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TENTH YEAR. SATURDAY MORNING MARCH 30, 1889.—EIGHT PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT.

"THE GREAT COMMONER."

ENGLAND'S DEAD STATESMAN FITTINGLY EULOGIZED.

The Old Man Eloquent Pays a Glowing Tribute in the House of Commons to the Memory of John Bright—A Friend of His Nation and of Mankind.

LONDON, March 29.—The session of the House of Commons this evening was devoted to eulogies of John Bright. When Mr. W. H. Smith rose to speak all the members doffed their hats. Mr. Smith described Mr. Bright as a man of thorough honesty of purpose and great energy of character. If there was any defect in his character it was the intensity of his advocacy of the principles that he had adopted. If for a time he parted from his old associates under a strong sense of duty there was no trace of anger or of personal animosity left. He would go down to the grave followed by the affection and sorrow of the country.

Mr. Gladstone's Eulogy.

Mr. Gladstone upon rising was received with cheers. He said: Mr. Bright has been to a very remarkable degree happy in the moment of his removal from among us. He lived to see the triumph of almost every great cause to which he specially devoted his heart and mind. He has established a special claim to the admiration of those from whom he differed through his long political life by marked concurrence with them upon the prominent and dominant question of the hour. [Hear! hear!] But though Mr. Bright came to be separated from the great bulk of the Liberals on the Irish question, on no single occasion has there been any word of disparagement.

I acknowledge that I have not through my whole political life fully embraced the character of Mr. Bright and the value of that character to the country. I was one of those who did not agree with the particular views he and some of his friends took of the Crimean contest, but felt profoundly and never ceased to think what must have been the moral elevation of men who, nurtured all their lives in the temple of popular approval, could at a moment's notice consent to part with the whole of that favor they enjoyed, which opponents might think the very breath of their nostrils. [Hear! Hear!] They accepted undoubted unpopularity, for that war commanded the enormous approval of the people.

Amongst other gifts Mr. Bright was delighted to be one of the chief guardians of the purity of the English tongue. [Hear! hear!] He was enabled as an Englishman profoundly attached to his country, the tongue of the people being to him almost an object of worship, to preserve the purity of the language of Shakespeare and Milton. [Cheers.]

His Lofty Independence.

Everybody is aware that office had no attractions for him, but few can be aware what extra efforts were required to induce him to become a servant of the Crown. In the crisis of 1868 when the fate of the Irish church hung in the balance it was my duty to propose to Mr. Bright that he become a minister. I never undertook so difficult a task. From 11 o'clock at night until 1 o'clock in the morning we steadily debated the subject. It was only at the last moment that he found it possible to set aside the repugnance he felt at doing anything that might in the eyes of anyone, even of the more ignorant class of his countrymen, appear to detract in the slightest degree from that lofty independence of character which I have mentioned.

It was his happy lot to unite so many attractive qualities. If I had to dwell upon them alone I should present a dazzling picture to the world. It was a happier lot; to teach moral lessons by simplicity, consistency, unfailing courage and constancy of life, thus presenting a combination of qualities that carried us to a higher atmosphere. [Hear! Hear!]

His sympathies were not strong only but active, not sympathies awaiting calls to be made upon them but sympathies of a man seeking objects upon which to bestow the inestimable advantages of eloquence and courage. In Ireland when support of the Irish cause was rare; in India when support of the native cause was rarer still; in America at the time when Mr. Bright, foreseeing the ultimate issue of the great struggle of 1861, stood as the representative of an exceedingly small portion of the educated community of the country, although undoubtedly representing a large part of the national sentiment—[hear! hear!]—in all these cases Mr. Bright went far outside the necessities of his calling. Whatever touched him as a man of the great Anglo-Saxon race, whatever touched him as a subject obtained unasked his sincere, earnest and enthusiastic aid. [Hear, hear!] All causes having his powerful advocacy made a distinct advance in the estimation of the world and distinct progress toward triumphant successes.

A Fadeless Name.

Thus it has come about that he is entitled to a higher eulogy than is due to success. Of mere success indeed he was a conspicuous example. In intellect he might claim a most distinguished place. But his character lies deeper than intellect, deeper than eloquence, deeper than anything that can be described or that can be seen upon the surface. The supreme eulogy that is his due is that he elevated political life to the highest point, to a loftier standard than it had ever reached.

His name is indelibly written in the annals of time and on the hearts of the great and overspreading race to which he belonged, whose wide extension he rejoiced to see and whose power and prominence he believed to be full of promise and glory for the best interests of mankind.

THE ENGLISH PEOPLE'S LOSS.

