Money Saved for Holiday Spending

One way to save money is to buy holiday clothing here and then a few extra dollars will be left for holiday spending.

For a Dollar

You can get your choice of a variety of patterns in light-weight coats.

For Five Dollars

You can get your choice of the finest light-weight worsted, serge or silk coats and vests, and if your price is higher than a dollar and not so high as five there is ample choosing in reliable qualities at every price between.

OAK HALL, CLOTHIERS,

115 to 121 King Street East, Toronto.

COAL FIGHT GETTING HOTTER

Board of Education Notifies Myles' Sons to Proceed With Delivery

Or Coal Will Be Procured From Another Source and the Firm Charged With Any Excess in Cost —"Mountain View" Hotel License Cut Off—Hamilton Notes.

Hamilton, July 31.—(Special.)—The fight over the coal for the Public schools is getting hotter. The chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education has notified Thomas Myles' Sons, the contractors, whose first lot of coal was condemned by the Board's inspector, to proceed at once with the delivery of the coal or the Board will procure the coal from another dealer and charge Myles' Sons with any excess in cost. Thomas Myles' Sons have retorted with a letter, through their solicitor, stating that they are prepared to deliver the coal according to contract, and tender the coal accordingly. They also notify the Board that its cancellation policy is "wrongfully and without sufficient reason" refused to pass and accept the coal tendered last week, and they will hold the Board responsible for any damages they may sustain in consequence of the "unreasonable position" taken by the inspector. The contract calls for the delivery of about 800 tons of the best Scranton coal.

John Clark Cut Off.

John Clark, one of the best known hotel-keepers in Ontario, must either sell out his fine hotel, the Mountain View, or run it as a temperance house, for the License Commissioners decided yesterday afternoon not to grant a further extension of his license, which expired to-day. The meeting lasted from 1 to 5 o'clock, and, it is said, was a very stormy one. A deputation appeared for and against the extension. Clark has been connected with the hotel for nearly twenty years and is popular.

Cars Off the Track.

The breaking of an axle on a freight car this side of Dundas this morning caused ten or eleven cars to leave the track and considerably delayed traffic. The train was going to Toronto by the N. Y. Passengers eastbound were transferred at Paris and brought to the city by way of Caledonia and the Northwestern line. None of the cars were thrown over, and the track was cleared this afternoon for the 3.30 express.

He is No Message Boy.

Mr. John Nunn of the Toronto Veterans was in the city yesterday and waited on Mayor Colquhoun, with the request that he grant the use of one of the rooms in the City Hall for the Veterans that will gather in Hamilton on Aug. 8 to meet in on the morning of that day. He explained that he desired to read to his comrades an important letter on the question of ten-year-men pensions. The Mayor referred Mr. Nunn to Ald. McAndrew, but he declined to ask anyone else, saying his purpose was to ask the Chief Magistrate and no other—he was not a message boy. It is likely the meeting will be held in the Sons of England Hall.

The unveiling of the soldiers' monument in Hamilton Cemetery, in which the Veterans are specially interested, on that day will be largely attended. The 13th Batt. has been ordered to attend and a number of Grand Army posts from the States have promised to be present.

Police Points.

Last evening Constables Miller and Libke arrested John Holcomb, aged 20 years, who says his home is in Chatham, at the Hamilton Steamboat Company's wharf. They charge him with pocket-picking.

George Garvey, John-street north, went to sleep at the doorway late last night. When he awoke his silver watch was gone and he reported the case to the police.

John Booth, a loom repairer, whose home is now in Brantford, was found guilty, at yesterday's Police Court, of obtaining $7 from Alfred Allison by fraud. He got the money by representing he was employed by the Ontario Cotton Mills Company. Sentence was suspended, as it was shown prisoner got the money to save his wife and family from starving.

One Peter Sky, an Indian, rented a wheel from the Gendron agency and failed to return it. Yesterday the police were advised that an Indian, answering Sky's description, was at Caledonia, but he turned out to be the wrong Sky.

A man went to Mrs. Hunter's house, McNab-street south, yesterday, and walked off with a spade and an ax.

Minor Matters.

