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The Toronto World.

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FIFTEENTH YEAR — FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23 1894 — ONE CENT.

WIMAN MAY PLEAD GUILTY,

SUCH IS THE FIRM BELIEF OF THE PROSECUTION.

"It Has Come at Last," He Said When Arrested and Cried Bitterly When Leaving General Tracy—An Alleged Confession in Possession of Mr. Dun—Confined in Murderers' Row.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Gen B. F. Tracy said to-night that he had been busy all day looking over the indictments and examining the papers relating to the charges made by Mr. Dun against Mr. Wiman, and that to-morrow he would endeavor to have his client released on bail. Mr. Wiman promises to speak when his turn comes, and it is said that he will then give another color to the story already told of his alleged forgeries. He contends that he has committed no crime, but only did what he considered he had a right to do by reason of his business relations with the mercantile agency.

Erastus Wiman passed a restless time in the Tombs last night. Mr. Wiman's cell is No. 3 in historical Murderers' Row. He passed a restless night, pacing the floor of his contracted quarters the greater part of the time. In anticipation of calls from friends the keepers kept the cell door open till midnight, but no one came, and after that hour the prisoner was locked in. The keepers think he dosed off for a few minutes now and then, but at best it was for a very little while, and they heard his regular nervous footfall for company throughout the greater part of the night. The prisoner was up and stirring early this morning. At 8 30 o'clock his breakfast was served in his cell. In spite of his apparent restlessness the prisoner brightened up with daylight and he appeared to take a certain interest in his breakfast. After the meal a reporter sent a note asking for his version of the circumstances which led to his arrest on the charges of forgery. He declined to see any reporter, however, and sent out the statement that after his accusers had made all their false accusations and fired all their ammunition he would have something to say. For the present though, he had no statement to make. Shortly before 11 o'clock Mr. Wiman's son, H. Dun Wiman; his son-in-law, Mr. Norman S. Walker, jri., and Mr. Morrow, a clerk in Mr. Wiman's office, called at the Tombs and were admitted to the cell where the prisoner is confined. They were there for a quarter of an hour or more, and when they came out Mr. H. D. Wiman said in answer to inquiries concerning the case that his father was acting under the advice of counsel in declining to make any statement at the present time.

"He has conferred with General Tracy," Mr. Wiman explained, "and that was his advice." The son seemed very much affected by the situation, and added that his father seemed quite contented where he was and was more cheerful than the apparent circumstances of the case would naturally warrant. When his father was taken to the Tombs last night his personal effects were, as usual, taken from him. Among these was a bunch of keys. These were turned over to the son by the warden, and after calling on Mr. Morrow to identify a certain brass key in the lot, to which Mr. Wiman had evidently referred, the visitors left the jail. The irony of the situation and the general unexpectedness of it was brought home to those who happened to be immediately connected with the case by the sight of one of those little folders that the Board of Education scatters broadcast throughout the city advertising the dates and subjects of their course of free lectures for the people. In the last of these issued Mr. Wiman was to have lectured to-night at Grammar School No. 27 on the "Great North Land," a subject which, as the circular points out, he was very well acquainted with.

It is said that Wiman is having considerable difficulty to secure bail, and that when last night he told a friend that he had been arrested and wanted him to go bail, the friend said, "Have you been arrested for that?" Wiman said "Yes." This seems to indicate that he expected trouble.

Wiman's financial straits were shown in an incident while on his way to the district attorney's office. As he passed Franklin's statue in Printing House-square he exclaimed, "I gave $100 toward that statue. I wish I had it in my pocket now."

The complaint containing the charges against Erastus Wiman was drawn up by former District Attorney Delancey Nicoll and forwarded to District Attorney Fellows, who had it in his possession for some days. Attached to the complaint was a letter written by Mr. Wiman to R. G. Dun. This is said to contain piteous appeals for consideration, and according to officials of the District Attorney's office is more than a partial confession on the part of Wiman. This letter, however, mysteriously disappeared after Wiman's arraignment before Judge Martine, and is now in the possession of the District Attorney, who refuses to make it public. It is said that this will be made one of the strongest points in the court inquiry.

In regard to this letter Gen. Tracy was very reticent. He said that the business relations between his client and Mr. Dun had formerly been very close, and that, while he had not seen the letter in question, he believed there was no ground for concern in regard to its contents.

The witnesses before the grand jury were the same men as those named in the letter of complaint to District Attorney Fellows. The nature of the proof that was offered through them must have been very strong, as the jury did not give over an hour's consideration to the case. The warrants were put into the hands of the detectives shortly before 2 p.m. They at once went to Mr. Wiman's office in the Washington Building and found him there with Norman S. Walker, jr., his son-in law. Detective Von Gerichten went over to Mr. Wiman's desk and, handing him the warrant, said:

"Mr. Wiman, you will have to come up to the District Attorney's office with me."

