RADNOR....
"A purely natural water, brilliant, pleasantly sparkling and delicate to the taste."
—The "Lancet," London, Eng.

The Toronto World.

C. J. TOWNSEND & CO.
22 KING ST. WEST.
Sale of Furniture To-morrow (Friday) at 11 a.m.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR — EIGHT PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING AUGUST 13 1896—EIGHT PAGES — ONE CENT

BRYAN GETS NOTICE

Of His Nomination as Democratic Candidate for President.

A GREAT CROWD AT THE GARDEN.

It took a Thousand Policemen to Keep the People in Order.

The Free Silver Orator Discusses the Money Question and Uses All the Arguments in Favor of Bi-Metallism—Claims that Monometallism is Tyranny and Endeavors to Show How Free Coinage of Silver Would Benefit Farmers, Laborers, Merchants and Manufacturers.

New York, Aug. 12.—William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall were formally notified to-night that they were the choice of the Democratic party for the highest offices in the gift of the people of the United States. The occasion was one to which the entire country had been looking forward for many weeks, and interest had risen to the boiling point, through repeated promises and hints that the speech the young Nebraskan would deliver would exceed in eloquence, vigor and magnetism his effort before the Chicago convention. Whatever might be the political inclination of any person who attended the ratification of the Democracy at Madison-square Garden, he must have been permeated with the blindest prejudice not to have been thrilled by the excitement and the enthusiasm which prevailed during the entire time the notification ceremonies lasted. The presence of so stupendous a crowd of human beings was in itself an eloquent tribute to the importance attached to the occasion.

The opening of the doors was followed by a hurrying, scurrying rush of feet, and in they came, shouting, jumping, shoving, pushing, all intent on reaching the places best available to see and hear. Outside the Garden the wildest excitement had been prevailing. Over 1000 uniformed policemen were stationed in and about the hall. The crowd began to assemble shortly after 6 o'clock and an hour later the avenues leading to the Garden were literally thronged with the waiting multitude. At 7 o'clock the doors were thrown open, and, despite the efforts of the police to restrain them, the crowd on either side made desperate rushes for the entrances. In the struggle there many women fainted and had to be carried away. The police finally began using their clubs in an effort to restore order. A wild scene of turmoil ensued at the main entrance. From floor to roof the Garden was crowded with human beings before the exercises began.

The Meeting.

It was just 8 o'clock when the principal actor of the evening entered. When he stepped on the stand and was recognized by many in the audience, a great cheer went up. At 8.15 o'clock Senator Jones (Ark.), chairman of the National Committee, nominated as chairman of the meeting, Hon. Elliott Danforth of New York.

Mr. Danforth presented Governor N. W. A. Stone, Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Notification.

Mr. Stone made a brief speech, full of jingoism, and giving a twist to the British lion's tail, and demanding the participants in the Chicago convention, if they would be formally notified Mr. Bryan of his nomination. Then a man began to wave a big flag over Mr. Bryan's head. Cheer followed cheer and pandemonium broke loose.

Although the cheering thousands in the hall were hot of body and hoarse of throat, they rose as a man when the chairman stepped forward and introduced Mr. Bryan. Then came a demonstration that far exceeded those that followed the mention of Mr. Bryan's name previously in the evening. Men and women rose to their feet and cheered. On the platform, in the boxes, up in the galleries, people were shouting like mad. Men waved their coats and their hats, while women fluttered fans and handkerchiefs. Mr. Bryan held up his hand for silence. It was like an incentive to yell louder. Mr. Bryan made an effort to speak. His voice was drowned in the wild howl. Again he held up his hand and again the cheering rose to its might. Finally the nominee began to speak slowly, but was obliged to stop several times, for the demonstration had sporadic spasms before it died. His voice was firm, but it showed signs of hoarseness.

Mr. Bryan read from manuscript but occasionally he dropped the sheets of paper, and spoke earnestly and vehemently, without looking at them. The peroration was spoken without a glance at the manuscript, and for that reason it had greater effect.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

The Young Orator Read From Manuscript But Made a Good Impression.

"I shall at a future day formally accept the nomination which is now tendered by the Notification Committee, and shall then touch upon the issues presented by the platform," said Mr. Bryan. "It is fitting that at this time I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering. We shall defend with all possible vigor the position taken by our party(Our campaign has not for its object the reconstruction of society. We cannot insure to the vicious the fruits of a virtuous life; we would not invade the home of the provident in order to supply the wants of the spendthrift; we do not propose to transfer the rewards of industry to the lap of indolence. Property is and will remain the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation for toil. We believe, as asserted in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal; but that does not mean that all men are or can be equal in possessions,in ability or in merit; it simply means that all shall stand equal before the law, and that Government officials shall not, in making, construing or enforcing the law discriminate between citizens. I assert that the property rights as well as the rights of persons are safe in the hands of the common people.

