System is the basis of business. The best business system is the
NATIONAL CASH REGISTER.
OFFICE: 67 YONGE.

The Toronto World.

REMOVAL.
C. S. GZOWSKI, Stock Broker
Has removed from 24 King-street East to the London and Canadian Chambers,
130 BAY-STREET.

TWELFTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1891—EIGHT PAGES ONE CENT.

TWO OF A DIFFERENT KIND

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS RESPECTING McGREEVY.

Sir Hector Exonerated by the Majority Report, Which Blames McGreevy and Some Officials of the Public Works Department and Recommends Prosecutions.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—The reports of the sub-committee appointed by the Privileges and Elections Committee were distributed to-day. The majority report, signed by Sir John Thompson and Messrs. Girouard and Adams, completely exonerates Langevin, but blames McGreevy and some officials of the Public Works Department and recommends prosecutions.

This report first deals with the charges against Thomas McGreevy in connection with the Quebec contract. It finds that Mr. McGreevy's brother Robert was made a partner with the contractors for the purpose of securing Thomas' influence; that Thomas knew of his brother's interest in the contract and aided in getting lower tenders set aside.

A similar finding is made with respect to the cross-wall contract, for securing which Mr. McGreevy was to receive $35,000 from the contractors, and the report states that he did receive at least $15,000 of that sum, the majority of the sub-committee being of opinion that a portion of this money and of other sums said to have been paid to Thomas McGreevy were retained by Robert McGreevy and Murphy.

The report states that Mr. McGreevy obtained advance information from J. E. Boyd, late engineer of the Public Works Department, about the cross-wall contract, which information assisted Larkin, Connolly & Co. in securing the contract, and that for this service Mr. McGreevy received $14,000.

With respect to the Levis Graving Dock contract the majority report points out that Thomas McGreevy admits having received $10,000 from the contractors for that work, which sum he gave to Le Monde, Langevin's newspaper, while Murphy swears the amount paid him was $22,000, and Robert McGreevy says the sum was $14,000.

The report says the amount he actually received cannot be determined satisfactorily respecting the Esquimalt dock contract.

The majority report also sets forth that before that contract was awarded, Mr. McGreevy interested himself in it, procuring advance information from engineers for the benefit of the contractors, and that Thomas McGreevy was aware from the beginning that his brother, Robert, had been given 20 per cent. interest in the contract without being required to furnish any capital, for the purpose of securing Thomas' influence.

The report says Thomas McGreevy did receive moneys out of this contract, though the amounts cannot definitely be determined, but were charged to expense account in connection with the work.

Coming to the contract for dredging the wet basin at Quebec the majority report admits that Mr. Tarte's charge in reference to that job has been proved. The price for dredging was increased from 27 to 35 cents per yard, in accordance with an agreement by which the contractors were to pay three cents per yard for political purposes.

"Thomas McGreevy," the report says, "denies the existence of any agreement or understanding such as sworn to by Murphy and Robert, but admits that Larkin, Connolly & Co. subscribed $20,000 for political purposes. He admits receiving $20,000 in that way." It is admitted that Thomas McGreevy knew that the price agreed upon for dredging was excessive and the committee find that Mr. McGreevy knew his brother was a partner in the arrangement with that firm by which he was to receive $25,000 for political purposes out of the proceeds of the dredging contract at the increased price which he was to secure.

The majority find that Thomas McGreevy was the sole owner of the steamer Admiral, which received $12,000 yearly subsidy from the Dominion Government while Mr. McGreevy was a member of Parliament.

The majority find that Thomas McGreevy received $25,000 out of the cross wall contract, $22,000 out of the Levis dock contract, $27,000 out of the dredging cont act of 1887 and $35,000 out of the Esquimalt dock contract, $109,000 in all, and that Robert McGreevy gave his brother $57,545 out of his share of profits from the contracts referred to.

The majority also report that Thomas McGreevy acted in the interest of the contracting firm while these contracts were in progress, but that there was nothing improper in his connection with the Baie des Chaleurs Railway or his receiving a portion of the subsidies voted towards that road.

The Use of Sir Hector's Name.

They find that Mr. McGreevy used the name of Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, in dealing with contractors in such a way as to make it appear that he had influence with the minister.

With respect to the charges against officers of the Public Works Department the findings of the majority are vague and indefinite, though Engineer Perley is blamed for not stopping the reduction of $19,000 in the value of the plant given with the contract for the Esquimalt dock. The whole responsibility for that transaction is placed upon Mr. Perley. The majority also blames Perley for recommending to the Harbor Commissioners the acceptance of Larkin, Connolly & Co.'s offer to dredge the wet basin for 35 cents per yard and for making extra allowances in connection with the Levis dock.