"It's come at last, has it?" said Mr. Wiman, sighing deeply. "Have indictments been found?"

The detective told him of the indictments, and then Mr. Wiman asked:

"Will I be allowed to furnish bail, and do you know what amount will be required?"

"The District Attorney told me that probably at least $25,000 bail would be required."

"Well," said he, "I suppose you gentlemen will give me an opportunity to get it. If you will wait here with me I'll see what I can do."

With that the arrested man, who was in an extreme state of nervous excitement, began to write notes to his friends. These he gave to his son-in-law, Mr. Walker, and Walker went out. It was then about 3 p.m. He was gone until nearly 4.45 o'clock, when he returned looking sad and dejected. He had a short conference with Mr. Wiman. Then Mr. Wiman turned to the detectives and said:

"I do not think that I will furnish bail to-night. I am ready to go with you."

He walked up Broadway with Detective Von Gerichten on one side of him and his son-in-law on the other. Detective Reilly walked close behind. As he proceeded towards the Court House he met many men whom he knew and bowed to them with affected good nature. None of these could have realized that he was under arrest, for the detectives placed no restraint upon him.

When he reached the Court of General Sessions Building the detectives took him into the District Attorney's office and gave him and his son-in-law seats in one of the small waiting-rooms. This was the first intimation those around the court building had received that Wiman was to be arrested. This was at 5.10 p.m.

A messenger was hastily sent for Assistant District Attorney Lindsay. When he came downstairs he went into the room where Mr. Wiman was. After speaking to him for a moment the prisoner, his son-in-law, Mr. Lindsay, the detectives and a score of others crossed the hall to the private chamber of Judge Martine. The judge had just put on his coat and hat and was about to go home. He knew Mr. Wiman, as did nearly every man of prominence in New York, and therefore needed no introduction, but Detective Von Gerichten took him towards the judge and said:

"Judge, this is Mr. Wiman."

"Oh, yes," answered the judge. "I have seen the indictments. Have you got counsel, Mr. Wiman?"

"I have been conferring with Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy this afternoon," answered the prisoner, who seemed to have aged ten years in an hour, "and I expect to confer with him again. I believe bail has been fixed at $25,000."

"Well," said Judge Martine, "as there are two indictments I certainly think that $25,000 will be required. Will you furnish it to-night, Mr. Wiman?"

"No, sir, I do not intend to," answered the prisoner, with what seemed to be an attempt at dignity, but which might have been merely the result of his nervous excitement.

"Then," said the judge, "I must commit you to the Tombs Prison until bail is furnished."

Mr. Wiman bowed and followed the detective back to the District Attorney's office. He leaned on the arm of his son-in-law, Mr. Walker. When asked whether he wished to say anything for print, he replied wearily, but with all his old-time courtesy:

"No, I thank you, nothing now, but I may have a statement to make later."

After a few moments of waiting the detectives notified Mr. Wiman that they were ready to go and he left the building with them. As before, he walked with his son-in-law, Mr. Walker, and Detective Von Gerichten, with Detective Reilly close behind. There were few in the court corridors, so that his leaving the building with the detectives attracted scant attention.

As he walked up Centre-street he would stop every now and then in a hesitating sort of way, and he was heard to say to his son-in-law again and again:

"No, I won't do it."

The matter which they were discussing was the question of sending to friends to try to secure bail. The son-in-law was trying to induce his unfortunate relative to appeal to wealthy friends whom the Wiman family has known socially during the years of their prosperity, but Mr. Wiman would not listen to the pleadings of his son-in-law on this matter.

At the door of the Tombs there was an affecting scene. As Mr. Wiman stepped up upon the first of the stone stairs which led into the iron-barred entrance of that grim old prison he turned to shake hands with his son-in-law, Mr. Walker. His emotions overcame him. He threw his arms around Mr. Walker's neck, kissed him several times, then patted him on the back and said, "Good-bye." As he passed in through the heavy iron gate which the keeper had opened he waved his hand at his son-in-law again and disappeared. Mr. Walker, with tears streaming down his face, pulled his hat down over his eyes and walked off towards Broadway.

It did not take long for news of Mr. Wiman's arrest and imprisonment to reach his family at his beautiful home in Upper Terrace, at St. George. When Mrs. Wiman heard the news she was of course greatly shocked, although it cannot be stated to what extent she was cognizant of the awful position in which her husband's ambition to back great financial enterprises had placed him. She showed great fortitude, however, and declared her implicit confidence in her husband's honesty and his ability to prove it.

The eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wiman, William, is the manager under the receivers of the Electric Car Company of Staten Island. He is married and has a child. Just now he is seriously ill with pneumonia. The married daughter, Mrs. Walker, is also very ill. Harrie Wiman, the second son, is employed in the newspaper business, and Frank, his younger brother, is in the office of Vermilye & Co., brokers, in Wall-street.

Warden Fallon opened the door of Mr. Wiman's cell at 9.30 o'clock last night and found the prisoner reading a newspaper.

"I'm the warden," said Mr. Fallon, introducing himself, "and I'm glad to make the acquaintance of the man who succeeded in wiping out that obnoxious law of locking up men for debt."

"Yes," replied Mr. Wiman, "I think I did some good for my fellow-men, but I think I've met you before, warden. Weren't you at the dinner given to Health Officer Jenkins on Staten Island several months ago?"

"I was," said the warden, "and I greatly admired your remarks. Take your coat and come with me."

Mr. Wiman's cell was a narrow one on the first tier of the prison and he was taken to the ground floor and a larger cell given him, which pleased him greatly.

"Warden," he said, "I heard a week ago that I was to be arrested, and some of my friends advised me to run away. 'No,' I said to those who gave me the advice, 'I'll stay right here and face any accusation that might be brought against me.' If I'm guilty I want to be punished, but I assure you, Warden, that I have never committed a dishonest transaction in my life, and time will show that I'm perfectly innocent of this charge."

De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for R. G. Dun & Co., who prepared and submitted to District Attorney Fellows the statement of Mr. Wiman's wrongdoing, said last night at his house:

"The case is a plain open-and-shut one. Why, I even heard that Wiman had made a confession. The matter is in the hands of the district attorney now, of course, and I have nothing to do with it except that I am the counsel for R. G. Dun & Co. I wrote the letter to District Attorney Fellows.

"On gathering the whole story of Wiman's betrayal of his trust and confidence, Mr. Dun laid the whole matter before me in January last. I advised him that his duty to the mercantile world, with which he is closely identified, required him to submit Wiman's conduct to the authorities, and that he ought not from motives of humanity to allow a man of Wiman's character to masquerade in this community any longer as an honest but unfortunate man.

"Out of the many forgeries and larcenies committed by Wiman the District Attorney has selected two for prosecution, although he might have taken many more. Two will answer the purpose as well as a dozen.

"There is no use multiplying the number of charges against a man. The two that were chosen are unquestionable facts. To tell you the truth, there are any number of forgeries of like character. I think there is another forgery in connection with Bullinger."

"How, Mr. Nicoll, is the total of $229,000 which Mr. Wiman is said to have stolen made up?"

"That is a long story. I cannot go into those details now, but may later."

"You know, Mr. Nicoll, that Mr. Wiman has not given bail!"

"Well, that to my mind strengthens a belief I have that he will plead guilty."

"Well, he might as well, for Wiman certainly has no defence whatever. The two cheques which you say you saw are clearly forgeries and nothing else. Besides these cheques, which are the subjects of the indictments, there are others.

"If I'm not very much mistaken, there is another Bullinger cheque that was forged. The two cheques I selected and on which the grand jury acted are as good as any number could possibly be, and they are unquestionable facts.

"To tell the truth, Wiman committed a number of forgeries of a like character. R. G. Dun & Co. were indebted to Bullinger through the purchase of his railroad guides, of which R. G. Dun & Co. buy, perhaps, fifteen or twenty thousand annually."

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy will, it is almost certain, act as Mr. Wiman's counsel. When Mr. Wiman was taken from his office by the detectives yesterday he asked to be and was taken to Gen. Tracy's office in the Mills building. He was in there but a few minutes. When he came out he was crying bitterly.

The firm of R. G. Dun & Co. used to be known as Dun, Wiman & Co. The public announcement that Mr. Wiman had left Dun & Co. was made about March 1, 1893. Some time after his withdrawal Mr. Dun made the significant announcement that "because of certain actions of Mr. Wiman he had some time previously concluded to drop Mr. Wiman's name from the firm, and that was the reason the firm returned to its old style and title of R. G. Dun & Co."

What these actions were Mr. Dun refused to state, and Mr. Wiman declared that he had left the firm only because of the press of outside business.

Mr. Dun then declared solemnly that the relations between himself and Mr. Wiman were and always had been of the pleasantest character, that Mr. Wiman's dealings with him had always been of the most honorable nature and that there had been no trouble between them in which money was involved. The statement was rather remarkable, in view of the fact that he now charges Mr. Wiman with having robbed him of $229,000.

The whole story of Mr. Wiman's financial downfall, which now finds a sad sequel in his disgrace, did not become generally known until on April 29 last he and his wife created a trust for the benefit of his creditors, thereby acknowledging himself to be a bankrupt.

