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ELEVENTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15. 1890. ONE CENT.

WITH ALL THE POMP OF WOE.

CEREMONIES AT THE FUNERAL OF MRS. GEN. BOOTH.

Fifteen Thousand People Weep and Sing and Pray—Costumed Officers Gather Under the Flags of Many Countries—The Most Remarkable Sight of Modern Times.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—No woman ever had a more curious funeral than Mrs. Gen. Booth, the high priestess of the Salvation Army. The service lasted two hours and was from first to last a singularly strange spectacle, full of carefully-arranged theatrical effects. Still it was wonderfully impressive. Mrs. Booth herself before she died prepared a liturgy which is worth describing in detail.

All day long Salvationists from various parts of Great Britain and the Continent came pouring into London. All the early morning trains were loaded with them, singing, shouting and praying in public, after the manner of their organization. At 3 o'clock this afternoon 20,000 of them were swarming about Olympia, which, next to the immense machinery hall at the Paris exhibition, is believed to contain the largest area under a single roof.

Though the funeral service did not begin till 6 the doors were thrown open at 4, and by 5¼ 15,000 people, mostly women, were seated in the immense auditorium. Everything inside was pretty much as during the time of Barnum's circus. The mammoth glass roof was decorated with gaudy streamers, and the galleries were adorned with huge Japanese fans and umbrellas in gorgeous colors.

The Scene at Olympia.

Catchpenny booths, refreshment bars, inappropriate placards and numerous other things which detracted from the solemnity of the occasion were allowed to remain till within two minutes of 6 o'clock. The place had the appearance of a country fair. Men and women strolled about hawking tea and coffee, buns, sandwiches and whisky, which were greedily purchased by the hungry and thirsty people. Hundreds of boys went about the building trying to sell portraits of the dead woman, copies of her writings, innumerable tracts, copies of The War Cry, till the place was a perfect pandemonium. A brass band of 600 pieces played tune after tune, scarcely pausing for rest, till the din was deafening.

But promptly at the minute of 6 all this changed as if by magic. The doors were shut up, the refreshment bars were closed, the hawkers were suppressed and 15,000 Salvationists fixed their eyes on a weak-looking little man with a baton, who mounted the dais just in front of the colossal brass band. He lifted his baton and instantly every voice was hushed.

At this point the wonderful discipline of the Salvation Army began to be apparent. The man who directed the ceremonies never spoke a word except to five men who were near him. These men hauled up huge painted signs which were worked on pulleys and which told the people hundreds of yards away, quite out of reach of the human voice, when to sing and when to bow in silent prayer, when to rise and when to kneel. Everybody present had a copy of the songs and words of the liturgy, and everything moved like clock-work.

The conductor had simply to lift his baton and the vast audience was either hushed in silence or singing in wonderful unison. Everybody sang and the vast volume of sound seemed as though it would lift the roof off. After several prayers and hymns the funeral procession entered the building. In the front rank of the procession were the officers of the Salvation Army from various parts of Great Britain. These were followed by men and women bearing Salvation Army flags of all nations, the Stars and Stripes, the Union Jack, the German and French Tricolors and the Crescent from the Orient. Almost every nation where the Salvation Army has gained foothold was represented by men and women in costumes characteristic of their locality. These people were picturesquely grouped on a raised platform around the band.

The Coffin Borne In.

There was a pause of a few moments and then a plain oak coffin came in sight, borne by 12 men dressed in red jerseys. All the Salvation women in the building sobbed and shrieked. Many of them were carried out in a dead faint to the ante-rooms. Mrs. Booth had insisted that her coffin should be as plain as her Salvation Army bonnet. It could have been bought for $7. Immediately following the coffin was Gen. Booth, who walked with tottering steps, his face buried in his hands. Over his shoulders was drooped the Salvation Army flag which hung over Mrs. Booth's bed when she died.

After the coffin had been placed in a position where the thousands of eyes could look upon it and Gen. Booth and the members of his family had taken their places on the platform, the services proceeded. Hymns were sung and prayers said in perfect unison, all prearranged by the woman who was lying there in her coffin, and all guided by the men who worked the printed signs on the pulleys.

General Booth and his children clustered around the coffin, and they sang the identical hymn which they sang around Mrs. Booth's death-bed. This song was the signal for thousands of sobbing women to rush for the coffin, and to prostrate themselves in the sawdust. There was no sham about it. It was all hysteric devotion to the little woman who was literally the mother of their army.

After the building was cleared the coffin was removed and prepared for the interment to-morrow. This will afford an equally marvelous spectacle.

Newfoundland Will Make a Deal.

GLOUCESTER, Mass. Oct. 14.—Hon. Robert Bond, Colonial Secretary for Newfoundland, held an audience to-day at the board of trade with President Smith and other prominent men connected with the fisheries. The object was to submit a proposition admitting products of the Newfoundland fisheries free in return for which American fishermen would have free access to bait and other outfits in Newfoundland.

