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The Toronto World.

Assignee's Sale in Detail of the
JAMES BRADLEY ESTATE,
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SEVENTEENTH YEAR — EIGHT PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING DECEMBER 8 1896—EIGHT PAGES — ONE CENT

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE

Which Marks the Beginning of the End

OF THE 54th U. S. CONGRESS

Uncle Sam is at Peace With the Nations of the Earth.

Would Like to See the Cuban Trouble Ended, but Has Not Had an Excuse to Interfere — Neither Can the Cuban Insurgents be Recognized as Independent —Reforms in the Postal Service Suggested — Again Mr. Cleveland Attacks the Banking System of the Country and Wants Gold Securities Withdrawn From Circulation—Stands to His Guns in Regard to the Tariff Law and Takes a Shy at Trusts and Monopolies.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Congress reassembled to-day under "most favored nation" conditions, with bright sunshine, a generally bracing air, a temperature running from 40 to 55 degrees and both halls of assembly ventilated in a manner more nearly conforming to hygienic requirements than has ever before been attempted. Mr. Crisp's desk was draped in mourning.

The Senate Chamber was gay with baskets of flowers, the largest bedecking the desk of Senator West of Missouri. On the Republican side the display was strikingly large and handsome.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the English Ambassador, and M. Patrenotre, the French Ambassador, were the most conspicuous persons in the diplomatic gallery. The public galleries were crowded. Punctually at noon the Senate was called to order by Vice-President Stevenson, and prayer was offered by the blind chaplain, Rev. Mr. Millburn. In the House of Representatives 271 members were present.

The President's message was read, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States, —As representatives of the people in the Legislative branch of their Government, you have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our free institutions and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest. A political contest involving momentous consequences, fraught with feverish apprehension, and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitterness and passion, has been waged throughout our land, and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage, without disturbance of our tranquility or the least sign of weakness in our national structure.

When we consider these incidents and contemplate the peaceful obedience and meek submission which have succeeded a heated clash of political opinions, we discover abundant evidence of a determination on the part of our countrymen to abide by every verdict of the popular will and to be controlled at all times by an abiding faith in the agencies established for the direction of the affairs of their Government.

In obedience to a constitutional requirement, I herein submit to the Congress certain information concerning national affairs, with the suggestion of such legislation as in my judgment is necessary and expedient.

To secure brevity and avoid tiresome narration I shall omit many details concerning matters discussed in departmental reports. I shall also further curtail this communication by omitting a minute recital of many minor incidents connected with our foreign relations which have heretofore found a place in Executive messages, but are now contained in a report of the Secretary of State, which is herewith submitted.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Situation of the United States as Regards Turkey.

At the outset of a reference to the more important matters affecting our relations with foreign powers, it would afford me satisfaction if I could assure the Congress that the disturbed condition in Asiatic Turkey had during the past year assumed a less hideous and bloody aspect, and that either as a consequence of the awakening of the Turkish Government to the demands of human civilization, or as the result of decisive action on the part of the great nations having the right by treaty to interfere for the protection of those exposed to the rage of mad bigotry and cruel fanaticism, the shocking tears of the situation had been mitigated. Instead, however, we have been afflicted by continued and not infrequent reports of the wanton destruction of homes and the bloody butchery of men, women and children made martyrs to their profession of Christian faith.

While none of our citizens in Turkey have thus far been killed or wounded, their safety in the future is by no means assured. Our Government at home and our Minister at Constantinople have left nothing undone to protect our missionaries in Ottoman Territory. Several naval vessels are stationed in the Mediterranean as a measure of caution and to furnish all possible relief and refuge in case of emergency.

We have made claims against the Turkish Government for the pillage and destruction of missionary property at Harpoot and Marash during uprisings at those places. Thus far the validity of these demands has not been admitted.

IN REGARD TO CUBA.

The Insurgents Have Not Yet Earned the Right to Recognition

The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made towards the pacification of the island, or that the situation of affairs as depicted in my last annual message has in the least improved.

If Spain still holds Havana and the seaports and all the considerable towns, the insurgents still roam at will over at least two-thirds of the inland country. If the determination of Spain to put down the insurrection seems but to strengthen with the lapse of time, and is evinced by her unhesitating devotion of largely increased military and naval forces to the task, there is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers and character and resources, and are none the less indexible to their resolve not

Continued on Page 7.