The majority report next takes up the charges against Sir Hector Langevin. The only evidence in support of the charge, "that members of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. paid and caused to be paid to Sir Hector Langevin out of the proceeds of the various contracts in question large sums of money," is that of Owen E. Murphy, who swears that he paid Sir Hector $10,000. Murphy's statements, however, are contradictory. Murphy's cross-examination shows that while Murphy entered other irregular payments in his diaries this $10,000 does not appear therein. He could not even select the diary in which he should look for it. Sir Hector swore positively that Murphy never paid him two sums of $5000 each, as stated, and that he never asked him for money. Another sum of $10,000 supposed to have been paid by N. K. Connolly is thus testified to. It is sworn by Murphy that Nicholas Connolly told him first that he had paid Laforce Langevin $5000 on a letter from Sir Hector and then that he had paid another $5000 to Sir Hector Langevin himself. Robert McGreevy's evidence substantially agrees with that of Murphy. N. K. Connolly denies ever having made such a payment or having told Murphy or Robert McGreevy that he had done so. Sir Hector Langevin's statement is as follows:

In answer to the statement made by the said O. Murphy that Nicholas Connolly told him that he had given to my son for me, and also to me, personally, each time $5000, making in all $10,000, I swear positively that the said Nicholas K. Connolly did not pay me, directly or indirectly, any sum of money, and especially the said above mentioned two sums of $5000, and he did not pay to my son, any sum of money, as far as my knowledge goes.

Laforce Langevin denies the receipt of the $5000 and carring of any letter from Sir Hector to Nicholas Connolly. Thomas McGreevy denies having ever asked or received the alleged payment. Robert McGreevy swears that on May 18, 1885, he gave $1000 to Thomas McGreevy; that Thomas had asked him for this for Sir Hector in Ottawa, but that he had not the money at the time and that he gave it to Thomas McGreevy in Quebec eight or ten days afterwards. This is denied by Thomas McGreevy and by Sir Hector Langevin, as already observed. In view of the explicit contradictions of the incriminating evidence against Sir Hector Langevin given by Owen E. Murphy and Robert McGreevy the majority report reviewed the character of both. The former was found to be an embezzler from New York. Robert McGreevy's credibility is affected by his admissions that he may have made during his brother's election contest in 1887, a solemn declaration or affidavit that his brother was not interested in a railway contract with him, which was contrary to the fact.

The committee for the reasons above given report that the accusation of personal corruption which is made in charge No. 1 above set forth has not been sustained, but has been disproved.

As to the second of these charges, relating to the contract for the cross-wall and dock, the committee report that no evidence was submitted to show that Sir Hector was connected with "improper manipulations" or the giving of information improperly. It is proved that the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. contributed $1000 to the Langevin testimonial fund at the date mentioned in the charge, but it is likewise proved that Sir Hector was not aware of the fact until it was given in evidence before the committee, and that he could not therefore have been influenced by that consideration in his dealings with the contractors.

A Few Observations.

The majority report has the following general observations to make on the charges generally:

Having regard to various features which appear in the contracts which were the subject of this investigation we feel bound to report that the members of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. conspired to defraud the Government and the harbor commissioners and were materially aided in their designs by the interference of Thomas McGreevy, as has been shown in earlier parts of this report. This conspiracy has been all the more powerful and effective by reason of the confidence which the late Minister of Public Works had in the integrity and efficiency of his officers and by reason of the confidence which the late minister entertained with regard to Thomas McGreevy and his accomplished results, which are to be greatly regretted. The charges against Sir Hector Langevin, as already intimated, having been as above set forth, the committee would observe that in course of the investigation an effort was made to connect with the wrongdoing of others who have been reported against as directly connected with fraudulent conduct.

The committee therefore report that the evidence does not justify them in concluding that the minister knew of the conspiracy before mentioned or that he willingly lent himself to its object.

The committee recommend that in addition to such action as may seem to be called for under the findings hereinbefore expressed, such legal proceedings as may be available be taken against those who are concerned in this conspiracy and that for that purpose the books and papers which were before the committee be retained, or so many of them as may be necessary in order that they may be available for such proceedings.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The Charge That Sir Hector Received $10,000 Not Proven, But He Was Culpably Negligent."

The minority report submitted by Messrs. Mills (Bothwell) and Davies was also distributed. With respect to the first dredging contract the minority report points out that the contractors made large profits at 27 cents per yard, their profits being double the cost of the work; that Mr. McGreevy knew about his brother's interest in the contract, and that he corruptly used his influence as a harbor commissioner and member of Parliament to secure for Larkin, Connolly & Co. contracts and improper concessions in consideration of their taking his brother into partnership without capital; also, that Kinipple and Morris, former engineers of the Quebec harbor works, were improperly dismissed through McGreevy's influence because they stood in the contractors' way and were replaced by Messrs. Perley and Boyd, engineers employed by the Public Works Department, and therefore under Sir Hector Langevin's control.

