D'IVRY AGAINST THE WORLD.

The Jury Brought in a Verdict Against the Newspaper for $500 Damages in Favor of the Countess.

The court room was again filled Saturday when Mr. Justice MacMahon took his seat. The audience was composed as usual of court hangers-on, cheap swells and brieflesa lawyers, all anxious to hear the evidence in the D'Ivry libel case.

Non suit for Mr. Maclean.

As soon as the court was opened Mr. Johnston applied for a non-suit on behalf of Mr. Maclean. Mr. Justice MacMahon agreed to this, and Mr. Maclean was let out of the case. Mr. Johnston was then retained by The World Newspaper Company.

Bartender Stafford Called.

The first witness called by Mr. King was George Stafford, a bartender at the Arlington. As his evidence was not what was expected, Mr. King let him go, remarking that he did not think he was telling the truth.

This closed the case for the defence.

Count D'Ivry Testifies.

Mr. Aylesworth then called Count D'Ivry, husband of the plaintiff. The Count said he could not speak English. The questions and answers were given through an interpreter.

Witness said he had been married four years. He resides at Lake Manitou near Montreal. He formerly resided in Paris. He has two children, a girl and a boy. He first met Thomas about a year ago, on board a steamship en route from Canada to Europe. They met several times on board ship. He did not at that time introduce Thomas to the Countess. Thomas went to London and the witness and his wife to Paris. Met Thomas subsequently in Paris and introduced him to the Countess. They remained in Europe about two months. Thomas spent about two weeks in Paris with them, but did not return on the same ship. The Countess came to Toronto last October to visit Mrs. Holmes of D'Arcy-street. The visit was made upon the invitation of Mrs. Holmes. Thomas knew they were coming to Toronto, but he had nothing to do with procuring the invitation. The Countess came to Toronto a week before witness. When he arrived he telephoned Thomas to meet him at Tintagel.

On Thursday night, October 15, Thomas kept at the Arlington upon invitation of witness. Thomas, however, paid the bill, although the witness intended to. On that occasion Thomas occupied a room across the corridor. This was the same room occupied by him (Thomas) on the following Sunday night. He was with Thomas Thursday night until 12.15 o'clock. He did not remember whether he left the Countess alone with Thomas or not on that night. They all came into the hotel together about 11.30 o'clock, and went direct to the wine room. He had one glass of Scotch whiskey and Thomas had two. The Countess had nothing. Never saw her drink Scotch whiskey. She never drinks anything. All three left the wine room together on that night. He could not remember what Thomas' room was like, but thought it was of medium size. He went into Thomas' room that night and remained 15 minutes. The Countess had gone direct to her room.

On Friday night the three of them came to the hotel about 11.30 o'clock. They went direct to the wine room and had two services of liquor. The Countess drank nothing. They had been out spending the evening, but could not say where, as they were out some place every evening. He left the Countess and Thomas in the wine room. Did not know where Thomas went.

Saturday night they arrived at the hotel about the usual hour. They went to the wine room, where drinks were served. He had been in Toronto once before, but could not remember the name of the hotel where he had stopped. Never stopped at the Arlington previous to this visit.

Grant's Story About Sunday.

On Sunday evening, witness, plaintiff and Thomas had gone to Mrs. Holmes' for supper. They left there about 11 o'clock and walked to the hotel, arriving there half an hour later. Went to the wine room and had some liquor. Witness again left his wife and Thomas alone in the wine room as usual. Witness went to his room, remained a few minutes and went to the bathroom. Remained there a few minutes and went to Thomas' room. The door was open and the gas lighted. The room was empty. He sat down to finish his cigar. In three or four minutes Thomas came in. They chatted for ten minutes, when his wife came to the door and asked him to come to his room as she was tired and wished to retire. She did not enter Thomas' room. She was in the same dress as she had worn all evening. He finished his cigar and went to his room. His wife had retired, but was not asleep. Neither of them left the room again that night. After the Countess had gone, someone knocked at Thomas' door. Witness did not know who it was, or what was said to Thomas, as the conversation was in English.

The reason witness went to Thomas' room after leaving the bathroom was because he thought Thomas would be there. He had asked him before reaching the hotel to remain all night and occupy the same room as before. Thomas refused the invitation at first, and afterwards accepted. The Countess left Toronto on Oct. 23. She went alone. Witness was going with her, but when at the depot Thomas told him of The World article, and he remained over to see about it. He instructed Mr. Mowat to write the letter to The World. He said he was born in France and had been also reared and educated there. It was customary in French society for a lady to drink wine.

"Is it customary in France for a lady to drink with men in a public wine room?" was asked.

"There would be nothing improper in a lady, her husband and another man going into a public wine room," was the reply.