"Those who stand by the Chicago platform believe that the Government should not only avoid wrong-doing, but that it should also prevent wrong-doing, and they believe that the law should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public weal. They do not excuse petit larceny, but they declare that grand larceny is equally a crime; they do not defend the occupant of the highwayman who robs the lonely traveler, but they invite the transgressors those who wear the more polite and less hazardous guises of legislation, appropriate their own use the proceeds of the toil of others..

The Money Question.

"Now let me ask you to consider the paramount question of this campaign—the money question. It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bi-metallism. No national party during the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the temerity to oppose. The gold standard has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money-owning and the money-changing classes, and it cannot stand for one day in any nation in the world. It was fastened upon the United States without discussion. There can be no sympathy or co-operation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bi-metallism.

"What is the test of honesty in money? It must certainly be found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power.

"It cannot be successfully claimed that mono-metallism or bi-metallism or any other system gives an absolutely just standard of value. Under both mono-metallism and bi-metallism the government fixes the weight and fineness of the dollar, invests it with legal tender qualities, and then opens the mints to its unrestricted coinage, leaving the purchasing power of the dollar to be determined by the number of dollars. Bi-metallism is better than mono-metallism, not because it gives us a perfect dollar, but because it makes a nearer approach to stability, to honesty, to justice, than a gold standard possibly can. Any legislation which lessens the world's stock of standard money increases the exchangeable value of the dollar; therefore the crusade against silver must inevitably raise the purchasing power of money and lower the money value of all other forms of property.

Have Not Reached the End.

"Our opponents err in supposing that we have reached the end of the evil results of the gold standard; we have not reached the end. The injury is a continuing one, and no person can say how long the world is to suffer from the attempt to make gold the only standard money. The same influences which are now operating to destroy silver in the United States will, if successful here, be turned against other silver-using countries, and each new convert to the gold standard will add to the general distress. So long as the scramble for gold continues prices must fall, and a general fall in prices is but another definition of hard times.

"The farmers are opposed to the gold standard because they have felt its effects. Since they sell at wholesale and buy at retail, they have lost more than they have gained by falling prices, and besides this they have found that certain fixed charges have not fallen at all. The farmer has thus found it more and more difficult to live. Has he not a just complaint against the gold standard?

Effect on Wage Earners.

"The wage-earners have been injured by the gold standard and have expressed themselves upon the subject with great emphasis. In February, 1895, a petition, asking for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, at 16 to 1, was signed by the representatives of all, or nearly all, the leading labor organizations and presented to Congress. Wage-earners know that, while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar, it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar; they know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable, and re-employment less certain. A gold standard encourages the hoarding of money, because money is rising; it also discourages enterprise and paralyzes industry. On the other hand, the restoration of bi-metallism will discourage hoarding, because when prices are steady, or rising, money can not afford to lie idle in the bank vaults. The farmers and wage-earners together constitute a considerable majority of the people of the country. Why should their interests be ignored in considering financial legislation? A monetary system which is peculiarly advantageous to a few syndicates has far less to commend it than a system which gives hope and encouragement to those who create the nation's wealth.

As to Merchants and Manufacturers.

"It is only necessary to note the increasing number of failures in order to know that a gold standard is ruinous to merchants and manufacturers. These business men do not make their profits from the people from whom they borrow money, but from the people to whom they sell their goods. If the people cannot buy, retailers cannot sell, and if retailers cannot sell, wholesale merchants and manufacturers must go into bankruptcy.

"Those who hold as a permanent investment the stock of railroads and of other enterprises are injured by a gold standard. The rising dollar destroys the earning power of these industries without reducing their liabilities, and as dividends cannot be paid until salaries and fixed charges have been satisfied, the stockholders must bear the burden of hard times. Salaries in business occupations depend upon business conditions, and the gold standard both lessens the amount and threatens the permanency of such salaries.

"The professional classes,in the main, derive their support from the producing classes, and can only enjoy prosperity when there is prosperity among those who create wealth. Hence it will be seen that a large portion of those who may find some pecuniary advantage in a gold standard will discover that their losses exceed their gains."