John Bright's Work—The Beauty, Splendor and Purity of His Life.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Mr. Smalley cables The Tribune from London: Without, or almost without, distinction of party, and with genuine and deep grief, the English people are signifying everywhere and in many ways their sense of what they have lost in John Bright. It is natural to turn to the press for the most complete expression of the general homage, but I apprehend that his death is felt most keenly in the humble homes and among the humbler classes of this country. If ever they had a friend, it was John Bright. To him more than to any other of his generation they owe it that their condition to-day is one of some content and reasonable comfort. They have to thank him almost alone for the breaking down of the spirit of class monopoly, which before his time was the one intolerable burden upon their life. They owe their political enfranchisement to him not directly, but indirectly. He was the real author of Gladstone's bill of 1866, and of Disrael's of 1867. Neither gave the vote to the workingman, nor was the giving of it then possible. But they made the speedy giving of it inevitable—and giving it was, in truth, from Bright's own hand, if not by his act.

All this they know well, but in the English press you hear little of it. The most grateful classes are not the articulate classes. Even the middle classes, of whom Bright was the life-long champion, are under less obligations to him than those below them. But it is their voice which is mostly heard to-day. No class or condition is quite silent. The Queen had a real regard for Bright, whose loyalty to the crown and personal respect for the Queen have been often declared. Some of the last messages which reached One Ash before his death came from the Queen and from the Prince and Princess of Wales. They know—or if they do not, their advisers do—that Bright's influence was the chief among those which averted revolution, or at any rate, which had made revolution peaceful instead of violent. So do those very privileged classes whose privileges he attacked, and either destroyed or diminished. Until of late years they denounced him fiercely. Of late years they have covered him with eulogies, and none to-day are more ready to cover his memory with laurels.

A Typical Englishman.

As for the English press it has done its present office well. Bright had no great admiration for the London press, which he regarded as in the main the defender of whatever was powerful, whatever is established, whatever has wealth, precedent or prerogative on its side. He had to carry on the great contests of his life with but little help from the most powerful of these papers at the most critical moments. But they left themselves to do him justice, and the provincial press, as often happens, surpasses that of London. They both claim him as a typical Englishman—and so he was—and they see clearly that in the higher range of his character he was not typical but unique. They say of him without stint that he was perhaps the only English statesman of the first rank in public life whose honesty, whose sincerity, whose perfect singlemindedness and entire devotion to interests other than his own or his party, have never once been questioned amid all the conflicts of a stormy political life.

They do justice to his rigorous conception of duty; they recognise the apostolic character of his political mission; they acknowledge what to most of them seems one of his chief titles to lasting renown—the success of every reform identified with his name. Nothing is here respected by the majority so much as success. They are not insensible to the loftiness of his aims or to the religious fervor of his public aspirations, any more than to his incomparable genius as an orator, or to the charm of his private life and personal character. He is still, even to the disappointed Radicals, the tribune of the people of earlier days, always their advocate, never their flatterer.

The Tories Bury Their Enmity.

The Tories, perhaps less disappointed as things are going, speak with no trace of bitterness of those days when he thundered against pluralists and sinecurists in church and state; against monopoly in land and monopoly in legislation; against the adulterous origin, as he called it, of spiritual peers; against the military and naval services as a gigantic system of outdoor relief for the aristocracy; against almost everything which the Tories then held sacred. What they now hold sacred Bright himself would have been perplexed to define with accuracy.

No doubt they are grateful to him for his refusal to follow Gladstone in his Home Rule crusade. No doubt, also, some of the more extreme Home Rulers find it hard to refrain from expressing by his open grave some of the animosity they felt and expressed toward him in the latter years of his life, even when the end of his life was in sight, and even though Ireland never had a truer friend. One of the leading Home Rule journals of Ireland even to-day speaks of him as a crank. It is the sole exception that I have seen to the general and successful wish of this party to forget all recent controversies and to remember only the beauty and splendor and purity of Bright's whole life.

HOPEFUL FINANCIERS.

The London Stock Exchange Settlement Passes Without Trouble.

LONDON, March 29.—The Stock Exchange settlement passed without trouble. The feeling was generally far more hopeful, although misgivings continued regarding some of the French financial institutions.

In view of the impending prosecution by the Government of the Comptoir d'Escompte the directors of that bank are reported to be realizing on their private property.

Strong efforts continue to be made in Parliament to induce the Government to legislate against syndicates. Mr. Smith, the Government leader in the House of Commons, has promised that if the proposals of the members are formulated he would consider them. It is stated that the paper syndicate has arranged for the purchase of all the English mills. Newspaper proprietors have consequently negotiated with foreign mills for their supplies. A large consignment of American paper has arrived.

The whole of the Paris copper stocks, 150,000 tons, is held by the Bank of France, the Rothschilds, the Bank of Paris and Baron Hirsch, who it seems clear have agreed to hold their stocks while the market continues disorganized. American stocks are inactive, dull and dropping.

Compromising With the Parnellites.