Through the killing of her husband Michael Haney, formerly of Hamilton, in the water tunnel at Cleveland, O., Mrs. Haney is left in a destitute condition in that city, with her children. A subscription is being raised here for her.

Mr. R. McCullough, foreman of Inkster's sawmill, Nelson Township, lost four fingers of his hand through it coming in contact with the circular saw on Friday.

The schooner Myles yesterday brought a load of iron ore for the smelting works from Algoma Mills. It was the first shipment by water.

City Engineer Barrow will, to-morrow, in company with Engineer Hewson, inspect the Radial Railway Company's line, for the purpose of granting the necessary certificate

Yesterday the employes of Burrow, Stewart & Milne picnicked at Niagara Falls. Those of Dowswell Bros. went to Mohawk Park, Brantford, and the employes of John Calder & Co. picnicked on the Jockey Club grounds.

Inspector Nichol of the S. P. C. A. attended to twenty-nine cases during July, visiting various places throughout the county.

The firemen were called to Stewart's marble works, Merrick-street, twice yesterday afternoon, a blaze starting at the base of the chimney.

THE HOOLEY AFFAIR.

His Modus Operandi in Promoting Companies Involved Traffic in Gilded and Titled Names.

New York, July 31.—The London correspondent of The Tribune cables his paper in regard to the Hooley affair as follows: Hooley's disclosures have justified Lord Charles Beresford's warning against the power of money in English society. A more scandalous story was never heard in the Bankruptcy Court. His plan of operations in purchasing and selling companies involved traffic in gilded titled names. Sometimes he purchased peers outright, but oftener he paid bribes to decoys from smart sets, who introduced noble lords, or procured the use of their names. When the front sheet of a prospectus was illumined with the names of eminent directors, he left his solicitors free to explain the details of the business, which was recapitalized, and quieted and "squared" city editors with troublesome pens.

The difference between the present market value of Dunlops and the amount for which the company was recapitalized is little less than $12,000,000. This shrinking in value measures the losses of credulous investors, whose eyes were dazzled by the use of brilliant social names. The names on the front sheet of that prospectus are said by Hooley to have cost between £90,000 and £100,000, and the secret press fund was £76,000."

CANADIANS HONORED.

Degree of LL.D. Conferred on a Number of Medical Gentlemen.

Edinburgh, Scotland, July 31.—The University of Edinburgh yesterday conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on a number of distinguished men who are now in this city attending the meeting of the British Medical Association, including Professor Henry Pickering Bowditch of Harvard, Professor William Osler of Baltimore and Professor Roderick of Montreal.

Professor Osler is a brother of Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., and of Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., of this city. Though the despatch says "Professor Roderick of Montreal," very possibly Dr. Roddick, M.P., is the gentleman honored.

W. C. T. U. Meeting Cancelled.

The illness of a daughter of Mrs. Katherine Leute Stevenson, National W.C.T.U. corresponding secretary, at the Battle Creek, Mich., Sanitarium, prevented her arrival in Toronto on Saturday, as was expected, and it has been necessary, therefore, for the district officers here to cancel the meeting at headquarters, announced for this afternoon.

The Ideal Dinner Dress.

A Tuxedo suit, made of undressed worsted for coat and trousers and vest of fancy black silk, double-breasted and broad "U" shaped opening and narrow collar: the ideal dinner dress. Consult Henry A. Taylor, draper, the Rossin Block.

$ HATS

and dear at that!—ever been attracted that way—like a moth to the light—only to be singed?

Lugsdins do not sell dollar hats—there's neither worth in them to you or profit to the house in cash or reputation.

But—this week we're clearing out some splendid lines of two-fifty and three-dollar straw hats

AT A DOLLAR

just because we never will carry a straw hat from one season to the next—pays better to make the sacrifice now.

J. & J. LUGSDIN,
(FAIRWEATHER & CO.)
122 YONGE.

PRINCE BISMARCK HAS CROSSED THE BAR.

Continued from Page 1.

unity, strong and healthy through the strength and light of freedom."

The Tageblatt says: "A statesman of unconquerable will power and tremendous boldness, Bismarck was necessary to force the idea of German unity from out the ruins of centuries into new and forceful strength and splendor."