Mr. Bryan then quoted Senator Sherman's speech, delivered in 1869. When Mr. Sherman describes contraction of the currency as disastrous to all the people, except the capitalists, out of debt and those who stand in a position similar to his, he is stating a truth which must be apparent to every person who will give the matter careful consideration. Mr. Sherman was at that time speaking of the contraction of the volume of paper currency, but the principle which he set forth applies, if there is a contraction of the volume of the standard money of the world.

The Chicago platform presents a clear and emphatic demand for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid of the concurrent action of any other nation. When we ask sent of any other nation. When we ask that our mints be opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver into full legal tender money, we are simply asking that the same mint privileges be accorded to silver that are now accorded to gold.

Debtor and Creditor.

Under the bi-metallic system, gold and silver are linked together by law at a fixed ratio, and any person or persons owning any quantity of either metal can have the same converted into full legal tender money. If the creditor has the right to choose the metal in which payment shall be made it is reasonable to suppose that he will require the debtor to pay in the dearer metal, if there is any perceptible difference between the bullion values of the metals.

This new demand, creating a dearer metal, will make that metal dearer still, while the decreased demand for the cheaper metal will make that metal cheaper still.

If on the other hand the debtor exercises the option, it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal, if one metal is perceptibly cheaper than the other; but the demand thus created for the cheaper metal will raise its price, while the lessened demand for the dearer metal will lower its price. In other words, when the creditor has the option, the metals are drawn apart; whereas when the debtor has the option the metals are held together. Society is therefore interested in having the option exercised by the debtor. Indeed, there can be no such thing as real bi-metallism, unless the option is exercised by the debtor. The right of the debtor to choose the coin in which payment shall be made extends to obligations from the Government as well as to contracts between individuals. A Government obligation is simply a debt due from all the people to one of the people, and it is impossible to justify a policy which makes the interests of the one person who holds the obligation superior to the rights of the many who must be taxed to pay it.

It is assumed by some that greenbacks and treasury notes are responsible for the recent drain upon the gold reserve; but Mr. Bryan denied this and declared that the true cause was that they were redeemed at the option of the holder of the notes and not at the option of the Government, and it is impossible to estimate the amount which may hereafter be issued if this policy is continued. The Bank of France exercises the right to redeem all bank paper in either gold or silver, and yet France maintains the parity between gold and silver at the ratio of 15 1-2 to 1, and retains in circulation more silver per capita than we do in the United States.

There is an actual necessity for bi-metallism, as well as theoretical defence of it: The restoration of bi-metallism in the United States will take away from gold just so much of its purchasing power as was added to it by the demonetization of silver by the United States. The silver dollar is now held up to the old dollar by legal tender laws and not by redemption in gold, because the standard silver dollar is not redeemable in gold, either in law or by administrative policy.

We contend that free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value and thus make silver bullion worth $1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world. Any purchaser who stands ready to take the entire supply of any given article at a certain price can prevent that article from falling below that price. So the Government can fix a price for silver by creating a demand for the cheaper metal with the supply. Bi-metallists believe that several nations by entering into an agreement to coin at a fixed ratio all the gold and silver presented can maintain the bullion value of the coin at the mint ratio.

If our mints are opened to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio, merchandise will come here, because the labor applied to it has made it worth more in the form of merchandise than it will be when it reaches our mints. Many fear that the opening of our mints will be followed by an enormous increase in the annual production of silver. This is conjectural. Silver has been used as money for thousands of years, and during all that time the world has never suffered from an oversupply of silver. Since the gold price of silver has fallen more during the last five years than it ever fell in any previous five years in the history of the world, it gives evidence that the fall is not due to increased production. Prices can be lowered as effectually by decreasing the demand for a article as by increasing the supply of it, and it seems certain that the fall in the gold price of silver is due to hostile legislation, and not to natural laws.

The American people now owe a large sum to European creditors, and falling prices have made larger and larger marginals over net national income and our annual interest charge. There is only one way to stop the increasing flow of gold from our shores, and that is to stop falling prices. The restoration of bi-metallism will stop falling prices by reducing the world's demand for gold.

Perhaps the most persistent misrepresentation that we have to meet is the statement that we are advocating the payment of our 50-cent dollars. Under bi-metallism, silver bullion will be worth as much as silver coin, just as gold bullion is now as silver coin, just as gold coin, and we believe that a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar.

