacco schedule those rates were sought which would bring most revenue. The present taxes of $2 and $2.75 a pound on wrapper leaf tobacco have blotted out many small establishments and actually impaired revenue. We make the rates $1 and $1.25 per pound on wrapper leaf, and 35 cents and 50 cents per pound on filler tobacco, unstemmed and stemmed in each. Manufactures of tobacco are put at 40 cents. Cigars are reduced from $4.50 per pound and 25 cents ad valorem to $3 per pound and 25 per cent., which is believed to be a most productive revenue rate and is higher than the law of 1883.

Live Animals.

Live animals are put at 20c.

Barley Cut To 12 Cents.

Barley is reduced from 30c. per bushel to 20 per cent., which is about 12c. Breadstuffs, of which we are immense exporters, are made free, except when imported from countries putting duties on our like products, in which case the duty is 20 per cent.

Eggs Made Free.

Fresh vegetables, fruit, eggs and like food products are untaxed.

Salt in bulk is free. In packages salt is free, but the covering dutiable at rates prescribed for like articles.

Tariff On Spirits.

The tariff on spirits is put at double the international revenue rates on live spirits, and some slight reductions are made on still wines, malt, ginger ale and like beverages, in the interest of increased revenue. The duty on sparkling wines is likewise slightly reduced for the same reason, that on champagne being put at $5 per dozen quarts.

Cotton Goods.

In cotton manufactures substantial reductions are made, especially on cheap cloths and prints, and existing system of taxing by count of threads in square inch is retained. Hemp and flax are made free. Dressed line of hemp and flax one cent and 1½ cent respectively. Burlaps and cotton and grain bagging are put at 15 per cent., but when imported for covering of articles to be exported are duty free.

A Sliding Scale on Woolen Goods.

Cloths and dress goods are put at 40 per cent., clothing at 45 per cent. The rates are higher than the committee desired, but deemed temporarily necessary because our manufacturers have so long been excluded from two-thirds of the wools of the world that they will have to learn the art of manufacturing with free wool. A sliding scale is therefore added, by which the rates in the woolen schedule are to come down five points with the lapse of five years.

Carpets, an industry in which we will soon be independent of competition, are put at 35 per cent. for Axminster, Moquet and Wilton; 30 per cent. for Brussels, while common grades go down to 20 per cent. The bill provides that the duties shall be removed from wool on March 1, and reduced on woolen goods July 1.

The Silk Schedule.

In the silk schedule the reduction of rates is smaller than in cotton or woolen fabrics.

Sole leather is reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. Leather gloves are classified according to material and length and uniformity, rated at specific duties which average not over 25 per cent. on common varieties and near 40 per cent. on fine lamb and kid gloves.

Fine Arts.

In schedule of sundries many articles like hatter's plush are put on the free list. The duty on cut diamonds, pearls and other precious stones is increased; works of art are, I am delighted to say, put back on the free list. The above is a rapid summary of the chief changes made by proposed bill and will give a satisfactory idea of its general structure.

Estimated Reduction of Revenue.

It is estimated it will reduce revenue, on the basis of the importations of 1892, about $50,000,000, with an immensely larger decrease of tax binding to the American people. The administration law is reported with few amendments suggested by experience of its operation. The law was chiefly prepared by Mr. Hewitt when he was in Congress, and changes proposed in our bill are to make it more effective, while at the same time softening some of the features added by the McKinley bill that would treat the business of importing as an outlawry not entitled to protection of Government.

Collars and cuffs and shirts and all articles of wearing apparel of every description not specially provided for, composed wholly or in part of linen, 35 per centum.

The Free List in Detail.

Section 2 of the Tariff bill gives the free list as follows:

Section 2—On and after the first day of March, 1894, the following articles when imported shall be exempt from duty:

Acids used for medicinal, chemical or manufacturing purposes; aconite, acorns, agates, unmanufactured; albumen, alizarin and alizarin colors or dyes, amber, unmanufactured; ambergris, ammonia, aniline salts.

Any animal imported especially for breeding purposes.

Anneto and all extracts of antimony, atpelete, apples, apples dried, angel of crude tartar, arrowroot, arsenic, arsenitate of aniline, art educational stops, composed of glass and metal and valued at not more than six cents per gross. Articles for the use of the United States. Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning not specially provided for.

Articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States when returned after having been exported without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means; casks, barrels, carboys, bags and other vessels of American manufacture exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products, including shooks when returned as barrels or boxes; also quicksilver flasks or bottles of either domestic or foreign manufacture which shall have been actually exported from the United States. Asbestos, unmanufactured. Ashes, wood and lye of land beet ashes.

Asphaltum and bitumen, crude, asafœtida.

Bacon and hams, beef, mutton and pork and meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not especially provided for in this act.

Balm of Gilead, barks, cinchona or other from which quinine may be extracted. Baryta, including barytes earth, bauvite, beeswax, bells, broken and bell metal broken and fit only to be remanufactured.

Binding Twine.

All binding twine manufactured in whole or part from istle or tampico fibre, manilla, sisal grass or sunn, of single ply and measuring not exceeding 600 feet to the pound.

Birds stuffed, not suitable for millinery ornaments, birds and land and water fowls, bismuth, bladders and all integuments of animals; crude, salted for preservation and unmanufactured; blood, dried; blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper, bologna sausage, bolting cloths, especially for milling purposes, but not suitable for the manufacture of wearing apparel; bones, crude or not burned, calcined, ground, steamed or otherwise manufactured, and bone dust or animal carbon, and bone ash, fit only for fertilizing purposes; bone char, suitable for use in decolorizing sugars.

Books, engravings, photographs, bound or unbound, etchings, maps and charts, which shall have been printed and bound or manufactured more than 20 years at the time of importation, and all publications of foreign governments and publications containing observations of scientific phenomena and the results of scientific observations. Books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English, also books and music in raised print used exclusively by the blind. Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, maps and charts imported by authority or for the use of the United States, or for the use of the library of Congress. Books, maps, lithographic prints and charts especially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for educational, philosophical, literary or religious purposes or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use, or by order of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning in the United States, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

Books, libraries, usual furniture and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale.

Borax crude, Brazil paste, braids, plaits, laces and similar manufactures composed of straw, chip grass, palm leaf, willow, osier or rattan, suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets and hoods; Brazil pebble unwrought, breccia (in block or slabs), bristles, bromine, broom corn, bullion (gold or silver), Burgundy pitch.

Antiquities.

Cabbages, cabinets of old coins and medals and other collections of antiquities, but the term "antiquities," as used in this act shall include only such articles as are suitable for souvenirs or cabinet collections which shall have been produced at any period prior to the year 1700. Cadmium, calamine, camphor, castor or castoreum. Catgut, whip gut, or worm gut manufactured or not further manufactured than in strings or cords. Cerium, chalk manufactured. Charcoal, chicory root, raw, dried or undried, but unground. Cider, civit, crude; chromate of iron or chromic ore. Clay—Common blue clay in casks, suitable for manufacture of crucibles; clays or earths unmanufactured not specially provided for.

Coal—Anthracite, bituminous and shale, and coal slack or culm; coke.

Coal tar—Crude and all preparations and products of coal tar not colors or dyes not specially provided for, cobalt and cobalt ore and oxide of cobalt, cocculus indicus, cochineal, cocoa or cacao crude and fibre leaves and shells of coffee, coins, gold, silver and copper; coir and coir yarn, copper imported in the form of ores, old copper fit only for manufacture, regulus of copper and black or coarse copper and copper cement, copper in plates, bars, igots or pigs, and other forms not manufactured, copperas or sulphate of iron, cotton ties of iron or steel cut to lengths, punched or not punched with or without buckles for bolling cotton, coral marino uncut and unmanufactured, cork wood or cork bark unmanufactured or cut into squares or cubes, cotton and cotton waste or flocks, cryolite cudbear, curling stones or quoits and curling stone handles, curry and curry powder, cutch, cuttlefish bones, dandelion roots, raw, dried or undried but unground. Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, including glaziers' and engravers' diamonds not set and diamond dust or bort and jewels to be used in the manufacture of watches or clocks. Divi-divi, dragon's blood. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs and bulbous roots, excrescences, such as nuts, galls, fruits or flowers, dried fibres and dried insects, grains, gum and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spices, vegetable seeds, aromatic and seeds of morbid growth, weeds or woods used expressly for dyeing, any of the foregoing which are not edible whether crude or advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture.

Eggs and yolks of eggs of birds, fish and insects, emery ore, ergot, fans, common palm leaf and palm leaf unmanufactured, farina, fashion plates, feathers and downs for beds and feathers and downs of all kinds, crude or not dressed, colored or manufactured; feldspar, felt adhesive for sheathing vessels, fibrin in all forms.