Grief at the Leiderkranz.

The World called at the Liederkranz last night to enquire how the demise of Bismarck had been taken by the members of the club. The general opinion is summed up in the words of the steward: "We will never have another man like him. He was beloved by all the Fatherland."

When the news of the Grand Old Man's death was seen in The Sunday World on Saturday night, the flag on the club house was put at half-mast, and so flies to-day. The Board meets to-night, and, no doubt, a resolution of condolence will be passed by the directors.

LONDON MORNING PAPERS

Give Large Space and Pay High Tribute to the Dead Chancellor.

London, Aug. 1.—The space the morning papers to-day devote to Prince Bismarck alone is ample testimony that the man of the century has disappeared.

"He was greater than Napoleon," says The Daily Graphic, "for his work endures. He was the greatest personality of his century, the pivot on which everything of importance in the history of Europe has turned."

The obituary in The Times occupied thirteen columns. "His death," says the paper, "removes the greatest personality in Europe. His career was altogether a romance. With all his faults he has remained for most of his countrymen more of a demi-god than an ordinary mortal."

His Career Summarized.

Prince Bismarck's career may thus be briefly summarized:

Full name, Prince Karl Otto Von Bismarck-Schoenhausen.

Born at Schoenhausen, Prussia, April 1, 1815.

Studied at Goettingen, Berlin, and Griefswald.

Fought 2 duels; wounded but once.

Became a member of the Diet, Province of Saxony, 1846.

Entered the diplomatic service as Chief of the Legation at Frankfort, 1851.

Sent to Vienna, 1852.

Advocated a triple alliance between France, Russia and Prussia in a pamphlet, 1858.

Sent as Ambassador to St. Petersburg, 1859.

Appointed Ambassador to Paris, May, 1862.

In Paris he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor from Emperor Napoleon.

Became Minister of the King's House and of Foreign Affairs in Prussia, Sept. 22, 1862.

Created a Count Sept. 16, 1865, and received from the King of Prussia a valuable estate in Luxembourg.

Escaped assassination by a step-son of Karl Blind May 7, 1866.

Organized the North German Confederation of 22 states and 29,000,000 people, 1867.

Retired from public life for a few months because of ill-health, 1868.

Became Foreign Minister of the North German Confederation, Jan. 1, 1869.

Accompanied the King in the war with France, 1870.

Dictated the terms of peace after the capitulation of Paris, February, 1871.

Appointed Chancellor of the newly organized German Empire, 1871.

Raised to the rank of Prince, March, 1872.

Resigned the Presidency of the State Ministry, December, 1872.

Re-appointed Prussian Premier, October, 1873.

Fired at by a man named Kullman and slightly wounded, July 13, 1874.

Presided over the Berlin Congress of the representatives of the great powers to discuss the treaty of St. Stefano, 1878.

Retired to private life March, 1890, receiving title of Duke of Lauenburg.

Elected to the Reichstag, 1891.

Attended wedding of his son, Prince Herbert Bismarck, in Vienna, 1892.

Severely criticized the German army bills, 1892, 1893.

Princess Bismarck died, December, 1894. Very ill at Kissingen, 1893.

Made a member of the New York German Veterans' Association, 1895.

Received German-Americans, August 30, 1895.

Entertained Li Hung Chang, June, 1896.

Wrote letter to Gov. Culberson of Texas, on financial question, Aug. 24, 1896.

HISTORY OF HIS LIFE.

Showing the Various Steps Upward Till He Became "The Iron Chancellor."

The deceased statesman was created Count September 16, 1865, and Prince March, 1871. He was born of an old noble family at Schoenhausen April 1, 1815. He led a somewhat tempestuous youth, in the course of which he studied and fought duels at the Universities of Gottingen and Greifswald, spent some time in the army, and subsequently settled down as a country gentleman, managing the family estates and discharging the office of inspector of dykes. Brought up in the political faith of the Junkers, or Prussian Tory squirearchy, he became in 1846 a member of the Provincial Diet of Saxony and of the Prussian Diet, in which he first attracted attention by his fiery speeches in defiance of the old Monarchical party.