We believe that the restoration of bi-metallism would be a hardship upon those who have entered into contracts payable in gold coin, but this is a mistake. The debt which is by law made a legal tender must in the course of ordinary business be accepted by 99 out of every 100 persons. Why should the hundredth man be permitted to exempt himself from the general rule? Have not the people a right to say that a comparatively few individuals shall not be permitted to derange the financial system of the nation in order to collect a premium in the case they succeed in forcing a premium of money to a premium? The one kind of money to a premium? The people who in 1776 rejected the doctrine that kings rule by divine right will not in this generation subscribe to a doctrine that money is omnipotent. We are not opposed to an international agreement looking to the restoration of bi-metallism throughout the world, but we are unwilling to await the pleasure of other Governments.

The gold standard has compelled the American people to pay an ever-increasing tribute to the creditor nations of the world. National honor requires the United States to secure justice for all its citizens, as well as do justice to all its creditors. For a people like ours, blessed with natural resources of surpassing richness, to proclaim themselves impotent to frame a financial system suited to their own needs, is humiliating beyond the power of language to describe.

Mr. Bryan closed with a greeting from the West to the East, and said he expected co-operation in the effort to bring about freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech. The United States should, he said, be an example in all that is good and the leading spirit in every movement which has for its object the uplifting of the human race.

Governor Stone then formally notified Mr. Sewall of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and spoke briefly, after which the meeting closed.

The Body Recovered.

The body of Ernest Lang of Spencer-avenue, who was drowned in Humber Bay on Civic Holiday, was recovered at 3.30 yesterday afternoon by Mr. Hicks of Hicks' boathouse, and Bert Harrison, 4 Spencer-avenue, and Edgar Lennox, 141 Dunn-avenue, the latter being one of the young men who was with deceased when the canoe upset. Since the accident the bay has been dragged, and the body was found very near the spot where Lang was seen to sink. The hands were clasped tightly together, and the fact that there was no water in the body would lead to the belief that the unfortunate young man was dead before he sank. The remains were taken to Stone's undertaking establishment, and will to-day be removed to the late home of deceased. It is not likely that an inquest will be held.

Pember's Turkish Baths, 75c. 129 Yonge.

The Heat Wave.

Following are the deaths and cases of prostration reported in the United States press despatches last night:

Chicago—Deaths 12, prostration 50.
Philadelphia—Deaths 12, prostration 31.
Baltimore—Deaths 10.
Providence—Deaths 9.
St. Louis—Deaths 7.
Boston—Deaths 10.
Lowell, Mass.—Deaths 5.
New York—Deaths 14, prostration 16, making total deaths in New York since the commencement of the hot spell, 326.

Inspector Stark will be one of the judges at the Hamilton Police games.

ANOTHER CRASH IN THE FOG.

Ocean Steamships Again in Collision in the St. Lawrence.

THE NEPTUNE IS BADLY DAMAGED.

She Was Driven Broadside Against the Bow of the Scandinavian

By the Swift Current in the Lower Traverse—Pilot Godbout Tells His Story—He Was Feeling His Way Carefully in the Dense Fog When the Allan Liner's Rigging Loomed Up—The Scandinavian Was Able to Proceed on Her Way to Glasgow, but the Neptune Had to Unload Her Cargo and Dock.

Quebec, Aug. 12.—Another disaster has occurred in the St. Lawrence below Quebec. The accident is entirely due to the heavy fog prevailing on the river. The SS. Neptune, Captain Allen, which sailed from here last night with a lumber cargo from Montreal and Quebec, collided with the Allan Line steamer Scandinavian, Captain McAdam, which left here yesterday, bound for Glasgow. The Neptune arrived here at about 8 o'clock to-night, and the correspondent interviewed Pilot Godbout.

The Pilot's Story.

The pilot states that the collision took place at 10 o'clock in the Lower Traverse, a channel running east and north half a mile wide. The Traverse is about three miles long with a six-knot current, and during springtide, which prevailed to-day, the current is much swifter. Pilot Godbout thought it advisable to anchor, but he would not make up his mind to let go anchor in such a strong current. Fog came on at the upper entrance of the channel just as he was passing the upper lighthouse. He at once caused the engine to slow down and the vessel proceeded at very slow speed.

Working in the Fog.

When the Neptune had run down about three-quarters the distance of the channel, the look-out man reported a hull off the starboard bow. As it is well known a bell is rung on board vessels at anchor during a fog to prevent collision, the vessel's course was altered to port and the vessel, a Black Diamond boat, lying at anchor, was passed. Another bell again off the starboard bow was reported, and Pilot Godbout ordered the helm to be put aster board, but before the vessel had gone fifty feet distance a steamer's bow appeared about the starboard forerigging of the Neptune. This was the Scandinavian riding with two anchors out. The current carried the Neptune broadsides across the bows of the Allan liner with a terrific force. Both vessels quivered from stem to stern. The engines of the Neptune were full speed astern when the vessel was sighted, but headway could not be slackened in time to avert the crash.