ROMANCE OF A HOSPITAL WARD.

Young Recove[illegible] Nurse His Sweethe[illegible] The Old [illegible]

Senate Reading Room
1 Jan97
SENATE P O

Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 7.—Not q[illegible] ar ago Edward James Young, a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, was stricken with what was believed to be a fatal illness while stopping at a hotel in Cleveland, O. He was removed to the city hospital of Cleveland and nursed through a long illness by Miss Anna Sherman, a resident of that city, to whom he had been betrothed as a young man.

On Saturday last, Mr. Young, accompanied by the woman who had nursed him through his sickness and who had since that time been granted a decree of divorce from her husband, went before Civil Justice Maes, in Jersey City, and were married.

Additional interest attaches to the marriage for the reason that Mr. Young and his bride were companions in childhood. As the young man attained his majority he gained the consent of Miss Sherman's parents to their marriage and left Brooklyn for the West to make his fortune.

The lovers corresponded regularly, he writing to her that he was in a fair way to accomplish the purpose that led him to leave his fiancee, and the latter writing letters of encouragement and endearment in return.

Suddenly all correspondence between Miss Sherman and Mr. Young ceased, and it was said that the lover had proved recreant to his promise. The Shermans left New York and settled in Cleveland, where Miss Sherman, who had become a young woman of serious mind, took up the profession of trained nurse.

While pursuing her studies, the story goes, she met William Paterson, a prosperous business man of Cleveland, and yielding to his pleadings and the wish of her parents, she married him. From the outset the marriage proved to be an unhappy one, the couple being of opposite tastes, and dispositions, and they agreed to separate.

The nurse returned to her duties, and the husband disposing of his business interests in Cleveland went to the State of Washington. It was the state of affairs when Mr. Young, suffering from his illness, and in an unconscious state, was taken to the Cleveland Hospital. He had aged somewhat, and his sweetheart of former days, to whose ward he was taken, failed to recognize him.

After Mr. Young's illness had passed the critical stage, and he had returned to consciousness, nurse and patient had a quiet little conversation, when they learned to their great surprise and joy that fate had brought them together again.

Mutual explanations followed, the misunderstanding between the pair was speedily cleared up, and when Mr. Young left the hospital it was with the understanding that the nurse would soon be his bride.

To accomplish this a divorce from her husband obtained the quiet little marriage ceremony was celebrated in the New Jersey Justice's office last Saturday.

TORONTO CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

Results of the Voting Which Took Place During Several Hours Yesterday—Full List of Officers.

The election of officers for the Toronto Liberal-Conservative Club took place yesterday and, although a number of the officers had been elected by acclamation, the excitement of the fight was greater than had been anticipated. The second vice-presidency, corresponding secretary and membership on the House Committee were the only positions contested. These resulted in Mr. D. World defeating Mr. C. E. McDonald for the vice-presidency, D'Arcy Hinds defeating John Patterson for the secretaryship, and Messrs. W. Bruce, J. B. Carlile and R. Rumsey being elected in the order named, over Messrs. J. W. McIntock, C. W. D. World and John Fawcett.

Mr. Harry Johnson was poll clerk and Mr. J. H. McGhie returning officer. The polls were open from noon till 10 o'clock, and it was nearly 11 when Mr. McGhie announced the returns, which were well received by the rather small crowd that had waited for them. After the announcement an impromptu entertainment was provided by members of the club and refreshments were served. Several members of the Young Liberal Club were present.

Speeches were made by all of the successful candidates, and the utmost good feeling prevailed throughout the evening.

The following is a full list of the officers for the club for the ensuing year:

President, C. R. Robinson; first vice-president, E. M. Dumas; second vice-president, D. World; third vice-president, Alf. Rubbra; recording secretary, A. Dumas; treasurer, John Wright; corresponding secretary, D'Arcy Hinds; financial secretary, R. A. Goold; House Committee, R. D. Fisher, (chairman), R. S. Burrows, (secretary), Walter Bruce, J. B. Carlile, R. Rumsey.

Young Liberals' Parliament.

The mock Parliament in the Young Liberals' Club was continued last night. Speaker Ross was in his place and the whole of the evening was taken up discussing the speech from the throne. Mr. L. V. McBrady made a very clever reply to it and Mr. Elliott, in a forcible speech, upheld the Government. Each of these gentlemen spoke for an hour. The Parliament will be continued at the next meeting.