The Count Cross-examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. King Count D'Ivry said that he had introduced Thomas to his wife in Paris and that during the two weeks Mr. Thomas was in the French capital he visited the Count and Countess every day. Witness said he had left his wife in a wine room in a Paris hotel with Thomas just the same as at the Arlington and had gone to bed leaving them together. That was the universal custom in polite society in France, but it was never the custom in France for an unmarried man to take a married lady on his knee and put his arms around her. Had he believed it to be true that Thomas had done such a thing with the Countess he would have given him a blow. He never knew that such a thing had happened at the Arlington. If he had known then he would have struck Thomas. He was aware from the newspapers that three witnesses had sworn that such a thing had been done. No one told him that such evidence had been given in the court on Friday. He simply read it in the newspapers and thought it was untrue although three respectable witnesses had sworn to it.

Mr. King asked why he would not believe these witnesses, and he replied, "I don't believe it because they are people of a low class."

The Count said he thought it was quite proper for him to leave his wife in the wine room at the Arlington with his friend Thomas, because Thomas was a gentleman.

Referring to the alleged misconduct in the wine room Mr. King asked: "Did you think a gentleman would treat another man's wife that way?"

"No," replied the Count. "If he did he would not be a gentleman."

Witness knew his wife had been with Thomas in the wine room on several evenings during the week they were at the Arlington. He had left them there every night except Thursday. As to Sunday night he could not say if more than two services of liquor were brought in. His wife, he said, did not drink intoxicants, and he did not know that on her examination by Mr. King for discovery the Countess had sworn she did take wine.

Asked if it was not strange that he did not go to the wine room to see Thomas instead of going to Thomas' room, when he knew Thomas was with the Countess, the witness said that his friend had said he was coming to his room and he thought he would be there in a few minutes. He did not think it a funny thing that Thomas should have paid his own hotel bill when he was the Count's guest at the Arlington.

Champagne at Mrs. Holmes'.

When at Mrs. Holmes' house on Sunday evening the party drank champagne, but the Count did not notice if his wife took any of it, but he thought they all partook. He did not know how many bottles of wine were consumed.

To Mr. Aylesworth the Count said he had settled the bill at the Arlington on the Thursday night before leaving. No bill had been presented before, and he did not know that Thomas had paid his own bill until then.

To Mr. King he said he had mentioned it to Thomas, but could not recollect what passed.

The Count stepped down and S. A. Jones, a witness of Friday, was recalled. He was at Mrs. Holmes' house on the Sunday evening, but could not say if the Countess drank any champagne. He was not a partaker of intoxicants and did not take much notice.

The Countess Sworn.

Elsa D'Ivry was sworn. She said she was born in Belgium, and her parents had for a time lived at Lachine, Canada, where her father did nothing. He did not keep an hotel. When she was married five years ago she was resident in Montreal. Mr. King asked her if Mr. "Reggie" Thomas was not a very nice man and witness replied that she thought so.

"You rather like him quietly," remarked Mr. King.

"Yes," answered the Countess with a pretty smile and a slight flush.

She then told how Thomas had been on the same boat with her and her husband crossing the Atlantic, but she was not introduced to him on the boat. She first met him personally in Paris, where her husband introduced him. She saw a great deal of Thomas in Paris, and while he was there Thomas visited their apartments very often.

Pressed as to the time at which Thomas called besides dinner time and the way in which he spent his visits, the Countess' memory was very poor.

"Just such a time as you had at the Arlington," suggested Mr. King. "You had a good time there?"

This caused amusement among those in court and His Lordship was wrathy thereat and remarked that if there was any further demonstration of this kind he would order the Sheriff to clear the court room.

Order being restored, the Countess answered the question by saying that her relations with Thomas at Paris were similar to what they had been at the Arlington. Ever since knowing Mr. Thomas she has been on friendly terms with him. It was arranged last fall to accept an invitation extended by Mrs. Holmes to come to Toronto. Thomas also wrote inviting them. Thomas was a pleasant friend and had been a guest at the Count's residence on Lake Manitou. Thomas had while in Paris said he would visit them in Canada.

The witness continued that when she first came to Toronto she stayed at Mrs. Holmes' residence in D'Arcy-street, before going to the Arlington. Thomas would come to the Arlington Hotel in the evening, and had sat in the wine room with witness and the Count. Scotch whiskey had been ordered, but the Countess could not remember any time when three Scotch whiskeys were ordered. She was told by Mr. King that there was evidence to that effect, and replied that she did not believe it. Drinks had been ordered after her husband had left the room, but she could not say how many times or how much whiskey was ordered on those occasions.

A Question of Memory.