The Neptune's Injuries.

The Neptune has a cut fully fifteen feet wide and extending below the water line. The collision took place in the Lower Traverse, and the Neptune was not long in sinking. But it caused the port side opposite the cut to bulge out about six or seven feet. The Neptune kept on her starboard tack and drifted down the Scandinavian, where she came to anchor. The Scandinavian appears not to have sustained any damage beyond forcing the windlass out of its bearings. Shortly afterwards, the weather having cleared up, the Scandinavian weighed anchor and proceeded on her voyage. The Neptune has two compartments full of water. She has settled by the head about three feet. Her lower decks are bent out of shape, and she is considerably damaged.

She was docked in the Louise basin, and a gang of ship laborers will unload her at daylight, and repairs will be commenced at once. She may delay on account of the Dominion Line steamer Vancouver, which will occupy the dry dock for a considerable time, as soon as she is unloaded.

NO SAW-OFFS IN MANITOBA.

The Protests Will be Fought Out to the Bitter End—A Catholic Appeal to Wilfrid Laurier.

Winnipeg, Aug. 12.—(Special.)—Out of the many reports and rumors regarding Mr. Laurier's vacant portfolio that are now engaging the most attention here is that "Bob" Watson is a dark horse, that is likely to capture the prize. Watson would get the support of many of those now espousing Joe Martin's claims, while he would have the undivided backing of the Greenway-Sifton wing of the Manitoba Liberals.

No saw-offs in Manitoba.

It is understood that prominent Liberals are endeavoring to bring about a saw-off in the Manitoba election protests. The Conservatives insisted that the Winnipeg protest should be one of those dropped. But some Martin supporters would not hear of this, consequently the negotiations fell through and all protests will be fought to the bitter end.

What Winnipeg Catholics Claim.

Winnipeg Catholics claim that the news received yesterday from Archbishop Langevin at Rome indicates that the Pope endorsed the stand he took in the recent election.

An Appeal to Mr. Laurier.

The Northwest Review, the local organ of the Roman Catholics, editorially to-day makes a strong appeal to Mr. Laurier to see that his Catholic fellow-citizens in Manitoba are restored their schools and asks Government grants for their maintenance.

Harvest Hands Wanted.

About the best answer to pessimistic stories sent east of the failure of this year's Manitoba wheat crop is the fact that farmers in all parts of the province are appealing to the Agricultural Department to send them harvest helpers. Nearly three thousand extra men will be required to harvest the crop. The harvest helpers' excursions from Toronto are eagerly awaited by Manitoba farmers in need of harvest hands.

MR. SIFTON IS THE MAN

Who Will be Minister of the Interior in the Laurier Government—He Will Run for Brandon.

Hon. Clifford Sifton left for Ottawa last night, accompanied by Mrs. Sifton.

An intimate friend of Mr. Sifton,who spent a great deal of time with him while at the Queen's, told The World that Manitoba's Attorney-General will be Mr. Laurier's Minister of the Interior.

The appointment will not be made until after the session, and Mr. McCarthy will open Brandon for the new Minister.

MINERS ENTHUSIASTIC

Over the Fine Strikes Made in the Mugwump and Young America Claims in Rossland, B.C.

Rossland, B.C., Aug. 12.—(Special.)—The camp has been aroused to additional enthusiasm by strikes in Mugwump and Young America. Solid ores of high grade was found in Mugwump at a depth of only 20 feet under the ground. The vein runs parallel to the War Eagle vein, and just north of it. Young America is on Deep Park Mountain, south of Rossland. The ledge was six feet wide when opened, and fine copper ore was exposed within a foot or two of the surface. It is one of the richest looking finds ever made in camp. Samples from both Mugwump and Young America will be forwarded to Toronto Exposition to-morrow.

BOAT HOUSES BURNED.

Early Morning Fire on the Esplanade—Number of Small Boats Destroyed—Constable Airaid of His Job.