Fruits and Plants

Fish fresh, fish for bait, fish skins, flint flints and ground flint stones. Floor matting, manufactured from round or split straw, including what is commonly known as Chinese matting. Fossils, fruit, plants, tropical and semi-tropical for the purpose of propagation or cultivation, currants, Zante or other, dates, fruits, green, ripe or dried, not specially provided for; tamarinds, cocoanuts, Brazil nuts, cream nuts, palm nuts and palm nut kernels.

Furs undressed, fur skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner, gambier, glass broken and old glass which cannot be cut for use and fit only to be manufactured, glass plates or disks rough cut or unwrought for use in the manufacture of optical instruments, spectacles and eye glasses and suitable only for such use.

Istle, or tampico fibre, jute, jute butts, manilla, sisal grass, sunn and all other textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances, manufactured or undressed. Goldbeaters' moulds and gold-beaters' skins. Grease and oils such as are commonly used in soap-making or wire-drawing, or for stuffing or dressing leather and which are fit only for such uses. Guano manures and all substances expressly used for manure. Gunny bags and Gunny cloths, old or refuse, fit only for re-manufacture. Guts salted. Gutta percha crude.

Hair of horse, cattle and other animals, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, and curled hair suitable for beds or mattresses and human hair, raw, uncleanad and not drawn.

Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled; angora goat skins, raw, without wool unmanufactured; asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured, and skins, except sheep skins, with the wool on; hide cuttings, raw or without hair, and all other glue stock. Hide ropes, hones and whetstones, hoofs unmanufactured. Hop roots for cultivation. Horns and parts unmanufactured, including horn strips and tips. Ice, India rubber, crude and milk of, and old scrap or refuse India rubber, fit only for remanufacture. Indigo and extracts or pastes of and carmines. Iodine crude and re-sublimed ipeca iridium.

Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites and sulphur ore as pyrites or sulphuret of iron in its natural state; ivory and vegetable ivory, sawed or cut but not otherwise manufactured, jalap, jet unmanufactured, joss stick or joss light.

Orange and lemon peel not preserved, candied or otherwise prepared, orchil or orchil liquid.

Orchids, orchis of the valley, azaleas palms and other plants used for forcing under glass for cut flowers or decorative purposes.

Ores of gold, silver and nickel and nickel matter, osmium.

Paintings in oil or water colors and statuary, but the term "statuary," as herein used shall be understood to include only

Continued on Second page.

Miss Ada Cleworth, K. O. T. M. Concert, Dec. 1st.

Important Notice.

Blight Bros., stationers, have removed from The Globe Building, corner Yonge and Melinda-streets, to 65 Yonge-st. 246

Master Bedford Campbell, K. O. T. M. Concert, Boy Banjoist, Dec. 1st.

"The Devil's Mine."

Notwithstanding the wet and disagreable night a large audience was present at the Academy of Music to witness the first presentation of "The Devil's Mine." The whole piece, and particularly the specialties of Miss Trixie Hamilton, thoroughly delighted all present. Matinee to-day. Regular prices only 10, 20 and 30 cents.

To prevent further substitution Radam's Microbe Killer is sold only in gallons now, with the formula on each label; buy no others.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts, Bank Commerce Building, Toronto.

At the Auditorium, Dec. 1st, Miss Edith LeLean, Elocutionist.

CANADA'S MANIFEST DESTINY

MR. W. T. STEAD'S LECTURE AT THE AUDITORIUM.

A Union of All the English-Speaking Peoples of the World is the Utopia Which Mr. Stead Sees in the Distance —An Attack on Professor Goldwin Smith.

"It is a large subject. Although I have been studying the subject for nearly have a century it would be with a great deal of diffidence that I would undertake to lecture upon it. But I know people on the other side pick up these things quicker than we do."

This was the perhaps unintentionally sarcastic was in which Mr. Archibald Blue of the Bureau of Mines introduced Mr. W. T. Stead, editor of The Review of Reviews, to the 250 people who assembled in the Auditorium last evening to listen to an address on "The Future Destiny of Cadada."

"If Mr. Blue had still been in journalism," continued the speaker, "he would have headed his remarks, 'Fools rush in where angels fear to tread,' and there would be little trouble in telling which was the fool and which was the angel."