The night Thomas stayed at the hotel in the week she did not know what time he retired, and could not remember the time she retired herself. She could not remember the time she usually retired. She was in the same room with Thomas on Sunday night, but could not say how long. After leaving Thomas she went to her room and remained some minutes. She then went to Thomas' room to look for her husband. She went just in and out. She was inside the room, but could not say if she closed the door after her.

"You were inside room 82 with Mr. Thomas?"

"Yes; in my husband's presence."

She did not know what the Count and Thomas were saying. She was only inside a minute or two, and then went back to her own room and to bed, her husband returning ten minutes after. When she went from her own room she was attired in a blue dress and black jacket. She was not sure whether she was wearing a hat. She thinks she was carrying it in her hand. She could not remember whether or not she was with Thomas in the wine room every night, but would accept the statement made by her husband that such was the case.

Just Talking.

Witness said that when in the wine room with Thomas the door was closed. She did not know whether the blind was up in the wine room on Saturday night.

"On that evening, while you and Thomas were alone in the wine room, what were you doing?"

A.—Oh, just talking!

"Were you sitting together on the sofa?"

A.—I don't remember.

"Well, there was no reason why you should not sit on the sofa together. It would be nothing if you were. You admire Mr. Thomas, don't you?"

A.—I do just as a friend.

Q.—Mr. Thomas is quite an admirer of yours, isn't he? I should be very much surprised if he were not.

The Countess did not answer this question, but with a pretty smile and a faint blush she bowed her head.

"Is it a custom in France in polite society for any young married woman to be in a public wine room with an unmarried man drinking?"

The Countess replied to the effect that if it was with the knowledge of the lady's husband it was all right, but in this transaction Mr. King said "the husband was a cipher."

In reply to further questions by Mr. King, the plaintiff could not remember if she stood up while with Mr. Thomas on the sofa. She was quite positive that she did not put her hands on his shoulders and that she did not stoop forward and kiss him.

"And he didn't put his arm around you?"

"No."

"Nor draw you on his knee?"

"No."

"Did you pat him on the cheek?"

"No."

"Had he done these things, what would you have done? Would you not have patted him on the cheek or something of the kind?"

"I do not know. I have never been in the position."

"When you were sitting on the sofa together what was Thomas doing with his hands?"

"I don't know."

"Were they near you?"

"Not too near." [Laughter.]

The Countess did not think there had been anything improper in her actions with Thomas, and did not think she had done anything out of the way of custom. She did not know the room they were in was a public drinking room, and in a spirited tone she remarked that a drinking room and a drawing room were different things altogether. She looked upon the wine room at the Arlington to be an altogether different place to what it seemed to be. She would not allow Mr. Thomas to put his arm around her, or to draw her on his knee. She had no correspondence with Mr. Thomas when she was in Toronto, but often telephoned to him. There was correspondence with him before she came here, but it was as much her husband's as her own. More than one letter had passed between them, but none since she was in Toronto last. Thomas had been a guest at her residence, Lake Manitou, and as far as she could remember he had not written to her since then.

Questioned as to why she had stayed in Toronto until Thursday, October 22, when it had been her intention to go away on the previous Monday, she explained that Mr. Thomas wanted her to accept an invitation to a social function at Mr. Nordheimer's. She had not met the Nordheimers previously, but Mr. Thomas had presumably got her an invitation and she went there with him. She was at several nice places with him, including Mrs. Barwick's, "Tintagel," Mr. Bowes' and the Hunt Club. She was not sure whether her husband accompanied them to the Hunt Club and it might be quite true that he did not.

"Will you say it is not so?"

"I won't say anything."

When the champagne was served at Mrs. Holmes' house on the Sunday evening she may have partaken of it. She supposed she had no objection to champagne.

"Have you ever tasted Scotch whiskey?"

"Never."

"What! A nice drink like that?"

"It may be nice for you, but not for me."

"Oh," said Mr. King, as a quiet grin snickered around the faces of most of those who heard the sally. "I don't take it at all," and then he turned to everyone and repeated his remark.

To Mr. Aylesworth.

To Mr. Aylesworth, the Countess said that she was not positive, but thought her husband and Thomas accompanied her to all the parties she attended. She was a stranger in Toronto when she came here, knowing only Mrs. Holmes. She had met a number of nice people, and the acquaintances she had made in Toronto were nearly all ladies. She saw Mrs. Holmes last Thursday. That lady had recently become a widow. No letter had ever passed between Thomas and herself that her husband was not aware of.

The Countess left the box apparently much relieved. It was 20 minutes to one, and Mr. Aylesworth announced that her evidence concluded the case.

An adjournment was made until 1.30 for lunch.