LONDON, March 29.—The Cabinet has decided to propose at the next session of Parliament a land purchase scheme for Ireland. The measure will be similar to the plan proposed by Mr. Chamberlain. The ministry has also resolved to introduce in 1891 an Irish local government bill. The measure provides for extensive changes in the management of internal affairs in Ireland.

Nassau Invited to a Conference.

LUXEMBURG, March 29.—The Duke of Nassau has been invited by Minister Eyschen to a conference at Frankfort tomorrow.

WHITECAPS IN MORRISBURG.

They Are Appeased by a Small Sum of Money—Attempted Murder.

MORRISBURG, March 29.—Last night about 8.30 the vicinity of the Town Hall, which is occupied by the Salvation Army, was the scene of considerable excitement. A man named William Prunner drew a revolver and deliberately fired at Frank Beckstead as he passed him a few yards distant. The bullet barely missed Beckstead's head. Beckstead turned and grappling with Prunner took the pistol away. Afterwards Prunner went into the Salvation Army meeting as if nothing had occurred. Prunner had some spite against Beckstead. No steps have been taken to arrest him for the attempt at murder.

Another fracas took place about 11 p.m. at the Farmers' Hotel, when a mob of about 25, self-styled "Whitecaps," demanded the surrender of a man named Werborn, accused of wholesale blackmailing, who had taken refuge in the hotel. The doors were locked on the crowd but afterwards a compromise was effected by the alleged blackmailer handing out $15 to appease the mob. This had the desired effect and the crowd divided the spoils.

A DULL DAY IN THE HOUSE.

NEARLY THE WHOLE SESSION SPENT IN SUPPLY.

Private Bills Passed—A Ministerial Delegation Seeking to Have the Welland Canal Closed on Sundays—Militia General Orders—Gazette Notices.

OTTAWA, March 29.—This was about the slowest day of the session, scarcely any interest being manifested in the proceedings. The whole day was spent in supply save when for an hour after recess private bills were considered.

The appropriations passed related to minor expenditures on public works throughout the Dominion and to the quarantine service. The discussion was participated in mainly by the Maritime Province members, save when the appropriations for the care of public buildings and grounds at Ottawa were being discussed, when the Rideau Hall expenditure came in for the annual criticism, and the promise was elicited that steps would be taken to have it better controlled and if possible curtailed.

These bills were considered in committee and read a third time and passed:

To incorporate the Saskatchewan Railway and Mining Company.—Mr. McCarthy.

To incorporate the Assiniboine Water-power Company.—Mr. Ross.

Respecting the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway Company.—Mr. Macdowall.

To incorporate the Moose Jaw and Edmonton Railway Company.—Mr. Macdowall.

To incorporate the Dominion Mineral Company.—Mr. Kirkpatrick.

To incorporate the Canadian Super-phosphate Company.—Mr. Colby.

The House sat until 11.45.

The Behring Sea Proclamation.

OTTAWA, March 29.—In the Senate to-day Senator McInnes inquired if any steps had been taken by the Canadian Government with respect to the rights claimed by the United States in Behring Sea. He was informed that the matter was now under the consideration of the Government.

In the Commons yesterday Sir John Macdonald said he found he was misinformed when he stated the other day that the proclamation just issued by President Harrison respecting Behring Sea had been issued last year and the year before. He found that it issued under an act of Congress passed only this year and which required the annual issue of such proclamation.

A MINISTERIAL DEPUTATION.

Sir John Urged to Close the Welland Canal on Sundays.

OTTAWA, March 29.—Sir John Macdonald, who is acting as Minister of Railways and Canals, was in that capacity waited upon to-day by a deputation to urge the closing of the Welland Canal on Sundays. The deputation consisted of Rev. Mr. Burson of St. Catharines, representing the presbytery of Hamilton, and Rev. Drs. Moore and Armstrong of Ottawa. They were accompanied by Senators Vidal and Macdonald, Toronto, and Messrs Charlton, M.P., Brown, M.P., Rykert, M.P., and Ferguson, M.P. for Welland. Mr. Rykert introduced the deputation.

Rev. Mr. Burson represented that the present system under which the canal was kept open until 8 o'clock Sunday morning and opened again at 9 in the evening, had a most injurious effect upon the morals of the locality and practically kept a large number of men away from the churches. He pointed out that the number of vessels now passing through the canal on Sundays was much smaller than when the present system was inaugurated. Owing to the increased tonnage of the vessels the inconvenience caused by closing the canal would not be so great.

Sir John said he would have a report upon the matter made by the proper officer of his department.

MR. M'CARTHY'S TWO LETTERS.

Complimented by Bishop Potter of New York—An Unknown Admirer.

OTTAWA, March 29.—Mr. Dalton McCarthy to-day received a curious epistle from Boston, Mass., elicited no doubt by his speech delivered on Wednesday on the motion for the disallowance of the Jesuits Estates Act. In a large bold mercantile hand, abounding in flourishes and the plainness of which makes the orthographical weaknesses painfully apparent, Mr. McCarthy's unknown correspondent thus relieves himself:

BOSTON, March 25.