After this exchange of pleasantries, Mr. Stead commenced his talk to his audience. His remarks were at times interesting, but most of the audience were disappointed with the lecture and many of them wearied before he concluded. After a disseration in favor of free traders, the speaker took this shot at Goldwin Smith:

Called Him a "Devil's Advocate."

"Toronto is interesting to England not merely because of your success as a city, or as the capital of a great Province, but because it is regarded as a sort of Isle of Patmos, occupied by one most distinguished literary man who sends letters across the Atlantic marked by an intensity, which establishes that the writer believes what he writes. And what Mr. Goldwin Smith writes is heard. Those of us who did not know him before he came to Canada would think there was something wrong with Toronto. And an Englishman arriving by train and observing the manner in which your walls are plastered with advertisements of liver pills would conclude that dyspepsia was a prevalent complaint. It seems to us that Mr. Smith has got it and got it very bad. But we know he had it before he came here and that the climate is not to blame. He brought it with him. There is a good deal of talk among theosophists and others just now concerning the doctrine of reincarnation. It is possible that the prophet Jeremiah is reincarnated in Mr. Goldwin Smith. The Lamentations of the old books were as nothing to the lamentations contained in the new books.

"It is a good thing to have a devil's advocate," continued the speaker, "to prophesy all evils likely to rise, but the work of a devil's advocate is sometimes overdone. I would rather look upon the bright side of the future than bewail, like a belated Bousbee, over an empire likely to fall. I do not believe that Canada has grown up as at present to be cast down as was Lucifer, to rise no more, forever.'

One Solid Entity.

In speaking of Canada's destiny Mr. Stead said: "I don't look at it in the light that Canada belongs to the British Empire, but to the same body to which England, Australia and the United States belong—the English-speaking world—one solid entity divided by seas one from the other with multitudious constitutions, but with one form of government: by the people and for the people. The English-speaking world is far more a real entity with far more solidity, far more cohesion, than the nations which live in peace in British India, because the British Government keeps the peace. The strengthening of the ties which shall bind the English-speaking world together constitute the most important subject before us.

To Unite Britain and the United States.

"From the horizon of London the joining of the British Empire and the American Republic in one political unity is one of the greatest objects for any politician or statesman to work for, or any patriot to pray for. There may be no way of undoing the mistake of that modern Jeroboam, George III., but it is the destiny of Canada to decide whether the British and the United States shall be friends or foes. Canada is the pivot state. Canada holds the pass. No, I will not say foes, because even in a nightmare I have never dreamed of the two being foes. But it depends upon Canada whether the two nations shall continue jealous, unkind and nagging neighbors or cordial friends and allies. The future hope of the world depends on the answer you will give. You are the man on horseback; we take a back seat. The simple question of politics sinks into insignificance in the great world-wide problem of the race: Is Canada to use her voice for peace or for war? It rests with you whether you shall be an angel of peace to unite the English-speaking world in one whole or another Tadmus sowing dragons' teeth from which will spring up armed men.

Canadians First of all.

"I want you to be, first of all, Canadians. I don't want you to sacrifice your Canadian nationality and Canadian future to either Scotland, Ireland, England or Wales. Look at the matter as a nation which has come into existence and is likely to stay. But we look upon you as the power through which we must look to the United States. In covering the trenches shall we have a good, hearty, healthy helping from you, or shall you oppose us and trip us down? If you do we cannot accomplish anything. It is we who follow; you who lead. You now drag us at your chariot wheels.

"There is only one danger to British connection that I see at present: If any party—heaven forbid you should have any such party—should degrade the old flag in the mud in order to carry an election. It is little short of treason to charge any party with disloyalty to a flag which they may have to shed their blood in defending."

This was too much for Mr. J. Castell Hopkins, who was one of the listeners. He arose and walked out of the room amid cheers, which drowned the speaker's voice.

"I do not see where the joke comes in," said Mr. Stead.

"The joke has just gone out," explained Ald. Hallam, who was on the platform.

As To Free Trade.

The speaker devoted considerable time to expounding the doctrine of free trade. He would like to have seen free trade existent throughout the whole British Empire. But call it fate, destiny, providence, what you will, nearly all the colonies maintain tariffs hostile to the Mother Country.