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is soothing.

Arlington Hotel 246
This most comfortable hotel offers every inducement to families as a permanent winter residence. Those desiring accommodation should make their arrangements as soon as possible, as the best rooms are being rapidly taken.

Gibbons' Toothache Gum is easily applied and affords instant relief. Price 10c.

St. John's Athletics.

The members of the St. John's Athletic Association are giving a concert and performance in the club house, Stewart-street, on Thursday evening. A good program will be presented, which contains the names of some well-known local artists. Those who will contribute are: The Misses Richardson, Harry Bennett, W. H. Coe, Snowball, Tom Cameron, Fred Larter, W. Paluro, T. Thackery, Hall and Ferrier. The proceeds will be devoted to purchasing apparatus for the club's gymnasium.

Last Instalment Taxes, 1896.
Pay your taxes on or before the 10th inst., and save additional charges.

Try Watson's Cough Drops.

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

Leap Year Privileges.

As leap year is now in its departing month, it may not be amiss to remind those of the better and dearer sex who have been too modest to exercise their bissextile privilege that the bestowment of Quinn's satin or silk protectors for evening dress might possibly bring about the desired result.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W. Ladies 75c.

For Xmas our whole stock of gents' links, cuff buttons, front studs, solitaires, imitation diamonds, at 20 per cent reductions. Prices from 25c to $3.50 per set. Treble's reduction sale, 53 King-street west.

Turkish baths open day and night, 129 Yonge.

Special.
1000 Leaf Letter Copying Books, half bound leather: $1 each. Blight Bros., 65 Yonge-street.

Gibbons' Toothache Gum acts as a temporary filling and stops toothache instantly. Price 10c.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Canada's Brilliant Destiny Eloquently Portrayed.

IS IMPERIAL FEDERATION

Now Rapidly Coming Into Favor With the Leading British Statesmen?

Toronto's Delegates Tell of Their Reception at the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce—Words of Advice to Canadian Manufacturers—Immediate Construction of Crow's Nest Pass Railway Advocated—Banqueted at the National Club.

The gathering at the National Club last night in honor of the Toronto delegates to the third congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, held in London in June last, was enthusiastic. It was a fitting tribute to those gentlemen to whose efforts the success of the congress in its relations to the progress, growth and unification of the Empire was largely due. The banquet was most appropriately held in the spacious hall of the National Club, the home of the sentiment of imperial unity. The only decorations displayed were a fine portrait of the late W. A. Foster, one of the founders of the Canada First party, which was draped in the Dominion flag. About a hundred and fifty gentlemen thoroughly enjoyed the very choice menu which was provided. Throughout the proceedings the keynote of the speeches and sentiments uttered was imperial unity and preferential trade. The chair was occupied by Lieut.-Col. George T. Denison, and the vice-chairs were occupied by Messrs. Hugh Blain and W. K. McNaught. On the right and left of the chairman sat the guests of the evening, Messrs. E. B. Osler, M. P.; Frank Arnoldi, Q. C.; W. Christie, J. Kerr Osborne, W. F. Cockshutt, Frederick Wyld, E. A. Wills and J. Castell Hopkins. Mr. Faithful Begg of Glasgow, a member of the Imperial House of Commons, also occupied a seat of honor at the chairman's left.

WHO WERE PRESENT.

Among others present were Dr. Parkin, J. S. Willison, Walter Barwick, Q. C.; George Evans, W. C. Mathews, Rev. H. C. Dixon, J. F. Eby, J. F. Ellis, F. S. Wiley, Stephen Leacock, J. E. Fauquier, R. L. Gibson, Edmund G. Gibson, S. R. Hart, A. A. Allan, Major Boyce Thompson, Capt. Dan Medland, Captain Peuchen, Col. L. Goldman, S. F. Wilson, J. Fraser Macdonald, H. R. Walker, H. C. MacLean, J. T. Small, J. Bicknell, John G. Gibson, Fred G. Cox, Edgar A. Badenach, George M. Higinbotham, Noel Marshall, C. A. B. Brown, R. S. Neville, Jas. P. Blackey, E. W. Cox, W. P. Ryrie, J. S. McMahon, J. W. Curry, A. Rutter, A. J. G. Swinney, H. H. Dewart W. J. Haney, H. C. Hammond, Hugh Ryan, F. B. Polson, W. B. Tindall, J. B. Miller, E. G. Carter, F. F. Junkin, Elias Rogers, W. J. Gage, J. C. Copp, J. Catto, R. Millichamp, G. Muntz, R. A. Smith, Alex Nairn, J. Van Sommer, J. Ryan, L. M. Lloyd.