MR. DALTON MCCARTHY: You mean, contemptible renegade. Traitor to your nationality and your religion. Vile, dirty wretch. Be careful or else ——

FROM AN ADMIRER.

This message of hate was written upon the fly leaf of a sheet of letter paper, stamped upon the corner of which was a dove, the manufacturers' trade mark, but singularly inappropriate in the present instance.

Mr. McCarthy has received also a letter at once more noteworthy and pleasant, this being from Bishop Potter, Anglican Bishop of New York, warmly complimenting him upon his speech and endorsing the stand taken in it.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Appointments, Promotions and Resignations in Ontario Corps.

OTTAWA, March 29.—Militia General Orders No. 6 issued to-day contain several items of interest. Any graduate of the Royal Military College appointed lieutenant in the active militia may hereafter, if not an officer of the active militia corps, be promoted to the rank of captain, provided that within ten years from the date of his graduation he has performed at least five annual drills in a camp of exercise, attached temporarily as an officer to a corps of the active militia in camp. Under the new provision the first promotion is that of Lieut. E. W. Hubbell of Ottawa, now made captain.

Lieut.-Col. S. L. Bedson has been appointed an extra aide-de-camp to the Governor-General.

Captains Freer and Sears having left to join their respective regiments in the Imperial Army, are gazetted out of the Infantry School Corps. Captain R. L. Wadmore is gazetted as detached from C. Co., I.S.C., since March 29, 1888, and attached to D. Co.

Among other appointments, promotions and resignations in Ontario corps these are gazetted:

Durham Field Battery—To be captain, Second Lieut. W. P. Milligan, vice Edward Sanderson absent without leave from annual drill and failing to answer communication addressed to him by his commanding officer. To be second lieut. provisionally, Quartermaster-Sergt. Chas. James Snyder.

Governor-General's Foot Guards—To be lieutenant, T. M. Lambe, R. M. C.

Royal Grenadiers—To be second lieutenants provisionally, Stephen Augustus Heward, Archibald Hays Macdonnell.

Fourteenth Battalion—To be second lieutenants provisionally, William John Albert White, John Marshall.

Twentieth Halton Battalion—To be major, Captain and Brevet-Major John Kaitting from the adjutancy. To be captain of No. 2 Co., John Alexander Tracy, vice Captain W. P. Moore, who becomes captain of No. 3, vice Captain G. S. Goodviller, now made adjutant.

Twenty-second Oxford Rifles—To be lieutenant provisionally, Charles Fox Yates, vice W. H. Bleakny, left the limits.

Thirty-second Bruce Battalion—To be lieutenant provisionally in No. 5 Co. Clarence Fowes Huycke.

Forty-third Battalion, Ottawa—To be majors, Captain Joshua Wright and Captain A. P. Sherwood. To be lieutenants in No. 1 Co., J. W. De C. O'Grady, E. D. Sutherland. To be captain of No. 2, Lieutenant C. M. Wright.

Forty-fourth Welland Battalion—To be major, Captain L. C. Raymond from No. 5 Co. To be adjutant, with rank of captain, Lieut. F. W. Hill from No. 4 Co. To be captain of No. 1 Co., Niagara Falls, Lieut. J. A. Vandersley, vice Bender, who is appointed paymaster with the honorary rank of major, vice Major Treble, who retires retaining his honorary rank. To be lieutenant provisionally of No. 1, Staff-Sergeant John Joseph Bamfield. Lieut. Herman Mackenzie resigns to be commissioner in No. 3 Co. Lieut. F. W. Hill of No. 4 Co. is appointed adjutant of the battalion with the rank of captain.

Forty-fifth West Durham Battalion—No. 3 Co., Burtonville, to be lieutenant provisionally, William Nasmith.

Ninety-sixth Algoma Rifles—To be major, Capt. F. H. Elliott from No. 1 Co. Second Lieut. D. T. Ferguson to be lieutenant of No. 3 Co. Lieut. G. A. Kobeldaff from No. 3 Co. to be adjutant of the battalion.

Major T. P. Butler is appointed lieutenant-colonel commanding the First Prince of Wales Rifles of Montreal in succession to Lieut.-Col. Frank Bond, who retires retaining rank.

From The Gazette.

OTTAWA, March 29.—In The Canada Gazette to-morrow, Rice Lewis & Son (limited), Toronto, will ask incorporation for carrying on the trade or business of dealers in hardware, iron and general merchandise. The capital stock is to be $500,000. The names of the incorporators are Arthur Brindley Lee, John Leys, Arthur Burdett Lee, S. C. Martin, Robert C. Fisher and Thos. B. Lee, all of Toronto. The first directors to be Arthur Brindley Lee, John Leys and Arthur Burdett Lee.