A Keepsake that Came High.

KINGSTON, Oct. 13.—Isabelle Epaugh has the envied possession of a luxurious head of hair. A youth named Wells not long ago sought and obtained permission to cut off a keepsake, but with fiendish greediness he slashed off more than half of the crop. Miss Epaugh then sued him for damages, and in the Division Court to-day recovered a verdict of $15.

Will Decline to Federate.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 14.—Chauncey M. Depew has accepted the invitation to address the international convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers here Thursday. The convention will open to-morrow. It is given out semi-officially that the convention will reject all offers of federation with any other labor union or organization of trainmen. Delegates to the number of 600 are here from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Kansas and North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The population of North Carolina is 1,617,340, increase 217,590 per cent., 15.54; of Kansas, 1,428,485, increase 427,980, per cent. 42.91.

Robbed in Front-street.

John Ramsden of Jacksonville, Ill., was knocked down in Front-street at an early hour yesterday morning and his watch and chain taken from him. John had been imbibing too much Canadian whisky and was unable when attacked to offer much resistance. Last night Detective Alf Cuddy locked up at headquarters on a charge of having committed the robbery James Hornshaw, 36 Edward-street; Thomas Henry, Chicago; Charles Anson, York-street; Michael Larner, Pearl and York. The prisoners are mere boys, but all are given a bad name by the police.

Shell Oysters, Rockaways and Blue Points at McConkey's Restaurant.

MACRAE IS A DEFAULTER.

The Manager of the St. Catharines Loan Company Missing.

ST. CATHARINES, Oct. 14.—Great surprise was manifested in the city this morning when it became known that A. M. Macrae, secretary-treasurer of the Security Loan & Savings Company, had suddenly left the city. An examination of his books divulged the fact that he was a defaulter to the extent of $23,619.90. Macrae was trusted almost implicitly, and enjoyed the friendship and confidence of a large circle of people. An inspector of the guarantee company which furnished Mr. Macrae's bond is here and the directors are busy putting the affairs of the company in shape. Mr. Macrae's whereabouts is at present unknown.

WHAT THE UNDERWRITERS SAY.

Apprehensive of the Waterworks Outlook and Will Support the Bylaw.

The Board of Fire Underwriters at a meeting yesterday passed these significant resolutions:

1. That inasmuch as this board finds that at present the overtaxed pumping appliances at the waterworks are inadequate to the daily growing requirements of the city for domestic as well as fire purposes though being driven at imminent risk of breakdown at the top of their power day and night;

2. That inasmuch as repeated stoppages for repairs and from breaking down are, under such a state of affairs, of frequent occurrence and unavoidable, leaving the pumping power unequal to the daily demands and necessitating draughts on the reserve in the reservoir, which at best holds but three days' supply;

3. And recognizing the great danger which cannot but be apparent to every one of a continuance of the present state of affairs in the case of this large and growing city;

4. And further, that unless additional power be provided the city will reap practically no benefit from the heavy expenditure authorized last year for the new steel pipe across the Bay and Island soon to be completed;

5. And that inasmuch as this board finds the proposed expenditure for pumping engines as contemplated in the bylaw to be submitted on the 16th inst. imperatively necessary from the foregoing considerations;

6. Therefore, this board expresses the hope that the citizens will take steps to secure requisite additional pumping power at the earliest moment possible;

7. That as this board learns from good authority that if the bylaw referred to above passes, the two new pumping engines cannot be placed in working order within nine or twelve months, it recognizes that there is occasion for grave concern for the safety of buildings and property during the interval;

8. That this board realizes that although the waterworks of Toronto are financially profitable to the city, the profits of same are merged in the general city funds, and are not applied to the extension of the waterworks, and that bylaws thus become necessary from time to time in order to procure for the citizens the funds necessary for extension over and above the grant made by the council;

9. That, while it trusts that the bylaw in so far as it will provide for the required pumping engines, may pass, and the members present pledge themselves to exert themselves to this end;

This board is of opinion that to help to meet the present dangers the civic authorities should without delay supply two or more chemical engines, additional to the one now in use and which has done such excellent service. This species of engine having proved eminently effective in Hamilton, Detroit, Buffalo and other cities, as well as in Toronto, the addition suggested would, in the opinion of this board, considerably diminish the danger to be apprehended from the present state of matters, while a most valuable addition would be secured to the general fire appliances of the city and one which already obtains in other advanced cities on this continent.

Export Duty on Logs Removed.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—An extra of The Canada Gazette was issued to-day containing a proclamation removing the export duties upon spruce and pine logs, and also the export duties upon shingle bolts of pine or cedar and cedar logs capable of being made into shingle bolts.

