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The Toronto World.

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TWELFTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1891 ONE CENT

IT WAS MURDER.

Whose Hand Perpetrated This Foul Crime?

WEST YORK'S AWFUL TRAGEDY

Not the Slightest Hope That Death Was Accidental.

THE DOCTORS' EMPHATIC TESTIMONY.

Was the Weapon Used a Lather's Hammer?

The Theory of the Prosecution—The Case To Be Thoroughly Investigated — A Father's Grief—The Young Girl Free From Entanglements, the Store Had Not Been Robbed and Thus Far Absolutely No Motive Is Shown For the Crime, Which Must Have Been Committed Within Half An Hour.

EVER SINCE the body of George Innocent, a butcher, was found lying at the foot of Wells' Hill, near Hilton's Corners, on the Vaughan plank road, has a tragedy occurred in York Township which has caused so much excitement as the mystery surrounding the tragic death of Sophia Handcock in her father's store at Fairbank, a little village of 200 inhabitants tucked away among the West York hills, five miles northwest of the city. Few strangers stroll along the third concession, and hitherto there has been nothing to invest lot 31 with unusual interest should the casual visitor have dropped into the store which is built upon it. It is an ideal country general store, where everything from bacon to overalls can be purchased. A hundred similar stores in a hundred similar villages have as little outward claim to attention. Yet within the portals of that unpretentious frame structure on the York and Vaughan road a young girl in the first years of early womanhood was, in the opinion of a coroner's jury and many other villagers familiar with the facts, murdered as foully as any victim of man's ruthless villainy in this world.

Leading up to that country store, hidden away among the York hills, are the tracks of a foul plotter; surrounding it is the evidence of a deliberate plan to kill, as complicated and as boldly carried out as the most fantastic scheme of murder in a French tale.

It is not a story beginning with the old chapter of a beautiful girl's folly, for the victim had no male friends. She was reserved even to taciturnity, and as one of the swells of the village put it, "The boys did not seem to take to Sophie nor she to them."

The slayer of Butcher Innocent, who was singularly enough likewise found with his skull crushed in and who also lived several hours, had a motive. The murdered man's pockets had been rifled of $200. But a motive for the murder of Sophie Handcock has not as yet been clearly shown, and whether the astonishing tangle of the crime will ever be all unravelled must be left to fate—that fate which stalks after the taker of human life by day and night with the motto "Murder will out."

It is to be hoped, however, that the same injudicious haste in selecting a victim to appease the public demand for the arrest of someone will not be manifested in this instance as characterized the attempt to convict some person of having murdered Innocent. When his body was found a button torn from the shirt of his assailant was found in his clenched hand. Next day as John Macdonald was hoeing corn in a neighbor's field it was noticed that a button was missing from the shirt that he had on. This circumstance was accepted as testimony strong as holy writ that his was the hand that had written bloody murder across York's escutcheon, and he was taken into custody. Months elapsed before he was acquitted, and meantime he had eaten of the insane root that takes the reason prisoner. His friends had the satisfaction of knowing that he had been pronounced innocent by a judge and jury, but extremity of grief had made him mad. Four or five years later the actual murderer confessed, but not until the King of Terrors was in sight, and his guilty soul was next day ushered before a higher tribunal for judgment.

THE MURDERED GIRL.

Honest, Hardworking, but Very Reserved for Her Years.

Sophia Handcock, the victim, was 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches in height and of dark complexion.

Her father, 16 years ago, settled in Seaton Village and all that time has officiated as postmaster. He has had 14 children, four of whom preceded Sophia across the silent river. The remainder are all respectable residents of this district. Thirteen months ago Handcock and his wife removed to Fairbank and started a branch store. Sophia accompanied them and took charge of the store, Handcock and his wife at all times acquiescing in her judgment in the management of affairs. In fact the mother was away a good part of the time waiting upon her married daughters. Miss Handcock was a member of the Methodist Church and of the Presbyterian Bible class. She was non-communicative to a degree and cautious in her intercourse with people. She had no intimate friends outside her own relatives and few acquaintances in the village. The theory that she was murdered by a rejected suitor, even did the circumstances warrant such a hypothesis, may be dismissed as absurd. Equally is it unlikely that she was killed by a thief, since no one was seen in the locality by Constable John Todd, who had an uninterrupted view of the premises all the time she is said to have been alone in the shop, and nothing in the store had been disturbed her father says. What, then, was the motive—if motive existed?

