down. Where they rub together there is an abrasion.

I ask you to conclude that the more likely theory is Thursday evening. Both Walker's and MacWherrell's stories fit in with Hickey's statement and Cross' statement. Cross and Hickey confirm each other, and the prisoners both confess in the first blush of the case that the horse was in Toronto Thursday night. If the horse was in Toronto at 8 o'clock, when did it leave? The old couple were likely to get through their chores and tea by 6 o'clock. Mrs. Osborn says she saw a light in the barn about 8 o'clock. If it was Friday night how did the horse get to Scholes' at 8? Donohue says the horse was at his place on Friday afternoon. The defence claim that from the time Cross saw the horse Thursday night until it appeared at Donohue's Friday the crown cannot trace it. This is perfectly true. Neither can the crown trace it on Saturday morning.

A Large City a Safe Hiding Place.

But it must be remembered that a large city is away ahead of the country as a hiding place. You cannot get a better hiding place than the largest city. MacWherrell had some retreat in Toronto that the crown couldn't find, but he had a retreat. He had some place in Toronto where he kept his fur cap. In the same place probably would be found the old man's hat and overcoat. When that place was found would be found the place where the horse and cutter were. Perhaps it was some temporary shed. Perhaps it was with someone who was innocent; perhaps with someone guilty. The crown cannot undertake to trace all through the devious paths that cunning guilt may devise. They were fleeing that night when no man pursued, yet feeling that behind them was the horseman reaching for them. Their fears would suggest concealment. Coolness would come with the warning. Dead men tell no tales. There was no hired man, the neighbors won't come. My plan is to sell that horse quickly and disappear.

The Friday Theory.

Of course if you find it was Friday it is a much more serious case for Walker than the first. If Friday, then the theory is that MacWherrell went out on Thursday and located the place, came back to the city for help, and took advantage of the storm to go out without being seen. There was no need to enquire the way. He had the place located. If they did it the morning they appear at Donohue's; if at night they appear at the Armory stables. And Friday does not help MacWherrell. I need not follow the transactions of the prisoners on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, except to show that they were together. They went to Buchard's together Saturday and Sunday and again were together on Monday. We find a memorandum book in Walker's possession from which a leaf had been torn and on which MacWherrell had written a message. Doesn't it show that MacWherrell and Walker were connected, and while MacWherrell's may have been the leading mind, does it not show that they were together in the transaction?

One or Two Men?

Let us take up the question whether the murder was committed by one or two men.

The old man was evidently seated when he was struck. It is evident he never had an alarm or, if he had, was unable to leave his chair. He hadn't gathered his legs up from under the table. The first blow received by the old lady was at the back door. How would one man strike the old lady at the door and still leave the old man at the table not even attempting to get his legs up, which would be his first instinct. Did one man go in and strike the old man with some instrument a blow he never knew of? There is no doubt that the men went there for the purpose of doing what they did, and it was done like a flash. We suggest that he brought that crop. The case doesn't depend upon it by any means. No man goes to commit murder, however, without taking something to do it with. The handle to that knob broke, and he had to fall back on the boot or potato masher. The doctors say one of the wounds on the man was apparently made with a metallic instrument. But none of the wounds on the woman were made by any such instrument. Can you conceive one man did both murders?

The Crop.

Now as to the evidence with reference to the knob and handle. Clearly the head had lost the hand originally. Young Heughington screwed in another, adroitly a makeshift handle. What better instrument than that brass-headed stick into which he fits something that fits into it? What did he do with the original stick? A stick was found with a fresh break and marks which the crown submits were made by screwing it on that knob. What more dangerous instrument could be had? It could be carried inside the coats. This was no tell-tale revolver, but it was something that would give a man a murderous blow. To correspond, the knob comes back to Mrs. Stapleford's brightly polished when the handle is found at Williams', and it was not found on the beaten path as suggested by the defence, but on the other side of the house from the door. When it comes into evidence that tells the story of its mission. The handle selected was too weak for the job, and then the boot, and then the potato masher were resorted to, and between them a fiend's murderous blows are struck. Then the house is ransacked. Ideas have got abroad, as they do in the country sometimes, that there is money in the house. The feverish haste of guilt gets upon them and they miss some of the money. Then away to the barn. The best horse is selected, they get away, the deed is done and the scene changes to Toronto.

Purse and Revolver.

Where did the purse and revolver come from? Walker was searched on the morning of the 14th. He did not have them then. Thirty-six hours afterwards he is found with one. Another day he has the other. The same person who got the pistol was particular to get all the articles that went with the pistol. Was that the man at whose place they kept the horse? Why should he come and tell what is not true? Men don't do that. Men hesitate rather than volunteer evidence in a murder case. Where did Walker get the pocketbook? His counsel cannot suggest it. Undoubtedly he sold it to young Blake. The question of the sewing is immaterial, but did not the stitches in the small tear look like those that would be made by a woman, while the large stitches were those which you would expect boys to make in using a needle and thread. That is for you to say.

