FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1891.

MG London Advertiser. M

WHOLE NO. 9043.

The Superintendent's Friend Dansereau on the Stand.

A Glit Edged Certificate of Chapleau's Immaculate Character.

The Senate's Draft Report on the Bale des Chaleurs Br

FRINTING BUREAU BOODLE.

[Special to the Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—The most interesting witness before the Public Accounts Committee this morning was J. Brooks Young, president of the New England Paper Company, who very reluctantly swore that he had a letter from Mr. Chaplean shout the agreement with Mr. Barthiaume, but declared positively that it was not a promise that the corrupt "promise" to divide profits on Government work would be carried out.

Mr. Lister insisted that he come back egain and produce that letter.

The first hour and a half was wasted in winding up the Keewatin charges against Lieut. Gov. Schultz. The room was crowded to hear the developments of the Printing Bureau seandal, and waited with little patience through the scraps of evidence in this uninteresting case. Lient. Gov. Schultz looked after his own case, and PRINTING BUREAU BOODLE.

this uninteresting case. Lient.Schultz looked after his own case, Schultz looked after his own case, and badgered the witnesses right royally. A funny incident was the admission by a witness, that he was sent up to a part of the district toput down the illicit sale of liquor, and that he took by permission of Lieut.-Gov. Royal two gallons of assorted liquors on this trip.

Gov. Royal two gallons of assorted liquors on this trip.

THE SENECAL SCANDAL.

Mr. J. Y. Reid, ex-city printer of Toronto, and of the firm of Buntin, Reid & Co., was the first witness in the Senecal matter. He stated that he did not know of Morgan's payments to Senecal until long afterwards. He would not have allowed it had he known. He never paid such a sum to the extent of 5 cents before.

Mr. Danseleau, Montreal's postmaster, was the next witness. Before being made postmaster he had no particular business, being engaged in different enterprises. He had known Senecal for some six or seven years. A couple of Senecal's friends wanted him to use his influence with Mr. Chapleau to get Senecal appointed as manager of the Printing Bureau. He wrote to Chapleau about it, but never spoke to him about it.

Lister brought out the fact that he

Mr. Lister brought out the fact that he saw Mr. Chapleau nearly every day, but he denied having spoken to him about it. "I never take any interest in any appointment," he said. Mr. Dansereau told of going to New York for Mr. Chapleau, and in his name telling the New York firms not to pay commission to anyone. The men he saw there were strangers, but he told them within his conversation of twenty minutes or so that if he was paid commission Mr. Chapleau would cancel the order.

Mr. Lister took him around the different printing material companies in New York and got the same story. In regard to the Hoe and the Potter people, each of them told him (Dansereau) that their practice was not to pay commissions in dealing with Washington, but to subscribe to the general organization of the party. Mr. Dansereau said that everything of that kind would be greateful, but it must be paid to the general organization of the party.

"You knew that Sangeal would have the

is the enly part he ever took in the matter --not even telling Mr. Chapteau about his interviews in New York when he came back.

"Now, Mr. Dansereau, did you not suggest commission to the Hoe people?" asked Mr. Lister.

"No," replied the witness. "I told them nothing was to be paid except to the regular organizations of the party."

SIR HECTOR TO BE WHITEWASHED.
[Associated Press Dispatch.]

OTTAWA, Sept. 10.—The sub-committee

OTTAWA, Sept. 10 .- The sub-committee in the Tarte-McGreevy Committee met this afternoon. Two reports will be brought in, one whitewashing Sir Hector. The main committee will meet to-morrow.

main committee will meet to-morrow.

CABINET REORGANIZATION.