The first intelligence the villagers had of the tragedy was at 10.20 on Thursday morning, when Edward Handcock, his hands covered with blood as far as the sleeves, rushed from the store and called out to two neighbors, Mrs. Ann Deacoff and Mrs. Mary Ann O'Brien that his daughter Sophie was lying on the floor with her head crushed. They found her outstretched on the floor, face downward, her night-black hair, which was the young woman's pride, coiled halfway down the back, looking the darker for its contrast with the awful stains of arterial blood which clotted it. The body lay in the dining-room. Immediately behind the shop, with the head to the south, about eight feet south of a trap-door in the shop leading to the cellar. The door was shut down, and upon it rested a tub half filled with butter. A rug partially rolled up lay about nine inches from the wounded girl's feet. Between where the body lay and the trap-door was a clot of blood. One of the first of those in attendance, Isaac Dollery, expressed the conviction that these bloodstains satisfied him that the body had been dragged across the floor from the trap door. There was also some blood on the trap-door—no more, Constable Todd testified, than would have been produced by touching it with a bloody finger, while Isaac Dollery swore that he examined these blood stains and they were only on the upper or floor surface and had trickled down through the cracks.

The Dead Girl's Father's Story.

Meantime, while the villagers had been assembling, Handcock had driven to Seaton Village after the wounded girl's mother, who had left the house at 9.45 a.m., about half an hour before the alarm was given. They returned together, accompanied by their youngest son, Daniel Handcock, a lad of 12 years of age. On his return Handcock gave his version of how his daughter met her death. As told fully to The World yesterday, his story is substantially this:

"Shortly after my wife left for Seaton, or about 10 o'clock, I entered the house from the garden to secure lunch, as was my usual custom. I saw that Sophie did not have the lunch ready, but that she was busy about the house. I did not speak to her, but returned to the garden. I was knocking potato bugs from the vines and went along several rows—how long I was occupied I do not exactly know—but something told me I ought to return to the house. I did so, and when I entered the dining-room I saw Sophie lying on the floor stretched face downward. I thought she had fainted and brought some water in a basin to bathe her head. When I stooped down and proceeded to turn her head I discovered, what the darkness of the room prevented me observing before, that the whole side of her head was crushed in and she was bathed in blood. I am satisfied that her death was purely accidental. My opinion is that Sophia had been downstairs and secured the tub of butter to prepare my lunch, that she was returning towards the cellar with the tub in her hand and, tripping, had fallen and struck against the corner of the cellar door which was raised." Asked how he accounted for the fact that the girl was facing in a diametrically opposite direction from that in which she would be had she fallen forward, he said she might have arisen and crawled to where she was found in an attempt to reach him.

THE MURDER THEORY.

The Nature of the Wounds and the Condition of the Body.

The theory of the prosecution, it may be stated here, is that the girl was coming up the cellar stairs with the tub of butter in her hand, that as she reached the landing she was struck by her murderer a violent blow on the head with a lather's hammer or some such implement, that the blood spurted out and made the clot on the floor already referred to, and that the assassin then caught her and half dragged, half threw her forward on the floor 10 feet south of the trap, where she was found. In support of this theory they quote the evidence of Drs. Henry T. Machell and Andrew J. Harrington. These wounds were dressed shortly after the accident, and she lived until midnight, fourteen hours after the accident, but never regained consciousness. Dr. Harrington subsequently conducted the post-mortem. The wound on the girl's head, which was on the left side, was sufficiently large to admit of the insertion of two fingers. Brain matter protruded. Fifteen or twenty pieces of bone were found. The witnesses were positive that a fall on the corner of the trap door as described would not cause all the injuries found. A small fragment, not quite a quarter of an inch in extent, at the southeast corner of the door, and around which there is a little blood, was pointed out as the place where deceased might have struck, but Dr. Harrington stated: "The fractures found could not have been formed by any fall on or with the trap door." The grave character of the wound, they claimed, precluded the possibility of the girl having moved after she received the wound. Neither could account for the presence of the body where found, judged from the accident theory that Miss Handcock fell on the trap door.

Queries of Grave Import.

Accepting the doctors' evidence that the blow must have instantaneously rendered the girl powerless, the prosecution propounds these queries:

How did the girl, who must have fallen toward the north if she was accidentally injured, become turned around and reach a point 10 feet in the opposite direction?