The Bloodstains.

Now, these are the leading features of the case. The defence points to the absence of blood on the clothes. Is there anything in that? It is known that the pants MacWherrell wore on Dec. 13 are missing. Why did he on a winter's day come back with only a pair of overalls on when he had the tweed? Where are those tweed pants? Then we have the dark clothes not showing bloodstains and the cold water, the only thing that will obliterate them. He was not caught the next day after the crime—not for a week after—and he had every opportunity of getting rid of the blood. There is nothing in the blood theory. The spurting of blood from an incised surgeon's wound is a different thing. The arteries and veins are of the smallest size at the top of the head. In contused wounds you don't get the same flow, and the blood on the table was in a different direction to that from which the force came.

MacWherrell had no money. He had bought an overcoat peajacket, trousers and hat with the money that should have kept him through the winter. When he comes back to Mrs. Stapleford's on Dec. 11 he looked as if he had been enjoying a somewhat riotous career.

An Unjust Insinuation.

It is a curious point that the defence laid a great deal of stress on the contention as to the money in the trunk not being there at one time and there at another. This could have but one meaning, such a meaning as the friends of the prisoners hadn't the courage to argue. It could have only one meaning—that the money had been taken out of that trunk by Moody, that Moody did the killing, and when he found that it would be unsafe to keep the money he put it back. The defence was here trying to charge a respectable farmer with murder. They threw it in as a makeweight of doubt to save themselves from punishment. His neighbor, his brother-in-law, is charged with this horrible crime without one tittle of evidence.

My learned friend asks where are the clothes that are gone from the Williams' house? I answer him where are the rubber boots and the cup? They will be found together. Hansall Spraggin says Walker was there on Thursday at 8 p.m. I applied to him the ordinary and fair tests of a man's memory and he failed. He may have been there later. Walker got out of jail at 10 o'clock. He was seen near the Walker House at 11.30. MacWherrell was seen at Mimico about noon. Where did these men come together? Walker knew the locality. The prisoners were shown to have known each other before Dec. 14. Did they meet in the neighborhood of the station? Was it agreed that one should go out one way and one the other? Where did he pick up that other man? You cannot hire strangers in the country to aid you. Did Walker go out by train? The murder wasn't committed at 5 o'clock. They had to wait for darkness. The man who helped at the murder helped to get rid of the goods, the products of that murder.

Justice Must Be Done.

The murder was committed—a most horrible murder, a murder striking home to every man residing in the neighborhood of the city where the waifs and criminals congregate. Stern justice must be done if the facts have been brought home to the prisoners. Justice must also be done if the facts have not been brought home to the prisoners, one or both of them.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Give the Prisoners Fair Play, But No More Than Fair Play.

Justise Ferguson thanked the jury for their unequalled patience and attention to the case. The counsel had so well and so minutely gone over the evidence and its bearings on the prosecution and defence that to go over it again might seem a repetition. He was not called upon nor did he intend to go into the smaller details. His duty was to refer to the salient points of the testimony.

He would now do what in the earlier part of the trial he did not intend to, refer to the medical testimony introduced probably to throw doubt upon the mode of death. The attention of the jury was called to the fact that James Williams was dead. The question was, was he murdered? It was claimed that he was murdered by some one. It was not a question of who committed the act, but whether the prisoners or either of them did it. The issue that the crown undertakes is to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that they were the men. The prisoners were not obliged to say anything.

The medical men show with certainty that death was caused by the blows. No one can fail to conceive that the person who killed the one killed both, leaving no one to tell the tale. Four medical men were sworn and all admitted that the wounds caused death.

The evidence was then reviewed, beginning with that of Cory. Cory had met MacWherrell in Fitzgerald's Hotel and there told the prisoner of the place he had left. The prisoner could not have gone there except to look for work. Up to that time he had no motive to go there for the purpose of committing a crime. From the conversation MacWherrell had with several people, it was evident that, in his own language, he was "strapped." He may have had some money, but not much. What he said on his way to the Williams' place may have a bearing on his conduct throughout.

As to whether Walker was there or not, it was proved that he had lived with Fred Death two years ago. It was shown that Walker was acquainted with this country, and could easily find his way out there. There was nothing to show directly that he was there. What he has said might be true or false. "The hired man didn't do it," might mean much or it might mean little, and so with the statement, "If my partner don't get out he may swing for it."