The minority find that Mr. McGreevy bargained for and received $25,000 for getting the price for dredging the wet basin increased from 27 to 35 cents per yard; that Mr. Perley and other officers of the Public Works Department connived at this fraud; that the profits made by the contractors upon this work were enormous, reaching $14,000 in one year, while in the same year nearly $7000 were paid in bribes to inspectors.

From the evidence of Messrs. Dobell and Valin, members of the Harbor Commission, Messrs. Mills and Davies conclude that Sir Hector Langevin passively connived at the frauds perpetrated in connection with the dredging work; that large payments were made for work never performed; that Engineer Perley received a gift of jewelry from the contractors to influence his reports, and that Mr. Tartes' charges in connection with this work are proved.

With respect to the Levis graving dock the minority report says that Mr. McGreevy received $22,000 for procuring improper changes and concessions for the contractors in connection with that work, and that in agreeing to pay Larkin, Connolly & Co. $74,000 for work they were already bound by their contract to execute, Sir Hector Langevin committed an act wholly unjustifiable.

Mr. Perley is charged with recommending the payment of bogus claims made by the contractors for extras in connection with this work. The cost of the Levis dock to the Government was $726,901, whereas the original contract price was $330,000 and the dock was reduced in length by 55 feet after the contract was awarded. Out of this job the contractors made $89,985, in addition to $45,035 paid to McGreevy and others.

The minority report finds that Sir Hector Langevin knew all the facts, and that in sanctioning Mr. Perley's reports and in allowing the contractors' claims for extras the conduct of Sir Hector was highly censurable and a violation of public trust; that the contract for the Levis dock and the conditions of the contract were deliberately violated by Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Perley in order to favor the contractors.

Further Frauds.

Messrs. Mills and Davies also find that frauds were wilfully perpetrated in order to secure the crosswall contract for Larkin, Connolly & Co.; that the lowest tenders were passed over, causing a loss to the country of $69,860, and that Mr. McGreevy received $25,000 for services corruptly rendered in connection with this contract; that Sir Hector cannot be absolved from a knowledge of the conspiracy to defraud the Government, and that in permitting double payment to be made for certain work he was guilty of a gross breach of public trust.

Regarding the Esquimalt dock contract the minority report shows that Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Perley improperly coerced and induced Messrs. Starrs and O'Hanley, the lowest tenderers for that work, into withdrawing their tender, representing that it was too low, in order to give the contract to Larkin, Connolly & Co.; that changes were made in the plans to favor the contractors; that the contractors received from the Government for that work $581,841, or $207,168 more than their tender; that they paid $27,000 in "donations" to Thomas McGreevy and others in connection with that work, and that the actual cost of the work was $50,000 less than the tender of Starrs and O'Hanley, which Langevin pronounced too low.

The minority find that before the contract was made Sir Hector assented to changes in the plans for the benefit of the contractors; that Michael Connolly, in a letter to his partners agreed to pay $50,000 if the Esquimalt dock was lengthened by 100 feet; that Mr. McGreevy agreed to procure this change; that Sir Hector Langevin made a report to council favoring it, which report was adopted by the Dominion Cabinet, but subsequently overruled by the British Government.

Messrs. Mills and Davies are of opinion that Thomas McGreevy received from Larkin, Connolly & Co. corruptly over $130,000; that he received $42,000 out of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway subsidies without investing anything and that he was the owner of the steamer Admiral while sitting in Parliament; that his demands in Parliament were false, and that his action was a violation of the independence of Parliament Act.

That Payment of $10,000 to Sir Hector.

With respect to the alleged payment of $10,000 by Murphy to Sir Hector Langevin the minority report says that Murphy's statements in that connection are partly corroborated by entries in the books and checks produced, but as the evidence is conflicting they do not feel justified in reporting the charge proved.

In concluding their report the minority observe that the manner in which the several contracts were obtained by Larkin, Connolly & Co. from the Public Works Department and the Quebec Harbor Commissioners, the modifications subsequently made in these contracts in the interests of the firm, the enormous sums paid and allowed to them out of the public funds for extras and for damages, indicate, without any reasonable doubt, that this firm had gained a controling influence over the Minister and Department of Public Works. That influence they believe to have been largely exercised through Mr. Thomas McGreevy. It was suggested that the frauds might have been perpetrated upon the department through improper influences used upon Perley and Boyd, the engineers, but the closest examination of the books and the witnesses failed to disclose evidence of any improper payments having been made to Boyd, while the only one made to Perley was that in 1887 of the jewelry and diamonds, a time long after many of the contracts had been improperly awarded and moneys improperly paid. Except the desire to please and obey the minister at the head of the department, they cannot discover any motives which would induce these engineers to assist in defrauding the public in order to put money in the pockets of Larkin, Connolly & Co.