If she tripped on a mat three or four feet from the trap, how did the tub of butter which she was carrying fly out of her hand and alight upright upon the floor of the door, which had meantime descended? Would it not rather have been hurled out of her hand when she felt herself tripping?

If she was moved to where found, who could have dragged her except the man who struck the blow? Certainly her father did not, for he swears in the evidence of Isaac Dollery that Handcock stated positively that he never moved his daughter?

The statement of Daniel Handcock, the 12-year-old brother of Sophia, was so unsatisfactory that he was not sworn. He drove home from Seaton with his father and mother, but did not remember what the conversation was about or whether his father told his mother anything concerning Sophia. The object of questioning the lad was to verify or prove untrue the report which reached the coroner's ears that the couple had been heard disputing while en route home in the buggy. This cruel report both husband and wife indignantly deny.

MR. HANDCOCK BECOMES EXCITED

When Asked to Contradict Certain Malicious Reports.

Mrs. Handcock stated in her evidence that her daughter's life was insured in the Chosen Friends for $1000, the beneficiary being payable to her. The World asked both Handcock and his wife if there was any truth in the report that a portion of the property had been deeded to the daughter six years ago and she had refused to re-deed it, although requested so to do?

"How could that be the case," said Mrs. Handcock, "when she was only 22 when she died?"

"I see what they're doing," interrupted Mr. Handcock, becoming terribly excited, "they're trying to get me in a tangle and hang me."

Both complain bitterly of the manner in which they have been treated, adding to the poignancy of the grief which they have suffered in their bereavement. Despite the verdict of willful murder returned by Coroner Johnson's jury, they still express their belief that their daughter's death was accidental.

"I am a Christian man and I leave everything in the Lord's hands," he told the reporter. "They have even abused me because I didn't weep, as if I didn't feel my loss just as much as though I had shed tears publicly. I was sleeping I did was with my family. I made up my mind that if the Lord would allow me I would bear up like a man, and before they screwed the lid down on Sophia's coffin I went up and bade her good-bye and kept up."

What Now?

Coroner Johnson last evening forwarded the evidence in the case to the authorities, asking that officers be at once put to work on the mystery. He concurs in the finding of the jury that a foul murder has been committed and asks that a thorough investigation be at once instituted. Meantime idle rumors, connecting with the crime the names of parties who may have talked too much or explained too little, should be frowned down upon. Circumstances dark as night have ere this been dispelled in a day when that justice that moves with slow tread, but strikes with iron heel, has located the guilty party.

THE WELDON MYSTERY.

Did John Lamont Macdonald Go on a Journey to Scotland?

CHATHAM, July 21.—Government Detective Murray's explanation with respect to the missing John Lamont Macdonald of Weldon is believed to be the correct explanation of the man's disappearance. Macdonald's money had been deposited at a branch of the Bank of Montreal and while in Chatham he withdrew the whole amount, a little short of $2000, Mr. Ryall, with whom the couple boarded while here, accompanying him for the purpose of identification. The cash was paid in $10 bills and Mr. Ryall assisted Macdonald to fasten the money in his inside pocket with pins. At the same time Macdonald threw out jocular hints about a trip to Scotland, where he said his mother had just died, and he certainly conveyed the impression to his hearers that a transatlantic journey was in early contemplation. Besides the cash he had in his possession a check for $500, and it will be remembered that he paid for the property which he bought at Weldon with such a check.

A curious reminiscence is that a resident in town last February told the police as well as several other parties, including Mr. Ryall and Cook, his bartender, that he knew a man with about $2000 on his person had been "knocked on the head" in the neighborhood of Ridgetown, and further, that he knew the exact spot where the body had been concealed—in fact said it was within 200 yards of the Ridgetown station. He even offered to drive to the place and prove his assertion, but no stock was taken in the story. The other day Chief Tompkins, with A. Skirving of the Chatham police force, spent a considerable time in searching the locality indicated by this individual, but the body is not yet found.

The inference of course is that Macdonald while in Chatham had seen reason to rue his matrimonial bargain and quietly dropped out of sight, but whether he went to Scotland or not is a question which yet awaits an answer.

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THOSE MUTILATED BOOKS.

CLERK CONNOLLY CONTINUES HIS STORY OF ERASURES.

Was Uncle Thomas the Real Owner of the Steamer Admiral?—Receipts of the Inspectors Alleged to Have Been "Squared" Were Destroyed—The Interesting Story of Mr. Riopel.