By the lumber schedule of the McKinley bill the duty on sawn white pine going into the United States has been reduced to $1 per 1000. This, however, does not apply to countries which place an export duty on saw logs.

The Nationalist Club.

At the fortnightly meeting of this new organization held in Woolsley Hall, Yonge-street, last night, a good report was given of the progress of the club and the acceptance of its principle. Dr. A. D. Watson read a paper on "Nationalism versus Individualism," in which he maintained the superiority of the former by many cogent arguments. A deputation was appointed to wait on the Trades and Labor Council to urge co-operation in the city securing the property of the Street Railway Company. Arrangements were made for future papers, and matters of interest to the club were animatedly discussed.

Found Dead in a Chair.

BROCKVILLE, Oct. 14.—Mrs. Hannah Kelly, relict of the late S. Kelly, J.P., was found dead in her chair at Bridgenorth Saturday. Deceased was 80 years of age.

The Dead.

William Young Sellar, LL.D., Professor of Humanity in Edinburgh University, is dead.

Professor Austin Phelps, D.D., the eminent divine and instructor, and the father of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, essayist and novelist, died at Bar Harbor, Me., yesterday, aged 60.

Robert Sellars, for many years in the employ of the several governments as master builder of military barracks, etc., died in Kingston yesterday, aged 99 years. He was the oldest Freemason in Canada.

James Edwin Thorold Rogers, the well-known political economist, died in Oxford, England, yesterday, aged 68. He was professor of political economy at Oxford, Tooke professor of economic science and statistics at King's College, London, and ex-Member of Parliament for Southwark. He was also one of the best known lecturers and writers on economic subjects in England.

Mr. A. H. Dymond of the Bank of Commerce, Paris, Ont., died on Monday of typhoid fever. He was 27 years of age and son of Mr. A. H. Dymond, principal of the Ontario Institute for the Blind, Brantford. The deceased received his education at Upper Canada College, and had many friends in this city, a large number of whom attended his funeral yesterday afternoon.

Jottings About Town.

The Young Men's Equal Rights Union met in Richmond Hall last night. The business transacted was of a routine character.

Citizens leaving their orders for sales with C. M. Henderson & Co., the well-known auctioneers, should give as much notice as possible to enable the same to be well handled.

W. Trayhie, aged 12, of 28 Farley-avenue, was caught in the act of filling his pockets with cigars in Burrows' tobacco store, 192 King-street west, yesterday afternoon. He was handed over to the police.

Mabel Hunt, said to be without a home, was taken suddenly ill in Yonge-street yesterday afternoon. She was conveyed to St. Paul's Hall Police Station, and from thence to the hospital by the ambulance.

The will of the late Henry Walker, gentleman, of this city, was proved yesterday. The estate is valued at $11,500, $10,000 of which consists of cash in the bank. The whole is devised solely and unreservedly to his widow.

A little girl named Fannie Thomas living at 54 Edward-street fell into an open drain on Saturday, receiving internal injuries of a serious character. It is said that a suit for damages against the city is to be instituted.

Toronto Lodge, I.O.G.T., held an open meeting last night in Richmond Hall. Chief Templar Jones presided and there was a good attendance. The feature of the entertainment was the calisthenic performance of the girls of the Ryerson school.

John Holgate was caught in the rain yesterday. Having an objection to getting wet he did what is often done under the circumstances, borrowed another man's umbrella, without asking permission. He was given shelter at police headquarters last night.

Lizzie Wilson, aged between 4 and 5, living at 34 Camden-street, received a severe scalp wound in York-street yesterday by falling upon the sidewalk. The ambulance was summoned, but the child refusing to enter it, a man volunteered to take her home in his arms.

A complimentary and farewell service was held last evening in Parkdale Presbyterian Church, on the occasion of Mr. James Duff, of Elm Grove, an active member of the church, leaving for the foreign mission field under the auspices of the Christian Island Mission.

David Griff, 144 Huron-street, and William Sharp, 146 Adelaide-street west, were locked up at police headquarters last night charged with larceny. Stealing bicycles was their favorite pastime. They are known to have purloined six machines, three of which the police have recovered.

Don't forget the sale of Paul Peel's paintings to-day by Oliver, Coate & Co. at the Mart. Three o'clock, no reserve.

WHAT SOME OFFICERS SAY

ABOUT THE REMOVAL OF THE RIFLE RANGES.

Another Batch of Interviews—The Present Site Has its Drawbacks—Wherein They Could be Removed—Another and Equally Valuable Piece of Land Would Have to be Given for the Common.

The World yesterday continued its canvass among the military men and prominent citizens about the proposed removal of the rifle ranges from Garrison Common.