OTTAWA, Sept. 10.—Reports of a redistribution of high positions held by the French-Canadian members of the party are in circulation. It seems settled that Mr. Lacoste, Speaker of the Senatz, is to get the chief justiceship of the Court of Queen's Bench of Quebec, wacated by the death of Sir A. A. Dorion, and Senator De Boucherville will be the next Speaker of the Senate. The permanent retiring of Sir Hector Langevin and the heavy cloud hanging over odr. Chapleau has led to much speculation as to how the Quebec end of the Cabinet is to be reorganized. The only scheme which as to how the Quebec end of the Cabinet is to be reorganized. The only scheme which the Quebec remnant have ventured to suggest is that Lieutenant-Governor Angers should resign and come up to Ottawa in Sir Hector's place, in case Langevin is white-washed and made Lieutenant-Governor, and his son-in-law, Judge Cimon, raised to the Court of Appeals.

Court of Appeals.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The finding of facts in the Senate Committee's draft report recites the circumstances of the organization of the original Baie des Chalcurs Company and its efforts to build the road. The failun of the negotiations between the Quebec (overnment and John J. Mc. Donald forthe completion of the road and the subscient arrangement between Mr. Augus M. Hom and the Government are set forth with the dealings of Messra then and the Government are with the dealings of Messra and Pacaud. The report says:

25 April, 1891, a statement of 4 work done and accounts remained to C. N. Armstrong in account the terms of his contract with the terms of his contract apany was certified to by L. J. maging director, and L. A. Robinstey, treasurer of the convention y-treasurer of the company, al of \$298,943. No such sum

the \$175,000, the amount of such letters of credit, was payable to him and was paid to him, he being entitled thereto out of the converted subsidy. The said C. N. Armstrong was not entitled to be paid any amount out of such subsidy of \$280,000, and the sum of \$175,000 was so paid to him only in consideration of his promise to pay and payment to Ernest Pacaud of \$100,000 out of the said \$175,000. The report finds that the proceeds of the letters of credit, amounting to \$175,000, has been applied as follows: Paid to the promoters of the old company, \$71,750; paid C. N. Armstrong, \$1,164; paid James Cooper, \$2,250; paid Hom. Honore Mercier and Ernest Pacaud, and in retiring personal obligations of Hon. Honore Mercier, Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, Hon. Chas. Langelier, Hon. Francois Langelier, J. I. Tarte, Ernest Pacaud and others \$54,700; bank discount, \$1,435 76; there has been drawn upon the banks in addition by checks of Ernest Pacaud, \$44,752 60; total \$175,000. Upon the evidence, oral and written, produced in support of them, your committee find that out of the said sum of \$280,000 the company was illegally deprived of the sum of \$175,000, which was appropriated and disposed of as above stated, and that the assets of the company applicable to the payment of its debts and the completion of the railway have been improperly and illegally diminished to the extent of the said sum of \$175,000. The charges made by Mr. Francois Langelier that \$118,000 of the subsidies granted by the Dominion Government were embezzled by the old company are said to have no foundation so far as the evidence produced before the committee is concerned.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

It is understeed that the new clauses to be added to the bill will give the company pessession of the railway, but gives Macfarlane a first preferential claim on that part of the road between Metapedia and Cascapedta. If, however, the company deposit \$180,000 in a bank to the joint credit of the general manager of the Ontario Bank and the president of the company to pay any

his preferential claim shall cease to exist.

Note Built That Way.

The Mail's Ottawa special says: The scandal inquiries will be resumed to-day (Thursday), when important new developments are promised. There to a good deal of surprise that the Government has not given evidence of its intention to clean up the service by prosecuting such of the delinquent officials as have been guilty of offenses which violate the criminal law.

An immigration officer in Winnipeg. offenses which violate the criminal law.

An immigration officer in Winnipeg, charged with direct fraud, and a customs official, alleged to have embezzled, have not been proceeded against. It is reported now that prosecutions may yet be commenced.

that prosecutions may yet be commenced.

NOTES.

The Tarte sub-committee met this morning, but it came to no conclusions whatever.

Mr. Peter Crosby, manager of the Dominion Type Foundry, has returned from Vancouver to give evidence before the Public Accounts Committee in connection with the Printing Bureau scandals. Mr. Crosby's evidence is expected to be very interesting.

OVER THE FALLS!

Two Young People Plunge into Niagara's Torrent.