Mr King's Address.

Mr. King's address to the jury commenced at 1.35. He defined the law of libel and showed how juries are in these cases judges of the law as well as of the facts. He read the alleged libel and asked the jury to go over it carefully in their minds and see if the defence had not made a substantial justification of it. He was very hard on aristocrats, and said that they are persons in Toronto who cannot keep their knees straight in the presence of people of title. They prostrate themselves to such people, and there seems to have been no exception in the D'Ivry case. It was a species of toadyism that was no credit to Toronto society, and he pointed out the only passages complained of in the alleged libel, and then touched on the apparent inconsistency of the defence offered, but he showed how the law necessitated this. The alleged libel, he thought, would have been wisely let alone by the plaintiff. We do not say she did anything when in the room with Mr. Thomas. We are not required to go any further than to say she was guilty of improprieties. Will you as a jury endorse these improprieties? He dwelt on the Count's views of people who worked for a living. These people were, in the Count's estimation, "low class," so they were not to be believed. The statements in the alleged libel are true in their ordinary meaning, and have been proved up to the hilt. If the Count D'Ivry, instead of stigmatizing people of the lower class, had looked after his wife's character and kept Reggie Thomas for crim. con. he would have been acting a better part. Crim. con. was a hard thing to prove and depended on the circumstances of each case. He reviewed the actions and impropriety of the Countess, both in Paris and Toronto, according to admissions that had been made, and he showed the inconsistency of the Count's cock and bull story. Stevens' evidence was convincing and corroborated by other witnesses. A woman would perjure herself to save her reputation. Thomas had not dared to show his nose in the witness box. Mr. King closed with a strong appeal for a verdict at 3.10.

The Plaintiff's Counsel.

Mr. Aylesworth's address in behalf of the plaintiff occupied about an hour. Since this newspaper venom had been spat upon the plaintiff the doors of the houses of respectable people had been closed upon her. The fact that the Count bore a title was surely not to his discredit. There was no foundation in fact or truth for the charge made against the Countess, which was practically a charge of adultery. They did not want one cent of the defendants' dirty money, and any amount awarded would be devoted to charity. Mr. Aylesworth referred in scathing terms to Mr. Maclean's conduct in the box, terming it an exhibition calculated to arouse feelings of contempt and disgust. The story was started in the mind of just such a suspicious person as the witness Stevens, and had grown until as published it had no foundation in fact. Counsel criticized the evidence of Stevens, Storey and Ward, and pointed out what he considered several incredible incidents. The reputations and characters of French people were just as dear to them as Canadian characters were to their possessors. Mr. Aylesworth concluded with a strong appeal for a verdict that would teach newspapers to respect the reputations of good people.

The Judge's Charge.

His Lordship commenced his charge to the jury at 4.15 p.m. He pointed out that it was necessary to pay great attention to the evidence and scrutinize at least some part of it with the closest care. As far as the jury or he knew the plaintiff's reputation stood unblemished in this community and in the community in which she lived until the attack which was made upon her by the defendant newspaper company. Everyone has a right to have their reputation free from the attempts of either the slanderer or the libeller, because as has been said and has been truly said it is, particularly to a woman, the only thing which is or ought to be dearer than anything else. In this case, as has been pointed out to the jury, they were the judges of the law and the facts and he endeavored to explain in as few words as possible the law. The only defence, the only plea that they were called upon to consider was the plea of justification, for in the first place the publication had been proved by someone who bought a copy of The World at the office of publication, so that the moment that it was purchased, or the moment it was delivered from that publishing house, there was a publication of the article complained of. The other matter to which it was necessary to draw their attention was that this could not be any publication in the public interest, because it was an attack on private character in which the public are not interested. It was said that this publication was caused by a letter which was written by Mr. Mowat to The World Newspaper Company. That in fact the letter was a challenge to the newspaper to publish the alleged libel. But such was not the case. In the communication you see there was no charge that the article was against the Count himself. It was a charge of improper conduct against his wife. It was proper and it was the duty of the husband of this woman if he felt that his wife had been libelled to take proper proceedings in bringing the offender before the courts. Any man would have been justified, as was the husband of the plaintiff, when he took the course he did in order to vindicate the good name of his wife from being slandered. There was only one defence to this action of justification. If a newspaper published an article and there was no truth in that article no matter what the charges may be no one but the plaintiff is entitled to a verdict. What the defendants here say is it is true, but it is not true in the sense in which it is implied in the innuendo on the plea attached to the words. Now, the innuendo in law is simply this. It is the meaning which the plaintiff attaches to an article. It is for the jury to say whether the language bears the innuendo. It is for you to say whether they bear the construction or interpretation they put on it. On the 23rd of October, 1897, an article was published entitled "Trouble in society," in the newspaper called The Toronto World, to the effect that a young man (meaning R. W. Thomas), and a woman (meaning Countess D'Ivry), had been seen in the room of the former in a prominent hotel. The innuendo that is attached to these words, that when a woman or a married woman goes in her night dress to the room of a single man in an hotel, and remains until a late period in the night or the morning, does not the charge mean that she was there for an unlawful purpose? Now, when a paper justifies publication of an article that the jury considers is libellous, they must justify every part for it. Now, is it true or is it not true that the night watchman saw what he detailed to you in evidence here? Did that clerk Mr. Ward, chief clerk of the hotel, see the familiarities that he says took place between the plaintiff and the Countess? Did Mr. Storey, the manager of the hotel, come into the witness box prepared to say that he saw that which never occurred? Of course it is for you to say if these men satisfied you as to their telling the truth or not. If they were not telling the truth then the foundation of the defence is shaken.