Mr. William Mulock, M.P., president of the Ontario Rifle Association, said that as far as he knew the association had made no move in the matter. He appeared apprehensive, however, that a fatality might occur there again. "The danger might be obviated by adopting Col. Gibson's idea of elevating the shooting platforms and lowering the targets, at the same time placing the targets in a line and erecting an iron shield along the top. I don't know how far the marksmen could go from town if an otherwise suitable range were found. You will have to see a practical rifleman on that point. There is no doubt the Industrial Exhibition Association is badly in need of more room. I shudder to think of the consequences if a fire or panic should take place when the grounds are crowded as they often are. Why, there would be no room for them to scatter! The city should find a suitable range and offer it to the volunteers. I believe it did make a proposal some years ago, but nothing more has been heard of it. The city fathers seem to have a mania for beginning things and leaving them undone."

Major McSpadden of the York Rangers strongly opposed any proposal to remove the present rifle ranges or to suffer any encroachment upon the land now at the disposal of the militia. "For," said he, "if we start a new cavalry school as proposed there is none too much land for the purpose now."

"Do you think there is any real danger to human life as the ranges are now situated?"

"I believe that shooting there could be made safe enough with ordinary care by continuing the butts, for instance. There are now spaces between them. They might also be raised higher and steel screens of some kind might be placed on the top. I do not see why perfect safety could not be ensured, certainly greater safety than by taking the butts into the country and allowing the marksmen to fire inland. The protection obtained by the outlooks and the order to cease firing when a boat is passing are additional safeguards. The only possible danger is the liability of green hands to shoot over the butts. This danger would certainly exist in an equal degree if shooting inland were indulged in. The whole explanation of this agitation is that the exhibition people want to secure the property for what they have got considerable of that ordinance land. If they were to go to the Ontario Government and get a piece of land north of the railway tracks, they could make it suit their purpose as well; they could easily throw a bridge across the tracks, and convert the newly acquired land into a horse ring, or they might build cattle sheds upon it. This whole matter has been discussed by the military men, and I believe that the majority of them who have studied the subject think they cannot get a safer range than the present one."

Captain Knifton's Views.

Captain John Knifton of the Queen's Own and secretary of the Rifle Committee said: "My opinion is that with the protection now provided there is no danger, that is if the public would do their share and pay attention to the signals of the lookout man. But if a party in a boat neglect his signal not to cross a certain place there is danger. Of course we always stop firing during exhibition time. There is really more danger to ourselves; that is, to the range officers when they go up to the targets to examine the shots. The effect of a removal to some more distant ground would be that while the older shots would still continue to shoot as much as ever the younger ones would diminish very rapidly.

"They can now practice at very little expense. On the other hand, if they had to go any considerable distance from town I am afraid what little expense there would be would deter a good many from going. As far as the Queen's Own is concerned we have always tried to encourage the young shots. Our battalion match on Saturday shows our efforts have been eminently successful in this direction."

"If the city offered to purchase some other suitable ground would the regiments accept it?"

"I think if we were offered a good range even if it were a little distance away, it would be accepted, not only on account of any possible existing danger, but also for our own sake. For at present we sacrifice about four weeks every year in the middle of the shooting season because we have to stop during the exhibition and the Queen's Birthday holidays."

"Do you believe the danger would be diminished by removing the ranges to some more inland place?"

"I think the danger would be made greater. Take the Ottawa ranges, for instance. There, if a shot misses the target, it goes anywhere. In some cases shots have been known to go right through a railway train. Then take the Montreal (Cote St. Luc) ranges, where every shot that is fired goes, not into a mound but right into the woods. They admit down there that it is dangerous. As far as I know our Toronto range is one of the safest in Canada. I have been shooting there about 22 years and ought to know."

A Staff-Sergeant Favors Removal.

Staff-Sergeant McVittie of the Royal Grenadiers was interrogated by The World.

"Are you favorable to the removal of the butts, if a suitable range is provided elsewhere?"

"Certainly. But if there is going to be another range it should be larger than the present one. That at Garrison Common is one of the worst laid out I ever saw."

"In what respect?"

"All rifle grounds are laid out now so that firing can be carried on at all the ranges simultaneously. Many of the ranges in Great Britain are considerably smaller than ours, but being laid out much better are of greater utility."

"Does not the light at times interfere with good shooting?"

"Yes, but that is only in its favor. The range is a very good one for practising purposes and is in many respects similar to that at Wimbledon. My objection to it is because of its want of accommodation for matches. And here let me say that when they do get a new site, as they will be compelled to do sooner or later, I hope they will, before laying it out, consult a man who knows something about the work."

"Don't you consider the dangerous position of the ranges good cause for their removal?"

"For my part I could never see where there was much danger. I have shot on ranges in the Old Country which were far more so, and yet I never heard any complaint about them. I am willing to have the ranges removed, mainly with the object of getting a site with better facilities, and I don't care how soon it is done. But mind, one thing it must be understood that we are to have a convenient train service. It won't do for a man to spend a whole half day in order to get one hour's shooting. I saw it suggested in one of the papers that a bus could take the men out to the ranges. If the ranges were 9 miles away as is proposed that would mean the consumption of about three hours' valuable time in merely going to and from the grounds. That would never do."