Mr. Lister took him around the different printing material companies in New York and got the same story. In regard to the Hoe and the Potter people, each of them told him (Danscreau) that their practice was not to pay commissions in dealing with Washington, but to subscribe to the general organization of the party. Mr. Danscreau said that everything of that kind would be grateful, but it must be paid to the general organization of the party. Wr. Danscreau storganization of the party. Wr. Danscreau storganization of the party. Wr. Danscreau storganization of the party. "You knew that Senecal would have the buying to do?" asked Mr. Lister. "Yes." said the witness. "Well, you did not think that the honest Senecal would charge commission did you?" "No." "Then why did you warn those people not to pay commission?" "Mr. Chapleau told me to," was the answer, and he explained that Mr. Chapleau said that the paying of commission was a common practice with the Americans, and he did not want it to take place here. This is the enly rart he ever took in the matter—not even telling Mr. Chapleau about his

Suicide of a Professor. Suicide of a Professor.

Innn, Mass, Sept. 11.—John F. Cox. 77
years old, committed suicide Wednesdav
night by throwing himself from a thirdstory window. His neck was broken. On
the lapel of his coat was pinned a note, in
which the old man bade good-bye to his
friends and stated his resolve to end his life.
He was formerly professor in a Canadian
college.

college. Russia Resolves. Russia Resolves.

London, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Bateum says: "Shipments of war stores have traversed the Dardanelles this year. All volunteer crussers have taken heavy guns for fortifying Vladinostock. Several foreign vessels have been chartered to carry stores and munitions. The diplomatic triumph of the Russian ambassador at Constantinople shows plainly how Russia is paving the way to achieve her long cherished ambition—the possession of Constantiaople.

Rev. McQueary Must Recent.

Constantiaople.

Rev. Mr. McQueary Must Recant.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 11.—In the case of Rev. Mr. McQueary, of Canton, Ohio, who was suspended from the university for six months, to be deposed at the end of that time if he still refused to recant his heterodoxy, Bishop Leonard (Episcopalian) decides that the sentence be perpetual suspension until Mr. McQueary shall recant. This, while it leaves the accused still a minister, prevents him from preaching until he has conformed to the bishop's order.

Anglo-Canadian Trade.

all of this season's hay and grain, were and the bishop's order.

Anglo-Canadian Trade.

London, Sept. 10.—The exports to Canadia last month were £56,288—a decrease of 19 per cent. accompancy with the same month last year. For the eight months from January, 1891, the exports were £3,41,053—an increase of 14 per cent. over the same period in 1890. The imports from Canada during the month of August were £3,41,053—an increase of 15 per cent. over the same period in 1890. The imports from Canada during the month of August were £1,700,000—a decrease of 5.18 per cent. over the same period of last year.

During the eight months from January, 1891, 1890. The month of Angust were £1,700,000—a decrease of 5.18 per cent. over the same—an increase of 1 per cent. over the same— Angle-Canadian Trade.

Short But Severe Earthquake in San Salvador.

Whole Towns Wiped Out of Existence

By the Undulations of the Earth-Large Number of Lives Lost.

New York, Sept. 10.—A special from San Salvador says: Millions of dollars worth of property and many lives were de-stroyed in this Republic by earthquake to-day. Whole towns were wiped out. The awful facts of the convulsion are nearly as follows:

At just 1:55 this morning the earth began to shake, and people rushed into the streets. The shock was only twenty seconds in duration. While it lasted the earth rose and fell in long waves and strong men were unable to keep their feet. The panicatricken people flocked to the open ground outside of the city; temporary shelters were thrown up wherever possible, but nearly all the men and a great many of the women and children had only the sky for a cover. THE OPENING SHAKE. TOWNS DESTROYED.

The towns throughout the country have suffered more severely than the capital

even.

Analquito and Comasagua have been completely destroyed.

Cojutepeque, Seruta, Tecka, Sanpedro and Masahuet were so badiy shaken that they are practically ruined.