Very Much Stronger Against MacWherrell.

Of course the evidence as to being at the Williams house is very much stronger against MacWherrell than Walker. The crown was perfectly fair in putting to the jury an idea not conclusively, but as a thing that might happen. It may be so that the horse and cutter were stolen at the same time as the murder was committed. It was quite possible, indeed highly probable, that this was the fact. Hickey saw two men driving on Thursday night on the Middle-road near Williams'. At 10.15 P.C. Cross saw them in College-street, Toronto. From the demeanor and conduct of the witness in the box there was nothing to show that he was not telling the truth. Then there was the memorandum which he sent to Detective Verney. If Cross is believed these two persons had that horse in Toronto at 10.15 Thursday night.

MacWherrell was at Williams' a little after 5 o'clock. Hickey saw two men about 8 p.m. and Cross at 10.15. Passing over where the horse might have been evidence has been given that the prisoners came to Donohue's. Taking into conjunction the fact that the rig was stolen when the murder was committed, then it would have been impossible for it to have been committed on Friday, if Donohue was honest in his statement. There was no reason to doubt that. Taking into account the fact that the horse was in Scarboro they could put out of the question the supposition that the murder was done on Friday.

Nothing in the Track Theory.

Counsel did not appear to pay much attention to the tracks across to Moody's. His Lordship was not surprised at that, as it appeared impossible to tell anything about them. A good deal had been said, however, about the cutter tracks, but they did not seem to be material. There was one point that appeared not to have been mentioned. Williams and his wife went home Thursday afternoon, and it was claimed that there was no ingoing track, while there was an outgoing track. The storm might have obliterated the track made by their rig in going in and the tracks going out been made after the snow had ceased. The snow which covered up the one track made a clear impression of the other. Driving out on the soft snow a better track would be left than that made on the road. There was a great force in this to show the danger of assuming any given hypothesis.

Leans to the Two Men.

From all the theory circumstances the jury were to ask whether the murder could reasonably have been committed by one man. One would think it more reasonable to suppose that two men did a job of that kind than one. The jury should, however, not too readily come to the conclusion that there were two men. But it could not for a moment be supposed that a man, even if he had only stolen the horse, would take in a passenger on the road back. Hickey's testimony must here be taken into consideration. If MacWherrell was in the cutter, as Cross swears he was, it was not in the bounds of all human probability that he would have taken in a stranger. All these things rather tend to show that Walker was there if MacWherrell was.

His Lordship then referred to the pistol and purse. That this property was taken from the Williams' place there was little doubt. Within a short time afterwards they were found in the possession of Walker. If one man committed the murder he might have taken the smaller articles and given them to the other man. The fact that there was no blood on the clothing did not prove anything. The physicians for the defence testified that many similar cases had been recorded. Besides, there was a pair of trousers belonging to the prisoner missing.

As to the money in the trunk, there was nothing. It was a fact that the house had been ransacked. It was probable that the money had not been found. That was not to be wondered at, as the box in which it was found was not in a place where a burglar would think it likely money would be concealed.

The Alibi Plea.

When a man undertakes to set up an alibi the proof is on him. Walker says that MacWherrell told him at 9 o'clock Thursday night that he had a horse for sale. If they were not together Thursday night how did they happen to meet on Friday morning? It seems to me there is much evidence that is strong. The evidence against Walker is not so strong as against MacWherrell, but I am very far from saying that there is no evidence against Walker.

It is my duty to tell you that you can find no intermediate verdict. Guilty or not guilty is the only verdict you can render. You can find one guilty and the other innocent. Don't flinch from your duty on account of consequences. And while you give the prisoners fair play on the evidence give them no more than fair play.

At the request of Mr. Robinette his Lordship told the jury that admissions made by one prisoner were not evidence as against the other prisoner.

NOTES OF THE TRIAL.

A Budget of Interesting Items Picked Up In the Court Room.

Mr. Justice Ferguson did not don the black cap when sentencing the prisoner. His death sentence was the briefest on record.

While addressing the jury Justice Ferguson referred to the expression "strapped," which MacWherrell had made use of. He explained that his idea of the term was that it meant a man who, while not having much money, was not penniless. When he heard the term first, some 30 years ago, he did not know what is meant. "But," added His Lordship, "I soon learned."

At the opening of the case The World told its readers that the murder was committed on Thursday night within an hour after supper, that it was committed by a man who went out in search of work, and either in a quarrel or through cupidity aroused by the belief that the old couple were misers, killed them, ransacked the house and stole the horse, and that the second man didn't appear in the case until subsequent to the murder. The jury seem to have entertained the same theory.

Judge Ferguson acceded to MacWherrell's request not to deliver any sympathetic remarks. He was as brief as the circumstances would permit of.