Staff-Sergeant Mitchell of the Royal Grenadiers said: "I don't think the city would be at all anxious to give us a new site unless it was to get possession of the present one for the purposes of the exhibition. If the latter want more ground let them purchase property on the north side of the railway track. Another thing, if there is a removal of the ranges to some other locality I consider it is the duty of the city to give us a site equal in value to Garrison Common. Suppose the latter is worth $1,000,000, would it be a fair business transaction for the civic authorities to give us say a $20,000 property in lieu of it?"

"But don't you consider that the present ranges are dangerous, and therefore should be removed?"

"They are if people get behind the butts, but there is not near the danger that people imagine there is. The inconvenience which the volunteers are put to by being compelled to stop firing so often in order to allow boats to pass is far greater in comparison to the danger there is of people being shot. I believe there would not have been anything like the talk there has been about the removal of the ranges were it not that the Exhibition Association covets the ground. I would, however, in order to satisfy public opinion, be willing to remove to another site, but of course provided it was as valuable as the present. The volunteers get very little from either the city or Government, and have therefore no reason to be liberal."

"Do you consider the present range in any way defective?"

"At times it is. The light is often bad, and sometimes the glittering of the light on the water interferes with good shooting. But then you don't want to learn to shoot down a tunnel. A man wants to learn to use a rifle in all lights and weathers. Any man can shoot on a good range, but when he comes to face one who has practised on a defective range he often comes out second best. We have a greater number of crack shots in Toronto than any other city in the Dominion, and can hold their own anywhere."

"Don't you think that a site outside the city, say about 9 miles, if situated near the railway, could be reached almost as quickly as the present?"

"As far as I am concerned I would as soon go outside the city, provided there was a good train service out to the present ranges, for after leaving the street cars we have to walk about a mile. Anyhow," concluded Mr. Mitchell, "I am not in favor of the Exhibition Association getting the commons. If we vacate them I want to see a park created there."

How it Could Be Made Better for the Volunteers.

Staff-Sergeant Bell, of the 12th battalion, replied in answer to a query, "that if the civic authorities would furnish a suitable site outside the city, say about nine miles out, easy of access and just as cheaply reached as the present one, it would be better for the volunteers on account of the many stoppages we have at present while shooting in order to allow boats to get out of range. Then when we are firing we are compelled to pay four men instead of one as formerly. One of these extra men is placed out in the lake in a boat with a red flag to warn people and the other two are posted at either side of the ranges. This means considerable expense and influences me as much as anything else in my desire to see the ranges removed. I consider, however, that it is the duty of the city to provide another range in lieu of the present. Of course there is no doubt the Ontario Rifle Association can, if it chooses, hold the present ranges for the next ten years, but if the volunteer forces in this section of the country expressed themselves as favorable they might move in the matter. I think it would be any difficulty in doing so. In my opinion the sooner this is effected the better for all concerned. If the site selected should be about nine miles out of the city we could get there by train just as quickly as we can now get to the common by the street cars. The volunteers in London, England, have to go about 9 miles to their ranges."

"Is not the present range somewhat defective?"

"Yes. It has always been rather a difficult range to shoot over. As a rule when we are shooting there the sun instead of shining upon the targets is in our faces the greater part of the time. But, provided we removed from the commons, it is desirable that the new site should have a water background. This is always the safest, for when a bullet once strikes the water it is dead; if we were to go into the country there is no knowing where a bullet may strike and we would be killing someone's cattle, sure."

Mr. Bell also stated that if the butts were not removed it would be necessary for the Government to put out booms in the lake in order to prevent boats coming within certain distances while firing was in progress.

They Do Not Want to Conflict with the Riflemen.

Capt. W. F. McMaster, vice-president of the Industrial Exhibition Association, said: "There is no doubt but that the exhibition needs more space. The space is required, but we do not want to conflict with the riflemen. We have only the rifle range grounds to look to. There are no other means by which the grounds can be extended, for at the north there are the railway lines and at the west is Dufferin-street. But we are as anxious as the volunteers," added the captain, who is himself an old rifleman, "that they should have their ranges. The land is ordnance land. The proposition was made that we should take the 150 feet parallel to the south fence. This was in view of our enlarging the horse ring and building stables and sheds on this 150 feet. By this arrangement, however, an expenditure of $10,000 is incurred in removing the butts and in otherwise making the land fit for our purpose. That, too, would be only the first cost.

"Do you know of any suitable site other than the present one for the rifle ranges?"

"There are three places I know of, but am hardly able to indicate them. They are easily accessible and are near the suburban railway stations."