"We would be glad," said the speaker, "if Canada would lower her tariff in our favor, but if there is no other way of establishing friendly relations between Canada and the United States then we would favor discrimination in favor of the Republic. What we want is for you to get rich and stronger. The richer and stronger you get the more business you do with us. As a matter of fact, notwithstanding all the high-flutin' and old flag waving, the differential duties are against England, and for this reason: Specific duties are collected on cheaper goods and ad valorem on the dearer, and as we manufacture the cheaper goods when the specific duties are reduced to ad valorem we get the worst of it.

"It matters not whether you put up a Chinese wall, a wall of tariffs or a wall of bristling bayonets—all are the same, all are of the devil, and you all should agree to get rid of the devil. It is in your interests to get rid of all custom houses and agents. This is the devil that stands between you and your ultimate destiny.

No Annexation.

"I am not pointing to a destiny a few—a very few, I think—have advocated: An annexation policy. But what you have to aim for is one common citizenship for all English-speaking lands, where a man will be accepted without forswearing any nationality or taking out citizenship papers. (Cheers.)

"I hope the time will also speedily come when you will see the establishment either by the Supreme Court at Washington or the British Privy Council some permanent tribunal before whom all international disputes that cannet be amicably settled, may go.

In concluding Mr. Stead prophesied that Mr. John Burns would be a Minister of the Crown in the next Liberal Cabinet, and pointed out the necessity of appointing only good men to office.

A vote of thanks was moved by Ald. Hallam, seconded by Inspector J. L. Hughes.

AN ALLEGED FORGER.

A Man Charged With Passing a Bogus Cheque on W. & D. Dineen Arrested in Buffalo.

James Thorn, alias W. J. Thorn, alias Albert Burton, has been arrested in Buffalo at the request of the Toronto Detective Department. He is supposed to be Harry W. Thorner, the son of a former Toronto dentist, and is wanted here and in Hamilton for forgery.

He answers the description of the man who, on Sept. 19, passed a bogus cheque on W. & D. Dineen for $24. The cheque was signed "Charles R. Pope," the ex-U.S. consul, made in favor of "James Thorn." Three days after a similar cheque was worked off on H. & C. Blachford, the King-street shoe men. A few days later a man answering the same description passed a bogus cheque in Hamilton for $33. Thorn or Burton or whatever his name is, was a guest at the Walker House, where he left an unpaid board bill of $8 and a valise.

The prisoner has consented to return to Toronto. Detective Slemin will leave on the 7.35 train this morning to bring him back.

MARIETTA HOLLEY'S NEW BOOK.

"Samantha at the World's Fair," by the Author of "Samantha at Saratoga."

No intelligent reader can fail to enjoy "Samantha at the World's Fair" (by Josiah Allen's Wife) and the side-splitting illustrations, of which there are more than one hundred.

This is, indeed, a book that is able to remove the traces of care from the sad countenance and illumine it with broadest of healthy smiles. To-day at John P. McKenna's, bookseller, 80 Yonge-street, near corner King, telephone 1717. The account of the meeting of Samantha with the Duke of Veragua is simply irresistible when she judged that her "curchey wuz jest about right," and when upon saluting him "in the name of Jonesville and America, the duke bowed so low that if a basin of water had been sot on his back it would have run down over his head."

Ports and Sherries.

We make a specialty of two Ports and two Sherries. They are the best value ever offered in Canada. Marsala Port and Oloroso Sherry $8 per doz. Two Crown Port and Oloroso Superior Sherry $11 per doz. Other grades from $5 to $16 per doz. William Mara, 79 Yonge-street, third door north of King-street.

There are various ways of insuring one's life by a life plan or limited through a certain number of payments, or on the endowment plan, whereby the money can be drawn at the end of a certain period. But the most advantageous method of insurance is the Compound Investment Policy of the North American Life Assurance Company, as it combines under one form of policy all the advantages of the plans named. The city agents will be pleased to furnish full particulars respecting this investment plan, or such may be obtained on application to the Head Office of the Company, 22 to 28 King-street west, Toronto. 246

The most marvelous discovery of the 19th century for indigestion, Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti. Beware of Worthless Imitations.

The cure of stammering has been a perplexing subject for these many years. Partial success has accompanied the efforts of a few out of hundreds who have tried it. No one, so far as is known, has met with the decided success that has followed Mr. S. A. Church. Mr. Church is the founder and principal of Church's Auto-Voce School, situated at 2 Wilton-crescent, and which, by the way, is the only established school for the cure of stammering in Canada. The school has an excellent record, having turned out over 100 successful graduates.

