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t little improvement. All de-
the consumptive demand, and
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nd the tendency lower.
British Markets.
, July 16.—Wheat, spring, 5s 7
8 1-2d; red, 5s 2d to 5s 3d; No.
1 1-2d to 5s 2 1-2d; corn, 4s 3
5s 2 1-2d; pork, 57s 6d; lard,
vy bacon, 32s 6d; do. light, 33s
stock: cheese, new, 38s 6d.
uly 16.—Opening—Wheat off
inally unchanged, on passage
ter.
—Close—Wheat futures steady
for July and Aug. and 5s 3d
Maize firm at 4s 2 3-4d for Aug.
for Sept. Flour 18s 9d.
Rose—Wheat off coast quiet, on
et. Maize off coast quiet, on
m. 0Straight Minn. flour 24s 3d.
at easy at 18f 50c for Aug.
at 42f 90c for Aug.
—Spot wheat quiet, futures
2 1-2d for July and Aug. and
Sept. Maize firm at 4s 2 1-2d
nd 4s 3d for Sept. Flour 18s
af 18f 75c for Aug. and flour
Aug.

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Capital 600,000
R CENT. interest allowed on
our and one-quarter per cent.
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grocer, of Spadina-avenue, has
ting of his creditors.
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mill at Kilworthy, have as-
rie, painter, Ottawa, has as-
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$60 paid up, GUARANTEED
($100) in 8 years and then
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into stock of Class "B."
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STAL GUIDE—DURING THE
July, 1895, mails close and
:

CLOSE.		DUE.	
a.m	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
6.00	7.45	7.20	9.40
7.45	8.00	7.35	7.40
7.30	3.25	12.40 p.m.	8.00
7.30	4.15	10.10	8.10
7.00	4.30	10.55	8.50
7.30	3.35	12.50 p.m.	9.30
7.00	3.00	12.35 p.m.	8.50
a.m.	p.m	a.m.	p.m.
	12.10	9.00	2.00
	2.00		7.50
6.30	4.00	10 45	8.30
	9.30		
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
6.30	12.10	n. 9.00	5.45
	4.00	12.35 pm	10.50
	9.30		
6.30	12.10	9.00	
	4.00		8.30
	9.30		

close on Mondays and
30 p.m., on Wednesdays at
Saturdays at 7.15
ental mails to Mon-
days close occasionally
d Fridays at 12 noon. The
he dates of English mails
f July: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8,
13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19,
5, 26, 27, 29, 30.
re branch postoffices in
he city. Residents of each
transact their Savings Bank
r business at the Local
o their residence, taking
eir correspondents to make
t such branch postoffice.
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when finished store them
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A beautifully situated block of 22 acres, with fine lake frontage, for sale at reasonable figures.

SIXTEENTH YEAR
THURSDAY MORNING JULY 18 1895.
ONE CENT.

AN INGLORIOUS END

Mr. McCarthy's Amendment Threshed Out in the House.

BUT REJECTED WITHOUT A DIVISION

Many Members Speak on the Amendment.

Mr. Lariviere Argues in Favor of Separate Schools—Mr. McNeill Declares That McCarthy's Amendment Did Not Go Far Enough and He Could Not Support It—Controller Wallace Impugns McCarthy's Motives—Dr. Weldon Maintains There Is No Compulsion Upon Parliament to Act in the Premises—Mr. Maclean Favors Conciliation and Compromise—Messrs. Davin, Craig and Cockburn Also Speak to the Amendment.

Ottawa, July 18.—The school question held the undivided attention of the House at yesterday's sitting. Many speeches were delivered, chiefly from the Treasury enches, the silence of the Opposition being noteworthy.

Most of those who spoke declared against Remedial Legislation, but were willing to give the Government time in which to negotiate with Manitoba.

At a late hour, Mr. Laurier announced he would vote against Mr. McCarthy, because he did not desire to see political parties divided into two religious camps.

At 2.40 a.m. the question was put from the chair, only Mr. McCarthy and Col. O'Brien rose to the call for a division, and the Speaker thereupon declared the amendment lost, and the question was disposed of in this abrupt manner.

Lariviere Denounces Sifton.