It was generally admitted that perhaps never in the history of Canada had so strong a case of circumstantial evidence been presented to a jury. Government Detective Greer has worked assiduously and untiringly on the case and to him is due a great deal of the credit for the result. He was ably assisted by Detectives Davis and Slemin of the Toronto detective force and High Constable Hurst of Brampton. With such a remarkably well-worked-up case and the additional advantage of having the facts presented to the jury by the leading criminal lawyer of Canada, the conviction of MacWherrell was assured from the outset.

Mr. Justice Ferguson intends to take charge of the artists himself at the next murder trial. He complains that they have been chopping off his nose to such an extent that he has hardly any of it left, and at his age he does not feel like parting with it in sections.

There have been three murder trials in Peel heretofore but never a hanging. John Lemon of Caledon was tried before Chief Justice Draper for the murder of his son Joseph on Aug. 5, 1868. He was found lying dead under a wagon to which the horses were attached. The defence claimed that he fell from a hay mow and was trampled upon by the horses. Lemon was acquitted.

On April 5, 1876, Christopher Ward of Caledon killed his wife of a few months and set fire to the house. Government Detective Murray, who had charge of the case, worked up a remarkably strong chain of circumstantial evidence and succeeded in proving that Ward first beheaded his wife and burned the head in the cook stove. Ward was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on June 7, 1876, but the sentence was afterwards commuted on the ground that Ward was subject to periodical fits of insanity. Five years later he died in the penitentiary hospital a raving maniac. On April 22, 1892, James Lundy shot his wife down in cold blood in Brampton while she was playing the piano in her house. The jury found him guilty of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

When the jury pronounced MacWherrell guilty, Sheriff Broddy's face was a study.

Mr. Robinette spoke for two hours, Mr. Osler for 90 minutes, the judge for 80 minutes, the jury were out 62 minutes, and MacWherrell occupied 82 minutes in his statement.

From the opening of the trial on Tuesday until the prisoner was removed to jail Saturday night the ladies' gallery was thronged daily. From long before the opening of court until adjournment the ladies remained in their seats, having taken the precaution to bring their lunch with them.

The prisoner's demeanor during the delivery of the addresses and the judge's charge was different from that of any other day of the trial. MacWherrell maintained a stolid indifference throughout the terrible arraignment of the facts by the crown counsel. It looked as if, now that he had been contemplating for some weeks the gloomy void of which it is his poor notion that death is the portal, the features of the King of Terrors had lost much of their grisly aspect as he realized its sure approach. Walker was nervous and uneasy all day. His giggling had disappeared and when Mr. Osler and His Lordship cited the strong points which tended to show two men were concerned in the murder, and it was probable that Walker was the chief prisoner's companion, his hands twitched, his muscles worked and the beads of perspiration collected on his forehead. When the verdict of "not guilty" was returned his sigh of relief could be heard all over the court room.

The man who hides his money in a stocking instead of putting it into clothing at the prices the Army and Navy are selling at may have lots of caution, but will never be arrested for being too sensible.

TIPS ON MEN'S HEADGEAR.

The Head of the House Must Keep Pace With the Easter Bonnet.

The inalienable right of every woman to secure a new bonnet for Easter has from time immemorial been recognized by the men who have to pay for the dainty confections. There could be no striving against an observance so strongly fixed by time, and the only remedy was that the male part of the family secure for himself a new piece of headgear.

Men's fashions for Easter have already begun to arrive. There will not be much pronounced difference between the styles of this year and those of 1893. The Fedora still retains popular favor and is seen in many shapes and colors. In stiff hats cinnamon brown is the "swagger" shade. The crown is a trifle flatter and the brim smaller than in last year's styles. Silk hats, which are now coming strongly in favor, approach very much the "bell crown" of our grandfathers' days.

On Monday next Messrs. W. & D. Dineen will receive a consignment of 27 cases from the leading manufacturers. The latest English and American styles will be placed on view, and this special Easter display will be one of convincing excellence.

"You'll believe if you see." "You'll save if you buy." You'll believe when you see the magnificent display of spring overcoats that they have outdone all former efforts, and you'll save at least 40 per cent, if you buy at the Army and Navy Stores.

Clothing Talk.

Our spring overcoats are all ready—the most artistic garments produced for 1894 fashions. No old stock, no old-time extortionate prices, to which some dealers still cling. "The very latest styles and the very lowest prices," as the trade expression goes. Our spring suits are also ready and early buyers are getting the pick. Don't leave off purchasing too long, and, best of all, you'll find prices down to bedrock. The Army and Navy clothing stores, 193-195 King-street, east, opposite St. James' Cathedral, and 136-138 Yonge-street, corner Temperance-street.