The chairman, Lieut.-Col. Denison, proposed the first toast of the evening. He rejoiced to know that they had been privileged to live in the longest, noblest and purest reign in the history of the British race. The toast of "The Queen" was received with enthusiasm.

"OUR GUESTS."

The chairman next proposed the toast of the evening, "Our Guests." They were, he said, met to celebrate one of the most important episodes in the history of the relations between the colonies and the Empire. The Congress of the Chambers of Commerce was called together to consider the most important subject in the whole Empire. The gathering had been opened by the greatest, the most prominent and most able statesman that has ever held the Colonial Department of the British Government, Mr. Chamberlain. [Loud cheers.] The relations between the colonies and Mother Country had reached such a point that the people must seriously consider whether we are not approaching the time when they must necessarily come either to consolidation or disintergration. The position at present is anomalous. The English people now pay every dollar for the naval defence of the Empire, while Canada, the fifth marine power of the world, does not pay one cent. Referring to the proposal of an Imperial Zollverein, he pointed out the good work which the representatives of the Toronto Board of Trade had done in its support in congress. The advantages which would accrue to Canada from preferential trade would be great. The great danger to the Mother Land in time of war would be the failure of the food supply. Of the entire imports of food-stuffs into Great Britain only a small proportion was received from her colonies. In case of war, if the ports of Russia and other countries were closed against her, Great Britain would be starving in a few weeks. The colonies were able to furnish the whole supply if necessary and Britain could not afford to lose her colonies. In conclusion, he paid a high tribute to those who had brought the city of Toronto and Canada so prominently before the congress.

CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. E. B. Osler, President of the Toronto Board of Trade, was the first to respond, and was received with cheers. He returned thanks for the great honor done to himself and the other representatives of the Toronto Board of Trade. They had been received in that congress with open arms, and the gathering showed that they appreciated and were in sympathy with the object which Toronto representatives had in view. The gathering showed that if they could give preferential trade without interfering with the shibboleth of free trade they were quite willing to do so. They were, everyone of them, willing to help it along so long as it did not interfere with their own particular business. Such was the position of the free traders as they found them, but before the Congress closed they had modified their position. In Canada we have it in our hands to start the ball of preferential trade rolling. The question should be boldly faced, and Canada should give preferential trade to Great Britain and her colonies and all others who will give it to us. He believed that if that were done within a year it would make such a stir in the world that the various colonies, and even the Mother Country before many years, would be willing to adopt it. It is the destiny of Canada to either belong to the empire or to become a great nation.

ANNEXATION IMPOSSIBLE.

It never entered into his mind that Canada should ever belong to the nation to the south of us. He had the feeling that we should exist in the closest possible friendship with that nation, but that we should not add our little to that which is already too large. Our friends to the south of us have large problems to solve which arise from the large extent of their territory and the diverse interests of the population rather than from any other source. But he believed that we should remain a part of the great British Empire. Canada has to work out her own destiny in one or the other of these modes, and he thought it was best to work it out on the broad principles of a portion of the great British Empire, which if the dream of the Imperial Federationists ever comes to pass, has only commenced her march of greatness. (Hear, hear.) Turning to the part that Canada had played in the development of the Imperial idea, he pointed to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which, if the men who undertook it, had regarded their own financial interests more than the broad question of Imperial interests, would never have been built around the north shore of Lake Superior.

A BRILLIANT FUTURE.