Mr. Lariviere resumed the debate on the school question. He denounced Mr. Sifton's description of the Separate Schools of Manitoba before 1890. They were, at all events, equal to Protestant schools, in proof of which he cited the success of the Catholic schools' exhibit at the Colonial Exhibition of 1886. He claimed the act of 1890 was not passed because of the inefficiency of Catholic schools, but for a political purpose. He denied also that the school money had found its way into the coffers of the church, or that schools were only open a day or two in the week, because a school had to be open 200 days in order to obtain the grant. He quoted the figures previous to 1890, to show that the attendance was as high in Roman Catholic as in Protestant schools. In conclusion, he claimed that the minority in Manitoba should have the same rights as Quebec.

Mr. Dickey took occasion to explain that affidavits put in by Mr. Ewart at the argument before the Governor-in-council, and subsequently withdrawn, were included in the official report, by his direction, as Secretary of State, and if any injustice were done the responsibility was his for committing, perhaps, an error of judgment.

McNeill Opposes the Amendment.

Mr. McNeill was the next speaker. He desired to give his reasons for not supporting the amendment of Mr. McCarthy. He said the resolution appeared to him to be framed, not so much to obtain the sense of the House on the question as with a view of embarrassing the Government at the very time when they had been fighting the battle of the province to this extent, at least, that they had been resising a strong effort made to induce them to proceed with Remedial Legislation at once, and they had insisted upon time being given to arrive at an amicable adjustment of the difficulty, if possible. It seemed to him that under these circumstances and at this time, it would be an especially ungracious act on the part of anyone who, like himself, desired at all hazards to withhold the rights of the province to vote to defeat the Government. It also seemed to him that if he assisted to defeat the Government and brought in the Opposition, he ran the risk of bringing in a party which might go much further in the direction he disapproved of than the present Government were prepared to go, for they might force Separate Schools on the province at once, without making any attempt at compromise, so that, to use a familiar saying, he would simply find himself out of the frying pan into the fire. Lastly, he opposed the resolution because, apparently, in order to secure support from a certain section of the Opposition, its scope was reduced to such narrow limits as to be quite inadequate to express his (Mr. McNeill's) views. The condemnation it contained was confined to Remedial Legislation on the lines of the Remedial Order. In his opinion, it ought to go much further and condemn any attempt to force Separate Schools on Manitoba, whether on the lines of the Remedial Order or not. Had that been a simple, straightforward resolution, condemning any attempt to force Separate Schools on Manitoba, he would have voted for it. But he refused to risk defeat of a Government whose general policy he approved, with the risk of bringing in a Government whose general policy he would disapprove, and whose policy on this question the leader of the party carefully concealed. He refused to do this merely to support a transparently tricky, half-hearted resolution of this kind. If the time ever came when it was attempted to force not merely Remedial Legislation on the lines of the order, but Separate Schools of any kind, on the people of Manitoba, he would be prepared to oppose the attempt with voice and vote.

Proceeding, Mr. McNeill said that, while Mr. McCarthy was now his political enemy, having selected his constituency as the first into which to put a McCarthyite candidate, yet he was bound to Mr. McCarthy by strong ties of past personal friendship, and he would resent as unwarranted the imputation that Mr. McCarthy was actuated by mercenary motives in his advocacy of the cause of national schools in Manitoba. He had no charge of intolerance to make against his Quebec friends who were fighting the cause of their co-religionists and compatriots in Manitoba. But Manitoba had undoubtedly the right to settle its own educational affairs. There should be one law for all, and if the Jesuit Estate Act could be forced upon an unwilling minority in Quebec, the Manitoba minority had no right to expect their will to be enforced on the majority of that province. Then he went on to deal with the constitutional aspect of the case. The first subsection of section 22 of the Manitoba act restricted the educational law-making powers of Manitoba to laws that should have no prejudicial effect on the rights or privileges with respect to denominational schools which any persons had at the union. It had been adjudged that the minority had no Separate School rights at the union. The second subsection provided that when an act of the Manitoba Legislature affected any educational right or privilege of the minority, an appeal therefrom shall lie to the Governor-General-in-council. The words, "An appeal shall lie," did not, he argued, mean that this Parliament should enact the restoration of those rights. If it were intended that the minority should be guaranteed for all time rights or privileges that might be acquired after union, a word added to the first clause would have fixed that, because it would declare ultra vires any law taking away those rights; the guarantee was for rights existing at the union; rights of the future were left to the future. (Dr. Weldon: Hear, hear.) Mr. McNeill proceeded to quote from the Imperial Privy Council decision to prove that their Lordships only decided that this was a case for appeal to the Governor-in-Council, and gave no indication or direction as to the method by which the Legislature should remove that grievance.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper drew his attention to the paragraph of the judgment wherein their Lordships say: "All legitimate ground of complaint would be removed if that system (of 1890) were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded," etc.