OTTAWA, July 22.—Letters written by Hon. Thomas McGreevy to Mr. Julien Chabot were read to the Privileges and Elections Committee at the commencement of the session of that body this morning. In these letters it was sought to prove that Mr. McGreevy was the real owner of the steamer Admiral. One of the letters conveyed a power of attorney from Thomas McGreevy to Julien Chabot as manager of the steamer Admiral. Among the letters was a copy of notes made by Julien Chabot in reference to his management of the boat, evidently being a series of questions to his lawyer on the subject of his responsibility to Thomas McGreevy.

Mr. Geoffrion said he did not wish to have these fyled before the committee, as they were of a private nature, and he (Geoffrion) considered that he had made out his case without them.

Mr. Martin P. Connolly the bookkeeper of Larkin, Connolly & Co., was again called. He said he had not yet gone through the books to find out how many erasures were made in them. He had not time to do so. He did a good day's work yesterday. He knew of no other inspectors who were bribed except those named yesterday, Germain, Brunell and Pelletier (the last-named is a nephew of Sir Adolphe Caron). The returns of work done or alleged to be done and made by the captains were destroyed. The receipts from the bribed inspectors were destroyed about the same time as the erasures were made in the books. One of the receipts destroyed about two months ago was from Pelletier, and witness thought it was for $65 of a bribe. Examined as to the division of $37,905, which was made among the members of the Esquimalt graving dock, witness said that he could not explain the fact that each partner received $400 less than his share of the original amount to be divided.

Mr. Geoffrion produced an entry which was partly erased. The erasure was not completed, however, and Mr. Geoffrion read "Paid to M. Connolly for"——. The witness said this attempted erasure was made after the "passe" passed out of his hands, and he knew nothing about it.

Mr. Geoffrion questioned the witness as to the following entry:

QUEBEC, March 8, 1888.—Esquimalt dock—Dr. to Michael Connolly, $2000 a month, paid from private funds, as agreed.

In answer to Mr. Hector Cameron the witness said that Captain Larkin knew nothing of the donations which appeared in the books. Witness remembered that a warm discussion passed between Mr. Murphy and Mr. Kimmett in connection with these "donations." Mr. Murphy then produced the notes showing payment of these "donations." They are the notes now before the committee. Capt. Larkin took an active part in the management of the company's affairs in Jan. 1, 1885.

This is Interesting.

Mr. L. J. Riopel was next called. He said he lived a portion of his time in Quebec and he was managing director of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway for four years, but had not charge of the books and papers of the company. He had, however, seen an agreement between himself, C. N. Armstrong, Robert McGreevy, Hon. Thomas McGreevy and Hon. T. Robitaille, president of the company. He was not the custodian of the document. He gave it to Robert McGreevy. There was a memorandum of the document by which he remembered that the agreement was signed in the tower-room of the parliament buildings at Ottawa, and was to the effect that the McGreevy's transferred all their interests to Mr. Armstrong in consideration of a payment of $5000 cash by Armstrong and $25,000 in bonds of the company. Hon. T. Robitaille and witness signed individually as guarantors that the bargain would be carried out. Thomas McGreevy had subscribed $50,000 in stock as well as witness could remember. The two brothers he was sure had subscribed $75,000. Ten per cent. of this was paid in notes. Mr. Thomas McGreevy attended meetings of the company in 1883, 1884 and 1885. The 10 per cent. notes subscribed by Thomas McGreevy were paid by Hon. Thomas Robitaille and the witnesses in checks drawn by the Baie des Chaleurs Company, on Mr. Tallion, broker of Sorel, in favor of witness and Hon. T. Robitaille. That is to say, the subscriptions of Hon. Thomas McGreevy were paid by witness and Hon. T. Robitaille. The directors were Louis Robitaille, Thomas Martin, the two McGreevys, Hon. T. Robitaille, G. Riopel, witness and Francois Giroux.

Mr. Geoffrion: Is it not a fact that Thomas McGreevy did not pay a cent for his stock?

Mr. Riopel: Well, Thomas McGreevy was doing work for the company and had served them in many ways, but his claim was not allowed for payment of his stock. Witness showed that the only financial basis of the road was the large subsidies received from Parliament and secured by himself, who was a member; Thomas McGreevy, who was another, and Robitaille, who was a senator.