By some means unknown a fire started in R. J. Doherty's boathouse in the Esplanade, opposite Sherbourne-street, shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. The alarm was given from Esplanade and Berkeley-streets, and some minutes elapsed before the firemen arrived. The blaze had assumed such proportions before the first streams were turned on that it was found impossible to save either the Doherty boathouse or the Wharf, which is the next building to the west, and both were badly gutted. The occupants of the building to the east, a boathouse and dwelling, occupied by A. K. Evans, hurried into the street with slight clothing, but the building was little damaged. The alarm was sounded by Constable Churchill, who, when questioned by a reporter, declined to give any information, telling the scribe that the sergeant, who would soon arrive, would give what information was necessary. From other sources it was learned that the fire started in the western part of the Doherty building, and from thence spread to Wharin's. Its cause could not be ascertained. Neither of the buildings was occupied, except as shops. A large number of boats, some of them valuable, were burned.

The Grand Prize Mine.

Thousands of shares of this mine were sold yesterday and Mr. Boulton attributed the rapid sale to the fact that it is a working mine and the price low. The idea of the owners in placing the stock at so low a figure to ensure a quick sale is likely to be realized. The staff at work will be doubled at once and the Grand Prize will soon be on the list of dividend payers.

Samples of ore can be seen at Mr. Boulton's office, 30 Jordan-street, Bank of Commerce Building.

Easy to order—"Salada" Ceylon Tea.

Beaver Plug is the highest grade and richest flavored Chewing Tobacco made. Try it.

American Money Taken at a Very Low Discount.

S. J. Sharp, General Steamship Agent, 78 Yonge-street, can sell tickets to any port of Europe via Montreal or New York, and we buy and sell foreign money on all countries.

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

Special line of Cash Boxes. A few left at 69 cents each, worth at least $1 each. Blight Bros., 65 Yonge-street.

Turkish Baths, 127 and 129 Yonge, Evg. 50c

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W. Evg 50c.

Fine Old Madeira Wines.

The Island of Madeira,in consequence of its rocky,volcanic soil and evenness of climate, is in truth the home of the wine. We have a large stock, and are selling at $4.50 per gallon, or $10 per case, quarts. Mara's, 79 and 81 Yonge-street. Phone 1708.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 K.W., Ladies, 75c

Fog on the St. Lawrence.

Quebec, Aug. 12.—Dense fog has prevailed almost continuously on the Lower St. Lawrence for several days. River boats are all delayed through it.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 12.—Cotton—Spots lower; sales none; uplands, 8c; Gulf, 8¼c. Futures easy; sales 241,000 bales; Aug. 7.67c; Sept., 7.31c; Oct., 7.37c; Nov., 7.34c; Dec. 7.39c; Jan. 7.41c.

THEY WANT COLD STORAGE.

Mr. Laurier and His Colleagues Heard a Number of Delegations at Montreal Yesterday.

Montreal, Aug. 12.—(Special.)—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Sidney Fisher and Hon. R. Dobell arrived in the city to-day, and were interviewed by several organizations regarding cold storage on rail and steamers. These who took part in the conversation with the Ministers are as follows: D. M. McPherson of Lancaster, President of the Dominion Dairy Association; Mr. David Rogers, M.P., Frontenac, representing the Board of Patrons of industry of Ontario; Mr. McDonald, representing Patrons; Mr. John McKergow, representing the Butter and Cheese Association; Mr. J. De LaTacne, director of the Quebec Dairymen's Association; Mr. Dunlop, secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association of Quebec; Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto, President of the Eastern Dairymen's Association; Mr. D. Derbyshire, President of the Ontario Creamery Association; Mr. R. G. Murphy, secretary of the Eastern Dairymen's Association; Mr. M. K. Everett, representing Brockville Dairymen's Board of Trade; Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, representing the Board of Patrons of the Province of Quebec and P.E.I.; Mr. Walter Smith, representing the Grand Board of the Patrons of Industry of the Province of Quebec.

Strong pleas were entered for cold storage in cars and on board of ocean steamers. The Premier and his colleagues listened to all that was said, and informed the members of the deputation that their representations would have the serious consideration of the Ministry.

CONSCIENCE PRICKED

A Woodstock Woman Remitted $15 With $10 Interest to Ease Her Mind.

Woodstock, Aug. 12.—About 11 years ago it was chronicled in The Sentinel-Review that Mrs. J. H. Scott, a fancy goods lady, doing business on Dundas-street, had lost $15, presumably through theft. No trace of the money could be found, and Mrs. Scott removed to Gaylord, Mich., $15 poorer. A short time ago Rev. Dr. Dawson received an anonymous letter written by a woman in Woodstock. Enclosed in it was $25, which the signer requested should be sent to Mrs. Scott, if her whereabouts could possibly be found. She also requested, if the money was forwarded to Mrs. Scott, that the fact would be briefly noted in The Sentinel-Review, thus letting her know that the obligation had been wiped out. She admitted taking the money from Mrs. Scott, and to the end that she might make full restitution for her misdeed she enclosed $10 in excess of the amount she had taken. The money was forwarded to Mrs. Scott yesterday.