Mr. McNeill replied that this was merely their Lordships' explanation of another part of their judgment. Nobody, he added, could question the condition, skill and impartiality of their Lordships, but upon matters Canadian they were entirely ignorant. He declined, therefore, to hand over the political adjudications of this Parliament to an Imperial court. This was now a matter of politics, and Parliament was the proper tribunal to decide them, not Imperial judges, whose obiter dictum could have no binding effect upon this Legislature.

Mr. Mills: That's rather against Imperialism. (Laughter.)

Dr. Weldon: Go on; that's merely a side issue. (Renewed laughter.)

Remedy for a Grievance Not Compulsory.

After recess, Mr. McNeill continued his speech. He said the question to be decided was whether Parliament was obliged from moral considerations to redress the grievances complained of. It did not follow, nor was it granted by any Legislative Assembly in the world, that the existence of a grievance was a necessary reason why the grievances should be redressed. The Irish Land Act of 1870 carried with it certain grievances, but for years Parliament would not interfere with it. In the same way, grievances existed in connection with the Irish Church, but Parliament was reluctant to abolish them. The question for Parliament now was whether the grievances of the minority should be redressed, or whether the majority of the people of Manitoba should be compelled to legislate in a way contrary to their wishes. He believed if Manitoba were approached in a reasonable, kindly and friendly spirit, a satisfactory solution would be reached. He commended such a course to his Catholic friends in the House. If it came to be a struggle between the Dominion authority and the province, no man could tell where it would end. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Clarke Wallace Replies to Lariviere and McNeill.

Hon. N. C. Wallace said he desired to address the House briefly, and would first of all refer to Mr. Lariviere's speech. That hon. member desired restoration of Separate Schools in Manitoba on the same basis as they existed before 1890. He (Mr. Wallace) did not think a proposition of that kind would meet with the approval of Parliament. On the evidence of Attorney-General Sifton, out of 26 per cent., constituting the Catholic population of Manitoba, 24 per cent. were unable to sign their names. With such a condition of affairs existing, it appeared to him (Mr. Wallace) that the time had arrived in Manitoba when a change was necessary if the provincial authorities were to do their duty by the rising generation. If the Separate Schools were granted to the Catholics of Manitoba every branch of the Protestant Church would demand the same rights, and he did not see how their request could be refused. Restoration of the Catholic schools meant that children would grow up without education. If it should be decided by Parliament to pass Remedial Legislation, it would create endless trouble and difficulty in this country. The provincial authorities controlled the purse strings and educational machinery, and if they were hostile to any proposal of the Government of Canada they could interpose obstacles innumerable. The suggestion, therefore, of the Dominion Government that an effort should be made to settle this difficulty by negotiation met with his hearty approval. The Controller referred to the fact that Mr. Laurier had quoted a portion of his (Mr. Wallace's) speech on the 12th of July, in which he condemned the proposal of the Bishop of Nicolet to influence the judgment of the Imperial Privy Council Committee. "I would like to ask the leader of the Opposition," continued Mr. Wallace, "whether he also approves of that sentiment of mine?"

Mr. Laurier: Ask your own colleagues. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wallace: They have been expressing their opinions pretty freely all along. The leader of the Opposition has been pretty silent. I thought it was time he opened his mouth. Continuing, Mr. Wallace said that, while he agreed with much Mr. McNeill had said, he did not take much stock in what he said about Mr. McCarthy being above suspicion of mercenary motives. Mr. Wallace held quite different opinion of Mr. McCarthy. In speaking here in advocacy of a cause he had been paid for upholding as a counsel, Mr. McCarthy was guilty of a gross abuse of privilege as a member of Parliament. Then Mr. Greenway made a corrupt bargain once with a rich bishop of St Boniface. In connection with the formation of the Cabinet, that induced this school legislation, but because of his being a paid advocate of that Government, he was, of course, prevented from standing up in this House and condemning that bargain. The Controller held this was not the only occasion on which Mr. McCarthy had endeavored to urge upon Parliament views which he was paid for advocating in courts. In this connection, he quoted Mr. Blake's accusation against that gentleman regarding the Northern Pacific Junction Railway presidency, and produced a check from the Government for $9000 to the St. Catharines Milling Company, and was proceedinhg to connect Mr. McCarthy with it, when the Speaker declared it was not in order as bearing on the question before the House.

Mr. Wallace, in conclusion, said he could not vote for Mr. McCarthy's resolution.