Capital Stock Easily Acquired.

The examination of Mr. Riopel regarding the Baie des Chaleurs Railway deal was continued in the afternoon. Mr. Lister took him in hand. It appeared that the claim which Riopel and Senator Robitaille held against the company amounted to $30,000 the exact amount of the paid up stock of the company. As a matter of fact the directors of the company never paid a cent in cash on the stock for which they subscribed. The Dominion subsidies for the road amounted to $6400 per mile and the provincial subsidies to $3500 a mile. The six original directors except Robert McGreevy sold out to a Montreal syndicate all their interest and claims for $75,000 in May last. There were other shareholders than the directors, and all paid for their stock in the same way by notes. Robt. H. McGreevy was then recalled. He said he became interested in the Quebec Harbor works in July or September, 1882. He identified the terms of partnership for the dredging contract of '82, from which it appeared he was to contribute 50 per cent. of the capital, but as a matter of fact he never put in any capital. His brother, Thomas McGreevy, knew he was going into the contract because before closing the contract he said that he (Robert) had better see Sir Hector Langevin as to whether he should go in or not. Sir Hector told him he did not see why he (Robert) should not go into the contract as well as anyone else. Some weeks after signing the contract he told his brother the proportion he held in the partnership. He corroborated Murphy's story of the way in which bogus tenders were put in under the names of Beaucage and Gallagher and they were got rid of and the contract given to Larkin, Connolly & Co. The firm got the cross-wall contract in 1883. His interest in this was also 30 per cent. He again got Beaucage to allow the use of his name and sent in a tender in that name. Thomas McGreevy was aware of the interest he held in this contract and was also aware of the use made of Beaucage's name, because he spoke about it. Before the tenders were awarded he met his brother in Montreal by appointment. His brother gave him the quantities applied by Mr. Boyd, the Government engineer, to the schedules of prices in the tenders, the prices of Peter's tender, and afterwards sent him a paper giving certain information about the sheet filing. It was by this information that the tenders which were lower than that of Larkin, Connolly & Co. were got rid of.

Robert McGreevy's evidence so far corroborated every one of Murphy's statements and showed that his brother Thomas knew all about his interest in the different tenders, notwithstanding the Connollys' evidence to the contrary.

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THE MANDAMUS DISMISSED.

The Ontario Express Company Beaten by the Grand Trunk.

MONTREAL, July 22.—An important judgment was rendered here to-day by Judge Wurtele of the Superior Court in the case of the Ontario Express vs. Transportation Company and the Grand Trunk Railway. The Ontario Company, which commenced operations in May, made a demand on the Grand Trunk for similar transportation facilities to those granted to the Canadian Express Company. The Grand Trunk declined to grant the demand and the Express Company then took out a mandamus asking that the Railway Company be ordered to grant the transportation facilities.

Judge Wurtele to-day quashed the writ and ruled that the proper tribunal to adjudicate upon the matter was the Parliamentary Railway Committee. The case was therefore dismissed.

THE END IS NOT YET.

Legal Proceedings re the Street Railway Franchise Will Be Resumed To-day—Examination of Witnesses Also.

It is not well to hallo before you are out of the wood. The franchise of the Toronto Street Railway Company has by vote of the City Council been awarded to the Kiely-Everett syndicate. There is another stage to be gone through before the awarding of the franchise is complete. A bylaw will require to be passed affirming the report of the committee adopted on Tuesday. This will probably be done at the special meeting to be held next week. Should the council not be restrained from completing the agreement with the Kiely-Everett syndicate, the road will probably be handed over about the first week in August. The specifications provide that the lines shall be extended by the company as recommended by the Engineer and approved by two-thirds of the council, and in case of neglect to comply with this requirement the right to make such extensions may be given to some other person; within a year the use of the Scollard and Dixie-avenue stables is to be discontinued; an electric or improved system is to be introduced within one year and completed within three on all the leading thoroughfares; day cars are to be run from 5.30 until 12, and such night cars are to be provided as deemed necessary by the City Engineer and approved by Council; 6 tickets for 25c. are to be sold those entering the cars up to 8 a.m., and between 5 and 6.30 p.m., the rates for other tickets being the same as at present; transfers to all parts of the city are to be given.

Legal Proceedings will be Renewed To-day.