"Do you think there exists any real danger through the existence of the butts as at present?"

"Yes, I think it is most dangerous. And," continued Mr. McMaster, "there is, as I have before intimated, an urgent necessity for new buildings in connection with the exhibition. It is a shame to place valuable animals in the present old sheds. There is undoubtedly an urgent necessity for more space."

Why Dufferin-street Wharf is Useless.

Ald. Lennox, representing St. Alban's Ward, said: "The Dufferin-street wharf, which cost the city about $12,000, is of no practical use. In fact I don't feel like urging steamboat communication there until the ranges are removed, because I believe there exists a real danger from the presence of the ranges."

"What is the opinion of the residents of St. Alban's Ward generally?"

"I believe that 9-10 of them feel as I do."

"I understand there are places equally as suitable for shooting purposes as those at present used?"

"I have no doubt" replied Ald. Lennox "that there are plenty of places which can be secured with good railway accommodation and which are quite as suitable. A year ago when at lunch at the exhibition grounds Sir John Macdonald spoke favorably to getting increased facilities for exhibition purposes. But there is no part in St. Alban's Ward adapted to the purpose. The Dufferin-street wharf might be utilized for other than exhibition purposes were these ranges removed. For instance, we expect to have an hourly service to the Island, and also that the other pleasure boats will call at the wharf. We have 16 feet of water there, so that almost any lake boat may run in. The wharf is solid, so that if the wind is blowing one way the steamer may be protected against it on the other side. Hitherto, however, it has been used only for exhibition purposes. I ascribe the fact that it has not been used more generally to the presence of the rifle butts."

Mr. P. W. Ellis of P. W. Ellis & Co. said: "The growth of our city west, and the almost national importance of our industrial exhibition, each warrant the removal of the rifle butts from Garrison Common. The principal difficulty in the way, I would judge, is, to 'where,' at what alternative expense, as to how easy of access, and what guarantee of permanence. I would suggest Hogg's Hollow, York Mills postoffice. It is situated in a valley, bounded on all sides by hills, protecting the plain from wind, an important feature from a rifleman's standpoint, connected with our city street railway system by an electric railway, which at the close of the present franchise can be made a part of it, bringing the rifle practice grounds within 30 minutes of the proposed new drill shed at one car fare of 5 cents or 4 cents by ticket. The location can be acquired at a nominal figure as compared with the commercial value of the present, and the land is useful for no other purpose excepting as a pasture land, consequently supplying the important feature of a permanent rifle practice ground, easily, quickly and cheaply accessible and containing no element of danger to the public."

PREMIER PARKES ON THE STRIKE

Almost as Disastrous to New South Wales as a Bombardment—Osman Digna to Attack Suakim.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., Oct. 14.—In a speech in the Chamber to-day Sir Henry Parkes, the premier, declared that the present strike in Australia had been almost as disastrous to the country as a bombardment would be. The country, he said, would suffer less at the hands of an enemy than it had suffered through the strike. He denounced the stoppage of supplies of railroad fuel, and described the action of the strikers as almost tantamount to a revolution. The government, he said, was determined to be supreme.

The unionists in the Woolongong, N. S. W., troubles yesterday numbered 500. They completely dislodged the non-union men and set fire to much of the coal that the non-unionists had hewn.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—At a meeting of the Trades Council to-day it was resolved to call a delegates' meeting on Oct. 23, representing 153,000 men, to consider the raising of £20,000 for the Australian strikers.

The striking Scotch furnacemen have issued an appeal to the public and trade associations for assistance. They say they require £700 weekly.

Osman Digna to Attack Suakim.

CAIRO, Oct. 14.—Osman Digna is preparing to attack Suakim. Arrangements are being made here to send reinforcements to the Suakim garrison.

Thrown Out of a Window.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—George Gibbs was charged in Marylebone police court on Saturday with throwing Gertrude Cooper, an actress, out of her window in the middle of the night. Miss Cooper and her mother lodged in the prisoner's house, and having frequently complained of missing letters containing money, expressed the belief that Gibbs had appropriated them. The same night Gibbs entered her room after she was asleep, dragged her from bed, and after beating her unmercifully carried her to the window and threw her from it, head foremost, to the ground, 50 feet below. In falling she grasped the rails of a balcony and clung to them shrieking "murder," until the police rescued her. The prisoner was committed.

Steamed Up the Zambesi.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Times' Lisbon correspondent says telegrams from Mozambique confirm the report that a British force of 800 has penetrated to Manica and two gunboats have entered the Zambesi. This news has removed all restrictions on the part of the Ministers to Senor Sousa, who had visited the King on Saturday night to decline the task of forming a new Cabinet. Thus the crisis is ended and the papers abuse England with greater violence.