During the revolutionary period of 1848 the services he rendered in the public debates to the Conservative cause so impressed the Prussian Ministry that he suddenly found a diplomatic career opened to him. The representation of Prussia in the Diet of the old German Bund at Frankfort falling vacant, the Premier introduced Herr von Bismarck to the King, who appointed him to that important post. Here he remained for several years, discharging the arduous duties of his office with an ability that won for him the admiration of the Prussian court. The remarkable series of private dispatches which he addressed to the Prussian Premier are models of diplomatic skill and statecraft.

Austria was then all-powerful in the German Bund, and, supported by nearly all the other German States, had systematically prevented Prussia from exercising that influence in the councils of the Confederation to which, from her position as far the greatest of the purely German States, she was justly entitled. From the time of Bismarck's appearance, however, the voice of Prussia began to have increasing weight. The successful audacity with which he checkmated Austrian intrigue at Frankfort was the source of constant irritation at Vienna, and naturally tended to produce some estrangement between Austrian and Prussian courts.

Bismarck was sent as Ambassador to St. Petersburg (1859-62). In May, 1862, he was promoted to the then most difficult and important post in the diplomatic service—that of Prussian Ambassador at Paris, where Napoleon III. was then in the plenitude of his power. Five months later he was summoned to Berlin and made First Minister of the Prussian Crown.

The first ten years after Herr von Bismarck assumed power are amongst the most remarkable in modern European history. Within that brief period he had humbled the Austrian empire, destroyed the French empire, and created the new German empire. He remodelled the map of Europe, dismembering Denmark and France. He enlarged the frontiers of Prussia by the annexation of various provinces, including the dominions of three dethroned German princes; and succeeded in placing Germany, which had previously been the weakest and least respected of the great powers, at the head of all the states of Europe.

His first task as Minister-President was, however, one from which a statesman of less resolution and of less firm belief in the rights of the Crown might well have recoiled. The Chamber of Deputies had refused to pass the military budget, as it demanded increased grants, which were required to carry out the reorganization of the army in accordance with the ideas of the King. The House uniformly refused these supplies, and for several sessions heated debates and violent scenes, in which the Minister-President and the Liberal leaders were the principal antagonists, were of constant occurrence. In spite of the rejection of the budget by the Chamber the Government spent the money, and the House threatened Von Bismarck with impeachment for violating the constitution.

In the midst of this quarrel a congress of all the Princes of Germany was invited to meet at Frankfort to reorganize the German Bund; but the King of Prussia, by advice of his Minister, refused to appear; and the project, although discussed and approved by five-sixths of the German sovereigns, came to nothing.

The German Bund having, at Herr von Bismarck's instigation, resolved to invade the Elbe duchies in support of the claims of the Duke of Augustenburg, Austria, Prussia and Saxony were intrusted with the execution of the task; and a war broke out in 1864 with Denmark, resulting in the loss to her of the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. Instead of giving them up to the Duke, Bismarck determined if possible to annex them to Prussia. The Austrian and Saxon troops were recalled, and the quarrel eventually led (in 1866) to a war between Prussia and Austria, who was joined by Bavaria, Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt and Nassau. The arms of Prussia were victorious; Austria suffered a crushing defeat at Sadowa (Koniggratz), in Bohemia. Hanover and the South German States were likewise vanquished; and the war, which was over in seven weeks, led to the treaty of Nikolsburg, by which Austria was permanently excluded from the German Bund, and Hanover, Nassau, Hesse-Cassel and Frankfort, as well as Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, were annexed to Prussia.

The North German Confederation, with Prussia at its head, was established in place of the old Bund, while with the South German States an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded, giving the King of Prussia supreme command of all their troops in time of war. Of the North German Bund Count von Bismarck was created Chancellor and President of the Federal Council.

In addition to these successes, in consideration of which the Prussian House of Deputies passed a bill of indemnity, forgiving his former breaches of the constitution, Count von Bismarck obtained great popularity for creating a representative branch of the new Federal Government, on the basis of manhood suffrage.