The prairies, it was true, had not been so extensively settled as they had hoped, but this was attributable to the fact that the price of wheat had fallen so rapidly immediately after the railway was completed. There was now, he was happy to say, no more prosperous body of people on the face of the earth than the farmers of Manitoba, who had gone there a few years ago. He believed that we were entering on an era of prosperity greater than we had ever seen. He believed it to be the duty of the Government to see that the Crow's Nest Pass Railway should be constructed without a moment's delay, in order that the coal that has been found in the Northwest may be utilized in the smelting of the vast stores of minerals which exist there. One conclusion he had come to in the Chamber of Commerce was that the Canadian representatives had received all the sympathy in free trade England that they were entitled to expect. It remains for the manufacturers of Canada to get up a little pride, and he urged them to make their goods strongly and boldly as Canadian-made, so that the British consumer would appreciate its good qualities, and demand it. (Cheers.)

CONSULTING THEIR POCKETS.

Mr. Frank Arnoldi, Q. C., had been somewhat surprised at the Congress to see that many representatives from Oldham, Manchester and other cities advocated matters which were of importance to their own personal interests rather than those of the Empire. The Canadian delegates had been accused of endeavoring to introduce the thin edge of the wedge of protection into the Congress, but they had no difficulty in showing that their accusers had themselves introduced a pretty large wedge of similar description. The Canadians asked to be recognized as a constituent part of the British Empire, and before the debate closed the fact was recognized that they were in the right.

Mr. William Christie did not think that the time would ever come when Britain would starve. He would, however, like to see the prairies of the Northwest settled with British emigrants, who would still further remove the danger of such an unhappy event. He expressed the pleasure he had experienced in representing the Toronto Board of Trade at London.

PRODUCTIVE OF GOOD.

Mr. J. Kerr Osborne said that, taking a somewhat superficial view of the results of the combined congress of Commerce at London, it might be said that the Imperial federation idea had not been materially advanced. It had, however, resulted in causing the subject to be discussed in every colony of the Empire. He had no hesitation in announcing that, although in his opinion free trade was undoubtedly the best for the Mother Country, protection was absolutely necessary for the welfare of every one of the colonies. [Loud cheers.] He believed that Canada could hold her own all right with an even tariff of 25 per cent., as against the world, and a 20 per cent. tariff as against the Mother Land and the sister colonies. He referred to the unbounded hospitality which had been extended to the delegates to the Congress. In this connection, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, he desired to express their especial thanks to Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, President of the Congress, and Mr. W. H. Williams, chairman of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce.

A CRISIS REACHED.

Mr. W. F. Cockshutt had been assured by those who had attended previous gatherings of the Chambers of Commerce that the third congress was the greatest and most important yet held. He had gone there with the firm opinion, and he had not heard anything there to shake that opinion, that the time was come when Great Britain must either give up a small portion of her free trade principles or lose a large part of her empire.

The Canadian delegates had told the British merchants that all they asked for was that they should receive a small consideration, and that they stood prepared to give up in return to them pound for pound for whatever they received. The delegates from England and Birmingham had stood nobly by the Canadian delegates in every step they had taken.

Mr. Frederick Wyld had been very proud to represent Toronto in the Congress, where he had happily, owing to the ability and energy of the other delegates, not been called upon to take any active part in the proceedings.

CANADA FIRST.

Mr. J. Castell Hopkins had, as one of the Toronto representatives, felt called upon to voice the idea of Canada First, within the British Empire, but Canada first in a policy which would develop our great mineral resources and our great agricultural interests. It was Canada first in the eyes of the world, and not only as Canadian, but as British. He had voiced the feeling of Canada, that they in the past had realized the nature of the relationship between Great Britain, the British Empire and the United States as the people of England had not realized it and could not understand because they did not understand the nature of the history, growth and development of the American republic. The chairman had stopped him, but he had, before the interruption, made the point which he desired.

Mr. E. A. Wills also briefly responded to the toast.

The toast of "The Unity of the Empire," was proposed by Mr. Hugh Blain.

BRITISH OPINION CHANGING.

[Mr. Faithful Begg, M.P. for Rollox division of Glasgow, Scotland, responded. He paid a high tribute to the ability and zeal which Dr. Parker had displayed in the cause of Imperial unity, and declared himself more or less a heretic to the free trade gospel. His faith upon the fiscal question conformed largely to that which appeared to predominate the gathering he was addressing. He represented a constituency which contained fifteen thousand workingmen, and he had found that they were prepared to listen to his remarks upon the question. The Cobden Club, to the contrary notwithstanding, great progress had been made and is being made in this direction in Britain, and that progress would, he predicted, continue in the future.

THE FUTURE.