Dr Weldon Thinks the Matter Overstated

Dr. Weldon said it seemed to him the gravity of this question had been greatly overstated. For his part, he could not agree that this was the most important question which had come before Parliament since Confederation. It resembled one which was under discussion in Parliament 20 years ago. In his judgment, the question which agitated this country six or seen years ago, when a great political party had forced upon it the dominant will of Sir Richard Cartwright, a policy which would land this country in the arms of the United States, was a question of far greater magnitude than this question. He congratulated the House on the moderation with which the question had been discussed, but once more he repeated that the subject was not as grave as some that had been discussed on two or three previous occasions. He was surprised, however, that no member of the Opposition had risen to assist in expounding this constitutional question. Where was Mr. Mills in this discussion? Where was Sir Richard Cartwright? It was extraordinary, when the House was threading its way through the forest of constitutional difficulty, that Mr. Mills should not be present, with his lantern, to help them out. It was the custom to pay the compliment to the fathers of Confederation, but he did not think they were entitled to unstinted praise, largely for the reason that into the constitution they threw that fatal clause 93, and had with the left hand undone that which they had striven to do with the right. There was abundant evidence that it would have been better for the minorities to be left for security to the sense of fair play of the majorities in the several provinces. There was no doubt in his mind that Parliament had power to pass legislation.

No Obligation to Restore Separate Schools

But a more important consideration was whether in a matter of this kind proper view was not that the people of the country, 40 per cent. of whom were of one view in favor of the Separate School question, would settle the question on a political basis. There was in his mind no obligation, constitutional or moral, to oblige Parliament to restore Separate Schools in Manitoba. Dr. Weldon held with Mr. McNeill that the "opinion," as he called it, of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was not binding upon Government or Parliament. It was not a law. For the matter of that, no court or decision of law could command this Parliament. Besides, the constitution said that Parliament "may," not that it shall or must, make Remedial Legislation. There seemed to be a tendency to attach too much importance to the matter altogether. People seemed to be conjuring with the mystical leaves of this Privy Council judgment, as if it were something sacred.

Having carefully gone through all documents accessible in the library bearing on this question, he had come to the conclusion that, while the Manitoba school question to-day was filling the sky with its magnitude, 25 years ago it was not half the size of a man's hand. The only record was in the fourth Bill of Rights, which Mr. McCarthy called spurious, and which he (Dr. Weldon) believed was spurious. In his judgment, there was nothing to show that the half-breeds attached the slightest importance to the school question. It seemed as if the Catholic people of that day did not show much interest to protect the minority.

Why He Opposed the Motion.

Continuing, he said he had great sympathy with the members of the Government. They had handled the question with great delicacy, with patience, and with skill. He broke with them, however, because of the unfortunate declaration of Monday last. He had endeavored to prevent the legislation, in order to clear the air, and he hoped the legal gentlemen on the Opposition benches would assist in that. He did not desire, however, that Parliament should shelter itself behind the ramparts of the constitution when there were no ramparts to stand by. If they believed in Separate Schools, let them say so like men. Personally, he was willing to sink his views as a Protestant in order to live on neighborly terms with his Catholic fellow-countrymen. He wanted to see the country at peace, and the energies of both parties devoted to developing her resources. He trusted this question would be settled with patience, good-will and in obedience to the law, no matter what happened. He would vote against Mr. McCarthy's amendment, because he was anxious to see the Government do the best they could to get a local solution of the difficulty.

Mr. Masson held that the Government were bound to follow the judgment of the Judicial Committee, unless they considered it incorrect. Not one of the members who had spoken had shown that judgment was incorrect.

Craig Favors Secular Schools.

Mr. Craig said he took the view that, while the Governor-in-council could hear the appeal of the Roman Catholic minority, they were not bound to grant the appeal. He opposed any interference with Manitoba, because he was not in favor of Separate Schools. He was an advocate of a system of purely secular schools. He believed in total separation of church and state. It was no business of the state to teach religion. The second reason why he was opposed to interference was because it would be most difficult to enforce a Remedial Law. Holding these views, he must vote for Mr. McCarthy's amendment.

Mr. Maclean's Honest Convictions.