The shock was plainly felt, and damage was done by it at Santa Ana and Susimteheses fully 60 wiles from here.

any idea as to the number of lives which

COL. CANTO.



Col. Canto is 50 years old. He con manded a battalion in the war with Peru and greatly distinguished himself. To his military tact, bravery and ability as a leader in that war he owed his promotion to the rank of colonel. He is one of the most able officers of the army. He is short of stature and of swarthy complexion. When trouble was brewing between Balmaceda and his Congress Col. Canto proposed a toast to the constitution and the three powers it established—the legislative, the executive and the judicial. Balmaceda ordered his arrest and Canto suffered several months' imand Canto suffered several months' im-prisonment, and was finally sent to the north of Chili in exile. When the revolu-tion broke out Canto escaped and immedi-ately joined the Congressional party and was put at the head of the fast-forming was put at the head of the fast-forming army. The wisdom of the choice had been apparent. He felt that he was leading one of the most righteous revolutions that ever took place in South America. He fought as he felt. He will now undoubtedly be promoted to the full rank of general. While he will not be the highest in rank there heigh general veteran generals still the property servers as the servers of the se there being several veteran generals stil alive, he will be the idol of the country.

BUILDINGS BURNED.

The North American Mill Building a

The North American Mill Building at Stratford Destroyed.

Stratford Destroyed.

Stratford Destroyed.

Stratford Destroyed.

Stratford Sept. 11.—About 8 o'clock last evening flames were seen bursting from the roof of one of the buildings of the North American Mill Building Company, which is used for storing second-hand mill machinery and old patterns. The city fire brigade, sesisted by the mill company's brigade, seson had water pouring on the building, and succeeded in confining the fire to the one structure, which was soon burned to the ground. The main buildings of the company were for a long time in danger, as well as the storehouse of Thos. Ballantyne & Sons, which contained about \$200,000 worth of cheese. Several G. T. R. cars standing on a branch track near the burning building took fire, but was hauled out of danger. The loss is estimated at \$2,000, the insurance upon which is distributed between the Pheenix, Roysl, Lancashire, Citizens', Perth Mutual and Guardian Insurance Companies. The fire will not interfere in any way with the business of the company.

fire will not interfere in any way with the business of the company.

Bowmanville, Ont., Sept. 10.—The farm buildings of John Van Nest, sen., Darington, west of the village of Solina, including all of this season's hay and grain, were entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, about \$4,000; insurance, \$1.500.

Niagara, Ont., Sept. 10.—The ball room adjoining the Queen's Royal Hotel was damaged by fire yesterday. Loss, \$300. The hotel has just been closed for the season, and so guests were in the place at the time.

SUGAR NOT FREE.

The Proposal to Further Reduce the Sugar Duties Voted Down.

Ourse Mere.

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—In the House tee day there was an interesting debate on the sugar daties. It came up on Mr. Foster's motion for the third reading of the bill respecting duties and customs. Mr. Pasterson (Brant) moved an amendment "that the bill be not now read a third time, but that it be bill be not now read a third time, but that it be bill be not now read a third time, but that it be bill be not now read a third time, but that it be bill be not now read a third time, but that it be referred back to the Committee of the Whole to annul item 3 of the section so as to provide that all sugars of Ne. 16 and mode Dutch standard in coler be reduced to 5-10 of a cent per penud." He wished to have this done, because fixing the standard of free sugar at 14 Dutch standard as present was virtually probibiting all sugar fit to use on the table. Six teen was the standard admitted into the United States, and of all above that they only charged half a cent per pound duty. If this was sufficient protection for American manufacturers it should suffice for Canadians. He quoted Senator Drummond as saying that if he had free raw sugar as is now the case, he could make sugar as chesply as in England. With the protection on refined now given, on the 253,000,000 pounds now consumed in Canadia, the rement of the Finance Minister in order to benefit the West Indies trade. The Canadian refiners could make sugar as cheaply as the United States refiners, but they needed more protection, because they had not as large a market.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Hear, hear.