When the failure of Mr. Wiman and his absolute bankruptcy became known through the creation of the trust by himself and wife for the benefit of his creditors, there was for a long time a good deal of mystery as to just who his creditors were and what his liabilities and assets were. The creditors seemed to be inclined to deal with him very leniently, and this was particularly true of the firm of R. G. Dun & Co. Mr. Dun said at the time that Mr. Wiman owed him more than $300,000, but denied that this was the reason why he had dropped Mr. Wiman from the firm. He added then:

"Some day I may give this matter to the public, but for the present I do not want to go any further into it. It is not true, as Mr. Wiman stated, that his income from his connection with R. G. Dun & Co. was $90,000 a year. That is absurd. Mr. Wiman is a very visionary man."

It was commented upon at the time of Mr. Wiman's failure that R. G. Dun & Co. were very generous in refusing to take a share of any property of the Wiman realty to secure his indebtedness to them. The generous spirit to which this refusal was attributed, it would now seem, was due to the fact that R. G. Dun & Co. had knowledge of the dishonesty of Mr. Wiman, which has now come to light, and were determined not to enter into any negotiation which might leave them with but a chance of getting back a small part of their money, and, at the same time, would have placed them in a position of having compounded a felony.

Investigation in financial circles, by a representative of the Associated Press, led to the discovery of what may be a clue to the present prosecution of Mr. Wiman. One of the questions sought to be solved was why a whole year elapsed before he was allowed to elapse? It was in February, 1893, that Mr. Wiman severed his connection with R. G. Dun & Co.—before the crime alleged against him, if it is a crime, was prosecuted. This inquiry created a good deal of interest. One explanation advanced for the arrest is as follows: About a month ago a mysterious circular was printed by some person unknown and industriously circulated among prominent merchants of this city. In fact, everyone who was likely to make use of mercantile agencies received one of these circulars. In brief, the circular revealed many hitherto very dimly understood facts in regard to mercantile agencies and their method of doing business. It was a revelation not of the most pleasing character to agency men and created a good deal of talk and bitter feeling. Mr. Wiman was promptly held responsible for its authorship. It was argued that very few men are so thoroughly acquainted with the details of mercantile agency business and none knew of the facts made public in the circular so well as Mr. Wiman. Now, as a matter of fact, Mr. Wiman, his friends say, not only did not write the circular but was unaware of the fact that it was published. Although totally innocent of the authorship, the credit of it has ever since been laid upon his shoulders, and it is supposed that R. G. Dun & Co. had ever since felt embittered toward him on this account.

BUCKET SHOPS WIPED OUT.

The Anti-Bucket Shop Bill Passed By the New York Legislature.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Mr. Dinkelspiel's Anti-Bucket Shop bill, which passed the Assembly to-day, does away with bucket shops. It provides that it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, joint stock company or corporation to receive any money or other valuable thing as security or margin for the purchase or sale of shares, stock, bonds or other merchandise at the price to be determined by actual reputed or published sales or prices of any exchange of which he is not a member, or in which his principal has not the privilege and right of buying and selling, unless the deposit or payment thereof to him is accompanied by a written order for the purchase or sale of such shares of stock, bonds or merchandise, and unless such order is actually executed by him in good faith, and with all diligence through a regular member of such exchange. Any person who shall receive or hold a deposit or margin for the purchase or sale of shares, bonds or merchandise, or for gambling contract upon the reputed or published prices to be made upon any exchange contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of $250 for each and every offence. The Act takes effect immediately.

LOOKS LIKE GERRYMANDER.

MR. WOOD'S MOTION IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

Application For a Return of the Federal Census For the Province Leads Mr. Meredith to the Conclusion That a Gerrymander is Contemplated—Natural Gas Waste.

In the Local Legislature yesterday a motion which is believed by the Opposition to foreshadow gerrymander was moved by Mr. Wood (Brant). This was the motion:

Order of the House for a return, duly compiled from the census returns for the year 1891, of the Federal census for the province showing the population for each county and district and the municipalities situate therein; also, the population of the unorganized territory and the population of the electoral districts, as arranged for elections to this House.

Mr. Meredith Is Suspicious.

Mr. Meredith: I would like to understand what this means. What useful purpose is to be conserved by having this information brought down, as the census of 1891 is contained in printed documents, which are accessible to everybody; and that census is now somewhat antique? And what is meant by the words which have been added since notice was given of this motion, with regard to the population of our electoral districts?

Mr. Wood (Brant): I wish simply to obtain the exact population of the electoral districts of this Province, as arranged for elections to this Legislature, and this information we do not find in the printed reports of the census.

Mr. Meredith: We have all that in our records now.

Mr. Wood: Not as I understand it. The object of the few words which I have added to-day is to make the return complete.