They find that Boyd is a party to the fraud connected with the awarding of the cross-wall contract, and that Perley was a party to this and other frauds in the letting of the contracts and the payment of the moneys to Larkin, Connolly & Co., but the fruits of these frauds did not go into their pockets but into the pockets of Thomas McGreevy and towards the support of the newspaper Le Monde, to which Sir Hector swore he himself financially contributed so that he might have a controlling influence over it if and when required; and to the fund managed by Thomas McGreevy on behalf of the party in the district of Quebec in the political interest of Sir Hector Langevin.

MR. COCHRANE IS EXONERATED.

The Select Committee Find That He Was Not a Party to the Peddling of Patronage.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—In the House to-day Mr. Skinner presented the report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the charges of patronage peddling preferred against Edward Cochrane, member for East Northumberland. The report completely exonerates Mr. Cochrane from any complicity in, or knowledge of, the transactions of the political committee in his reading which disposed of the patronage and declares that the appointments of Hedley Simpson as lighthouse keeper and of Wesley Goodrich, John D. Clouston, William Brown and Robert May as bridge keepers on the Murray Canal were all recommended by this committee to Mr. Cochrane and by Mr. Cochrane to the Government; that the facts reported with reference to the manner of making these recommendations for the appointments by the political committee and the soliciting of subscriptions by the committee from the applicants all occurred before the last election of Mr. Cochrane and were well known in the riding at the time, and that the practice which seems to have been resorted to by this political committee in order to raise a fund for political purposes though not connected with Dominion politics was improper and reprehensible.

The report contains an amendment drawn up by the Liberal members of the committee which was agreed to committee by 4 to 3, a party division. The minority report declares that the political committee in the riding was organized for the express purpose of corruptly trafficking in the offices and the disposal of them to the highest bidder; that Edward Cochrane was aware of such corrupt sale and disposal, sanctioned the same and made his recommendations with the knowledge that the offices were so disposed of; that the payment by Hedley Simpson of $200 directly relieved Edward Cochrane to that extent of his indebtedness on a note for $616; that Edward Cochrane did not present himself as a witness before the committee and refused to pledge his oath to the incorrectness and falsehood of these charges; that selling or disposing of offices for money or other consideration is highly improper and reprehensible, and the parties shown to have been engaged in such a practice should be proceeded against criminally.

THE SCANDAL MILL.

Is Section B to be Reopened—Chris Bunting Leaky—Mr. Cockburn Has a Card Up His Sleeve.

The World announced yesterday that Mr. Bunting of The Mail and Organizer Preston were authority for a rumor that has been current that the Opposition at Ottawa were about to spring another large scandal in connection with section B. Two prominent Liberals also stated yesterday that this was so, and that the agents of their party had got hold of letters of Sir John Macdonald to John Shields, and that the latter had made affidavits as to their authenticity.

A World reporter interviewed Mr. Shields and he said there was not a word of truth in the statement as far as he was concerned.

There is no doubt, said a western M.P., a Conservative, who was in town, that Bunting, who was an active Conservative and M.P. in the election of 1882, knew a lot of the inside history of that campaign, and that he had become so bitter in his desire to overturn the Conservatives that he would leak all he possibly dare to Preston and Sir Richard Cartwright, but that he would not go on the stand himself to testify.

The World met Mr. G. R. Cockburn, M.P. for West Toronto, in King-street yesterday and asked him of this expected scandal. He said he knew of nothing, and then continued: "I am not a scandal-monger nor do not wish to be one, but if political scandal is to be the game of the Liberals I'll be forced to go into the ring again and I'll give them such a revelation (unearthed by me when in Quebec in connection with the Bay of Chaleurs Railway) that they will be only too glad to go out of the scandal business. I've a card up my sleeve that will simply paralyze the people of Canada."

THE MODERN OLIVER TWIST.

Further Facts in Connection With Senecal's Ravenous Appetite.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—At a meeting of the Public Accounts Committee to-day the investigation into the Printing Bureau was again continued by Mr. Lister, who moved for several additional witnesses, including Hon. P. Mitchell, J. R. Barber of George town, paper manufacturer; Francois Benoit, N. Senecal and Beauchemin of Montreal. The first witness called was Mr. P. A. Cros by, manager of the Dominion Type Foundry Company, Montreal. He narrated the particulars in connection with the ordering of the type from his firm by Mr. Senecal. Mr. Crosby testified that he gave at different times $1200 to Mr. Senecal. The president of the company was not aware of the amount given Senecal. At one time Mr. Murray told him (Crosby) after making out a check for $1200 to Senecal, that "you Tories are a bad lot. There is ex-Senator Senecal fitting up Elmwood at the expense of the unfortunate Richelieu Company, and now there is this scaliwig printer, Senecal, feathering his own nest in connection with the Printing Bureau at Ottawa. Crosby, stop this." [Laughter.] He did not know of the firm contributing to elections. He had several rows with Senecal over not paying him more money, and after he gave him the last check the firm got no more orders at that time. Senecal wanted about $5000 altogether, and he (Crosby) maintained that he got too much.