READY FOR SUMMER OR WINTER.

Now is the Time for Bargains Alike in Hats and Furs.

Of late the firm of W. & D. Dineen, at King and Yonge-streets, have been deluged with enquiries regarding their furs. This is somewhat of an unseasonable subject just now, when scores of people are suffering from the intense heat, but many, with a keen eye to business, are attending to the matter of winter-wear. For the benefit of all such, it may be stated that Dineens, the energetic King and Yonge-street firm, will re-make, remodel and re-dye furs throughout this month at most astonishingly low rates. The season on camping and yachting hats and caps comes next. The stock is a varied one, both in color and shape, and styles can be had to suit the most fastidious. When it is known that these are also selling at greatly reduced prices, there need be no doubt as to where the proper place to invest in both winter furs and summer hats can be found.

Calms that irritable feeling in hot weather and produces sound digestion—Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. Law no imitations to be palmed off on you.

American Money Taken at Par.

At Bonner's price list for this week: Black cashmere socks 20c, regular 35c; balbriggan shirts and drawers 25c, regular 50c; tan socks, fast colors, 12 1-2c, regular 25c; Gloria silk umbrellas, steel rod, 90c, regular $1.50; braces 15c, regular 25c; braces 25c, regular 50c; four-in-hand ties 15c, regular 25c; 4-ply linen cuffs 20c, or 2 pair for 50c; unlaundried white shirts 44c, regular 75c; English-made cambric shirts 69c, regular $1. Bonner's, corner Yonge and Queen-streets.

Guinane Bros.' Slater Shoe Store (89 King Street West) open every night until 10 o'clock.

High Grade Coal.

The remarkable growth of the firm of John Kent & Co., coal importers, has necessitated them in locating upon a dock,which they have secured on the Esplanade. They now bring their coal by vessel, and being centrally situated can handle their business with entire satisfaction. Head office, 78 Yonge-street, first door above King.246

A good truss properly fitted for $1 at The S. E. Chandler, Son & Co., Ltd., 108 110 and 112 Victoria-street.

Against Compulsory Vaccination.

London, Aug. 12.—The Daily News says that a commission which has been sitting for seven years will report against compulsory vaccination.

Funeral furnishings. Gormally & Somerville 712 Queen St. West. Tel. 5355.

We are showing some elegant things in bath robes, mats and towels, just what you want in that line always, at Treble's, 53 King-street west.

Monuments.

See our designs and prices before purchasing elsewhere. We are manufacturers. D. McIntosh & Sons, office and showroom, 524 Yonge-street, opposite Maitland street. Works, Yonge-street, Deer Park. 146

BIRTHS.

COOKE—Aug. 1, at 20 Howard-street, Toronto, the wife of William Cooke of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LANG—FAIRBANKS—On Wednesday, Aug. 12, at the residence of the bride's mother, 514 Queen-street east, Ethel M., youngest daughter of the late James Fairbanks, to John Lang, jr., both of Toronto.

DEATHS.

BULL—At Preston, on Tuesday, 11th inst., Harriet, the beloved wife of J. P. Bull.

Funeral private to Prospect Cemetery from her late residence, No. 5 Walmer-road, Toronto, on Thursday, 13th inst., at 3 p.m.

LANG—Drowned in Humber Bay on Monday, Aug. 10, 1896, Ernest Aubrey Lang, aged 20 years and 4 months, youngest son of the late William Lang, Oshawa.

Funeral from his mother's residence, 119 Spencer-avenue, Parkdale, at 12 o'clock on Friday, to Union Depot, thence to Oshawa.

TERRY—On Aug. 12, John Terry, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 218 Parliament-street, Friday, at 3 p.m., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances and members of S.O.E.B.S. please accept this intimation.

A CAUCUS TO BE HELD.

Sir Charles Tupper Issues an Urgent Call to Conservative Members.

WEDNESDAY NEXT THE DATE FIXED.

When the Question of the Party Leadership Will Be Decided.

How the Ottawa Newspapers View the Statements of Whip Taylor in North Grey Regarding the Conservative Party and Remedial Legislation—Trouble Over the Laurier Government's Legal Patronage—Mutiny on the Cruiser Lansdowne—An Ottawa Fireman Killed—A Successful Emigration Agent's Work—Capital Jottings.