Napoleon III., jealous of the growing power of Prussia, attempted to obtain some compensation for France by the annexation of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which Holland had consented to cede to him. But in this scheme the French Emperor was thwarted, chiefly by the energetic attitude of Bismarck; and in the end the duchy was declared neutral territory, and the fortifications of the capital were demolished.

Great as were the events through which Bismarck had conducted Germany, he was destined to lead her shortly through greater events still; notably by the defeat of the French in 1870, the dispute growing out of the offer of the crown of Spain to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. The King of Prussia, as the head of the family, had consented to the acceptance of the honor afterwards revoked. After a campaign consisting of an unbroken series of victories, largely due to the strategic genius of Count von Moltke, King William was able, through his Chancellor, to dictate terms of peace to his helpless assailant.

The most brilliant of Prince Bismarck's life subsequent to the Franco-German war, it may be mentioned that he presided at the Congress of Berlin (1878), the Berlin Conference (1880), and the Congo or Colonial Conference (1884). In his domestic legislation Prince Bismarck has been far less fortunate than in his diplomatic negotiations. At first a supporter of Free Trade, he became a Free Trader, he became a Protectionist. He first largely reduced the customs tariff, and ten years later imposed heavier duties than ever before. While he chiefly alienated Liberals, his May Laws, interfering to an unwise extent with the religious liberty of the Catholic priesthood, led to a long and bitter struggle with the Roman Church, and made all its adherents his bitter enemies. He had previously (December 31, 1885,) received the decoration of the Order of Christ from the Pope.

Prince Bismarck was called the man of "iron and blood," because in one of the first speeches he delivered as Minister-President, in 1862, he said that "it was not by speeches and majority votes that the great questions of the time would be settled, but by iron and blood." The Danish, the Austro-German and the Franco-German wars form a significant commentary on this expression. Other phrases attributed to him are that "Might goes before right," the definition of a journalist as "a man who has failed in his profession in life," and many others. Prince Bismarck's name was very prominently before the public mind in connection with the triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy.

The Queen, in August, 1889, presented Prince Bismarck with a full length portrait of herself. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Giessen in December, 1888.

Two attempts have been made on Bismarck's life; the first by a lunatic named Blind on May 7, 1866, at Berlin; the second on July 13, 1874, by Kullmann at Kissingen. Bismarck museum, containing all sorts of objects relative to the Chancellor's career, has been founded at Berlin.

The resignation of the Prince as Prussian Prime Minister as well as Chancellor was announced in February, 1890, but did not actually occur till March, 17 when divergences of opinion between him and the Emperor caused a rupture. Bismarck left Friedrichsruhe for Vienna on June 14, 1892, in order to be present at the marriage of his son. He was given a magnificent reception at Dresden, where, in his reply, he announced that he would never again hold an official position. There were no manifestations at Berlin, but at Vienna the popular enthusiasm was evinced.

After this visit the papers for a while were full of Bismarck and his criticisms on the Government, but animadversions and retorts upon him from the official and semi-official organs of the Government were few till the Reichsanzeiger published the circular instructions sent to the Imperial representatives abroad in May, 1890, just after the Prince had retired. This document stated that "His Majesty discriminates between Prince Bismarck of former times (and of to-day," and deprecated the attachment of "any practical importance to the press publications claiming to reproduce Prince Bismarck's views." A despatch to Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador at Vienna, just before Prince Bismarck's Vienna journey, was still more emphatic. It stated that any rapprochement between the Emperor and his former Chancellor lacked the indispensable condition that the latter should be willing to take first steps. But even if that condition were fulfilled, the Prince "would never regain any influence in the conduct of public affairs."

Some political significance was attached to the welcome given by enthusiastic thousands to the Prince when he visitd Jena in July. During the year 1890 the Prince broke out occasionally in criticism of the Government, and in November he made a particularly violent assault on the new Army Bill.

Reconciled to the Emperor.

Since 1890 Prince Bismarck has resided at his country seat. Especially in the earlier months after his retirement, considerable friction existed between him and the Emperor. In 1893, however, the Prince fell seriously ill and the Emperor sent him a telegram of sympathy and offered him the use of one of his castles to assist his convalescence. This offer the Prince declined, but the exchange of courtesies between him and the Emperor served to make very manifest the desire of the German people for a reconciliation.