His Lordship concluded: I am not going to detain you on the question of damages to any great length as the damages are wholly for your consideration. If this woman has been released from any blame in the case and justification has not been made out, then you may mete out damages with no niggardly hand. She has been as a stranger, and as her nationality should not have anything to do with the consideration of your verdict, she is entitled to the same justice as any woman living in this community.

The Verdict.

At 6.40 the jury returned with a written verdict as follows: "We find, after the conclusion that there has been no evidence produced by defence to prove the charges complained of, which are that the young lady and gentleman were found together at an early hour in the morning, and that no satisfactory explanation could be given, and that the lady was seen going in the nightdress to the gentleman's room. We also consider that the article referred to the Countess D'Ivry and Mr. Thomas. Verdict in favor of plaintiff. We therefore assess the damages at $500.

POLITICS IN BRITAIN.

The Government's Policy Toward Greece—Jubilee Matters—Other Topics From London.

London, April 12—Sir William Vernon Harcourt's motion to discuss the Government's policy towards Greece before Parliament adjourned for the winter recess, is not expected to have important results. He simply wishes to make his position clear before the members disperse for the holidays. His refusal to be drawn into moving a vote of censure against the Government made the recent debate on that subject rather languid. There was a very small attendance in the House of Commons during the week, the general feeling being to get away, hoping for more exciting times on their return.

Lord Charles Beresford proposes to rearm with modern heavy guns 17 obsolete warships now in reserve. Lord Beresford's navy agitation is meeting with universal approval.

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

The Economist represents the real opinion of the country in saying that the motion of Mr. Seton-Karr, Conservative member of Parliament for St. Helens, to erect State granaries for keeping supplies is only veiled protection, adding:

"So long as we maintain our naval supremacy, we may eat Russian or American wheat as safely as our own."

BRITAIN AND DELAGOA BAY.

The Government has issued a further denial of the report that Great Britain proposed to take possession of Inyack Island, in Delagoa Bay, a story which was repeated from Cape Town to-day. The National Zeitung of Berlin, however, warned its readers two months ago that Great Britain was trying to acquire a military position in Delagoa Bay, and on the stock exchange here it is believed the news is true, especially as Mr. Cecil Rhodes paid a mysterious visit to the Continent recently, and then suddenly started for South Africa.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

It has been decided to celebrate the Queen's Diamond Jubilee by the simultaneous lighting of bonfires on the hills around London at 10 o'clock on the evening of the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne, June 20, 1837.

A final attempt to persuade the Queen to attend a service inside St. Paul's Cathedral has failed, owing to her declining to be carried up the steps, and to her being unable to walk up. Her Majesty has sanctioned the erection of stands to accommodate the civil service employes at 10s per seat. It is probable that a stand for the accommodation of the members of Parliament will be erected on Trafalgar-square.

AN AMERICAN MEMORIAL.

The Americans of this city have formed a committee to promote a Jubilee fund to endow an hospital or for a similar charitable purpose. Mr. William Waldorf Astor, Bret Harte, Joseph Broughton the artist, James the Novelist, Lady William Beresford, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. John W. Mackay, Mr. Samuel Colgate and numerous other prominent people are members of the committee.

CANADIAN FAST LINE.

Mr. Richard Dobell, the Canadian Cabinet Minister without portfolio, who sails for New York on the Cunard steamer Campania to-day, in an interview previous to his departure, said that a contract to build four fast ocean liners had been signed on condition that the Imperial Government would share in the cost of the proposed fast service between Canada and Great Britain. The negotiations on the subject are not yet concluded, but Mr. Dobell hopes they will be shortly.

"Canada Abroad."