When the British squadron pushed up the Zambesi to break the Portuguese blockade of the river they found a chain of boats across, stretched from bank to bank and chained together. One British man-of-war steamed ahead at full speed and broke through the line, sinking a Portuguese vessel.

Decline the Appointment.

DUBLIN, Oct. 14.—The Irish Times says William O'Brien and Timothy Harrington, who were appointed on the committee to visit America on behalf of the Irish cause, have refused to accept appointments.

From Paris to London in a Baggage Trunk.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Austrian tailor who traveled from Vienna to Paris inside of a baggage trunk has performed the same feat by traveling in a trunk from Paris to London. When he arrived here he was taken from the trunk in an exhausted condition.

The Creditors Recover Something.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The bankruptcy court has issued an order stopping payment on a draft for £7000 drawn against that sum which was deposited with an American banking firm by James P. Field & Co., the London bankers who recently failed. The order was issued at the instance of the firm's creditors.

A Monument to Lessing.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—Prince Frederick Leopold to-day unveiled a monument in the Thiergarten to Gotthold Lessing, the illustrious author and literary reformer, who died in 1781. Many high officials were present. The clergy refused to take part.

A French Chateau Sacked.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The Count de La Grange's chateau, near Dom-front, in Orne, has been sacked and burned. The entire building was destroyed. There were many valuable works of art in the chateau, all of which have been lost. The police are seeking the culprits.

A Surtax on Rice.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The cabinet has resolved to cover the deficit in the budget by means of a surtax on rice and pharmaceutical and hygienic specialties.

Cable Flashes.

It is reported that Dillon and O'Brien have reached Paris, en route to Rome.

The relieving officer has been warned to prepare for 230 evictions on the Olphert estate in Faicarrogh.

The governor of Formosa has been degraded from his rank owing to maladministration, but he is allowed to retain his office.

In the Tipperary trial yesterday a constable testified that John Morley was one of the persons he had been employed by the Government to shadow.

The mayor of Belfast has called a public meeting for Friday next to consider the subject of constructing a submarine tunnel from Antrim to Wigtonshire, Scotland.

Another of the columns supporting the celebrated Carl's bridge, which spans the Mouldau River at Prague and which was damaged by the recent floods, has collapsed. Six persons were severely injured.

The commission appointed by the Cortes to consider Spanish commercial relations has adopted a report by a vote of 14 to 11. The report advises the Government, at the expiration of the treaties in 1892, to restore the old protective tariff of 1887.

Telegraph Taps.

Fire destroyed 16 business houses at Fairport, Ohio, last night.

Kate McAuliffe, wife of Jack McAuliffe, the prize fighter, died suddenly of heart failure at a New York hotel last night.

A dynamite explosion at the Ivanhoe buck tunnel, near Leadville, Colorado, killed two men and fatally injured six others last night.

The Marchioness Castellane, the grandniece of Talleyrand, who influenced him to become reconciled to the Church of Rome, died at Paris yesterday.

The Only Pullman Line Toronto to New York is via the Erie Railway.

No extra charge for luxury and comfort on the Erie, and every person who has ever traveled over the picturesque Erie will agree with me it cannot be equaled in United States for beautiful sleepers and dining cars. Through sleeper leaves Union Station, Toronto, at 4.55. They burn nothing but hard coal in all their passenger engines, and when a passenger leaves the train he is not all over coal dust, which adds to the comfort of the passengers, and we hope the Erie will be well patronized out of Canada for the grand service they have given us. You can also leave Toronto at 12.20 p.m. and 11 p.m. ed

Voice culture—Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum improves the voice, 5 cents.

THIS MAN PREFERRED DEATH.

HE CHEWED TOBACCO WHILE SENTENCED TO BE EXECUTED.

And Told His Lawyer He Would Rather Hang Than Go to the Penitentiary—Another Quebec Murderer to Die in December—Killed a Companion in a Drunken Brawl.

SHERBROOKE, Que., Oct. 14.—The Sherbrooke court was occupied from Monday morning until this afternoon in the trial of the murder case of Blanchard, who killed with a revolver in November last one Calkins, at Stanstead Junction, in a drunken brawl. There was no premeditation in the case. Both men had been drinking. Blanchard escaped across the border, but was brought back by detectives. He was an American "tramp," and, as he himself says, without relatives. Very little interest has been taken in the case, more particularly as the culprit himself has seemed so indifferent to his position, having stated to his lawyer that rather than plead guilty and run the risk of being sent to the penitentiary for life he would rather hang. This indifference was painfully manifest to the court by the almost constant chewing of tobacco, in which he indulged, even after the jury brought in the verdict of guilty of murder. He has been sentenced to hang on the 12th day of December next.

ANOTHER CANADIAN MURDER.

A Nephew's Alleged Crime—Were Gypsies the Guilty Parties?