An unerring cure for indigestion in every form. Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. Take no worthless substitute.

Friday, Nov. 10, '93.

Received fresh from the country to-day 3800 lbs. choice large roll butter, which we will sell in any quantity at low prices. Skeans Dairy Company, 291 King west. Telephone 2298. 246

Try Watson's Cough Drops.

Arlington Hotel.

For comfortable bright rooms and combined with reasonable rates and excellent cuisine the Arlington Hotel has not its equal in Toronto and those who desire permanent winter quarters should hasten to make their arrangements before the best rooms are taken. ed

Auditorium, Dec. 1st, K. O. T. M. Concert.

Oak Mantels

In Colonial and other latest designs. Tilings and Brass Goods. W. Millichamp, Son & Co., 234 Yonge-street. tf

Be sure and see Piglhein's great painting, "Jerusalem on the Day of the Crucifixion," now at Cyclorama. It is giving great satisfaction. Admission only 25c.

Bargains at the Hole in the Wall Cigar Store. Watch our window. Different bargains every day. Christmas goods are now in, 167 1-2 King-street east. 26

At the K. O. T. M. Concert Dec. 1st, Frank Wright.

Giving Up Business

at 211 Yonge-street, Bonner's branch store. Goods at your own price. The following are a few of our prices: Black cashmere socks, with high-spliced heels and toes, 5 pairs for $1.00; Scotch elastic shirts for 35c, regular price 75c: striped shirts and drawers only 50c, sold at 75c regular. Ties, collars, cuffs and braces all reduced to your own price. 211 Yonge-street, opposite Albert-street. 2467

Mr. Martin Cleworth, K.O.T.M. Concert, Dec. 1st.

THE HONOR DECLINED.

It appears that the congratulations showered upon Mr. Christopher Robinson, designated for the honor of knighthood, on account of services rendered as counsel in the Behring Sea case, are premature. From sources which place the authenticity of the fact beyond cavil, The World learns that Mr. Robinson, preferring, as some before him have done, to continue his professional career under the same name and title that have hitherto served him well enough, has declined the proposed honor.

Those who know Mr. Robinson and the fine old Tory traditions of Beverley House will not for a moment think that his refusal is based on any other than personal and private grounds. He is not the man to entertain any wild republican antipathy to titles. He is the son of a Baronet, of a man who in his day was the foremost statesman and jurist in this colony. He may well think that the barren honor of an ordinary knighthood would be more onerous than honorable. It could not advance him in the practice of the profession which he may industriously follow for many years to come, while it would be of no social advantage to a man already enjoying all the distinction he wants in that line. The pity seems to be that he was not consulted before the offer was made public, as so there might have been saved much annoyance to himself and some little chagrin to His Excellency's advisers. However, in this city, where Mr. Robinson was born and has lived nearly the allotted span of life, there is no fear of his motives being misunderstood.

OUR NEW DRESS.

[From The Alvinston Free Press.]

The many complimentary notices in our exchanges and congratulatory expressions from our readers generally on the typographical appearance of The Free Press gives the publisher an opportunity of dividing honors in connection therewith. While we will accept credit for the selection of material and arrangement of displaying the same, yet it is but fair to state that the manufacturer of the outfit is entitled to a large share of the credit as well. When the recent fire had swept away our establishment, the question of a new outfit was the first thought, and an experience of 18 years in newspaper life was a valuable asset where assets were not any too prominent. During those years of practical work, using type from many different manufacturers, the fact that the best is always the cheapest in that line as well as any other, had been proven to our satisfaction, and we believe we have acted on that prudent plan. The type used in The Free Press is Scotch metal type, from the establishment of Messrs. Miller & Richard, Toronto. It is clear cut, hard and has the composition to wear well. The majority of our Canadian journals use this type, believing and proving by experience that it is superior to any other article in that line made in Canada or the United States. Right here we want to publicly thank Messrs. Miller & Richard and their popular traveler, Mr. George W. Stewart, for their prompt attention to our order, and would heartily recommend them to the publishers of Canada for their courteous and honest business manner. The publisher is more than satisfied with his purchase and is very much pleased to know that our readers are of the same opinion.

THE APPROACH OF XMAS.

Messrs. W. & D. Dineen Have Something to Say Apropos of the Holidays.