Mr. Meredith: Pardon me. After every general election a return is brought down giving the number of the votes cast by the people, and in that return will be found the population of the electoral districts.

Mr. Hardy to the Rescue.

Hon. Mr. Hardy: But that information is not always considered absolutely certain, and it is not even complete. And the census return is made out according to the electoral districts of the Dominion Parliament, and of no human use to ordinary people. This is a very proper motion. It is intended to have the census adapted to our judicial counties and municipalities, to discover exactly where we stand with reference to the local electoral districts. And this is a very proper suggestion indeed.

Mr. Clancy: I think that if the mover will look at the last census return he will find the population of every municipality set forth. It is true that the judicial counties are not found fully classified, but the figures for our ridings can be compiled from the returns in half a day.

Mr. Meredith: The honorable gentleman does not want to use these figures for the purposes of a gerrymander, I suppose. [Hear, hear, and a laugh.]

Hon. Mr. Hardy: Oh no!

Mr. Meredith: At all events the honorable member from Brant evidently knows all about it.

Mr. Hardy: At all events, I can safely say that the honorable member for Brant has not been consulted about a gerrymander.

Mr. Meredith: Oh, no; of course not! [Laughter.] That is a very safe thing to say. [Laughter.]

The motion was carried.

A Grist of Petitions.

Simcoe County Council and some 400 citizens of Toronto, belonging mainly to the industrial classes, petitioned the House for such legislation as would prevent increase of taxation because property was improved.

Mr. McCleary presented a petition signed by 2000 ratepayers of Welland County, setting forth that about five years ago natural gas was discovered in considerable quantity at a depth of about 700 feet in that portion of Welland County extending from Niagara River westerly to the limits of the county, and beyond and within a width of six miles from the shores of Lake Erie; that companies were formed and the gas was being used for the purposes of fuel, manufacturing and lighting; that if the supply continued other industries would be started and great benefits to the country would ensue; that two companies, the Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Company and the Erie County Natural Gas and Fuel Company, had been incorporated in Ontario, though they were controlled by Americans, to obtain and supply natural gas to Buffalo; that these companies had leased exclusive rights over nearly the whole of the productive territory; that the ordinary pressure from the wells being insufficient to force the gas to Buffalo in sufficient quantities, the Provincial Natural Gas Company had erected large pumping stations, and that the Erie Company proposed taking the same course in order to compete with its opponent. The petitioners maintain that this practice will exhaust the supply of gas in the producing district within a couple of years to the great injury of the county, and contrary to the best interests of our people. And pray that the law be so amended as to prevent natural gas being taken out of the ground by means of pumps or other artificial appliances.

The Universalists.

John McBride, president; James Theal, treasurer; Edward Irvine, secretary; Reuben Brown, James Johnson and J. T. Middleton, trustees of the Universalists' Society for this province, petition for an act of incorporation with the usual powers.

Shelter For Motormen.

The City Council of Hamilton petition for legislation which will oblige electric railway companies to provide proper shelter for their motormen.

The town of Sault Ste. Marie has attained the dignity of a debenture debt amounting to the respectable figure of $344,043, reinforced by a floating debt of $10,000, and asks for power to consolidate these obligations and issue debentures therefor. This debt represents an electric light plant, water-power works, a Public school building and other improvements.

Reduction of Railway Fares.

The council of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham desire a maximum first-class passenger rate of two cents and a maximum second-class rate of one and one-quarter cents.

Road Building.

The Chatham Town Council and the Kent County Council petition for an amendment to the law to enable a majority—not all as now—of the ratepayers to authorize the issue of bonds for making roads and other local improvements; for the extension of the term of years for the bonds from 20 to 40 or 50 years, and for the application of such legislation to roads on township or other boundary lines.

Assessment of Gas Companies.

The City Council of St. Thomas petition

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE SWINDLER PLEADS GUILTY.

Mathieson's Wholesale Frauds—His Young Wife, To Whom He Had Been Married a Year, Dangerously Ill.

Thomas Mathieson, whose arrest for the wholesale swindling of citizens by forged wills and cheques was fully detailed yesterday, was arraigned before the Police Magistrate yesterday and pleaded guilty to three charges of obtaining $100 from Samuel Alcorn, $10 from Mrs. Elizabeth Cawthra and attempting to secure $100 from Rabbi Lazarus. He was remanded for sentence.

Mathieson, who was a member of the Y.M.C.A. and a teacher in the West Presbyterian Sabbath School, was released from Central Prison in October, 1890, after serving a two-years' sentence for playing the same game in Perth.

At her home, 910 King-street west, Mrs. Annie Mathieson, wife of the confessed swindler, lies dangerously ill. The full extent of her husband's fraud has not been told her and she firmly believes in his innocence.