FASHIONABLENESS—Remember, at all the prices on the picket line at the great sale of Cooper's Rossin House stock of gents' furnishings, bought at 56 cents on the dollar and now selling at the Army and Navy store, corner Yonge and Temperance-streets, at positively half price, there is only one pearwort and that is fashionableness. Make a note of it.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the Great South American Kidney Cure. You cannot afford to pass this magic relief and cure. Druggists.

THE TALE OF A WATCH.

A Love Affair Results In the Arrest of R. J. Buchanan.

Robert J. Buchanan, 64 Gloucester-street, was arrested yesterday by Detective Black charged with the larceny of a watch from Mrs. Bullock, 29 Lakeview-avenue.

There is a slight romance in connection with the alleged theft.

The prisoner's story is that he was employed as gardener and Mrs. Bullock as a servant by a resident of Rosedale. Being thrown in the company of each other a great deal they fell in love. During the course of their courtship Mrs. Bullock gave him the watch. When she learned that he was a married man she wished the watch returned, and swore out the warrant against him.

Mrs. Bullock says she gave Buchanan the watch to get it repaired and he failed to return it.

Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures Coughs.
Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures Colds.
Wood's Norway Pine Syrup heals the lungs.

Keeping Up the Gait.

The Toronto Railway and Steamboat Guide is keeping right up to date and sustaining its reputation for simplicity and reliability. The first number of the fourth series is at hand for this week, and shows many changes and valuable additions. Unlike most enterprises of this kind The Guide has stood the critical test of the business public, and holds its own with a firm grip. It's a necessary office reference convenience now, and it is rarely that you find the busy merchant without one ready to consult. It is perfect in its way and would be cheap at double the price. It is as handy as the 'phone.

MR. LAURIER: "I thought I'd have had a lift, but that American Democrat seems to begoing up the protection road instead of coming my way."

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MacWherrell's Trial.

Few will be found to disagree with the finding of the jury in the MacWherrell case and few will object to the sentence of death pronounced by Judge Ferguson upon the prisoner. The public who have not followed the evidence closely may rest satisfied that the murder of the old people Williams has been brought home to the guilty man. That the jury which listened to the whole case had no doubt at all as to the guilt of MacWherrell we may infer from the fact that they were only one hour and fifteen minutes in coming to a conclusion. The judge believed MacWherrell the guilty man, as he charged against the prisoner, and the crown counsel made out a strong case against him. Neither judge, jury nor counsel had any desire to see an innocent man convicted of so serious a crime; in fact, the chief concern of all who took part in the trial, even we venture to say of the prosecuting counsel, must have been to see that no innocent man was sentenced to death. Under Sir John Thompson's new criminal code the prisoner had the right to go into the witness box and give evidence in his own behalf. That he failed to take advantage of this privilege must be considered in itself as a significant fact pointing towards his guilt. This provision in the code permitting prisoners to give evidence affords the innocent a means of clearing themselves, while on the other hand it forms a trap, in the meshes of which the guilty often find themselves ensnared. The old theory of the law was that the crown had to establish the guilt of the prisoner upon evidence outside of the prisoner altogether. The new theory is that the prisoner himself may be utilized in establishing the facts connected with any crime. The latter theory is the better one, as events have already begun to establish. Luckey, the murderer, helped in no small degree to convict himself. Of all witnesses the one who can throw most light upon any particular crime is the prisoner himself. If he is guilty his mind is a book in which is written all the evidence that the authorities are seeking to produce. If he is not guilty he, of all men, is best able to inform the court wherein it is in error. If upon being given an opportunity the prisoner refuses to expose the error the presumption is that there is no error, and this circumstance must be used as evidence against him. If the prisoner attempts to misquote the evidence as it is written indelibly in his mind the chances are that he will be detected, just as Luckey was. The chief objection to our criminal system is not that innocent men are convicted, but that too many guilty men escape. The new code has a tendency to make the administration of justice more effective. It renders acquittal of the innocent and conviction of the guilty more certain.

The Salary Reducers All Right.