Air. Stairs sontinuing, said that if there was a small extra protection the Canadian refiner did not benefit to a proportional arctent, because the freights on raw sugar to Canadian ports were higher than to New York.

Mr. Charlton held that the present standard and tariff debarred such good raw

York.
Mr. Charlton held that the present stand-Mr. Charlton held that the present standard and tariff debarred such good raw sugars as are produced in Porto Rico and Demerara. Had the Government seen fit to raise the standard of free sugar to No. 16 Dutch standard the people would enjoy the benefit of purchasing from the West Inaies. It would also have the effect of compelling refiners to sell yellow sugar at lower rates. Half a cent a pound protection would be ample for Canadian refiners. The House represented 5,000,0000 people, and not four or five sugar refiners. It should protect the interests of those 5,000,000 and not put them in the power of a monopoly.

Mr. Wood (Westmoreland) argued that sugar was dearer in Canada because the re-finers had only a limited market. If the duty on refined sugar were lowered United States sugar would be sold at too cheap a rate in Canada; it would be "slaughtered"

rate in Canada; it would be "slaughtered" in fact.

Mr. McMullen said that the Government is based to extort \$600,000 a year more from the people of this country than was necessary. The Minister of Finance must have been grossly deceived when he stated that the effect of the sugar duties would be to give the people free sugar. Instead of giving the consumer free sugar, as the Minister claimed, he allowed the refineries to draw from the people \$1,800,000 a year to keep their refineries in operation. The consumer was being fleeced both in buying and selling. It reminded him of a darkey who, being asked the reason for his remarkable success in trapping coons, said he wuo, being asked the reason for his re-markable success in trapping coons, said he set his trap to "ketch em gwine an' cumin'," and so the Minister of Finance had set his trap to catch the consumer he had

set his trap to catch the consumer buying and selling. (Applause.)
Mr. Kaulbach said he had had money in a sugar industry in Halifax and lost every dollar of it. He had invested again and had not received as large profits as he ex-

Mr. Christie said that he held that all the Mr. Arristo said that he held that a the time necessaries of life should be free. He ould therefore have preferred that the neudment had gone further and made igar absolutely free. However, it was long step, and as such he would vote

Mr. Kenny said this amendment was a Mr. Kenny said this amendment was a step towards the assimilation of our tariff to that of the United States.

Mr. Casey called attention to the fact that the Finance Minister, from whose brain the sugar tariff was supposed to have come, had nothing to say in its defense. The only opposition to the amendment had come gentlemen who were interested in the from gentlemen who were interested in the sugar refineries. The Finance Minister had made Senator Drummond and the honorable member for Halifax branch collectors of cuetoms, with this difference, that the duties they collect go into their own pockets. He said there were clear traces that the percentage system had reached the tarifi; that this was no longer reached the tariff; that this was no longer an N. P. but a 10 per cent. commission policy. What was the difference between the Jovernment making the tariff and getting the election subscriptions from the manuacturers who benefited by it, and a Minister sking a Government contractor for a subcription to his election fund? Mr. Casey was going on to refer to Ministers making

was going on to refer to Ministers making bargains with contractors when the Secretary of State, whose nerves were probably still tender as a result of the morning's committee work, asked: "Where are such bargains made?"

Mr. Casey told him to ask his "alterego," Mr. Danserau or Mr. Rolland. There were cries of "Order," to which Mr. Casey answered he was quite in order.

Sir Richard Cartwright reminded him of the president of the Montreal French Conservative Association, and Mr. Casey told Mr. Chapleau to ask Fraucois Benoit about such bargains.

and Deputy Speaker Bergeron, who gets entangled whenever he is called upon to rule, wrangled for some minutes.

Mr. Casey demanded that the Secretary of State withdraw his plainly unparliament-

Mr. Chapleau declared he would not, and Mr. Chapleau declared he would not, and Mr. Deputy Speaker did not want to compel him, and yet had not much of a loophole. He told Mr. Casey he had been ont of order in speaking of contracts. He would not say the words of the Secretary of State were Parliamentary, but he thought there was provocation for them. This wealdn't de, and Mr. Casey demanded that a straight degision he given.

could only be sent into the States at Foint Edward.