"Did Senecal ever write you that he was hungry frequently?"

"Almost always."

"In addition to $1200 what else did you give Senecal?"

"At Christmas a case of Pommery and at another time a pier glass."

"Did you never tell Senecal that you would complain of him?"

"Yes, that was what the Bodega row was about. I told him I would tell the Montreal papers, but I didn't. I didn't want to bust the poor devil. He told me he had to keep up style in Ottawa; that other civil servants did. He had to entertain Cabinet ministers and others and to send his family to the seaside and keep a carriage."

Mr. McMahon, the deputy superintendent, who is now acting superintendent, said that 40,000 lbs. of minion type were stored away in the attic and never used. The lynotype machines had never, so far, done any practical work. There were four of them, which cost $3500.

THE FAVORED NATION CLAUSE.

An Important Resolution by Premier Abbott With Respect to the Trade Relations with the Empire.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—In the Senate to-day Premier Abbott gave notice of an humble address which he will move to present to the Queen to take into consideration the position of Canada in respect of certain important matters affecting its trade relations with the Empire and with foreign nations. It points out that according to the most favored nation clauses in the treaty between Great Britain and Belgium of 1862, Canada is compelled to admit all articles the produce of Belgium, at the same or no higher rate of duty than inforced on similar articles of British origin, and in the treaty with the German Zollverein of 1865 it is provided that the produce of those states shall not be subject to any higher or other import duties than the produce of the United Kingdom, and that the exports to those states shall not be subject to any higher duties than export to the United Kingdom.

The memorial declares that these provisions in foreign treaties are incompatible with the powers subsequently conferred by the B.N.A. Act upon the Parliament of Canada for the regulation of her trade and are liable to lead to complication. It believes that by the adoption of measures for the rearrangement of trade relations between the various portions of the British Empire and foreign nations lasting and beneficial results would flow, and that the continuance of these restrictions by the so called favored nations clauses creates an unnecessary and unjustifiable obstruction.

The memorial therefore requests Her Majesty to take such steps as may be necessary to denounce and terminate the effect of the provisions referred to as well as in the treaties with the German Zollverein, and with the Kingdom of Belgium and with any other nation in respect of which such provisions are now in force.

HER HEART SHATTERED.

She Decides That $500 Will About Repair the Damage.

HAMILTON, Sept. 15.—At the Assize Court to-day it was announced that the Zimmerman-Headon breach of promise case had been settled. In the plaintiff's statement of claim it was set out that the defendant had seduced his daughter, Mary Phoebe Ann Zimmerman and that a child was born to her on May 20, for which he claimed the customary damages for lack of his girl's services. In addition to this he had entered a suit for breach of promise of marriage against Headon. Headon agreed to pay a $300 verdict in the seduction case and a $200 verdict in the breach of promise case. Mary Ann appeared to have a load lifted off her heart when she heard how the verdict went. At once she became quite cheerful.

The Meat of the News.

A riot occurred at Harrodsburg, Ky., yesterday, arising from an attempt of a mob to rescue a prisoner from jail.

The capital stock of the Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge Railway Co. has been increased from $50,000 to $100,000.

Oregon, New York, California, Washington and Wisconsin report that the prospects are now very bright for a good opportunity of inspecting Canada's largest drygoods store and wandering, to the strains of sweet melody, among the myriads of novelties and staple merchandise here collected from all quarters of the globe, the whole forming a most unique display, distributed over an area of 3½ acres of floor space.

No goods will be sold during the evening.

Programs may be had at the doors on entering.

Fashionable Mantles.

N. Rooney, 62 Yonge-street, now has his mantle-room open and is showing a wonderful variety of mantles, cloaks and jackets at manufacturers' prices. Silk sealettes in many qualities, Swiss and Belgian lace curtains, eiderdown quilts, also a special line of hand-loom double damask tablecloths, all sizes, which will be sold at 35 per cent. less than usual prices, and a well-assorted stock of linen goods of all kinds, including towels, napkins, handkerchiefs, table linen, etc. Black silks in mervelleux, surah, faille ranceise, Bonnet's perfection and gros grain. 136

Farmers' Institute.

The Executive Committee of the Central Farmers' Institute met at the Walker House last evening, with the president, Mr. N. Awrey, in the chair. Mr. David Nichol of Cataraqui was heard on the question of amending the legislation for the protection of sheep from dogs. The advisability of the holding of a monster farmers' picnic annually was discussed and a committee composed of the president and Messrs. Jones, McNaughton and McEwing was appointed to enquire into the matter, and report at a meeting to be held on the Exhibition Grounds to-day at 2 p.m. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the institute during the first week of February in this city.

Billiards.