Dr. Parker attributed the great advance in the idea of Imperial Federation to the fact that there had been an interchange of opinions and views between the different component parts of the empire. Of all the signs of the times that he knew of, the fact that the Marquis of Hartington, the most cautious statesman in Great Britain, had accepted the presidency of the league, showed that public opinion was setting in the direction of preferential trade and Imperial unity. He drew a glowing picture of the great future which lies before Canada if she is true to herself and avails herself of the opportunities which await her. The toast of The Press, proposed by Mr. W. K. McNaught, was responded to by Mr. J. S. Willison.

"ON THE QUIET."

MR. "SHORT" MOWAT, TO LITTLE NATIVE INDUSTRIES: Not a word, my dear—but Short's the friend, not Codlin.

HEADS STILL FALLING.

Customs Collector at Deseronto a Victim.

NO POLITICS IN HIS CASE,

But He Had a Job With the Rathbun's, it is Reported.

Employes of the Rideau Canal Bounced by Wholesale—The Owl Speaks Out on the Manitoba School Settlement—Hot Shot for the Government—Inland Revenue Report—Indian Agent Crowe in Jeopardy—Various Notes From the Capital.

Ottawa, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—The Controller of Customs has dismissed Mr. R. Rayburn from his position as Collector of Customs at Deseronto. Mr. Rayburn had a salary of $700 a year. The duties of the office will be discharged temporarily by one of the special Customs staff until such time as one of the faithful has been chosen. In Mr. Rayburn's case politics is not the cause of dismissal. It appears that he is an employe of the Rathbun Lumber Company, and it is held to be incompatible that an officer of a company which does four-fifths of the importing at Deseronto should be a representative of Her Majesty's Customs.

MR. SIFTON'S DEPARTMENT.

In connection with reported changes in the Department of the Interior, as regards the immigration branch, it is thought here that Mr. Sifton is beginning at the wrong end by appointing a commissioner of immigration. A gentleman like Mr. Smart, who is presumably a mere tyro in immigration matters, would have to commence where men of experience have left off. He would go through the same course as his predecessors, and learn only by the faults he would likely commit. A proposition has been made to the Government to appoint a commission on immigration, to be composed of three or five experienced gentlemen, whose duty it would be to inquire into all phases of the immigration question, and make suggestions as to the manner in which more people could be drawn to Canada. As this is a Government of commissions, the proposition may be carried out.

BOUNCED THEM ALL.

All lock masters, laborers and bridge masters on the Rideau Canal between Ottawa and Kingston to-day got their walking tickets. Only employes who are on the superannuation list remain on the staff. The laborers were retired every winter, but unless there was something against them they were generally re-appointed in the spring. The dismissal of the lock masters means that a new lot of men will be put on at the commencement of navigation next year.

THE OWL HOOTS.

The Owl, the journal of Ottawa University, contains a strong editorial protest against the school settlement:

"Every Roman Catholic throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion has a solemn duty urgent upon him at this hour; and not only every Catholic, but every Canadian who has any regard for national honor, or any regard for national obligations and guarantees of the constitution. The present Government of Canada has earned everlasting infamy for the shameful, time-serving and craven sacrifice it has made of the sacred rights of the small and helpless Manitoba minority. Let us see to it that the Ministry receive the reward of their perfidy. Oh, burning shame, bitter anguish of the whole disgraceful transaction! A political party are triumphantly carried into power on the strength of solemn promises that entire and absolute justice would be done the oppressed Catholics of Manitoba, and now, almost before the sounds of the hypocritical voices that so promised have died from our ears, come terms of proposed settlement.

"Those of us who loved the Liberal party for the honesty and uprightness of its Alexander Mackenzie, the wholeminedness and honor of its Edward Blake, may well blush for shame as we consider the gang of miserable sophisters and selfish calculators who now rush it to inevitable ruin."

INLAND REVENUE REPORT.

The annual report of the Inland Revenue Department regarding the adulteration of food has been published and was distributed to-day. Out of 1265 samples analyzed only 105, or

Continued on Page 4.

One Way of Putting It.

The Ontario Government desires once and for all to contradict the persistently-repeated statements of mining and lumber men that large tracts of land in the Wahnapitae region have been withdrawn by them from the market. The World is officially informed that the property in question never was on the market and consequently could not be withdrawn from it.