The purchaser of an article is not always satisfied by its popularity at home, but likes to know how it is regarded in the markets of the world. The possessor of a "Dominion" piano or organ should therefore, along with the makers, feel proud that these instruments are considered by musicians in all countries the finest tuned and most durable manufactured on this continent. So much so is this the case that no less than thirty to forty instruments are shipped weekly to Great Britain, South Africa and Australia.

It is gratifying to know that a Canadian manufacturer, after many years' experience, can produce an instrument that successfully stands the severe climatic changes experienced in Great Britain and the other countries mentioned. A fact which places beyond dispute the Dominion Organ and Piano Co. of Bowmanville in the first rank as makers of pianos and organs.

A musical paper published in England, speaking of this in a recent issue, states: "That the pianos manufactured by this firm are highly appreciated in England, having achieved a splendid reputation, as they are specially adapted by their peculiarity of construction to stand the English climate, and that the most practical way in which the British public can further the desirable object of strengthening the ties which bind the Old Country to its distant possessions is by increasing the business relations with the manufacturing firms in the colonies." 136

More Than a Match for the Police.

A young woman named Julia Townsend, with pugilistic tendencies, was up before Col. Denison on Saturday on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. She fought the constable who arrested her, and when placed in the station smashed a screen and assaulted Inspector Gregory and Sergt. Miller. She was fined a dollar and costs.

THE WICKEDNESS OF PARIS

Senator Berenger Reopens a Crusade Against Vice.

THE INDECENCIES IN PRINT

And the Scanty Costumes of Theatres to be Looked After.

Petticoats are No Longer Worn and Horrible Songs are Sung at Places of Amusement—Sale of Illustrated Prints to be Forbidden at the News Stands—Paris a Double City—On One Side it is a City of Pleasure, the Other Side a City of Toil—The Government Will Take Action.

London, April 11.—The proceedings of the French Parliament have been enlivened for two days by the revived crusade against vice, led by Senator Berenger, who is the public censor of morals in France. On Thursday he interpellated the Government on the license of publications and theatres and spoke throughout the entire sitting. He said he had long hesitated about taking the step, but matters had come to such a pass that he felt constrained to do so. Certain newspapers had been replete with articles of an indecent character, and now the mischief is increased by illustrations wherein the nude is conspicuous. Prospectuses of works of an immoral nature were forwarded to families and often addressed to mere children. Leading critics had frankly declared that they could not give an account of certain performances. Look, too, at the costumes.

"There are none," cried a Senator, amid laughter.

"Quite true," replied the speaker, there were no longer petticoats. At many places of amusement horrible songs were sung. In many of the Montmartre cabarets every day new agencies of an immoral character were found. Immorality was rife and there were more than 10,000 haunts of vice in Paris.

Two members of the Cabinet replied yesterday and expressed themselves in the heartiest sympathy with M. Berenger. In regard to suppressing the new journalism he recently exemplified in the form of illustrated prints, such as New Yorkers are now revolting against, will hereafter be forbidden in the public newspaper kiosks of Paris.

M. Rambaud, the Minister of Public Instruction, said that the Government had now taken control of Montmartre music halls. As for the theatres they knew when they went what they were going to see and hear. M. Berenger's criticism would affect Molière and the classic drama. There was a double Paris, one a city of pleasure, the only one that foreigners knew; the other a city of toil, which was ready to confront the invader. The Minister of Rambaud concluded with the remark that a reaction seemed to be setting in and the Government would certainly support it. M. Trarieux, who followed, said the most enlightened judges had warned them of the decline of the French theatre within the past 20 years. At the French Academy, M. Gerard had declared that people no longer believed in anything but brutal and low instincts, and another member of the Academy last week, the speaker observed: "We no longer see noble love on our stage, but the lowest instincts of humanity." They had suffered the evil to increase, and it was high time to put a stop to it.

H. Bonhou, Minister of the Interior, said that the Government was prepared to proceed with M. Berenger and Trarieux, and the Minister of Justice intended to bring in a bill on the subject, and the Prefecture of Paris would see that due care was observed by holders of kiosks in the exhibition of illustrated prints. The songs of the music halls would be supervised by censorship.

M. Berenger then made a motion of confidence in the vigilance and firmness of the Government and this was adopted.

DISASTER TO THE COTTON CROP.

Factors at St. Louis Estimate the Damage by Floods at $50,000,000.

St. Louis, Mo., April 10.—The St. Louis factors say enormous damage has been done to cotton planting in the South as a result of the flood in Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and a portion of Southeastern Missouri. It is estimated that the inundated territory produces an annual average of one million five hundred thousand bales highest grade cotton. From present indications, the average output will be materially reduced by the ravages of the waters; in fact, in many localities it is doubtful if any crop at all will be raised, while in others there will be a sickly yield.