The Canadian Natural Gas Company (limited) ask incorporation to carry on operations in the County of Essex or elsewhere, the chief place of business to be Walkerville and the capital stock $12,500. The incorporators are N. A. Coste of Holden, Hiram Walker, E. C. Walker, F. H. Walker, J. H. Walker, H. A. Walker and C. M. Walker of Walkerville, John Atkinson of Detroit, John G. Haggart, Postmaster-General, Wm. Robbins of Walkerville, Dr. John Coventry of Windsor, Dr. S. A. King of Kingsville, J. C. Patterson, Wm. McGregor and M. A. McHugh of Windsor.

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

Hon. Mr. Pope's Illness—Echoes of the Disallowance Vote.

OTTAWA, March 29.—It is understood that Sir John Macdonald will go to England during the coming summer. The Premier's cottage at River du Loup is being "fixed up" and it is said Lady Macdonald will put in the heated term at that cool resort.

To-morrow morning a number of citizens of Ottawa will assemble at the new Parliamentary Block in Wellington street to present an address and testimonial to Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of his becoming a Minister of the Crown, which was on March 30, 1864.

Five Orangemen voted for the O'Brien resolution out of sixteen Orangemen in the House.

Mr. Kirkpatrick's bill providing for reciprocity in wrecking came to grief in the Senate yesterday. When it came up for second reading Senator McCallum moved the six months' hoist. Senators Scott and Macdonald (Toronto) opposed the amendment, while Senators Flint and Read supported it on the ground that the bill was an attack on the National Policy. The six months' hoist was carried, 34 to 25.

A number of the parliamentary friends of Mr. George Moffat, M.P., met yesterday afternoon in the tower room to present that gentleman, who is about to return home for a period, with a token of their esteem and admiration for him. The subscribers came from both sides of politics. Mr. Temple occupied the chair and Mr. Choquette was called upon to act as secretary. The presentation was made by Mr. Adam Brown, who handed to Mr. Moffat three handsome pipes contained in a morocco case and also a neat gold locket with his name engraved upon it. Mr. Brown made a complimentary speech expressing the kindly sentiments entertained towards Mr. Moffat. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Bergeron and Labelle. Mr. Moffat made a feeling reply.

A meeting of the Public Accounts Committee was held this morning, when Senator Sanford was examined in regard to his militia clothing contracts. He testified that since 1886 his firm got the work without any tender.

It is rumored that Mr. Charles Carroll Colby, M.P. for Stanstead, will succeed Hon. J. A. Chapleau as Secretary of State, Mr. Chapleau becoming Minister of Railways.

The excitement over the fate of the O'Brien resolutions is intense. The Orangemen will hold a mass meeting Monday night to organize a national defense fund to test the validity of the act in the courts.

Dr. Osler, the celebrated physician of Philadelphia, last night held a consultation with Drs. Wright and Powell of this city, upon the case of Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Railways, who is still very low. After a careful diagnosis Dr. Osler expressed the opinion that the case was not hopeless, although serious internal troubles existed. Mr. Pope was considered in a critical condition yesterday, but was much better to-day.

Collections are less satisfactory. Lake navigation promises to open much earlier than usual.

New York and Boston jobbers report only moderate activity in leading lines of cotton and wool fabrics. Commission men are quiet. There is a lack of buoyancy in several lines, notably colored cottons. Low grade prints and ginghams move slowly, except when price concessions are granted. Woolen goods orders are of moderate volume. Clothiers are slow buyers, owing to the large stock of heavy-weight goods still in retailers' hands, a result of the late mild winter.

Raw sugar has been extraordinarily animated on renewed demands by refiners, moderate offerings and stimulating cables, showing a rise of 7-16c. Refined, with a free outlet, was marked up ¼c. at New York and ⅛c. at San Francisco. Speculative interest in coffee in Europe has flagged, owing to the depression in financial circles, due to the copper collapse, and here owing to the lack of general interest. The decline for the week is about ¼c.

Travelers' Indorsement.

The commercial travelers of Toronto are an alert, clear-headed, wideawake body of men, who always turn up on the winning side whether in business or a game of poker. The fact that most of them wear quinn's standard English gloves is indicative of their conviction that the shirtmaker's goods and prices are right.

Lowest Rates to New York.

H. W. Van Every is issuing single and return tickets to New York at lower rates than any other lines can sell at. All tickets issued by him entitle the passenger to a seat in their handsome Parlor Reclining Chair Coaches, which run through without change. Pullman's buffet sleepers also run through daily without change.

These inducements offered by the R.W. & O.R.R. have made it the favorite route for Canadians.

Berths can be reserved in advance, and tickets procured at 5 Adelaide-street east.

THIS ROBBER HAD NERVE.

A DENVER BANK DONE OUT OF $21,000 IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

The Thief Gets the "Drop" on the President in His Private Office, Makes Him Sign a Check and Gets It Cashed in the Presence of a Score of Clerks.