Christmas is only a short month away and already we are thinking of the festivities of the season. Messrs. W. & D. Dineen have made extraordinary preparations for the holiday trade. For weeks their manufacturing staff have been busily engaged in turning out novelties for the Christmas trade.

These new goods are of the new styles which have come to the front since the early fall, and include all the novel designs that are the rage in the world's fashion centres.

It is hardly necessary to say anything in praise of Dineens' furs. The manufactures of this firm are known throughout the Dominion for their excellence of style and finish. Nothing but the best material is used by Messrs. Dineen, and their furs are personally selected in the largest markets.

Prices this season are low at Dineens', at any rate. The firm is looking forward to the largest Christmas trade in its history, and in order that this may be realized it is necessary to keep prices at the lowest notch.

The cash sale continues until Thursday at King and Yonge-streets, and those who come before that time will get genuine bargains.

Excursion Tickets, Excursion Tickets—To Europe and All Winter Resorts at 69 Yonge-street.

Now is the time to take a trip and cost almost nothing. We are making extremely low rates to England, Italy, Egypt, Greece, Holy Land, Texas, Florida, Bermuda, Barbadoes and San Francisco. Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere and you will save money. We are also agents for the great Cunard steamship flyers. For full particulars apply to S. J. Sharp, manager, or W. A. Geddes, agent, 69 Yonge-street. 132

Dr. Ryerson's Four Figures Are Right, But You Count the Wrong Way.

When our worthy member puts such great stress on that 47 farmers' sons only are attending the Agricultural College out of the 105 students one would think that the rest had no right there. Why, that's just what we want, lots of farmers and fewer loafers (I wish I was one). If your corns are sore get a pair of howell's walking boots and his famous foot-powder. Have comfort. He has big value at 112 Queen east and 542 Queen-street west. Telephone 2682.

Yours, etc., LEATHER.

At the K. O. T. M. Concert Dec. 1st, Harry Bennett.

Prepared For the Merry Yuletide.

Instead of giving the public short and eloquent remarks on the subject of neckwear this week, quinn makes announcement that his Christmas goods are now ready for inspection. He avers that in all his long experience he has never seen such chaste and fetching effects. His silk-braided suspenders and his Japanese handkerchiefs are of a quality never before shown in Toronto, and may be justly termed the culminating types of useful holiday gifts.

Try Watson's Cough Drops.

Oysters Cheaper in Toronto Than in Baltimore.

The reason is explained by direct importing from the oyster beds in enormous quantities which gives the benefit to the public, selling at 30c per quart with John Miller & Co., 79, 81 Queen west. 246

Albert Parr, Tenor, K. O. T. M. Concert, Auditorium, Dec. 1st.

Monumental.

D. McIntosh & Sons, 524 Yonge-street manufacturers and importers of granite and marble monuments. Note address. 246

DEATHS.

STRATHY—On Sunday evening, the 26th November, 1893, at her residence, No. 100 Beverley-street, Toronto, Susan Elizabeth, widow of the late John Strathy, barrister-at-law, in her 74th year.

Funeral on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

EARTHQUAKE IN MONTREAL.

PEOPLE RUSH INTO THE STREETS BAREHEADED AND ALARMED.

Every Building in the City Shaken—A Stampede From the Assize Court and the Windsor Station—The Shock Felt Throughout Quebec, Vermont and New York State.

MONTREAL, Nov. 27.—A terrific earthquake shook Montreal from end to end shortly before noon to-day. Nothing like it has ever been experienced before. Buildings actually rocked and trembled as if about to be thrown down by the percussion of some terrible explosion. At first came a heaving sensation like that of a ship rising over a heavy dead swell. The buildings creaked as if every joint and fastening was being tested by some awful and invisible force, and then a dull, muffled, deep-toned sound like that of a subterranean explosion. The shock was felt from foundation to turret of the most substantially-built edifices in the city, and then came the settling back, and for an instant it felt as if everything was going down, as if the bottom had fallen out of things generally and all was going to collapse. And then a moment of suspense and the earthquake had passed.

It was just 13 minutes to 12 o'clock when the shock took place, and it apparently came from the northeast and moved towards the southwest. It was distinctly felt in the McGill observatory and all through the college buildings, but not so severely as in other parts of the city.

Stairs Blocked in the Rush to the Street.