Some citizens are just now disposed to adversely criticise the salary reducers. When the tax rate for the current year is struck we predict that these people will change their opinion. It is satisfactory to know that the council this year is not headed by a man whose policy is to cover up the real financial position of the city and to juggle the civic figures in such a way as to hoodwink the people with a low temporary tax rate. Ex-Mayor Fleming inaugurated a policy of this kind when he took office. During his first year we paid only 14½ mills on the dollar. The second year the rate rose to 17½ mills, but Mr. Fleming did his best to hoodwink the people by borrowing money to pay a portion of the legitimate taxes of the year. It is quite evident to-day that the comparatively low rate of 14½ mills was struck not because the condition of the city warranted it, but because Mr. Fleming thought such a rate would elect him mayor for a second term. This year we will be called upon to pay some of the taxes that the preceding mayor should have caused to be levied. In spite of the fact that there has been an all-round reduction in salaries and a considerable reduction in the estimates of every department we will have to face a rate of at least 18 mills on the dollar this year. The council will probably effect a reduction of $250,000 in current expenses this year over 1893. Had this economy not been practised the tax rate for 1894 would be 20 mills on the dollar, or two per cent. Under the circumstances, then, we think the aldermen who instituted the economy crusade will merit the thanks of all classes of citizens. Those who objected to an indiscriminate reduction in the salaries of officials professed to be shocked more at the barbarous way the economists proceeded about their work than at the objects they had in view. These people said they were in favor of economy, but they believed in discharging useless officials and not in reducing the salaries of competent servants. Now that it is proposed to lop off the useless branches of the City Hall tree these same people raise a howl again and say that none of the officials can be dispensed with. Had the salary reducers listened to the arguments that were levelled against them we should have had little economy this year. And while we are discussing the merits of the Sheppard-Thompson policy it should not be forgotten that the wave which they set in motion is to a large extent responsible for the other reductions that have been made in all departments of the service. With a tax rate of 18 mills staring us in the face it behooves our representatives to undertake no public work this year unless it be of such a nature that we will be subject to an action for damages if we neglect it.

Re-arrange the Railway Tracks.

The removal of the Grand Trunk Railway tracks a few feet to the south has been suggested as a possible solution of the problem for getting a southern entrance into High Park. If the available space were used to best advantage in the laying out of the tracks and roadway it is pretty certain a great improvement could be made in the locality as it exists just now. The Lake Shore road should keep to the north of the railway until it has got west of the entrance to High Park. The Grand Trunk would probably offer no opposition to such a course, as the change referred to would necessitate fewer horses and pedestrians crossing the railway tracks. This scheme would allow the King and Queen-street cars, as well as private carriages, to run right into the park without crossing the tracks.

Inspector Archabold Must Defend Himself.

It would be an extremely bad precedent for the city to assume responsibility for slanderous statements that may be made against citizens by members of the police force. If the city should feel under obligation to defend Inspector Archabold in the suit that is threatened against him on the same principle it would be under obligation to go a step further and pay whatever damages the jury may award. To defend Inspector Archabold in this matter is to give him and all other police officials license to bullyrag citizens with impunity. For the salary the public pays Inspector Archabold they have a right to expect the services of an official who understands his duties. We think the Inspector will have hard work to prove that his ungentlemanly conduct towards Lawyer Murdoch came within the scope of those duties. If so, the public would like to know it. It appears to us some other body should undertake to report on the occurrence in addition to a court of law.

Joseph Tait Will Be Slated.

The Trades and Labor people have written in their memorandum book the name of Joseph Tait in black letters. When that gentleman seeks re-election this coming summer he will no doubt solicit the votes of the ten thousand young men who are known as manhood voters. Mr. Tait will praise these young men as the future hope of the country. He will shake hands with them and invite them to vote for Joseph Tait as their redict representative in the Legislature. But Mr. Tait has convicted himself as being the enemy and not the friend of these young men. If the young men desire a representative who will misrepresent and belittle them they will of course elect Joseph Tait, but if they desire to be represented by a man who will do them justice they will elect someone else than Joseph Tait. Baker Tait is out of his element in statesmanship. He is another of those ranting Liberals who talk so much about liberality but fail entirely to appreciate the meaning of the thing.

An Enterprising Young Firm.

Amongst Toronto's young business firms the new firm of Messrs. Wm. Horley & Co., 50, 52 and 54 Bay-st., are classed with the most prominent in the city. The firm handle only the best and most select brands of imported and domestic wines, liquors, cigars and general grocers' sundries. They pay particular attention to the retail and jobbing trade throughout the Dominion, and parties dealing with them can rely upon obtaining only the choicest and most reliable goods. Mr. Wm. Horley, the senior member of the firm, was formerly with Messrs. R. H. Howard & Co., wine and liquor merchants. Mr. T. Banks, the other member of the firm, is also well known amongst the trade, having represented Messrs. Adams & Burns for a number of years in the city and outside. Both are energetic and pushing young men and we bespeak for them a successful career.

Fagged Out—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength has gone and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there is nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

Varsity Students Swell the Fund.