DENVER, Col., March 29.—The boldest and most successful bank robbery ever reported in the west was perpetrated upon the First National Bank this afternoon. Yesterday morning a well-dressed man with light mustache and complexion and of medium height walked into the bank and asked where he could see Mr. Moffatt, president of the bank. He was told he could see Mr. Moffatt, who is also Railway, at his office in the Cheesman president of the Denver & Rio Grande Block. This morning the stranger entered the railway office and asked to see Mr. Moffatt on important business. He was admitted to his private room and stated that he had discovered a conspiracy whereby the bank was to be robbed of a large sum. Mr. Moffatt being very busy asked the man to meet him at his private office at 1 o'clock. A few minutes after the hour appointed he called at the bank and was shown into the President's office. Remaining standing he inquired if Cashier S. N. Wood was in and was told that he was at lunch. He then asked for a blank check for the purpose of showing how the robbery was to be perpetrated. He laid the check upon the desk in front of Mr. Moffatt and said, "I will have to do this myself," and pulling out a large revolver placed it at Mr. Moffatt's head and in an earnest but unexcited manner said:

"I want $21,000 and am going to have it. I have considered this matter and the chances I am running and the consequences if I fail and am arrested. I am penniless and a desperate man, and have been driven during the past week to that point where I have considered suicide as the only means to escape from the poverty and misery in which I exist. You have millions, I am determined to have what I have asked for. If you make a noise or call a man or ring a bell I will blow your brains out and then blow up the building and myself with this bottle of glycerine," which at that moment he pulled out of another pocket. "Now take your choice."

Mr. Moffatt started to argue with the man but he was stopped with the information that it was useless and that he had but two minutes in which to fill out the check before him for $21,000, if he desired to live. Mr. Moffatt seeing no other alternative filled out the check and was ordered to take it to the paying teller and get it cashed. Mr. Moffatt left his office and with the man behind him with the revolver partially concealed under his overcoat and with the muzzle almost against Mr. Moffatt's back, marched behind the counter up to Paying Teller Keeley with the request that the check be immediately cashed. They then remarched into Moffatt's office without attracting the attention of the fifteen or twenty clerks who were at work within two feet of where they passed.

After they had remained in the private office three or four minutes the robber informed Mr. Moffatt that they were wasting time and that he had better step to the door and motion his teller to come to him, which he did. Mr. Moffatt instructed the teller to bring the money into his office and as the teller turned to go away the robber told him he wanted 20 $1000 bills and $1000 in gold. The money was brought in and handed to the robber, who, waiting until the teller had reached his desk, backed out to the front door making Mr. Moffatt remain standing in his door until he had reached the curb stone. He then raised his hand, walked around the corner and has not yet been heard off. Mr. Moffatt is completely prostrated with the shock. Detectives are out after the man but no trace of him has been found.

WAXING WARM.

The Scott Act Contest in Oxford—Death of Mr. James McKay of Woodstock.

WOODSTOCK, March 29.—McLeod & Co., boot and shoe dealers here, to-day made an assignment to James Piper of London.

Warren Totten is a candidate for the third deputy-reeveship, rendered vacant by the death of the late Mr. Martin.

Mr. James McKay died here to-day. Deceased acted as returning officer in the municipal election here last Friday, and while doing so contracted a severe cold which developed into acute inflammation of the kidneys. He was 61 years of age, a native of Sutherlandshire, and settled in Zorra when quite young, since which time he has been engaged in business here.

George Fielding, the Englishman who was arrested in Toronto on Tuesday, charged with stealing wearing apparel and who has been palming himself off as a street-corner evangelist, was quite recently released from Woodstock jail, where he served a term for stealing money from his employer.

Burglars have this week been committing serious depredations in the neighboring village of Thamesford. Dr. McWilliams' drug store, Cowper Bros.' blacksmith shop and Young & Kestor's general store have been ransacked. There is no clue to the burglars.

The Scott Act contest in this county is waxing very keen. Meetings have been held in almost every schoolhouse and the ladies are on the stump. Both sides are sanguine.

A curious legal quibble growing out of the Scott Act has arisen here. Wm. Lizzard, John Nichol and Henry Karn appeared at the Police Court yesterday charged with stealing a quantity of liquor from a hotelkeeper. The hotelkeeper was fined for having the contraband stuff on his premises, and the query now is, does the law protect him in the possession of the article?

FIRES OF A DAY.

Eight New Houses Burnt at Lachine—A Blaze at Cobourg.

MONTREAL, March 29.—About 2.30 this morning fire was discovered in a new terrace of eight houses at Lachine fronting the main road and owned by Mrs. James Howley. No water being obtainable through the appliances of the corporation there, the fire burned away threatening several houses adjoining until the private brigade of Mr. Dawes came on the scene and worked with such effect that a serious fire was averted. The houses are almost totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $8000, partly covered by a $5000 policy in the Royal.