This was finally accomplished upon the Emperor sending him presents of wine and congratulating him upon a recovery from an attack of influenza.

Latterly Prince Bismarck has lived in retirement.

Exercise for Firemen.

A solitary fire, originating in an unknown manner, at 232 Gerrard-street east, occupied by Mr. Kennedy and owned by Mr. Samuel Parker, lighted up the coolness of yesterday. About $10 worth of damage was done.

NAPANEE BANK ROBBERY.

What the Noise Probably Was That Mrs. McGreer Heard—Mr. Lyons' Denial.

Napanee, July 30.—(Special.)—With regard to the evidence of Mrs. Hannah McGreer that she heard a noise in Ponton's room on the night of the bank robbery, it may now turn out that Mrs. McGreer was not mistaken as to hearing a noise. It has been hinted that the defence intends to account for the noise which it is alleged to have occurred in Ponton's room by putting into the box two witnesses, a man and a woman, who spent some time in the hall leading to Ponton's rooms around 3 o'clock on the morning in question. The names of the parties, it is said, were accidentally discovered, and they will be summoned to give evidence when the case comes up for trial.

B. B. Osler, Q.C., will assist the prosecution at the preliminary examination.

No Truth In It.

Belleville, July 30.—(Special).—Mr. C. E. Lyons, the lawyer whose name has been so frequently mentioned as having warned the Dominion Bank of an intended robbery, was spoken to to-day by a World man. He has been out of town and only returned to-was a week or more after the robbery, day. He denies point blank all the publications made in reference to him, and states when he was at Ormsby, a C. O. R. station, on his return from a long visit to the back that the first news he heard of the matter country.

LATEST FROM MILES.

Volunteers Surrendering With Arms and Ammunition—Business Has Revived.

Washington, July 31.—General Miles, in command of the Porto Rican expedition, sent the following despatch to Secretary Alger, which was made public at 10 o'clock:

Ponce, July 31, 3.35 p.m.

Secretary of War, Washington:

Your telegrams received and answered by letter. Volunteers are surrendering themselves, with arms and ammunition. Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army. Two thousand from one place have volunteered to serve with it. They are bringing in beef, cattle and other needed supplies. The custom house has already yielded $14,000. As soon as all the troops are disembarked they will be in readiness to move. Please send any national colors that can be spared, to be given to the different municipalities.

I request that the question of the tariff rate to be charged in the ports of Porto Rico occupied by our forces be submitted to the President for his action, the previously existing tariff remaining meanwhile in force.

As to the government and military occupation, I have already given instructions based upon the instructions issued to me by the President in the case of the Philippine Islands, and similar to those issued at Santiago de Cuba.

(Signed), Miles, Major-General.

SHAFTER ROASTS GARCIA.

The Old Cuban General Sulked Over the American Occupation of Santiago.

Washington, July 30.—The War Department has received the following:

Santiago de Cuba, July 29.—Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington: I am in receipt of your telegram of the 23, in which comments are made as to my treatment of Gen. Garcia. I desire to say that Gen. Garcia was invited by me personally to go into the City of Santiago and take it entered it, but declined upon the ground that the Spanish civil officers were left in power. It was fully explained to him that those officials were continued in power under the same laws they had been serving them for others. Gen. Garcia's assistance to me has been purely voluntary on his part, and he was told at the beginning that I did not exercise any control over him, except such as he chose to give. The trouble with Gen. Garcia was that he expected to be placed in command at this place, in other words that we would turn the city over to him. I explained to him fully that we were at war with Spain, and that the question of Cuban independence could not be considered by me. Another grievance was that, finding that several thousand men marched in without opposition from Gen. Garcia, I extended my own lines in front of him and closed up the gap, as I supposed that I had a right to depend on my own men for any effective investment of the place. (Signed) Shafter.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Ottawa, July 30.—The date for taking the plebiscite on the prohibition question is Sept. 29.