One of the largest and most fashionable audiences that the Pavilion has held this season assembled there on Saturday night at the concert given by the Varsity students for the benefit of the unemployed. Miss Agnes Knox's reading, "On Work," was especially good and received a perfect storm of applause. The elocutionary efforts of Mr. H. N. Shaw, B.A., were also well appreciated. The principal part of the program was the University Glee Club's rendition of the first, second and sixth choruses from the Greek play "Antigone."

The accompaniments were furnished by Mr. Torrington's orchestra, whilst the Glee Club was under the leadership of Mr. Walter H. Robinson, the Ladies' Glee Club, under Miss Norma Reynolds, and the Banjo and Guitar Club was led by Mr. George F. Smedley.

Neal Dow Day.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has the largest sale of any similar preparation sold in Canada. It always gives satisfaction by restoring health to the little folks.

Rare Old Port.

A great many people are aware of the excellent quality of Feuerheerd's Commendador Port Wine (bottled in Oporto) and regularly supply themselves with it. This wine was introduced in Canada nearly 20 years ago, and to-day can safely lay claim to be the leading bottled Port brand registered. Beware of imitations. 135

Safe, Certain, Prompt, Economic—These few adjectives apply with peculiar force to Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—a standard external and internal remedy, adapted to the relief and cure of coughs, sore throat, hoarseness and all affections of the breathing organs, kidney troubles, excoriations, sores, lameness and physical pain.

Memorandum.

Get a tin of Students' Mixture Tobacco on my way down town. It is decidedly the best I have used, as it makes a cool, delicious smoke and is entirely free from the nasty, biting taste some tobaccos have. Go and do likewise.

I suffered for a long time with constipation and tried many medicines without success. I then tried Burdock Blood Bitters and very soon had great relief, so I continued its use and am now completely cured.
JOSEPH PHILLION, Quebec, Que.

GUINANE BROS'
Building Sale.
Monday Bargain Day.

To-day we will offer for sale 1000 cases of spring goods at from 20 to 30 per cent. less than cost. They must go, as we pull out the front part of our building next week.

	Selling Price.	Wholesale Price.
Ladies' colored kid walking shoes for	45c,	cost 65c
Ladies' Dongola kid walking shoes for	65c,	cost 85c
Ladies' tan Morocco walking shoes, faced and tips	75c,	cost $1
Ladies' Dongola kid buttoned boots, silk holes, patent tips	85c,	cost $1.10
Ladies' French kid toe slippers (American)	90c,	cost $1.25
Ladies' white duck walking shoes, kid-faced	$1,	cost $1.35
Ladies' colored duck walking shoes, kid-faced and tips, kid-covered heels	$1,	cost $1.50
Ladies' French kid Blucher lace boots, patent facing and tips, St. Louis, American or London toes	$1.75,	cost $2.25
Ladies' French Dongola buttoned boots, extension soles, hand-sewed, manufactured by Grey Bros., Syracuse	$2,	cost $2.85
Gents' Cordovan Congress, sewed	$1,	cost $1.25
Gents' Cordovan lace boots, sewed	$1,	cost $1.25
Gents' tan Morocco lace boots, sewed	$1.25,	cost $1.75
Gents' tan Morocco lace boots, Piccadillia toes	$1.25,	cost $1.75
Gents' polish French calf walking shoes, turn soles	$1.25,	cost $1.60
Gents' patent calf walking shoes, turn soles	$1.25,	cost $1.75
Gents' Cordovan lace boots, cork soles	$1.85,	cost $2.50

J. D. King & Co.'s $5 Dongola lace boots for $2.50, G. T. Slater & Sons' $6 Dongola congress for $3.25, J. D. King & Co.'s $5 tan Morocco lace boots for $3, Misses' canvas walking shoes 75c, cost 90c; infants' boots and slippers 25c.

In cheaper grades we will offer: Gents' hand-made lace boots 85c, children's hand-made boots 45c, infants' hand-made boots 16c, ladies' slippers 10c.

GUINANE BROS.'
Monster Shoe House,
214 Yonge-street.

Trusts Corporation
OF ONTARIO.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS Bank of Commerce Building, King-street west, Toronto.
Authorized Capital.....$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... 800,000
PRESIDENT—HON. J. C. AIKINS, P.C.
MANAGER—A. E. PLUMMER.
SOLICITORS—MOSS, BARWICK & FRANKS.
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Receiver, Committee of Lunatic, Guardian, Liquidator, Assignee, Etc.
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Bonds and other valuables GUARANTEED AND INSURED AGAINST LOSS.
Solicitors bringing Estates, Administrations, etc., to the Corporation are continued in the professional care of same.
For further information see the Corporation's Manual. 13

RUPTURE.
THE WILKINSON TRUSS
THE ONLY PERFECTLY-FITTING TRUSS IN THE WORLD.
Leading Physicians say it is the best.
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.
B. LINDMAN,
Janes' Building, corner King and Yonge.