Mr. Maclean (East York) said the time had come when, if one were possessed of convictions, he must have the courage of them. The Government has its convictions on this matter, and it has expressed them in two solemn declarations, and with no uncertain sound. He gave them credit for their convictions, and their honesty and their courage in presenting them. He expected not a whit less for himself, and those who might agree with him on this question. Personally, he was as ardent a constitutionalist as anyone in Parliament. He was as strong as the Minister of Justice in his belief that government of Canada was only possible on the lines of compromise, still better and easier on tae lines of conciliation. To his fellow-countrymen from Quebec, he begged to say that he was no Francophobe. He respected their language and their institutions. He respected their faith and their clergy, most of all he was scrupulously concerned in respecting them as a powerful minority in this Dominion. He respected them for the support they gave Sir John Macdonald and the Conservative party in building up the Dominion. But it was because he had his respect for them as a people, as a minority, that he must protest against the Government of the Dominion declaring, as they had declared by the Remedial Order, by the statement twice made in the House by the leader of the House, and by the Minister of Justice last night, that coercion was applied to a province in the matter of education, was a part of the constitution of this country, and a part of the policy of the Government. This was the crux of the whole question. The constitution was written with the pen of conciliation on the parchment of compromise, but not with the gall of coercion, and that constituted the bitternes sof the Government's declaration to the people of Manitoba, and to pose and sympathize with them in the other provinces. He might be told that coercion in this particular case was only to be contingent on the refusal of Manitoba to obey the Remedial order, but that contingency was a mere side issue to the declaration of the Minister of Justice, which was a straight categorical definition of the constitution and what it contained and of the reasons that led the Government to form their minds on the case.

It might be that Mr. McCarthy's motion was double-edged, as was said by Mr. Walace and Mr. McNeill. Why, then, did those gentlemen prepare an amendment to suit their views? ("Hear, hear," from Mr. McCarthy.) In the absence of such other resolution, he must when the Government was challenged on the reading of the constitution declare himself. And if he were told that the question might never actually arise in this House again, it was for that very reason, if for no other, that he must express his dissent from coercion as being a part of the constitution. He believed that there was a compromise possible of this unhappy issue, based on the lines of conciliation and compromise.

It was because he beielved that those sources have not been exhausted, nay, because the Government hoped to settle the question by such means that he regretted as the motion of Mr. McCarthy said the declaration of the Government.

Major Hughes said he should vote against the amendment, but if next session a remedial bill were introduced into Parliament, he would then join Mr. Laurier or McCarthy in opposing any attempt to coerce Manitoba.

Mr Cockburn Approves of Delay

Mr. Cockburn said, so far as he could under stand the question, the policy of the Government was not absolute. It was contingent on the rejection by Manitoba of their peaceful overtures. The Government desired to discuss this question calmly with the Manitoba Government, with a view to endeavoring to secure a settlement, and they ask for delay. The request, in his judgment, was a reasonable one. In their efforts he wished them God-speed, and hoped that before next January a peaceful solution of the difficulty would have been reached. If, unfortunately, such was not the case, and Remedial Legislation was introduced he felt it his painful duty to inform the Government that he would be constrained very reluctantly to withdraw from them that generous confidence which he had hitherto reposed in them. Manitoba alone could and should solve this precent difficulty.

Mr. Laurier hoped parliament would be spared the settlement of this question. It would be lamentable if party lines were broken into Catholic and Protestant. It was because he did not desire to see that he would vote against the amendment.

Col. O'Brien spoke, and then the question was put by Mr. Speaker and declared lost.

House adjourned at 2.45 a.m.

$13,000 BLAZE AT BURLINGTON

The Ocean House and the Grand Trunk "Station" Wiped Out by Fire.

Hamilton Beach, July 17.—About a quarter to five this afternoon the bartender of the Ocean House discovered the bar and bowling alley building to be on fire. This building is separate from the main hotel, and the second story is used as a ball room. Before anything could be removed the building was all ablaze and in 15 minutes was completely destroyed. The wind was blowing out into the lake, but the fire licked up the small sheds that intervened between the bowling-alley building and the main part of the hotel. Burlington's engine arrived about 5.30, and quickly had three streams of water playing on the adjoining Lakeside Hotel. No attempt was made to save the Ocean House, as the fire had eaten half way through it by this time. In the little station the telegraph operator stuck to his post as long as possible, but was finally compelled to leave on account of the heat. As the station was small the railway men present threw it over and then tipped it end on end down to the beach.

The burned buildings are the Ocean House property entirp, the G.T.R. station, with the exception of the little telegraph office, and a number of refreshment booths. The Ocean House was built nearly 25 years ago and has since then been a familiar landmark to everybody who visited Hamilton by boat. The insurance on the building was $13,000. It was owned by the Birely Estate, and the hotel was under the management of Birely Bros. The loss to the G.T.R. will not be heavy, as their station consisted of a large verandah only.