Mr. Wallbridge, solicitor for Ex-Ald. E. A. Macdonald v. the City of Toronto and the Kiely-Everett syndicate, was interviewed by The World last evening, when he said: "I purpose serving a new notice of motion to-morrow to restrain the corporation, its servants, agents, etc., from signing the lease of the franchise of the street railway to the Kiely-Everett Company, and I will to-morrow take out new appointments for the examination of witnesses. I purpose going ahead forthwith. The investigation is only beginning, I have," said he, "been down at the City Hall to-day procuring copies and extracts from yesterday's proceedings of the City Council. No time is to be lost; we start in again to-morrow and will proceed with the examination of witnesses in reference to the charges of bribery and corruption."

The Baron of Bellamy Undeterred.

Ex-Ald. Macdonald was seen by The World yesterday morning as he came in from Bellamy. "The judge's decision does not by any means dispose of this investigation," he said. "It merely changes the base of proceedings. We preferred to prevent the council from doing a wrong; failing in that we must now undo that wrong. The investigation will be prosecuted with all the vigor I possess. Somebody must do this in the public interest so that boodling will be nipped in the bud. We are on the right trail and will follow it to a startling conclusion. This is a boodling council and there is more than this street railway case in need of investigation."

"JUMBO" ON THE BYLAW.

The Inflammatory Notices in His Window—Still Defiant.

The World had a talk with the gentleman who is now so familiarly known as Jumbo Campbell in his grocery store yesterday afternoon. Mr. Campbell was at the receipt of custom yesterday afternoon and while The World interrogated him toyed with a formidable cheese knife that lay on the counter.

"Have you anything to say about the passage of that bylaw by the council?" was the opening question.

"I say it is a most unjust law and will be disregarded. My present idea is to go on with my meetings. They can only summon me and then we will fight the matter through the courts. That is what my friends advise me to do. Clergymen, members of the Salvation Army and others have been here to-day and urge me to go on. I have been holding these meetings for three years and have been getting milder in my language all the time and would get still more mild if they would let me alone. If I am prosecuted in favor of witness and Hon. T. Robitaille. That is to say, the subscriptions of Hon. Thomas McGreevy were paid by witness and Hon. T. Robitaille. The directors were Louis Robitaille, Thomas Martin, the two McGreevys, Hon. T. Robitaille, G. Riopel, witness and Francois Giroux.

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CANADIANS FINISH SECOND.

ENGLAND'S MARKSMEN CAPTURE THE KOLAPORE CUP.

A German Vessel Sunk in Collision and a British Steamer Wrecked—No Lives Lost—British Soldiers Mutiny—More Trouble With England's Famous Guards—General European News.

LONDON, July 22.—At the meeting at Bisley of the National Rifle Association the English team won the Kolapore Cup with a score of 679 points. The Canadian team was second with 672 points.

MORE MUTINY.

The Coldstream Guards Get Their Backs Up and Make Trouble.

LONDON, July 22.—Another mutiny has occurred in the British army. It is again one of the famous guard regiments which finds itself in trouble. The mutiny occurred in the 2nd battalion of the Coldstream Guards, whose colonel is Gen. Sir A. E. Hardinge, K.C.B. The 2nd battalion of the regiment has been quartered at Wellington Barracks, close to Buckingham Palace, where it has been furnishing the guard of honor, and incidentally during the recent visit of the Emperor of Germany to London taking a prominent part in the parades and reviews. This work necessitated a considerable amount of extra duty, which was far from being pleasant to the guardsmen. who have long been the pets of the army. After the departure of the German Emperor the guards expected to be allowed at least a free day from guard-mounting at the palaces, Whitehall, the bank or other places. Instead of receiving the day off the men were ordered to parade in full marching order. They conducted themselves so badly that they were marched back to barracks and confined for three days. After much discussion between the officers and representatives of the mutinous privates the mutiny was finally quieted down.

The Times confirms the story of the mutiny of the Coldstream Guards. It states that the work of the young men now composing the battalions, which was exceptionally severe during the German Emperor's visit, caused ill-feeling when the parade was ordered Monday, but the officials quelled the disaffection and the battalion paraded as usual.

Slavin and Mitchell Fight.

LONDON, July 22.—There was a disgraceful scene at a boxing exhibition given in a theatre in Liverpool this evening. In the course of a match Slavin, who rolled about hardly able to stand jostling, jestingly said Mitchell could not hit him in a hundred years. Mitchell angered at the words knocked Slavin about the stage and finally among the audience. During the row Slavin fell several times and Mitchell continued striking him even while he was still on his knees trying to rise, blood pouring from his nose and mouth. When Slavin regained the stage the curtain was lowered and the fight proceeded behind the scenes until with great difficulty the men were separated.