A Toronto Firm Loses by This Fire.

COBOURG, March 29.—A grain warehouse at the foot of Division-street owned by the commissioners of the town trust and leased by A. H. MacDonald, grain buyer, was destroyed by fire last night. The building contained about 4000 bushels of barley, the property of W. D. Matthews & Co. of Toronto, mostly covered by insurance. There was $800 insurance on the warehouse.

Where Life is Cheap.

ACCOMAC C.H., Va., March 29.—Mrs. Virginia Taylor, charged with poisoning her husband, was to-day convicted of murder in the second degree. Her punishment was fixed at five years in the Penitentiary.

THE DISALLOWANCE VOTE.

The politicians have voted but the people have not. When they do the result will be different.

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If the Government wish to test public feeling one good way would be to open East Toronto.

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Eight Conservatives voted for disallowance: Bell (Addington), Cockburn and Denison (Toronto), McCarthy (Simcoe), McNeill (Bruce), O'Brien (Muskoka), Wallace (York), Tyrwhitt (Simcoe).

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And five Liberals: Barron (Victoria), Charlton (Norfolk), Macdonald (Huron), Scriver (Huntington), Sutherland (Oxford).

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All that voted for it were from Ontario save Scriver.

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D'Alton McCarthy has made a record for himself.

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The rank and file of the Orange Association begin to think that their leaders who are also politicians are politicians before they are Orangemen. If the institution is to continue it will have to divorce itself from the politicians.

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The Globe's conduct has given not a few Catholics a good reason for leaving Mr. Mowat in Ontario politics.

THE GUELPH MURDERS.

Inspector Stark Tells About the Feeling in the Royal City.

Detective Inspector Stark returned from Guelph, where he had been giving evidence in the Harvey murder inquest, yesterday. He told The World that the feeling in the Royal City towards the unhappy murderer was one rather of pity than indignation. It was generally believed that the man was and is insane. The little girl whom he killed seemed to be his special favorite, and the citizens used to see them frequently walking hand-in-hand along the streets of the city. Some of the people blame the Magistrate for granting bail to Harvey in the first place and Chief Randall for not securing possession of the revolver right away. Inspector Stark thought that these were foolish views, as neither could possibly have foreseen the terrible tragedy. Then, in having Harvey arrested, Mr. Lyon only did what Toronto merchants do almost every day in the year.

Inspector Stark has little doubt but that a verdict of wilful murder will be returned. Harvey will then be remanded to jail and held there until the September Assizes. The prisoner broke his fast for the first time since his arrest on Wednesday night. He had apparently determined to starve himself to death, and Coroner Herod, who is also the jail surgeon, intimated to him in pretty strong terms that if he did not eat willingly he would be strapped and nourishment forced down his throat by artificial methods. Harvey, on hearing this, swallowed a cup of tea, a small bit of meat and a morsel of bread. Inspector Stark himself is at a loss to say whether the man is insane or not. It is hard to believe that any sane person could be guilty of so awful a crime, but then his method of committing it and the shrewd way he escaped to Toronto would lead one to infer that he had his wits about him. Several persons who spoke to him in Toronto and on his way here believed the man all right, and it was only after his arrest that he lapsed into the sullen mood which has distinguished him since.

They Will Go to Ottawa.

The sub-committees of the Fire and Gas and Board of Works, delegated to consider the underground wire system, held a joint meeting yesterday. The Mayor was in the chair and was authorized to write to John Small, M.P., to learn at what date both parties interested would be heard before the Private Bills Committee. Ald. Shaw, Dodds, Carlyle and Tait were appointed to go to Ottawa when the time arrived to hold up the city's end of the business.

THE CITY DRUGGISTS.

They Associate and Say that Candidates Must Be G. C. of P. Men.

The newly formed Toronto Retail Druggists' Association met yesterday afternoon in the biz hall of the College of Pharmacy, in Gerrard-street. There was a large attendance, with President J. C. Lauder in the chair. The Executive Committee presented a set of by-laws and regulations which met with acceptance. A committee consisting of G. A. Bingham, A. W. Abbott, B. Jackes, T. J. Conger and A. E. Kennedy was appointed to provide instructive entertainments in the way of lectures and essays relating to pharmacy.

To the membership of the association, which is already very large, several names were added. The object of the association is the promotion of a better social feeling and for the advancement of the mercantile and scientific interests of the members; and to secure a proper representation on the Board of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. The rules demand that candidates for admission must be members of the College and must be actively engaged in the drug business on their own account in Toronto.

Pastors and Pulpits.

Rev. Father Teefy of St. Michael's College will preach in St. Paul's Church, Power-street, to-morrow night, his subject probably being the Jesuit question. There will be Grand Musical Vespers with Mrs. Patley and Miss Bolster as soloists. The collection will be in aid of St. Paul's building fund.