Visitors to the exhibition are reminded that Samual May & Co. are now located in their new premises, 88 King-street west. Not having an exhibit at the fair this year they will keep their office and show-room open every evening during the exhibition for the purpose of displaying their fine stock of billiard and pool tables, fancy cues, ivory goods, fine cloths, etc., and will be pleased to have a call from all interested. ed

Visitors to the Exhibition should give C. F. Adams' Home Furnishing Co. a call if they need anything in furniture or carpets for their homes. Prices in this establishment are the lowest in Toronto, and every purchase is packed securely, and C. F. Adams pays transportation expenses for as far as 150 miles out of Toronto. Entrances 177 and 179 Yonge-street and 6 Queen-street east.

Employment for Capable Men.

The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company will give very liberal terms to capable men to work in the city and suburbs, apply at office, 32 Church-street.

"Hyde Park" Cigarets.

A marvel of manipulation in the cigaret manufacture.

The superior of any other brand in the market. Try them and judge of their merits. D. RITCHIE & Co., Montreal.

"Old Chum" Plug Cut Smoking.

Needs no recommendation. It speaks for itself. A high grade tobacco at a reasonable price. D. RITCHIE & Co., Montreal.

The oldest Cut Tobacco and largest Cigaret manufacturers in Canada.

In Gaudy Colors Dressed.

S. Davis & Sons of Montreal, Canada's leading cigar manufacturers, have sent a detachment of their black reserve to do Toronto in bran new liveries and tall hats, to advertise their goods at the fair.

$2.50 for an all-silk umbrella, ladies or gents. We are now showing exceptional value, having made a large purchase for cash from an English maker. Buy one and see the value. Treble's, 53 King-street west.

Belts for the Northwest.

The George F. Haworth Leather Belting Company, Toronto, have just completed the contract for nearly 8000 feet of belting to be used in the new Canadian Pacific elevators in the Northwest. Among this quantity are two belts 16 and 18 inches wide, double thickness, each 175 feet long.

Hot air furnaces, finest quality and low prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wheeler & Bain, 179 King east

ALL THE CREW PERISHED.

Another Disaster Reported From Nova Scotia—14 Lives Lost.

HALIFAX, N.S., Sept. 15.—A special from Lockeport says: Captain McAlpin, schooner Glenora, reports having passed schooner Eureka of Lunenburg on the middle banks on the 11th inst. with the schooner Morris Wilson on her beam ends in tow. It is supposed all the Wilson's crew are lost. The Morris Wilson belonged to Lunenburg. She had a crew of 12 men and two boys.

THE OTTAWA STRIKES.

The Militia Called Out to Suppress the Strikers—A Deputation Ask the Government to Withdraw the Soldiers.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—The strike of the mill hands here assumed a new phase this morning. About fifteen hundred strikers held a meeting at the Chaudiere and after listening to inflammatory speeches moved across to the Hull side, where they compelled the hands at Eddy's pail factory and Wright's cement works to quit work. Three companies of the 43rd Battalion and two of the Governor-General's Foot Guards have been called out to preserve the millionaire's property. A conflict is feared.

A deputation of strikers waited on Sir John Thompson to-night to urge him to cancel the order calling out the militia to-morrow.

Sir John replied that he had nothing to say in the matter, that the magistrates were simply following the statutes on the matter in acting as they did, and that the Militia Department could not interfere.

MAY BE A MURDER.

A Stabbing Affray at Peterboro Which May Result Fatally.

PETERBORO, Sept. 15.—About 1 o'clock this morning a man named Walter Kerr was found lying in the yard of the Custom House by two compositors on The Times. He had been stabbed in the lung and was seriously wounded. He was enabled to give a description of his assailant, and within two hours the man was in custody. When questioned he claimed that he was robbed of $20, and mistaking Kerr for one of the robbers plunged the knife into him at sight.

A NIAGARA SUICIDE IDENTIFIED.

Walter Heywood Writes a Farewell Letter to His Partner and an Epitaph for Himself.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 15.—The man who suicided here last week was Walter Heywood of Salamanca. C. D. Nichols was associated in business with Heywood at Salamanca, and received a letter from the latter Thursday. In that letter he threatened suicide, saying he was going to Niagara Falls for the purpose. He could not meet his obligations, he saw nothing but disgrace staring him in the face. He bade Mr. Nichols good-bye, and finished the letter by writing the following epitaph:

Here poor, unfortunate Heywood lies;
Nobody laughs, nobody cries;
Where he's gone and what he does
Nobody knows and nobody cares.

Heywood was an Englishman by birth. There seems to be no doubt that he was the suicide.

Promenade Concert.

A complimentary band concert will be tendered to visitors and their friends by the enterprising drygoods firm of T. E. Eaton & Co. at 190 Yonge-street this evening from 8 to 10 o'clock, at which the Royal Grenadiers' Band will render a choice program.