Sunk at Sea.

LONDON, July 22.—The German steamer Neko from Hamburg for Fort Stanley, Falkland Island, collided with the British steamer Staincliffe in the English Channel, north of the Island of Ushant, and was so badly damaged that she sank. No lives were lost. The Staincliffe was bound up the channel for Bilboa.

The British steamer Soudan from Bonny, West Africa, for Liverpool, struck a rock off the Taboa Island and foundered. Her passengers, crew and mails are on board the British steamer Sherbu bound for Liverpool.

Hudson Bay Company.

LONDON, July 22.—An animated Hudson Bay meeting was held this afternoon lasting two and a half hours. Sir Donald Smith, the governor, deplored the unsatisfactory state of affairs disclosed by the report, but said the prospects are better as regards both fur and land sales. The board is using earnest persistent efforts to reduce expenses and earn a good dividend.

The Son of a King.

LONDON, July 22.—Victor Emanuel, Prince of Naples, and eldest son of the King of Italy, arrived at Charing Cross railroad station to-day. The Prince of Naples was met by the Prince of Wales and by the Italian ambassador.

Chat From Over the Sea.

Floods are doing great damage in Silesia.

Dom Pedro is better.

During the past six months four million pounds in gold has been withdrawn from Portugal.

The town of Troppan in Austrian Silesia is inundated. Street traffic is carried on by means of boats.

The Master Tailors' Association has decided to resort to a general lockout in Great Britain unless the strike in Liverpool ceases within a week.

Grand Trunk Traffic Receipts.

MONTREAL, July 22.—Grand Trunk Railway return of traffic week ending July 18, 1891: Passenger train earnings 1891, $160,281; 1890, $154,433. Freight train earnings 1891, $225,068; 1890, $259,855. Total 1891, $385,349; 1890, $414,288. Decrease 1891, $38,939.

Killed at the Tunnel.

SARNIA, July 22.—A fatal accident occurred at the Sarnia approach of the tunnel last night. One of the laborers employed at the cut, a man named Simpson from Glencoe, Ont., was caught between two of the dump cars, which were being filled by the steam shovel, and so badly crushed that he died in a few minutes.

Catarrh—Hay Fever—Catarrhal Deafness
A New Home Treatment has been discovered whereby the worst cases are permanently cured by a few simple applications made fortnightly by the patient at home. Send stamp for circular. H. G. Dixon & Co., 545 West King-street, Toronto.

New Wheat Beginning to Move.

Mr. Charles Watts, the central buyer for the Dominion Millers' Association, was advised yesterday by a western miller that he had bought several cars of new wheat at Moe. It was of fine quality and averaged 63½ lbs to the bushel. A Middlesex dealer asked for quotations for new 61 and 62 lbs wheat, shipment guaranteed before Aug. 10.

Will Lose His Arm.

GEORGETOWN, July 22.—William Vandewater of Hamilton, a brakeman on the N. & N. W. division, was standing on a car in the G. T. R. yard here when he was thrown to the ground. The wheels passed over his arm only, he having been able to move himself out fast enough to prevent any further injury. The arm will have to be amputated.

Muskoka or the Seaside.
Bathing suits only 50c each; lawn tennis coats only $1.75; camping shirts from 50c; lightweight cashmere socks 25c per pair; boating ties in all styles; see our 25c ties, sold elsewhere at 50c.; 25c will buy Balbriggan shirts; striped Balbriggan drawers, sold at $1, only 50c each at Bonner's, corner Yonge and Queen streets; branch store, 211 Yonge, opposite Albert-street.

Reduced sale of Hats.
Reduced price sale of Hats.
Reduced price sale of Hats.
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Reduced price sale of Hats.
Reduced price sale of Hats
At Dineens', cor. King and Yonge-streets.

"El Padre" Pins.
Beware of vile imitations of this size of "El Padre." Every genuine cigar has a gold embossed band, upon which is printed the words El Padre Pins. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal. tf

Telegraphic Taps.

Almy, the brutal slayer of Christie Worden at Hanover, N.H., is known to have crossed into Canada, and is believed to be in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, Quebec.

IN THE HOUSE.