A World reporter called at the brick cottage yesterday. A young lady friend answered the ring and said that Mrs. Matheson was too ill to see anybody. She was married to Matheson only a year ago, and her baby is but a few weeks old. The whole story has not been told her, and when her friends brought the news that her husband had pleaded guilty she refused to believe it. If Mathieson has secured much money through his operations his wife has seen little of it. The little home is neatly furnished and shows traces of a woman's care.

At the office of the Street Railway Company it was said that Mathieson had been employed there as a blacksmith about a year ago. He worked for the company only a few weeks.

Mathieson since his arrest has lost the nerve which carried him along for so many months in addition to the crimes to which he pleaded guilty at the Police Court.

He has confessed to having received a cheque from Mr. Henry Cawthra for $10 on Jan. 5. He gave his name on this occasion as the Rev. John Carr. He was afraid to get the cheque cashed.

Mathieson has also pleaded guilty to stealing a horse from A. M. Hubbard on March 11 last. He then went under the name of W. J. Howard.

POLITICAL NOMINATIONS.

North Wentworth Patrons Place a Man In the Field.

DUNDAS, Ont., Feb. 22.—The Patrons of North Wentworth met at Bullock's Corners to-day, President Alex. Greensides in the chair. All the townships were represented by delegates. Mr. R. M. Biggs was nominated for the Local Legislature, provided he will accept the P. of I. platform. The convention pledged their candidate to prohibition.

Lincoln Patrons Are In Line.

BEAMSVILLE, Ont., Feb. 22.—Robert Thompson of Grantham was nominated today by the Patrons as their candidate in Lincoln county for the Local Legislature.

Patrons and Railroad Passes for M.P.'s.

At a meeting of the Patrons of Industry at Gananoque on Wednesday Mr. J. Lockie Wilson said that every member who accepted railroad passes violated the independence of Parliament, and asked Mr. Taylor, the Conservative whip, who was present, if he had a pass on the C.P.R.

Mr. Taylor said he had a pass, and that it was a matter of business with the railroad company, the issuing of passes to members of the Government side, who were constantly bringing deputations to Ottawa, and could use their influence to have these deputations go via the C.P.R. instead of the Grand Trunk Railway. He explained that he got his pass on the G.T.R. as a director of the Thousand Island Railway.

PRINCIPAL GRANT'S

Powerful and Trenchant Criticism of Goldwin Smith's Latest Book.

Perhaps there is no living Canadian better qualified by lifelong experience and force of intellect to defend his country from literary attack than the talented Principal of Queen's University. So great is the influence of this strong Canadian's defence of his country from the assaults of the Oxford Professor, the apostle of annexation, that the issues of The Week, in which they appear, have a most sensational sale. The present issue, to be had of John P. McKenna, 30 Yonge-street, Toronto, has Principal Grant's most vigorous criticism of Mr. Goldwin's Smith's "Political and Social Essays." It contains as well Arnold Haultain's able paper on the "Antigone" and articles by Professor Roberts, Miss Machar and Mrs. Curzon.

Zola Defeated Again.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—M. Severaino de Heredis, Minister of Public Works in the Cabinet of M. Rouvier in 1887, has been elected a member of the French Academy by 19 votes. M. Emile Zola, the literatteur, was again defeated, receiving but seven votes.

Every first-class tobacconist from Halifax to Vancouver sells Beaver. Try it.

The Dress Suit of the Future.

The tailors are now discussing the advisability of introducing 18th century costumes for men's evening dress. The ladies should vigorously oppose this innovation, as they hold the exclusive right to color effects. It might be said on behalf of the regulation full dress that it places all men upon a level, and it is not a great tax upon slender means to pay one fifty for one of quinn's English full dress shirts or twenty cents for his finest full dress tie.

Why suffer from toothache when Gibbons' Toothache Gum will give instant relief? 246

Very Old Madeira.

We have some very fine 10-year-old Madeira at $13 per dozen. William Mara, 79 Yonge-street.

Try Watson's Cough Drops.

The Housekeeper.

There are lots of works written on economy in housekeeping—"How to Cook," "How to Save Money"—but the families of this city have found out that purchasing groceries at Milligan's saves them both time and money. The stock is complete, and it is only a question of telephone 5303 or 668 and get the choicest in the market at prices away down. 25

Try Watson's Cough Drops.

An Opportunity Offers

For anyone going into the gents' furnishing business, or those already in it, to buy the brass fittings, show cases, counters, etc., etc., belonging to the late Cooper & Co., Rossin House block, for half price; inquire at Army and Navy stores.