The subject of Rev. Joseph Cook's lecture in Toronto will be, "Jesuit Aggression in America."

On Wednesday, April 3, at 8 p.m., Rev. Edward Bland of St. Catharines will preach in St. Luke's Church, St. Vincent and St. Joseph-streets, the occasion being the second Lenten service of St. Luke's Guild of Willing Workers. The offertory will be devoted to their special fund.

The new East Presbyterian Church in Oak-street will be opened on Sunday, April 7. A tea-meeting will be held on Thursday evening, when addresses will be given by workers from the different denominations.

Rameses Shriners in Buffalo.

Thirty shriners of Rameses Temple left Toronto at 12.20 yesterday afternoon in a private car to visit the shriners of Ishmalia Temple at Buffalo. They were headed by Potentate H. A. Collins, and among the noted thirty were James Glanville, F. B. Lockwood, N. T. Lyon, W. Simpson, P. J. Slatter, T. Sargeant, N. Huxley, Joseph King. The water-bottles of the jaunting shriners contained nothing stronger than apollinaris.

A dispatch received from Potentate Cushman (of International baseball fame) last night said that Ishmalia Temple was doing all honor to the Toronto visitors.

The Shakespeare to Have a New Host.

Mr. John McGrory, the well-known former steward of the Queen's, goes into the Shakespeare Hotel on Monday as the new host. "Mac" has had an extended experience as a caterer of public comforts.

The Song of the Silk Hat.

THIS IS THE PROPER KIND OF A HAT, FOR A MAN TO WEAR WHO IS NOT A FLAT: IT IS TALL AND GRACEFUL AND SHINY TOO, WITH THE GLOSS OF A ROSE-LEAF WET WITH DEW, AND BY THIS SILKEN, SHIMMERING SHEEN, YOU YOU MAY KNOW IT WAS BROUGHT HERE BY DINEEN WHO DUNLAP'S HATS ON THE PUBLIC SPRUNG FROM HIS STORE AT THE CORNER OF KING AND YONGE. IT IS NOBBY AND STYLISH AND PEOPLE TELL THAT THE CHAP WHO WEARS ONE IS THOUGHT A SWELL; AND I'M SURE IF A MAN DOESN'T DRESS DESPISE AND DESIRES TO SHINE IN HIS SWEETHEART'S EYES, HE WILL GO TO DINEEN'S AND GET A TILE IN DUNLAP'S LATEST NEW YORK STYLE.

For Dyspepsia—Adams' Tutti Frutti.

$92,000 OF DEBENTURES.

BUSINESS MEN SUBSCRIBING TO THE NEW BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.

It is Expected That the Work on the Pile Will be Begun About May 1 Next—List Will be Begun About May 1 Next—List of Those Who Have Taken up the Stock to Date.

That the business men of Toronto are thoroughly interested in the erection of a fine Board of Trade building is evidenced by the fact that the banks and the leading merchants have freely subscribed to the taking up of the $100,000 debentures by members of the Board. There is, as will be seen, $68,000 subscribed straight and signed for, while $24,000 is promised and is perfectly good, most of it from banks. The total is $92,000, and there is no doubt that the required $100,000 will be soon subscribed, so that the erection of the building will be commenced by May 1 next. These are the amounts subscribed:

$5000 each: Hon. John Macdonald, George Gooderham, E. Leadley, William Christie, Bank of Commerce, Bank of Montreal.

$3000 each: Philip Jacobi, John Hallam.

$2500 each: Dominion Bank, Standard Bank, Bank of Toronto, Ontario Bank.

$2000 each: W. D. Matthews, Eby, Blain & Co., Davidson & Hay, W. B. Hamilton, S. F. McKinnon, E. B. Osler, W. Elliot, R. W. Darling, Alfred Gooderham, A. B. Lee, Imperial Bank.

OTHER BOARD OF TRADE TOPICS.

A Visit From the Lindsay People in Connection With the Victoria Railway.

There was a special meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon. A deputation from the Lindsay Board of Trade, consisting of President John Dobson, J. R. Dundas, ex-M.P., W. Macdonald, Sam Hughes and Col. Deacon, waited upon their Toronto brethren asking assistance and moral support in aid of the construction of a railway from Haliburton to Mattawa, to be an extension of the present Victoria Railway.

The Toronto people saw the point and appointed a committee consisting of A. E. Lee, R. W. Ellis and D. W. Alexander to co-operate as may be necessary in securing requisite aid.

On behalf of the building committee, Chair-John I. Davidson presented a report as to the purchase of the Wilkes property, recommending that it be purchased at $14,500, and on the strength of this the council ordered the purchase on such terms as may meet with the approval of the committee.

The financial scheme for the erection of the new building was also received, and is substantially the same as that chronicled in these columns a few days ago.

*JOHN SM