Funeral furnishings. Germally & Somerville, 172 Queen St. West. Tel. 5355

Changeable.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 8—36; Edmonton, 16—34; Qu'Appelle, 8—28; Winnipeg, 2 below—24; Toronto, 30—37; Ottawa, 28—34; Montreal, 30—32; Quebec, 20—30; Halifax, 38—48.

PROBS: Partly fair; occasional rain; little change in temperature.

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is comforting.

Steamship Movements.

Dec. 7.	At	From
Gerona	London	Montreal
Greta Holme	Scilly Islands	Montreal
S. of Nebraska	Moville	New York
H. H. Meier	Bremen	New York
Columbia	Gibraltar	New York
Teutonic	Queenstown	New York
Peruvian	Glasgow	Boston

Pember's Turkish baths, evening, 50c, 129 Yonge.

Monuments.
See our designs and prices before purchasing elsewhere. We are manufacturers. D. McIntosh & Sons, office and showroom, 524 Yonge-street, opposite Maitland-street. Works, Yonge-street, Deer Park. 146

OUR ROSSLAND SPECIAL.

A Most Remarkable Strike of Fine Copper Ore Made on Triumph—Wonderful Advances in Mining in the Spring.

Rossland, B. C., Dec. 7.—(Special to The World, via Spokane, Wash.)—The most remarkable strike for several weeks has been made on Triumph. At a depth of four feet the miners encountered a body of fine copper ore, from which assays of 22 per cent. copper were obtained to-day. The Triumph is one of the Victory-Triumph Company's mines, and has the finest surface showing of copper ore in the district. Six men are working on the properties.

The Spokane Mining Stock Exchange organization has many new properties under development in camp and reports from all sections indicate that the spring will see a wonderful advancement in mines.

There is snow every day.

A. R. M.

BROWN HAD A TIME.

Stole a Horse and Got it Killed, But Escaped Himself and Took to the Woods—He Was Caught.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Dec. 7.—William Brown, an escaped prisoner from Toronto, Ont., came here this afternoon and stole a horse and buggy belonging to Dr. Scott. He drove the rig on to a bridge at Gill Creek, where a trolley car struck it, killing the horse and making kindling wood of the wagon. The convict was unhurt and he took to the woods after an exciting run for two hours, in which Chief Dinan, Sergt. Maloney and several policemen took part. The thief was arrested by Officer Batts. He is now in a cell at Police Headquarters.

To prevent coughs and colds, use Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. Allow no imitations to be palmed off on you.

Grand & Toy's Snaps.
We have a handsomely-bound one thousand-paged letter book, which we are selling for $1.25, usual price $2. If it is a good thing we have it. Grand & Toy, Stationers and Printers, Wellington and Jordan-streets, Toronto.

Banjo Concert, Huron, Association Hall to-morrow.

Bal Poudre.
To-day white full dress shirts $1, regular $1.25; white kid gloves, two fasteners, 50c; dress bows, 3 for 25c; French dress bows, 2 for 25c; dress shirt protectors, from 75c; German dress shirts $1.50, regular $2. Special sale of gowns and jackets: Gowns, $5 and $7, worth double; jackets, $3.50 and $5, worth $7 and $10. Sword, 55 King-street east. Phone 232.

The best remedy for toothache—Gibbons' Toothache Gum. Price 10c.

Improves the appetite—Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. Some dealers try to palm off imitations on which they make more profit.

The banquet in Osgoode Hall promises to be one of the leading functions of this season. The catering is to be under the direction of Mr. Albert Williams of the Bodega.

Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo Concert, Association Hall, Dec. 9.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W., evening 50c.

Secure your full dress shirts now at [illegible] 20c on each dollar while the sale is on; $1 shirts selling at 80c. Treble's, 53 King-street west.

Try Watson's Cough Drops.

PULLED OUT OF THE BAY.

An Unknown Man Rescued From a Watery Grave at the Foot of Sherbourne-Street This Morning.

This morning at about 12.45, Nightwatchman Edward Barnes, who watches the docks for a number of the larger coal dealers, heard cries of "Help!" emanating from Saulter's dock at the foot of Sherbourne-street. Running down, he found Mr. Thomas Saulter throwing out a life buoy to a young man struggling in the water. He finally caught the buoy and the two hauled him in to the dock, where he clung to a scantling and the combined efforts of Barnes and Saulter and two young men who had been attracted by the noise could not make the frantic man drop his hold and allow himself to be pulled on the dock. They finally managed to get him into a boat and Mr. Barnes left him in the care of P.C. Charlton. The rescued man knew nothing of his movements previous to his involuntary bath, but was sober enough to refuse to give his name.