If you think you haven't money enough to buy just the articles you want go and see if the price has not been put down within the reach of your pocketbook at the great sale of Cooper's Rossin House stock of high-class gents' furnishings, now going on at the Army and Navy store, corner Yonge and Temperance-streets, we guarantee you'll be surprised at the price and find you can well afford to buy.

Oak Mantels

In Colonial and other latest designs. Tilings and Brass Goods. W. Millichamp, Son & Co., 234 Yonge-street. e

Coughicura, Greatest Cough Medicine.

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

LOOKING FOR WORK.

Bold spirit outside the gate: "Y' see where William makes the mistake is in bein' too gentle an' not thumpin' the door with a heavier club. That's my idea of it."

DEATH IN THE TOMATO CAN.

AN ENTIRE MONTREAL FAMILY VICTIMS OF ITS POISON.

Father, Mother and Six Children Poisoned by Eating Canned Tomatoes—The Mother Seriously Ill and Three of the Children Not Expected to Recover—The Rest Saved by Milk and Chalk.

MONTREAL, Feb. 22.—A mother and the three youngest of her seven children are now at the Notre Dame Hospital from the effects of eating canned tomatoes. They are a family named Mennier, living in St. Dominique-street.

Last night they bought some canned tomatoes at the grocery and partook of them at supper. During the night the mother and children were taken violently ill and became so sick that they had to be removed to the Notre Dame Hospital.

Mrs. Mennier is seriously ill and the three children are not expected to recover. The rest of the family were saved by administration of milk and chalk.

"END OR MEND THE SENATE."

A Radical Resolution to Be Moved in the Manitoba Legislature.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 22.—Mr. Fisher, M. L. A., whose resolution favoring abolition of lieutenant-governors was voted down in Manitoba Legislature, is to the front again with another radical proposition. He will move on Tuesday a motion reciting the failure of the Dominion Senate to serve the purposes for which it was created and touching the cost of government arising from maintenance of the Senate. His motion will affirm the opinion of the House, that public interest demands a radical change of that body, leaning to the removal of the objections stated or that the second chamber be dispensed with.

MARCH FIRST.

The Close of Dineens' Sacrifice Sale Fixed for That Date.

On
March
The first

Dineens' furs will be packed away.

New spring goods will arrive daily until then, and the fur stock must be put out of the way.

The sacrifice sale, with its low prices, is disposing of a great many fur garments, and only a small stock will have to be stored away.

Low prices, however, will prevail until the first of March. After that date there will be nothing left to procrastinators but regret.

Be wise.

See Dineens' prices and the furs will sell themselves.

A gap here and there in the solid wall of bargains is the only visible effect of the torrent of trade that has surged through the Army and Navy's Store, corner Yonge and Temperance-streets, buying the Cooper Rossin House stock, bought at 56c on the dollar, and now selling at positively half price. Don't delay; go and buy while you have the cream to pick from.

Saved by a 10-Year-Old Girl.

FINDLAY, O., Feb. 22.—Three desperate attempts to wreck trains were made at the little town of McComb, 10 miles northwest of here, last night. The first attempt was made on the fast eastbound train on the Nickel Plate. A pile of ties was placed on the track half a mile west of the town. The obstruction was discovered by a little 10-year-old girl, who bravely flagged the passenger train in time to prevent its destruction.

The steady stream of joyous patronage pays tribute to the makers of a glorious opportunity when buying from the Cooper Rossin House stock of fine gents' furnishings bought at 56c on the dollar and now selling at less than half price at the Army and Navy store, corner Yonge and Temperance-streets.

Very Old Port.

We have some very choice 15-year-old tawny port at $15 per dozen. William Mara, 79 Yonge-street.

Ask for the "gentleman's chew" and be sure you get the genuine Beaver Plug.

TO ENFORCE RECIPROCAL TRADE.

A Bill to Tax Bonded Goods in Transit in Event of Discrimination in Canal Tolls.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Mr. Chickering (Rep., N.Y.) introduced to-day in the House a bill to amend the act of July, 1892, to enforce reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Canada. The bill provides, in addition to the present powers, that whenever the President shall be satisfied that there is any discrimination in the use of the Welland Canal, the St. Lawrence River Canals, the Chambly Canal or the new Canadian Sault Canal, detrimental to the United States, it shall be his duty to suspend the transportation across the United States in bond of goods imported or exported from any foreign countries from or to the British dominions in North America. In case of the suspension tolls are to be levied and collected on freight of whatever kind or description at $2 per ton and on passengers at not more than $5 a head. No tolls are to be charged or collected upon freight or passengers carried to and landed at Ogdensburg, N.Y., or any port west of Ogdensburg and south of a line drawn from the northern boundary of the state of New York through the St. Lawrence River, the great lakes and through the connecting channels to the north boundary of the state of New York.