48th Sergeants' moonlight on S.S. Chippewa to-morrow, Friday 19th. Music and dancing.

Arlington Hotel.

The cool piazzas and central location of this comfortable hotel make it most desirable for summer tourists.

Sparkling champagne cider $1 per doz. quarts. Wm. Mara, 79 Yonge-street.

NEWSBOY'S HORRIBLE DEATH

MIKE TUGENTHAFT DISEMBOWELLED BY A TROLLEY.

Jumping on a Moving Car He Loses His Hold and Falls Between Motor and Trailer—Body Nearly Divided and Hips Smashed—Lingered for an Hour and Died in Grace Hospital.

Mike Tugenthaft, a 10-year-old newsboy, was killed by a trolley near the corner of King and Yonge-streets last evening. The accident occurred at 6.20, just when the corner was crowded.

The little, bare-footed Hebrew lad made an attempt to board the motor of a west-bound King-street car. He missed his hold by the right hand, on which he seized the other hand-bar with his left hand, and the car, being in motion, he swung round and fell between the motor and the trailer.

The car had almost reached the stopping place, and the brake was immediately applied. The car was stopped, but not until the two wheels had passed over the boy's body. He was promptly extricated and laid on the pavement.

The sight was a hrorible one. The hips were smashed and the lower part of the abdomen nearly cut in two. The intestines protruded, and blood oozed on to the asphalt. There was an agonized look on the lad's face as he lay groaning.

Dr. Emory of Grace Hospital, who was riding his bicycle in King-street, saw the accident. Dr. McCully and other medical men were soon in the crowd that collected.

The ambulance was summoned, and, accompanied by Dr. Emory, the sufferer, who was unconscious, was taken to Grace Hospital. From the first it was manifest that there was no hope for the boy. He lingered, however, for three-quarters of an hour after admission to the hospital. Thence the remains were taken to the morgue.

The boy's parents reside at 24 Teraulay-street. They have a large family, and canont speak English. The mother's distress on hearing of the fatality was great. She wept, wrung her hands, and, pacing up and down the street, refused to be comforted. Her husband is a pedlar, who travels through the country, and was last heard of in Lindsay yesterday. The mother is anxious to find him. The family are Polish Jews, and in very poor circumstances.

No blame attaches to the conductor. It is impossible to prevent the boys jumping on and off the cars, and the wonder is there have not been more fatalities.

An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

A BLACK ADONIS.

A Sensational Story of New York Society Life.

The author of "Thou Shalt Not" has failed to win the admiration of all readers of fiction. Some of his writings are too plain for some delicate minds. In his latest work Albert Ross has given us a charming romance, yet dealing with topics not usually touched upon in such works. The book is for sale by John P. McKenna, Bookseller, 80 Yonge-street, 50 cents, post paid 55 cents, and has for its central character a superbly built negro servant of a New York merchant. Mr. Ross has drawn a picture much truer to life than those of Tolstoi, Zola or Ouida and much more realistic than those of George Moore.

Beaver Plug is the old reliable gentleman's chew. Beware of cheap imitations.

Two Results.

The man in moderate circumstances, who insures his life for the benefit of his wife and family, has the satisfaction that in case of his death his loved ones are protected against want and privation.

His brother—the non-insurer—also in moderate circumstances, is certainly in an undesirable position, for, in case of his death, his loved ones would be left unprovided for, and of necessity be compelled to battle with life's difficulties, and subject to want and privation.

Call at the head office of the North American Life Assurance Company, 22 to 28 King-street west, Toronto, or interview any of its representatives, and thus endeavor to avoid the latter of the results named above. 246

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts. Bank Commerce Building, Toronto

You can save money by buying your stationery from Blight Bros., 65 Yonge-street. Watch our prices. 246

Cook's Turkish baths day and night, 204 King w.

Ask for Dewar's Scotch whisky, as supplied to her Majesty, Queen Victoria. 246

Don't forget the Highlanders' sergeants' moonlight excursion to-morrow evening, 19th. S.S. Chippewa leaves Yonge-street Wharf 8.15.

Auction Sale of Household Goods.

This morning the entire furniture and effects, including upright piano, at the residence, 75 Bloor-street west, will be sold by auction. A. O. Andrews will conduct the sale.

Ask for Delicious "Salada" Tea.

E. Sullivan of the Leader Cafe always has Sprudel on ice, 5c per glass, and 10c per glass with California Tokay or spirits.