The London and Paris Police.

Some interesting comparisons have been made between the police of London and those of Paris in connection with the annual report for the year 1895, issued from Scotland Yard. In the first place, it has been ascertained that the London constables cost less than the Paris sergents de ville or agents, although they are one-third more numerous, and have to deal with a more extensive population. The London metropolitan police, for instance, are supposed to patrol an extent of territory larger than Paris with the extramural boroughs of Saint Cloud, Meudon and Sevres included. The Paris "sergots," as the criminals call them, arrest annually about 267 murderers or perpetrators of bloodthirsty assaults, whereas in London there were only an average of 18 cases of accomplished or attempted assassination in a year. In the matter of burglary, however, London eclipses Paris. The great British metropolis harbors a small army of housebreakers, who in general do successful work, while the house thieves on this side of the channel are frequently handicapped by the doorkeepers. The figures from the Scotland Yard report show that during 1895 there were 2625 cases of burglarious entry into houses and shops. For the same period in Paris there has been an average of 979 burglaries.—London Telegraph.

A swell wedding or Xmas present—the new model '97 Cleveland bicycle.

TO THROW DOWN HAYTER REED.

The Winnipeg Tribune Says an Amalgamation of Offices Will Dispense With His Services.

Winnipeg, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—The Winnipeg Tribune says that in the reorganization of the Department of the Interior the offices of Deputy Minister of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs will be amalgamated and James Smart of Brandon will fill the new post. This, it is said, will dispense with Hayter Reed's services.

To-morrow is nomination day in Winnipeg. There are five candidates for mayor, viz.: McCreary, Black, Hutchings, Sproule and McMicken.

Lady Schultz has badly fractured her arm by a fall on the sidewalk.

Mr. Sifton was banqueted to-night by the Moosomin Liberals.

MANY SENSIBLE PEOPLE

Are Doing Their Xmas Shopping Before the Rush Commences.

The unusually large number of people on the streets yesterday was a reminder that Christmas is not far off, and that the folks have already commenced their holiday shopping. These people are sensible; they buy before the big rush commences, and in addition to saving the inconvenience of crowding, they get the pick of the stock which is daily diminishing.

Dineens' fur store at King and Yonge-streets already shows signs of an immense Christmas trade, and preparations have been made to accommodate everyone. The tables are strewed with fur novelties very suitable for Christmas presents, and the display is handsome and varied. No other house in Canada makes any pretension to carry as large a stock of furs as Dineens, who, at present, can afford to sell cheaper than any of their competitors, because Mr. Dineen has recently purchased in the States a large quantity of valuable furs at 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices.

Any kind of fur garment of the highest quality and at the lowest price can be purchased at Dineens King and Yonge-streets, and those wishing to buy a nice present for anyone can get it at Dineens'.

Guitar Concert, Ideal Club, Association Hall to-morrow.

Coal Recommended.

A special grade of coal now being imported by John Kent & Co. has been highly recommended by local experts. It is imported by them only in the city, and they say it was with untiring efforts they obtained the sale of it here. The comments on this coal are such: Free burning, strong heat, long lasting. Large quantities are being sold and praises are numerous. Office, 78 Yonge-street.

Bright Eyed Daisies.
Sweet smelling hyacinths and dainty violets mingle freely with the lordly roses and sprightly carnations at Dunlop's. Which will you have? Call and admire them, anyway, at 5 King west and 445 Yonge-street.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W., day, 75c.

DEATHS.

COX—Passed to her rest on the morning of Dec. 7th, Sarah, dearly beloved wife of Enoch Cox, of Port Sandfield, Muskoka.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, J. C. Gardner, 93 Yorkville-avenue, at 2 p.m. Thursday, Dec. 10th, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

MONAGHAN—Suddenly, at Montreal, on Sunday, December 6th, Charity Monaghan, mother of Miss E. Maud Monaghan, Toronto, aged 60 years.

Funeral from 10½ Shuter-street, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 8th, at 2 o'clock.