"Don's" English Experience.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that "Don," Mr. E. E. Sheppard of Saturday Night, was seriously injured during his recent trip to England by being knocked down by a hansom cab while crossing Queen Victoria-street, Blackfriars, London. "Don" had a hospital experience in the English metropolis that was rather unique in its way, and he describes it in a rather laughable manner in the last issue of Saturday Night. After leaving St. Bartholomew's and its army of juvenile "sawbones," "Don" thus speaks of a well-known Toronto medical man:

"Four days after, Dr. Acland Oronhyatekha, son of the well-known head of the Foresters in Canada, happened to drop in to see me in a friendly way, and he cut off the remaining bandages and tried my shoulder for a fracture, which he found, and an hour afterwards he brought a surgeon from St. Thomas' Hospital, who in less than half a minute stated that it was certainly a fracture. I felt proud of my fellow-countryman; he had shown more knowledge than the house surgeon of St. Bartholomew's, and in the three weeks that followed he attended to me like a brother, and I can tell you when one is sick or wounded far from home, the face of a Canadian and a friend is pleasant at one's bedside. Young Oronhyatekha is the medical director of the Order of Foresters in England, and if he is as sharp in his examination of the papers submitted to him as he was with my shoulder, they have a good man."

Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia.
Burdock Blood Bitters cure Constipation.
Burdock Blood Bitters cure Biliousness.
Burdock Blood Bitters cure Headache.
Burdock Blood Bitters unlock all the clogged secretions of the bowels, thus curing Headaches and similar complaints.

In Honor of Neal Dow.

J. B. Hay of the G. T. R. presided over a meeting of the Canadian Temperance League in the Pavilion yesterday afternoon that crowded the building in every corner.

The exercises were commemorative of the 90th birthday of Hon. Neal Dow, which will have been attained on the 20th inst.

On the platform were Mesdames Foster, Bascom, Spence, Walker, Moffat, McDonald, Vance, Scott and Rockwell of the W.C.T.U.; Dr. W. C. Adams, W. H. Meredith, John Armstrong, George B. Sweetnam, Rev. W. L. Scott, Rev. Mr. Wills and J. S. Robertson, president of the league.

A paper on Neal Dow and his work, written by Mrs. Youmans at the request of Lady Henry Somerset, and to be read at the Neal Dow celebration in Exeter Hall, London, Eng., on the 20th was read by Mrs. Dr. Bascom. Rev. J. W. Bell, missionary superintendent of the Royal Templars of Ontario, delivered an eloquent Neal Dow eulogy. On motion of J. S. Robertson, president of the league, seconded by Mrs. James Foster, president W.C.T.U, complimentary resolution was unanimously carried and a copy is to be forwarded to Hon. Neal Dow at his home, Portland, Me.

I have been greatly troubled with headache and bad blood for 10 or 12 years. I started to take Burdock Blood Bitters in July, 1892, and now (January, 1893) I am perfectly cured.
HUGH DRAIN, Norwood, Ont.

MONDAY
BARGAIN SALE
The Sale of Sales
READ EVERY ITEM.

Ladies' Dollar American Kid Oxfords, turn patent tip, 2½ to 7	$ 0 57
Ladies' French Dongola Oxfords hand turn, pointed patent tip, sizes 2½ to 7	87
Ladies' Tan Russia Calf Oxfords, tip, handmade, 2½ to 7	97
Ladies' Extra Choice, Dongola Button, Piccadilly, long pointed patent tip, French flexible process, 2½ to 7	1 25
Strictly a $2 boot.	
Misses' Black Russia Calf Oxfords, flexible, fancy cut, 11 to 2	7
A dollar and quarter shoe.	
Girls' Ditto, 6 to 10	65
Men's Fine Boston Calf Congress, hand-nailed, extension soles	97
Men's Casco Calf Balmorals, whole fox, extension soles, 6 to 10	1 00
Established price $2.	
Boys' Strong Lace Boots, standard screw, 1 to 5	67
Youths' Ditto, 10 to 13	57
"Little Men's," 6 to 10	49

McPHERSON,
EXCLUSIVELY SHOES
186 YONGE-STREET. 135

THE DERBY
See the Latest New Styles
AT JOSEPH ROGERS'
136 141 King-st. East.

THE "MAPLE LEAF" BRAND
OF ALL-WOOL CARPET
—AND THE—
"IMPERATRIX" AXMINSTER
BOTH TOOK
Gold Medal Awards
—AT THE—
World's Columbian Exhibition
OVER ALL COMPETITORS.
- - ASK FOR THEM. - -
To be had from all first-class Car