Turkish baths day and night, 204 King w

FOR OUR VISITORS' BENEFIT.

How to Save Money and Yet Secure Valuable Souvenirs.

If practical good did not result from conventions this practical age would frown them down. But there is increase of that knowledge which runs to and fro in the earth. Here is one item of information for the hundreds of visitors to the aPn-American Congress. It is a congenial one, for it is about American goods. It is that Dineens, the largest importers of hats in Canada, are the sole agents in the Dominion for Dunlap's New York hats. They also keep in stock the styles of Knox, Yeomans and other celebrated American makers. But this is only part of Dineens' business. They manufacture sealskin garments of every kind, of the finest furs. Visitors to the congress are welcome to inspect the large and varied stocks. It is a fact that purchasers can save at least 50 per cent. in furs on this side of the international boundary. A seal jacket at $200 at$ Dineens' would cost over $350 at any of the stores in the United States. Other goods are as cheap in proportion. Hence, if the congress visitors wish to take back valuable souvenirs of their visit to the Convention City they will buy American goods here as good as at home and save considerable money on their ventures. Every kind of headgear is now reduced in price. The only establishment concerned is at King and Yonge-streets.

AN ALLEGED FORGER ARRESTED

The Alleged Clever Scheme of a Frenchman Which Detective Greer Nipped in the Bud.

Provincial Detective Greer returned last night from Trout Creek, having in custody Ovila Patenaude, alias Landry, whom he arrested Tuesday night on a charge of forging an order on the Ontario Lumber Company for $110.64.

On June 21 Patenaude was given an order on the company for $110.64, wages. Dean Udy, the Lumber Company's clerk at Comanda, issued the order at the instance of Foreman O. Blanchette.

A registered letter was received at the Toronto office of the company, dated Queen's Hotel, Trout Creek, June 20, and signed "H. Landry," enclosing an order for $110.64, and asking that the amount be sent on to Landry at Trout Creek. Mr. Cook of the Lumber Company was satisfied that the order was a forgery, owing to it not being written on one of the company's blanks, so he instructed his clerk to forward it to Dean Udy at Comanda for identification. He received a reply that the order was a forgery, so the Attorney-General's Department was notified, and Detective Greer sent out to investigate. Landry in the meantime had telegraphed the company for a reply, and they answered to the effect that his letter had not been received. He wrote another letter on July 8, stating that he had sent a tracer after his first letter, and had also telegraphed the postoffice inspector at Toronto.

The company replied that the letter had come to hand, and that the value of the order would be forwarded shortly, as Mr. Cook was away, and in his absence no one could sign cheques.

"Landry" wrote again on the 10th July, to the effect that he held the company responsible for the payment of his board for the time of the delay, and stating that if he did not receive the money on the 14th he would put the matter in the hands of a lawyer. On the advice of Detective Greer, the company wrote that Mr. Cook had just returned, and that the value of the order would be sent by express. A decoy package was made up and sent, and Detective Greer went up on the same train, arriving at 7 o'clock Tuesday

What We're Doing.

We're selling A1 coal at FOUR TWENTY-FIVE. Sent to your house in bags—sure's you're alive.
We'll make the other fellows hustle
When we once get on our muscle,
For there ain't no flies on us—"just yet,"
And we're not in any combine, "you can bet."
But we're out for lots of business "every time,"
That's why we give you prices in this here "doggerel" rhyme.
So rush along your orders at FOUR TWENTY-FIVE a ton,
For our men and rigs are going at 2.40 on the run.
Take good advice and buy while COAL is awful low,
For to-morrow it may change and the prices higher go.
Phones, 2246, 2349, 1310, 4048, 2874.
People's Coal Company. ed

Highlanders' moonlight excursion to-morrow. Band concert on board.

Horsemen use Cerol Harness Dressing, high polish and waterproof. Price 25c.

At Hanlan's Point Hotel.

Sprudel, 5c per glass. California Tokay from the Santa Clara Valley, 10c per dock glass, or 10c per glass for Sprudel with Tokay. They blend perfectly.

Cook's Turkish b has open all night, 204 King w.

Effects of the Weather.

This weather is rather trying to people who are not in the best of health. Those who feel its effects should test the toning-up power of East Kent ale, the brand of all others the best calculated to aid in the preservation of health.

Physicians recommend East Kent ale as an appetizer. Analysts declare it perfectly pure. All good judges unite in pronouncing it the finest brand of ale on the Canadian market.

And you'll like it if you try it. 246

Turkish Baths, 129 Yonge-street. James Munn, manager, late of Cook's.