THE BEHRING SEA AWARD.

A Bill Introduced in Congress to Carry the Award Into Effect.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Representative McCreary, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, introduced a bill to-day which is designed to carry into effect the award rendered by the tribunal of arbitration at Paris under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which was concluded at Washington on Feb. 20 of last year. The purpose of the treaty was to submit to arbitration the questions in dispute between this country and Great Britain concerning the preservation of the fur seals. It is understood that the bill has the approval of Secretary Gresham. An effort will be made to have it referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee, and if this be done it will be considered by the committee at their meeting on Thursday next.

Where Do You Buy Your Coal?

The question is important in more ways than one. It involves a careful consideration and merits a sensible reply. If you require coal, let us suggest the desirability of a trial order to the People's Coal Company. This firm supply a splendid quality of hard coal at $5.50 per ton, guaranteed 2000 lbs. to the ton; burns with a strong even heat and no clinkers. Besides, they deliver in bags without extra charge. Altogether it's a question of the greatest importance as to where you buy your coal. Better leave an order with the People's Coal Company. You'll not regret it. Head office, corner Queen and Spadina.

A delicious remedy for coughs and colds. Adams' Horehound Tutti Frutti, sold by druggists and confectioners, 5 cents.

Arlington Hotel.

For comfortable bright rooms and combined with reasonable rates and excellent cuisine the Arlington Hotel has not its equal in Toronto and those who desire permanent winter quarters should hasten to make their arrangements before the best rooms are akon. ed

Other medicines fail, Coughicura never.

Acres of Roses. e

Out of my 20,000 roses there are now a great many in bloom. "Lovers of the Rose" are welcome at my greenhouses, Bloor-street west. Salesroom, Dunlop's, 445½ Yonge-street, next Harry Webb's. Telephone 4192.

BIRTHS.

GREIG—At 234 Bathurst-street, Toronto, on Thursday, Feb. 22, the wife of W. Greig, bookkeeper Massey-Harris Co., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FRISBY—PEARSON—By the Rev. George Browne, at the Parsonage, Maple, Feb. 21, 1894, Mr. Richard Frisby of Victoria Square, Markham, to Miss Emma Pearson of Vaughan.

DEATHS.

NOTT—On Feb. 22, after a lingering illness, Ann, widow of the late George Nott.

Funeral 3 p.m. Saturday from her late residence, 201 Adelaide-street west.

ELECTIONS WITHIN A MONTH.

GLADSTONE PREPARING TO GO TO THE COUNTRY.

Unionist and Liberal Election Agents Throughout Scotland Have Been Warned to Be in Readiness, As Dissolution Is Anticipated Within Thirty Days.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—According to the Scotch Unionist press the Conservative Unionist and Liberal election agents have been warned that a dissolution of Parliament will without doubt occur within 30 days, and instructions have been given to make preparations for a new election. It is also said Mr. Gladstone will probably not stand for re-election, in which case Sir James Carmichael will doubtless be the Liberal candidate for the Midlothian seat occupied by Gladstone since 1880.

An Urgent Whip for Monday.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—An urgent Parliamentary whip has been issued to summon all Liberal members to their places at the opening of the House of Commons on Monday. The House will then deal with the Parish Councils bill in the form in which that measure has been returned again by the House of Lords.

An American Nominated in Scotland.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Mr. Patton, formerly a banker in New York, has been nominated Gladstonian candidate for the constituency of St. Andrew's Burghs. In the last general election this constituency was won by the Liberal-Unionists by a majority of 112.

GAVE THE LIBERALS A CHILL.

Gladstone's Speech in the Commons Scored by a Party Organ.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Mr. Gladstone's attitude towards the House of Lords in the House of Commons caused disappointment even to high officials in the Ministerial ranks, while the Radicals do not disguise their indignation. A Cabinet council has been summoned for Friday, and some important movement upon the part of the Government is expected.

The Chronicle editorial upon the debate is causing a sensation. The Unionist papers reprinted it with big headings and pretend to look upon it as a call for Mr. Gladstone to resign.

The Chronicle called the debate a ludicrous fiasco, and said it would be difficult to imagine more undignified, pointless obsequies. Mr. Gladstone's speech is pronounced totally unworthy of the occasion; it chilled his followers to the bone.

"The Liberal party," The Chronicle says, "has a right to know where it stands. If Mr. Gladstone feels that age and infirmities press too heavily upon him for the leadership of an uncompromising crusade it is for him to say so.

FLIGHT OF A PREACHER.

Sudden Disappearance of Rev. Peter Williams from London.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A sensation has been caused in religious circles by the sudden disappearance of Rev. Peter Williams of the Congregational Church in Hackney. Mr. Williams, who is a forcible and eloquent