Visitors will have a good opportunity of inspecting Canada's largest drygoods store and wandering, to the strains of sweet melody, among the myriads of novelties and staple merchandise here collected from all quarters of the globe, the whole forming a most unique display, distributed over an area of 3½ acres of floor space.

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N. Rooney, 62 Yonge-street, now has his mantle-room open and is showing a wonderful variety of mantles, cloaks and jackets at manufacturers' prices. Silk sealettes in many qualities, Swiss and Belgian lace curtains, eiderdown quilts, also a special line of hand-loom double damask tablecloths, all sizes, which will be sold at 35 per cent. less than usual prices, and a well-assorted stock of linen goods of all kinds, including towels, napkins, handkerchiefs, table linen, etc. Black silks in mervelleux, surah, faille ranceise, Bonnet's perfection and gros grain. 136

Farmers' Institute.

The Executive Committee of the Central Farmers' Institute met at the Walker House last evening, with the president, Mr. N. Awrey, in the chair. Mr. David Nichol of Cataraqui was heard on the question of amending the legislation for the protection of sheep from dogs. The advisability of the holding of a monster farmers' picnic annually was discussed and a committee composed of the president and Messrs. Jones, McNaughton and McEwing was appointed to enquire into the matter, and report at a meeting to be held on the Exhibition Grounds to-day at 2 p.m. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the institute during the first week of February in this city.

Billiards.

Visitors to the exhibition are reminded that Samual May & Co. are now located in their new premises, 88 King-street west. Not having an exhibit at the fair this year they will keep their office and show-room open every evening during the exhibition for the purpose of displaying their fine stock of billiard and pool tables, fancy cues, ivory goods, fine cloths, etc., and will be pleased to have a call from all interested. ed

Visitors to the Exhibition should give C. F. Adams' Home Furnishing Co. a call if they need anything in furniture or carpets for their homes. Prices in this establishment are the lowest in Toronto, and every purchase is packed securely, and C. F. Adams pays transportation expenses for as far as 150 miles out of Toronto. Entrances 177 and 179 Yonge-street and 6 Queen-street east.

Employment for Capable Men.

The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company will give very liberal terms to capable men to work in the city and suburbs, apply at office, 32 Church-street.

"Hyde Park" Cigarets.

A marvel of manipulation in the cigaret manufacture.

The superior of any other brand in the market. Try them and judge of their merits. D. RITCHIE & Co., Montreal.

"Old Chum" Plug Cut Smoking.

Needs no recommendation. It speaks for itself. A high grade tobacco at a reasonable price. D. RITCHIE & Co., Montreal.

The oldest Cut Tobacco and largest Cigaret manufacturers in Canada.

In Gaudy Colors Dressed.

S. Davis & Sons of Montreal, Canada's leading cigar manufacturers, have sent a detachment of their black reserve to do Toronto in bran new liveries and tall hats, to advertise their goods at the fair.

$2.50 for an all-silk umbrella, ladies or gents. We are now showing exceptional value, having made a large purchase for cash from an English maker. Buy one and see the value. Treble's, 53 King-street west.

Belts for the Northwest.

The George F. Haworth Leather Belting Company, Toronto, have just completed the contract for nearly 8000 feet of belting to be used in the new Canadian Pacific elevators in the Northwest. Among this quantity are two belts 16 and 18 inches wide, double thickness, each 175 feet long.

Hot air furnaces, finest quality and low prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wheeler & Bain, 179 King east

For the Islanders.

A boat will leave Island Park at 7.30 p.m. today for the Exhibition, returning at 10 o'clock. Round fare, 10c.

"Hyde Park" Cigarets.

A marvel of manipulation in the cigaret manufacture. All the rage in London, Eng. Try them. D. RITCHIE & Co., Montreal.

Death Roll of a Day.

Sir John Steell, the celebrated English sculptor, is dead.

MR. DANCEY'S BAD PARTNER.

MR. T. G. HALL AS A SWINDLER CAN GIVE HIM POINTS.

The World Discovers in the Chicago Inventor an Old Friend—Several Canadians Have Lively Recollections of Him—Chemical Transmutations Which Defy Natural Laws He Undertakes with Confidence—The Philosophers of Laputa are Nowhere With This Fellow.

It was with mingled feelings that The World recognized in Thurston G. Hall, the president of the Chicago Smokeless Gas and Fuel Company, of which Sir Richard Cartwright, so The London Advertiser says, is a stockholder, an old friend. In the issue of Aug. 8, 1885, an article appeared headed "There's Millions In It," in which some light was turned on one of Mr. Hall's schemes. He was then endeavoring to form a colossal company for the purpose of exploiting a discovery which he alleged he had made for turning one barrel of crude oil into five barrels of refined oil. The World then among other things said:

It Was a Swindle.