The Session Likely to Last at Least Four Weeks Yet.

OTTAWA, July 22.—Mr. Lister presented to the House to-day a petition signed by 15,000 grangers, praying that binding twine, sugar and salt be placed on the free list.

Sir Hector Langevin moved that for the rest of the session Mondays be given over to Government business, thus taking from members the only day they have left for private [illegible]. Mr. Laurier said that such a motion until [illegible] sight, but it now so[illegible] last at least four w[illegible] the motion premature. [illegible] not usual to make [illegible] the session was in [illegible] therefore thought [illegible]

Sir Hector agreed and withdrew the motion.

Mr. Tupper introduced a bill respecting the inspection of ships to give the officers of the Department of Marine additional powers regarding the tackle. Carried.

Notes.

Mr. Hugh John Macdonald said to-day that the amount of C. P. R. stock included in the will of Sir John A. Macdonald was 122 shares, purchased in the open market in 1888 at various prices. They were valued at $82 a share. The value of the stock therefore was $10,004.

An order in council has been issued strictly prohibiting all clerks in the Interior, Indian Affairs and Postoffice Departments from going out for a dinner hour in future. The clerks in the Customs Department have been notified that they will be the subjects of a similar order in a few days. It has also been decided that extra clerks shall not be allowed holidays in future, and that their pay shall be docked for every day they are absent.

SHERIFF M'LEAN KILLED.

Crushed While Moving a Traction Engine Near Portage la Prairie.

WINNIPEG, July 22.—Sheriff McLean of Portage la Prairie was killed this morning at McDonald while assisting to bring a traction engine from his farm to the station. The engine got stuck in a mud hole, and while attempting to reverse the machinery he was struck in the neck and killed instantly. He was about 40 years old and leaves a wife and family.

HIS TRIAL POSTPONED.

The Fitzsimmons Murder Case Postponed Until September.

FITTSBURG, July 22.—The trial of Fred C. Fitzsimmons of Brockville, Ont., for the murder of Detective Gilkinson, was postponed yesterday until the September term of court. The court of Judge Stows and Slagle was crowded yesterday morning by people who wanted to hear the celebrated case. Fitzsimmons sat in the prisoner's box, paler from confinement, but otherwise looking as determined and grim as ever. His wife sat in front of him, dressed in deep black, and waving a sable fan to cool herself. Thomas Marshall, jr., chief attorney for Fitzsimmons, was in poor health and not properly able to conduct the case, which was asked to be postponed. District Attorney Burleigh consented to this. Fitzsimmons and his wife wanted the trial to go on, but finally consented to a postponement. The latter will be final.

SIR JOHN'S MEMORIAL.

Mayor Clarke Issues an Appeal to the People of Ontario.

The following appeal is being extensively circulated:

To the Ontario Members of both Houses of Parliament, and of the Provincial Legislature; to the Wardens, Mayors, Reeves and Councillors of the Municipalities of Ontario; to Members of Boards of Trade; to all Representative Bodies in the Province, and to its Citizens generally:

GENTLEMEN,—It has been decided by a committee of the citizens of Toronto that a memorial statue of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., shall be erected in this city, that the capital of the Province of Ontario, and that the cost of it shall be defrayed by a general subscription.

The Citizens' Committee is composed of persons of all shades of politics, and is representative of all classes in the community.

It was felt that no great length of time should be allowed to elapse before settling upon some plan of action, and giving people throughout the province the opportunity to testify to their regard for the late Prime Minister of the Dominion. So universal has been the grief at his loss evinced throughout the province, and so general the admiration of his great qualities, that it is not necessary here to allude to them. They are acknowledged alike by his associates and his opponents in political life. It has therefore been decided to limit subscriptions to a maximum of $10 each, with the view of allowing the movement to be as generally popular and representative as possible. The committee would also give it the widest scope.

While other cities may desire to have a local monument to the memory of one so generally honored and beloved it will be for them to reflect whether all should not unite in the erection of one grand provincial statue of the departed statesman, to be erected at the capital of Ontario, and to be of a character and magnitude to give fitting expression to the regard felt by the people to perpetuate his memory. At Ontario's chief city those who have had the privilege of subscribing will have frequent opportunities of seeing any memorial that may be thus erected by the popular subscription.

The Toronto Committee would therefore desire to be affiliated with itself all the municipal and other representative bodies in the province, whilst fully prepared to respect the preference that any other