"The Klondike will be of no permanent value in the development of Canada's territory," said Mr. William Thompson, M. E., F. R. G. S., of London, Eng., to a reporter. Mr. Thompson has had world-wide experience in gold mining and has spent time and money in Africa, Australia, the United States and in Canada. At present he has large interests in British Columbia mines, and is now on his way there to look after them.

A comparison of the amount of duty collected at the port of Ottawa for the month of July for the past three years shows a wonderful increase. The figures are as follows: July, 1896, $19,205.43; July, 1897, $25,265.61; July, 1898, $35,499.11.

Col. Sherwood, Commissioner of Dominion Police, after receiving all the papers in the case against Capt. Thereault, who was recently arrested in London for the embezzlement of funds at Quebec, sailed last evening for the Old Country, where he will arrange for bringing his man back to Canada.

Incorporated Companies.

The name of the Murton Coal Company has been changed to the Rogers Coal Company, Limited.

The Brantford Club has just been incorporated, the provisional directors being C. H. Waterous, H. R. Yates, Jeffrey Hale, A. J. Wilkes and R. H. Reville.

Other companies incorporated are the Owen Sound Granolithic Company, Limited, the John R. Scott Company, Limited, and the Ontario Telephone and Shorthand Combination Company, Limited.

WELL KNOWN VIOLINIST

Traveled Extensively Throughout the Provinces—Interesting Statements Concerning His Experience.

STELLARTON, N.S.—James R. Murray, a well known violinist, of this place, who has traveled extensively throughout the Provinces, makes this statement:

"I was running down in health and my weight fell off from 175 to 150 pounds. Prescriptions did me but little good. My trouble was called nervous dyspepsia. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking five bottles I was greatly benefited. I feel as well now as ever in my life, and have increased in flesh so that I now weigh 177 pounds. I am well known in this part of the country, having followed my profession, that of a violin musician for the last 26 years. I gladly tell my friends what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. Before I began taking the medicine I did not have any ambition, but now all is changed and my dyspeptic trouble perfectly cured." JAMES R. MURRAY.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any substitute. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TRUSTS Corporation OF ONTARIO.

Safe Deposit Vaults, 19-21 King-St. West, Toronto.

Capital $1,000,000

President—Hon. J. C. Aikins, P.C.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. C. Wood, W. D. Matthews.

Acts as Administrator, in case of Intestacy, or with will annexed—Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Committee of Lunatic, etc., and undertakes all kinds of Trusts.

Money to invest at low rates.

Estates managed, rents, incomes, etc., collected.

Deposit Boxes to rent in Vaults, absolutely fire and burglar proof. Wills appointing the Corporation executor received for safe custody without charge.

Solicitors bringing estates to the Corporation retain the professional care of same.

A. E. PLUMMER, Manager.

13

Makes You Strong Again

Hazelton's Vitalizer cures all sexual weakness—restores to you the energy and ambition of youth—a positive cure for night emissions—a never-failing remedy. One month's treatment, $2. Treatise mailed free. Enclose stamp.

J. E. HAZELTON, Ph.D., 308 Yonge-street, Toronto.

DR. CULL'S Celebrated English Remedy

cures Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture Price $1.00 per bottle.

Agency—308 Yonge-st., Toronto

DEATH OF HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP WALSH

Continued from Page 1.

Mission on Lake Simcoe, of which parish he was the first resident pastor, and where, removed from all society, the young priest had ample opportunity to pursue undisturbed the studies to which he was devoted—frequently conducted by the light of a tallow candle, or of the log fire in the shanties of the "settlers" in the backwoods.

In 1857 he was placed in charge of the more important parish of St. Mary's, Toronto, and shortly after the consecration of Dr. Lynch as Bishop of Toronto, 1859, he was appointed rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, and on Easter Sunday, 1862, was nominated vicar-general of the diocese.

In May, 1863, he attended the 3rd Provincial Council of Quebec as theologian to the Bishop of Toronto, and, the following year, visited Rome for the first time, being received with marked distinction by Pope Pius IX. The health of Dr. Pinsonneault, Bishop of Sandwich, becoming impaired, the hierarchy of the ecclesiastical Province of Quebec unanimously nominated Vicar-General Walsh as future bishop; the choice in due time being ratified by bulls from the Holy See, the consecration taking place in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, and being conducted by Mgr. Baillargeon, then Archbishop of Quebec, assisted by Bishop Bourget of Montreal and Bishop Lynch of Toronto.