A million and a half bales of cotton, even at the ordinary price, aggregates probably $50,000,000 and conservative estimates place the damage to cotton alone at about this figure, not to take into consideration other losses incident to the flood.

Ministers Who Make Money.

Editor World: Ministers are interested in mining. It is being reported with good authority that Rev. Mr. Gee, formerly of Georgetown, has made several thousand dollars out of Rossland claims. Rev. R. Maitland has given up his charge and is making money rapidly out of stock and claims. Rev. Mr. Burke, formerly of Ontario, is secretary of an American mining company. It is said he will soon be worth a hundred thousand dollars. It is also reported that Rev. Mr. Glover of Toronto, who is visiting this Province, has bought and sold a mining claim and has cleared $10,000. We wish the above gentlemen continued success. J. Randon Wallace.

Vancouver, April 2.

Anna Butland's Piano Recital.

An announcement of interest to lovers of music is made this week in the form of a piano recital by Miss Anna Butland, gold medallist of the Toronto Conservatory of Music in 1894. Miss Butland studied under Mr. J. W. F. Harrison, and after a successful course and graduation here pursued her studies in Germany. Those who have formerly been delighted with the playing of Miss Butland will, doubtlessly, appreciate the opportunity afforded by this recital of again hearing her. Mrs. Crowley, a talented local soprano, will assist. The date and time will be definitely announced later on.

Handsome Increase in New Business.

The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York increased their new business two millions the first three months of this year, as compared with the first quarter of 1896. This speaks well for the company's new president, Mr. E. W. Scott.

Costs a Little Less and is a Little Better

than any other high class Baking Powder. There is nothing just as good. Insist, and you'll get White Swan

All grocers sell it in ¼, ½ & 1 lb. tins at 20, 15 & 25 cents.

SMITH & SCOTT
Late McKee, Smith & Co., 6 & 8 Bay St. Toronto
Sole Man'frs. Supplied through the Trade

John Eaton's Temperance and Yonge Sts. | John Eaton's Temperance and Yonge Sts. | John Eaton's Temperance and Yonge Sts.

TORONTO, Monday, April 12, 1897.

EASTERTIDE at JOHN EATON'S

So bring forth the Easter flowers and lift the Easter Anthems! Editorial and reportorial chairs unite with the pulpits in honoring with solemnities this "Eastertide!" Let us all unite to make the festal occasion happy and glorious!

A Scene of Grandeur

To-morrow—the store will blossom for Easter—amid the bowers of blooms and plants. The main aisle is darkened by an arch of lattice-work, over which are drawn numberless garlands of flowers and foliage, while sweet singing song birds from the Canary Isles add merriness to the scene. But that's not all, On the third floor (end bridge) a great pipe organ has been installed to pour forth joyous recitals for this "Eastertide"—mornings at 11 o'clock; afternoons 3, 4 and 5 o'clock.

The showing of spring merchandise reinforced by ten thousand pounds (sterling) of Easter novelties ought to be enough to please all visitors, and would be had not our last year's efforts to supplement the goods attractions been so auspicious as to form total expectations of something more with the coming of each joyous season

Easter Dress Goods To have a storeful of Easter Dress Stuffs to choose from at prices less than normal is interesting. Having an outlet as great as the buying power makes it possible, France, England and Germany contribute to the show. Counter after counter full of them. Take time to look when you come. The average visitor to-morrow will miss half of the things we've got, because, after taking a hurried look, one takes it for granted that all has been seen. No matter what the weather may be outside, sunshine and spring reign in the store—and the show can't stop for snow or rain storms.

A blossom here and there from the garden of luxury:

Satin Soiells, 30 colors, 45c.
Illuminated Covert Cloth, $1.
Bicyde Cloth, 25c.
Silk and Wool Jacquards, 65c.
Navy Whipcord Serges, 45c.
Fancy German Plaids, 25c.

And new Novelty Canvas Effects, 44 inches, 65c yard.

Silk and Wool Mixtures, Jacquard Designs of Color Combinations, 44 inches, 65c yard.

BLACK DRESS STUFFS.

There is safety in buying black goods here. They are shown under the largest flood of daylight in the town. For instance,

Mohair Lustres, 20c.
Clay Serges, 75c.
Silk Figured Brocade, 30c.
Cravenettes, 75c.

And here's another side of the picture, showing a grouping of the new arrivals at 25c.

The lots include

Fancy and Plain Stuffs, of French, English and German weaves, in eighty-six handsome combinations and styles. In the lot you'll find 50c, 75c and $1 Dress Goods, but the Easter price is

Twenty-five Cents yard. The stuffs are 44 to 48 inches wide.