Perique Plug is a new discovery in smoking tobacco, and tells its own story. Try it. 246

At Harry Webb's

Sprudel on ice 5c per glass at Harry Webb's Yonge-street restaurant.

Marble and Granite

Robert Powell, 336 Yonge-street, is giving up business and disposing of his large stock, marble and granite monuments, etc., at cost. Rare bargains are offered those looking for monuments, etc. Telephone 1627. 246

Turkish Baths, 129 Yonge-st. Miss Maggie Riddell, late of Cook's, superintendent ladies' department.

MARRIAGES.

WINDRUM—WATSON—On Tuesday, July 16, 1895, at 7 p.m., by Rev. Dr. Parker, S. B. Windrum, to Mrs. S. Watson, 126 Yorkville-avenue.

DEATHS.

GOOD—At the General Hospital, Toronto, on Tuesday, 16th inst., Adam Good, in his 40th year.

Funeral at Brussels, Ont., on Thursday, 18th inst.

WIGGINS—At 120 Mutual-street, on Wednesday, July 17, Mrs. Rosetta P. Wiggins, beloved wife of William Wiggins, in her 58th year.

Funeral to-morrow to Mount Pleasant, at 3.30 p.m.

BOYD—At her father's residence, 251 Sherbourne-street, on the 17th inst., Lillie, only daughter of William and Mary Ann Boyd, aged 24 years.

Funeral Friday, 19th inst., at 3 4 p.m. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

HICKMAN—At Port Sandfield, on the 15th inst., Ernest Edward Hickman, at the age of 21 years, eldest son of the late James H. Hickman.

Funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his mother's residence, 33 Grange-avenue.

FRASER—At his late residence, 310 Front-street east, on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., Roderick L. Fraser, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral from the above address on Friday, at 2.30 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation. Rossshire, Scotland, papers please copy.

D. McIntosh & Sons, the leading sculptors, have best designs and most complete facilities for turning out best work in monuments, etc., in the Dominion. Showrooms, 524 Yonge-street; works, Yonge-street, Deer Park. 146

Cooler.

PROBS—Fine weather, lower temperature.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE BABES

Not Thought That Pitezel's Son Was Killed Here.

THE MOTHER NOW EN ROUTE TO TORONTO

Postmortem Examination Now in Progress.

Opening of the Inquest—Detective Geyer Gives Important Testimony—More Crimes of Holmes in Chicago Becoming Divulged—Holmes Claims That It Is a Case of Mistaken Identity, That He Was Not in Toronto and That a Man Named Hatch Killed the Children—Probability That Holmes Will Be Tried for His Crime in Toronto.

The Nudel cottage was the scene of a further search made yesterday by Detectives Geyer and Cuddy, to satisfy themselves and the public that the remains of Howard Pitezel were not concealed somewhere in the cellar where his sisters were buried or in the adjoining yard. The cellar was thoroughly searched, every spot being turned up to a depth of some feet, the yard was carefully explored and the old cistern examined, but nothing was found, and it now appears to be beyond doubt that the boy was murdered and his body disposed of in Detroit. A few small bones were discovered, which were thought to be the remains of Nellie's foot, which was said to have been missing, but on examination at the Morgue it transpired that they were chicken bones. An examination of the body of Nellie now leads the Coroner to believe that the bones of the foot are in the coffin with the corpse.

It is probable that Holmes will yet be brought to Toronto to stand his trial for the murder of the Pitezel girls. His counsel in Philadelphia claim that it is a case of mistaken identity, and that Holmes was not in Toronto the day of the murder.

The Man Who Removed the Trunk.

The man who removed the trunk has been located. Robert Ritchie, 258 Victoria-street, who when first seen said he did not take any trunk from a St.

B. F. PITEZEL, THE FATHER OF THE MURDERED CHILDREN.

Vincent-street house in October last, yesterday changed his mind and told Detectives Geyer and Cuddy that his first statement was not correct. Ritchie now says that one day in October last he received from S. J. Totten's office in Yonge-street an order to take a trunk from a house in St. Vincent-street. He went to No. 16. His rap at the door was answered by a man who tallies exactly with Holmes' description. The trunk was on the verandah, and he took it unassisted to the Herbert wagon, which stood in the street. Mr. Ritchie says that while he does not think the trunk was entirely empty, it was not too heavy for one man to handle it conveniently. Holmes joked him about his "dump-cart," and told him to leave the trunk off at the west end of the Union Depot