Ottawa, Aug. 12.—(Special.)—Sir Charles Tupper has caused an urgent circular to be sent out to Conservative Senators and members of the Commons, asking them to attend a party caucus, to be held in this city next Wednesday morning. At this meeting the question of the party leadership will be decided, and the future policy of the party, especially on the school question, will be discussed.

George Taylor's New Tune.

The local newspapers have much to say on Mr. Taylor's statements at Owen Sound last Friday. The Free Press to-night puts the matter thus: "Great surprise is expressed at the statement made by Mr. George Taylor, chief whip of the late Government, in North Grey, to the effect that Remedial Legislation is no longer a part of the Conservative policy. It was distinctly announced as such by Sir Charles Tupper in the statement that he published after the overthrow on June 23, and local politicians are wondering when and by whom the change was made. The fact of the matter is that there is nobody to authorize any statement of the Tory policy. The party is without a head, and Mr. Taylor's announcement bears no more force than the assertion of any other individual Tory."

The Journal's Prerogative.

The Journal, formerly independent, but wing Grit leaningss these days, puts the matter as follows: "After delivering his message, Mr. Taylor urged the electors of North Grey to rebel against a trenchd domination, as he pictured Mr. Laurier's rule. In supporting his appeal by repeating misstatements which the Journal once before corrected, namely, that Quebec has seven Ministers in the Laurier Cabinet and Ontario four, 42% accurate facts are that Quebec has Six Ministers and a Solicitor-General; two of the Ministers hold over, being without portfolios or salaries, and that Ontario has five Ministers, all full-fledged. Mr. Taylor thus is in the position of a man who not only attempts to arouse bigotry and sectional prejudices, to serve party ends, but who resorts to the attempt by false statements."

At the risk of displeasing The Journal your correspondent ventures to remark that if Mr. Taylor is wrong, so also is The Journal. Quebec has seven representatives in the Ministry of Mr. Laurier, five of whom are members of the Cabinet, and two are not, viz., Sir Henri Joly and Mr. Fitzpatrick. That two members of the Cabinet are unpaid matters little. They have equal voice and vote with their more fortunate salaried colleagues. On the other hand, Ontario has five representatives in the Laurier Ministry, Messrs. Scott, Mowat, Cartwright, Mulock and Patterson, the first four of whom only have seats in the Cabinet.

The Government's Legal Patronage.

There is a lively war going on in the local Liberal camp over the distribution of Government and legal patronage. A score of protests was showered at Sir Oliver Mowat when the announcement in the papers that Chrysler & Lewis had been instructed to enter an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Burbidge in the Connolly case. There are quite a number of aspirants for the legal work of the Government here. It is said that Mr. Frank Latchford, who is a very active Liberal, will get a share of it. Mr. W. H. Barry is on the cards for a slice, or,at any rate,thinks he should be.

The Horse Trade.

The regulations respecting the importation and exportation of horses have been amended by a recent order in council, and notice has been sent to Collectors of Customs of changes embodied in it. The proposed inspection at Quebec of horses imported from Europe is made subject to the direction of the Minister of Agriculture so that on his special order such horses may be inspected at Montreal. Horses in transit through Canada from one part of the United States to another part must be accompanied by a certificate of health, signed by a qualified veterinary surgeon. Settlers' horses entering Canada are to be sub-

Continued on page two.

Has Mr. Somerville Done This?

Hamilton Spectator.

They say that Jimmy Somerville has opened his purse in an unprecedented manner, and has sent a dollar and seventy-two cents to the Conservative workers in North Grey to help defeat Paterson, that the Government may be compelled to buy him (Jimmy) out of North Brant after all.

Fine and Warm.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 28—76; Qu'Appelle, 44—64; Winnipeg, 44—72; Port Arthur, 44—68; Parry Sound, 58—78; Toronto, 65—86; Ottawa, 68—86; Montreal, 72—86; Quebec, 60—84; Halifax, 60—68.

PROBS: Light to moderate variable winds; fine and moderately warm.

Steamship Movements.

Aug.12.	At	From
Halifax	Halifax	London
Carthaginian	Glasgow	Philadelphia
Eleanor	Newcastle	Quebec
North Gwalia	Glasgow	St. Thomas
Trave	New York	Bremen
Germanic	Queenstown	New York
Munchen	New York	Bremen
Paris	Southampton	New York

WHEN YOU READ THE WORLD YOU GET ALL THE NEWS.

POOR COPY