Easter Clothes For $9.90 we'll make you up a coat and vest of genuine black English worsted, line it with satin linings; and have them done for Easter day wear—if you leave your order not later than to-morrow night.

OR PERHAPS YOU'RE THINKING OF A

Ready Made Suit We've got them. Going to sell one suit each to eighty-four men to-morrow if we can get the suits looked at. You're sure to buy.

The suits are made of fine tweeds, the colors are light grey, cut the latest, style perfect, value $6—You pay us just half, $3.

Towellings We've two thousand yards of 16 inch linen finished crash towelling in stock at 5c yard. Shall sell it to-morrow at

2 1-2c.

You'll wonder how we do it; storekeepers especially. But never mind, 2½c—and to be sure storekeepers won't get any we'll sell only five yards to a buyer. Ready at 9 o'clock.

Men's Shirts One hundred and forty of them tomorrow at a price too good to miss. It's "Eastertide" or we'd be charging you 65c for them.

The Shirts are laundered; made of heavy cotton; linen bosom and bands, continuous facings on back and sleeves, and all you've got to pay us is 39c. Best shirt you've ever got less than 50c.

Easter Gloves Show your glove purchase here to-morrow to your neighbor and set her wondering why she didn't go to John Eaton's for hers.

At 50c a pair—Women's 4-button Kid Gloves, in black, tan, brown and ox-bloods. We've never had better gloves at 50c.

At 75c a pair—The Pauline, 4-button, stitch back gloves, genuine French Kid, in tan, ox-bloods and black. The dollar glove of the town.

Flannelettes May be a hundred bits of Flannelettes, in quarter that many times of assorted patterns, are to go on sale at 4c a yard. No reason why we shouldn't get 7c for it, only it's "Eastertide," you know.

The JOHN EATON Co.
LIMITED
TEMPERANCE AND YONGE STREETS

TO RENT

To Be Leased

For a term of years, that large factory property, corner Hayter and Terauley-streets. Over 4000 square feet floor space. Apply

W. & E. A. BADENACH,
17 Leader-lane

TO LET

One-storey warehouse, in rear of No. 25 Front-street east; suitable for storage; entrance from lane.
Apply

W. & E. A. BADENACH,
17 Leader-lane.

TENDERS.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

Tenders will be received up to 20th inst. for the purchase of the following properties, to close an estate, either separately or en bloc, viz.:

LEASEHOLD—Situate on southeast corner of York and Pearl-streets, in the City of Toronto, having a frontage of 31 feet 8½ inches, on which is erected a solidly-built three-storey solid brick building, containing a large number of rooms, cellars, and all modern conveniences, suitable for a first-class hotel, and rented upon favorable terms on a long lease. This property is known as the "Wilson House."

FREEHOLD—Situate on the southeast corner of Terauley and Alice-streets, Toronto, having 100 feet frontage by 120 feet deep to Downey's-lane. On this property are a two-storey red brick store and dwelling, two roughcast two-storey houses and two roughcast cottages, also a cottage in Downey's-lane, all well rented.

LEASEHOLD—For 21 years, from October, 1895, two building lots, 50 feet by 150 each, situate on corner of Lake Shore Promenade and Shiawassie-avenue, Centre Island, near Mrs. Mead's.

Full particulars may be obtained upon application to Frank Cayley, Canada Life Building, Toronto. 13

An Insurance Case.

Brockton, Mass., April 10.—Thomas T. Murphy and Edward Finley of Murphy & Finley, shoe manufacturers, who are accused of attempting to defraud insurance companies by setting fire to their factory, were held by the grand jury to-day. Claims for $11,600 were filed against the firm in the insolvency court to-day.

Easter —Isn't Easter to the —Average Boy without **New Clothes to Wear.**

The patterns and colorings of Cloths for Boys' Suits this season are quite new. They are mostly quiet patterns in shades of grey, brown, fawn and blue.

IN BLACK SUITS for Sunday wear we have a fine assortment in Venetians, Worsteds and Serges. The best grade of suits for boys 10 to 15 are $5, $6, $6.50, $7.50.

OAK HALL,
Clothiers,
115 to 121 King Street East, Toronto.

keep the home bright M. STAUNTON & CO.

Pretty wall papers go a long way in having it so, and there's hardly an excuse for your home being one of the dingy ones with the wall paper buying chances we're giving during this retiring-from-the-retail-trade sale—nice, new, bright, pretty patterns in any grade you'd like—prices are cut less than half on many of the best lots—let us estimate for you if you have papering to do.

Wall Papers and Mouldings. Bargains for Everybody. CAA 5

M. Staunton & Co.
950 YONGE STREET.