In January 1868, Bishop Walsh removed the episcopal residence from Sandwich to London, to which city the See was transferred by a decree from the Propaganda, dated Nov. 15, 1869. Here unlimited scope was afforded His Lordship for the exercise of his administrative and executive abilities. A large and pressing debt upon the diocese had to be liquidated, the re-organization of the clergy and missions was urgent, a number of priests had to be provided, in many parishes churches and presbyteries had to be built or restored and enlarged, the interests of education demanded earnest and immediate attention, and asylums for the orphan and the infirm had to be established.

Within three years the entire debt of the diocese was paid off, and, in 1876, upon paying his official visit as bishop to Rome, he was able to report 28 new churches built, many of them splendid and costly structures, and 17 presbyteries for the accommodation of the parochial clergy. An episcopal residence second to none in the province had been constructed and was absolutely free of debt. Three convents had been built, Mount Hope purchased and paid for, and a splendid new orphanage erected on it, in addition to which a handsome new college had been built for the Basilian fathers at Sandwich; 29 priests had been ordained and over 10,000 children confirmed. In May, 1881, the corner-stone of the new cathedral in London was laid, and St. Peter's was dedicated, June 28, 1885, by Bishop Walsh in the presence of a number of distinguished prelates.

In 1882, when visiting Ireland, he took part in the ceremony of the unveiling of the O'Connell monument in Dublin, having previously, in 1864, assisted at the laying of its corner-stone. At the close of the 20th year of his episcopate, Nov., 1887, he again repaired to Rome, and assisted at the Jubilee of Pope Leo XIII. in St. Peter's. While Bishop Walsh was on his return to Canada from this official visit, Archbishop Lynch of Toronto laid down in death the crozier which for 28 years he had carried with so much zeal, and, by a brief from Rome, dated Aug. 27, 1889, Bishop Walsh's eventful career as Bishop of London closed, and he was appointed to the Archiepiscopic of Toronto, the ceremonies of the installation taking place with great pomp on Nov. 27. To the duties of his new charge he applied himself with the same zeal which had characterized his administration of the London Diocese, with results which are apparent upon all sides, the most conspicuous perhaps being the renovation of St. Michael's Cathedral, which, in its interior decoration, is now one of the chief ornaments of Toronto, while the constant visitation of the archdiocese and the encouragement of students in greatly increased numbers for the priesthood, testify to the activity of His Grace in those important branches.

Archbishop Walsh has throughout his career given much attention to the affairs of his native country. In a letter addressed to the Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., he formulated a scheme for the holding of a great convention in Dublin to restore unity in the Irish party. This convention was held in Dublin in 1898, and was attended by Rev. Father Ryan, S.J., as the Archbishop's representative, along with many other Canadians.

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Early Morning Fight.

About 1.30 o'clock this morning two men who were under the influence of liquor walked into Osler's restaurant, 289 Yonge-street, and ordered some sandwiches. While Mrs. Osler was out in the kitchen preparing the order one of the men picked up a glass goblet that was on the counter and put it in his pocket. On her return she demanded that they return the glass, and the men denied having it. P. C. Lougheed, who was near by, was called in, and shortly afterwards P. C. Smith, whereupon the two men once more refused to produce the glass, and commenced abusing the officers. After a hard tussle the policemen were able to handcuff the men, who gave the names of Curry and Scott. They were taken to Agnes-street Station.

A TERRIBLE BREACH!

Police Constable Van Winkle Fined for Enjoying a Smoke.

P. C. Van Winkle is one of the men attached to No. 1 patrol wagon. He in company with others was sitting outside the wagon house on Court-street the other night, when Deputy Chief Stewart looked out from the window above. Van was smoking his pipe quite contentedly and in this enjoyment did not see any harm, although the Deputy did. The next day the Constable was brought before Chief Grasett, who fined Van a day's pay. It is needless to say that