Never were the general offices and Windsor Station of the Canadian Pacific Railway so quickly and so completely emptied. Mr. C. W. Spencer said he was stting in his private office engaged in conversation. When the shock came he thought an engine had exploded in the train shed below. Everybody took the hint in a moment, the halls and stairs were blocked with escaping clerks, and out they rushed to the street bareheaded and badly frightened. A number of carters' horses standing across the street took fright and ran away up the street. Mr. Spencer at once ordered his telegraph operators all along the line to report the time at which they felt the shock. Quebec reported that they felt it at 11.27 o'clock, 20 minutes before it was noticed in Montreal, and Buckingham, near Ottawa, reported it 15 minutes afterwards.

A Stampede From the Court House.

The earthquake caused the utmost confusion in the court house. Everyone thought the building was collapsing. The trial of Maloney et al for keeping a gambling house was in progress at the Court of Queen's Bench, when the proceedings were interrupted by a terrific rumbling, which increased in force until it seemed as if the whole building was giving way. The floor trembled, windows rattled and massive iron pillars shook.

A panic ensued, the spectators rushed to a narrow doorway and were jammed together so tightly that scarcely any could get out. Judge Wurtele left the bench and the jurors followed the crowd who were not sworn in their mad rush to the head of the staircase. There they were joined by those coming from the flat above, but before they reached the street the earthquake was over.

A Prisoner's Guards Leave Him.

A prisoner, R. D. Greet, who was in the dock awaiting trial, was left alone because the guards had fled. The door was open, so he joined the stampede. When he reached the street he made no effort to escape, and when the excitement had abated somewhat he was taken back to the court.

Judge Wurtele returned almost immediately to the bench and the jurors reluctantly returned to their seats. Those who had no business in the court house, however, remained out of it, for they could not disabuse their minds of the idea that the noise was connected in some way with the building. As no definite information could then be obtained as to the cause, the judge suspended the court for ten minutes. Similar scenes were enacted in other public places, but nobody was injured.

In the Montreal Board of Trade and Corn Exchange building people were so alarmed over the rocking of the structure that they cleared out in the streets. In the narrow streets like St. Francois Xavier people rushed out looking up fearfully, as though expecting the stone walls to fell on them. It was the worst shaking up Montreal has had for many a day.

Reports received from Varennes, Vercheres, Boucherville, St. Annes and Pointe Claire state that the shock was distinctly felt in all places to a greater or less extent.

Felt at Many Points—Only Damage Was Upsetting a Stove.

ST. JOHN'S, Que., Nov. 27.—A heavy shock of earthquake took place here this morning, lasting several seconds.

LONGUEUIL, Nov. 27.—The earthquake was felt at 11.46 a.m. and lasted about eight seconds.

St. Hilaire Station Stove Upset.

ST. HILAIRE, Que., Nov. 27.—The earthquake shock was so severe here that a stove was upset in the station. It seemed to come from the southeast.

Felt Severely at Huntingdon.

HUNTINGDON, Nov. 27.—The earthquake shock was felt here quite severely at 11.50.

Yamaska Has Violent Shakes.

YAMASKA, Que., Nov. 27.—The earthquake shook the earth in this neighborhood quite violently.

Felt at Plattsburgh.

PLATTSBURGH, N.Y., Nov. 27.—At 11.45 a.m. an earthquake shock shook the city quite violently, but it is not thought any damage was done to property.

People Took to the Streets.

RAWDON, Que., Nov. 27.—An earthquake shock which shook the town violently and frightened the people half to death occurred here about noon to-day. Buildings shook badly, and the inmates took to the streets in alarm.

Broke the Windows.

GORHAM, N.H., Nov. 27.—A shock of earthquake was felt here at 11.50. Articles were shaken off shelves, window glass was broken in some buildings and other slight damage done.

Felt in Northern New York and Vermont.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—There was a heavy earthquake shock felt all over Central Vermont and Northern New York to-day.

Try Watson's Cough Drops.

Colder With Snow Flurries.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Esquimalt, 32—40; Calgary, 20 below—6; Qu'Appelle, 16 below 6; Winnipeg, 10 below—4; Port Arthur, Toronto, 20—40; Montreal, 16—20; Quebec, 6—24; Halifax, 16—30.

Probs.—Fresh and high westerly to northwesterly winds; cloudy to fair and colder with local snowfalls and snow flurries.

Steamship Movements.

The Allan mail SS. Numidian from Liverpool reached Halifax at 3.45 Monday morning