The process would be very valuable but for the fact that it is a physical and mathematical impossibility, as shown by figures based on their own statements. Chemistry proves that petroleum oil, in either a crude or refined state, is composed almost entirely of carbon and hydrogen, the proportions in refined oil being an average of 83 or 85 per cent. of carbon to 17 or 18 per cent. by weight of hydrogen.

The oil men of Ontario are greatly amused at Mr. Hall's wonderful discovery; but notwithstanding this fact several prominent parties have put money in the scheme. Several well known professors of chemistry and oil men, with whom The World reporter conversed on the subject, declared Hall's scheme is a swindle. It is said that Judge Laird of Port Arthur has invested $15,000, and a company has been formed with the Judge as president, and one George D. Lane as vice-president. The company is known as The Alpha Oil, Gas and Mining Company, with headquarters at No. 10 King-street east in this city. The works of the company are located at Sarnia. Several Toronto capitalists, including three or four bank presidents, have been approached and asked to back the company up. It is not known, however, that any of them have as yet put up their good money in such an apparently flimsy fraud. As stated above, Hall left behind him in Buffalo a very shady reputation. Ex-Mayor Manning and other well-known residents of that city had some lively and regretable experience with Mr. Hall. People who have to do with him cannot be too careful how they deal with persons who possess these wonderful schemes. It is just quite possible that if Mr. Hall could do what he claims he would not come to Canada with his process. The public may look for some startling revelations in connection with Mr. Hall and his bonanza.

Mr. Cagliostro Hall.

The previous history of Sir Richard's partner has since been ascertained. He is first heard of in a small New York town supposed to be Richburg. Here he made the people believe that coal in immeasurable quantities was buried in the vicinity. He induced the citizens and corporation to put up $30,000 and when this sum had been subscribed Hall brought on a clairvoyant who closed his eyes and looked for coal. On the strength of what was seen in this way a very deep hole was sunk and at the end of a very short time all that the people of Richburg had for their $30,000 was a hole in the ground. Mr. Hall got in gaol over this incident.

He Descends on Buffalo.

When he regained his liberty he descended on Buffalo. Here it was with a gold extractor he was going to enrich the world. It is well known that gold exists in certain refractory ores in Nevada State, but the cost of extracting it has hitherto made it unprofitable to obtain the precious metal in this way. Mr. Hall, however, had a cylinder which with the agency of electricity was claimed to extract all of the most refractory ores that could be obtained. A smelter on an original plan took the place of the cylinder, and having induced some capitalists to take stock in his swindle he erected elaborate machinery. By his process the gold was to be vaporized passed through a pipe and be precipitated in a tank of cold water. On a certain day he invited the business men of Buffalo to see the smelter in operation.

The Gold Was There All Right.

They came and a hot fire was started, the fumes were caught by a large funnel and passed along a pipe to the cold water tank. In the midst of the operation the jacket of the smelter burned out and the operation had to be stopped. On examining the tank, however, it was found that the bottom was covered and sprinkled with little lumps of gold that had presumably been precipitated from the fumes passing from the smelter. Not this alone. The ore which had been treated was chiefly iron, and it was found, so it is said, that the refuse outflow from the smelter was pure steel, so that besides the more precious metal there was the humble but useful metal, steel, to be obtained from this marvelous process. Talk about the philosophers of Laputa extracting sunbeams from cucumbers! Their trifling transmutations were not to be compared to this.

Caught One Sucker.

On the strength of these results a prominent and wealthy merchant of Buffalo advanced considerable sums of money. Works were erected at Blackrock at a cost of some $12,000 or $15,000. While this was in progress, just as a side issue, he discovered a process by which illuminating gas could be made out of water. He made proposals to the council to light the city of Buffalo for next to nothing, and he made this a part of the business of his Blackrock manufactory. The stockholders were commencing to get a little alarmed, however, and would put in no more money until they had some results. They were still more alarmed, however, when they discovered that the water out of which he was producing gas was one-half petroleum. The end of it all was that the heavenly inventor was dragoled again. He got someone to go his bail, however, and immediately he crossed the river to Canadian territory, leaving his victims to mourn.

His First Canadian Operation.

He was not long idle, for he soon started the notorious Niagara Steel Works, in which several Toronto people had the misfortune to take stock. This was as disastrous as his other ventures, and after a lot of good money had been sunk in it the whole venture was shut down.

The gambler's adage that a sucker is born every minute is plentifully supported by Inventor Hall's career. After the explosion of his Niagara Falls plans he had the assurance to go back to Buffalo, and managed to interest Buffalo speculators in the Madoc gold mines. He represented to them that there were undoubtedly great deposits of gold in that region. For the purpose of discovering these Canadian Eldorados he revived his old clairvoyant fake. The speculators bit at it; $70,000 was subscribed and Mr. Hall and his clairvoyant departed for Belleville to be near the scene of discovery. The seer was placed in a darkened room and for days and days with much trembling, and cataleptical tendencies he endeavored to spell out the great m