THREE RIVERS, Oct. 14.—The trial of young Houle dit Gervais, imprisoned in connection with the Point du Lac tragedy, is going on here before Magistrate Barthe. As yet only the husband of the murdered woman has been questioned and his testimony took up 2½ days of the court's time. All his testimony goes to show that the nephew is innocent, that he was on the best of terms with the deceased, and that he left the house some 20 or 30 minutes before the murder was committed. It appears that young Houle was adopted by the family when he was very young. The witness became to the theory that the act was committed by gypsies with whom his wife had some difficulty last spring. The prisoner is quiet and hopeful.

KILLED BY HIS EMPLOYER.

Still Another Murder in Quebec—The Victim a Mere Boy.

LA PRAIRIE, Que., Oct. 14.—News comes from St. Philippe, a village distant about three miles, of a quarrel there last night between a young man named Lefebvre and a hired man, in which Lefebvre shot his companion, one Langlois, who died this morning at 5 o'clock. Lefebvre and the hired man are aged 15 and 18 years respectively. The coroner has gone from here to hold an inquest. It is said the gun was loaded with salt. Another account says the shooting occurred at a dance.

The Port Dover Poisoning Case.

PORT DOVER, Oct. 14.—The inquest on the remains of Nettie Truesdale, wife of John Truesdale, was resumed yesterday, but the report of the Toronto analyst not being forthcoming, was further adjourned until Thursday. The dead woman was only 23 years of age, while the husband is 55. The couple are said to have lived most inharmoniously. At the hearing before Coroner Walker to-day Drs. Hayes and Nairn, who made the post-mortem examination, testified that they had found abundant signs of strychnine having been taken or administered. It was also proved that on Aug. 2 last Truesdale had purchased six grains of strychnine at McBride's drug store. This he admits, but says he used it all to kill rats. The Truesdales, father and son, were committed to jail. The stepson, who is about 16 years, had on more than one occasion made threats against his stepmother.

Survivors Rescued.

NEW GLASGOW, N.S., Oct. 14.—A rescuing party succeeded in boarding the dismantled and disabled hulk of the bark Melmerby off Little Harbor this morning and the four survivors were brought to shore. Seven in all were saved. None of the bodies of the 16 who were drowned have been recovered. Many other wrecks are reported. The storm is abating somewhat.

The Caledonian Society.

The regular meeting of the Caledonian Society was held last night. Hugh Millar, the president, was in the chair. A committee was appointed to arrange for holding the Burns' anniversary concert. These were enrolled as members: J. A. Cockburn, Curran Morrison, J. G. Sheriff, R. Home, John Fraser, Dr. R. T. Shiel.

Will Lose His Leg.

PORT HOPE, Oct. 14.—About 10 o'clock this morning Mr. Frank Grimison and a number of fellow-workmen were pushing a lorry laden with sticks of square timber on the railway, near Barrett's Terrace, when he stumbled and fell, both wheels of the heavily-laden lorry passing over his left leg, testing nearly all the flesh from the bone from the ankle to the knee. He will probably lose his leg.

Remember the great sale of Oil Paintings by Paul Peel to-day at 3 p.m.

Lost With All on Board.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A telegram from Boston confirms the report of the loss at sea of the ship Magellan, which sailed from Boston on May 10 last with a cargo of oil for Valparaiso. The Magellan was commanded by Capt. Marshall and it is believed that everyone on board perished.

Sale of Paul Peel's Paintings to-day at the Mart at 3 o'clock.

Fur Lined Circulars and Wraps.

W. & D. Dineen's great offering. There is no garment worn by a lady that combines so much comfort and warmth as does a Fur Lined Cloak, indispensable as an evening wrap. For the opera, the carriage or street wear it has no equal—Dineen has them in several shapes, and lined with all the different kinds of fur. Some have sleeves—others plain circulars. Several different designs in Brocade wool material—plain circulars $12.50 to $35, Russian circulars $18.50 to $40. Call and see the stock at Dineen's store, corner King and Yonge-streets.

Paul Peel's Pictures by auction to-day at the Mart of Oliver, Coate & Co.

No Change in the School Book Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The treasury department has decided that books imported for the use of colleges, schools, etc., are admitted to this country under the new tariff law substantially as they were admitted under the old tariff law and subject to the same restrictions.

A Word About Life Insurance Policies.

The most advantageous policy to the insured is a straight life, and that at the cheapest possible rate consistent with safety. In other words, insure your life and invest your own money. It beats all other plans. Don't want any compound investment in mine, thank you.

34 ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

Hot Air Furnaces; Steel Plate estimates given; satisfaction guaranteed. Wheeler & Bain, Kir

A CLERGYMAN'S CRIME.

A Montreal Pastor Found Guilty of Adultery and Expelled.

MONTREAL, Oct. 14.—Religious and social circles were shocked to-day when it became known that one of the most popular and polished clergymen