Mr. Haggart said the Imperial Government would not consent to two quarantine stations being established.

Mr. McMillan, before the estimates of the Department of Agriculture went through, referred at some length to the management of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, and criticised it severely. The barns, he said, were without conveniences and were designed to require the largest number of men to do the work. There was not a thoroughly practical man to manage the farm. He said he had never anywhere seen so much waste as on the farm, Perhaps Prof. Saunders and the Ministor of Agriculture were trying to do what they could, but they were neither of them practical farmers.

to do what they could, but they were neither of them practical farmers.

The item of \$11,650 for plant for the Printing Bureau was taken up. Mr. Chapleau said no one was appointed yet to the position of Mr. Senecal or Mr. Bronskill. The total cost of the plant was \$180,000.

Mr. Mulock said he supposed the Secretary of State would take proper precaution that none of this money would go as some of the other did.

Mr. Chapleau—I have taken all precaution, and if any wrong was done—I do not say there was any wrong done—it will not be repected.

pe repeated.

Mr. Mulock asked—You do not think there was anything wrong in the commis

sions?

Mr. Chapleau—I don't say zo. I can't speak of it. It is before a committee. I do not say there has been wrong, but I do say there has been no wrong done to the prejudice.

dice of the Government. Mr. Mulock-We will discuss that later. Mr. Mulock—We will discuss that later. Has the Secretary of State any tidings of the whereabouts of Senecal?

Mr. Chapleau—No, I have heard nothing, but I have been inquiring, and I hope to be able to let the committee know before

ong.
The committee and the House adjourned

at 11:45 o'clock. THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Mushrooms and Tondstools,

Mu-throams and Teadstools.

To the Editor of the Adventises:
As it is probable that a little more information about edible and non-edible toadstools may be useful, I beg to offer the following: The old saying that a mushroom is good to eat, and a toadstool is poisonous, is a misleading one. Every mushroom is a toadstool, and it will be well to discard all the traditional charms for testing them. to adstool, and it will be well to discard all the traditional charms for testing them. Testing with a silver spoon will not reveal the amanita or any other poisonous toadstools. The safe rule is to discard all acquaintance with the amaniti and all other varieties that are not inviting to the eye, smell and careful taste in the spot upon which they grow. The amaniti are the handsomest and best decorated of the entire fraternity, but so poisonous are some members of the family that a piece the size of a pea will cause certain death. Remember that they can all be recognized by the ring or apron-like appendage round the stem, and the socket in the ground out of which the stem grows. Hasten slowly, discard all the by the ring or apron-like appendage round the stem, and the socket in the ground out of which the stem grows. Hasten slowly, discard all the amaniti, and test carefully all other varieties by cooking little pieces of them slightly over coals or in a buttered pan without seasoning. The clavirici or clubshaped toadstools abound in the woods from spring to autumn, and grow in tuffed masses of all colors resembling coral, deers' antlers or branched sponges. Some of these are tough and impossible of mastigation, others are tender and delicate as macaroni, and there is not a poisonous member in the family. The common puff-ball when young and white inside is excellent eating; there is a fungus to be found in the woods at Springbank, very delicious when cooked, and called the Morell, but I have not been able to obtain any of them. They are found there only in the early summer. Much more might be written, for this is a large and interesting subject, but I must not at present intrude further on your space.

Tolu. Tar and Tamarack Cures Coughs. Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., And all Affections of the Throat and Lungs Buy it and try it. Price, 25 cents-

LESS ELECTRIC LIGHT. One at Victoria Bridge to Come Down-

Aldermen F. J. Fitzgerald (chairman), Thomas, Skinner, Wynett, W. W. and Jas. Fitzgerald attended a meeting of No. 3 Committee Wednesday. James Bell, who has been appointed secretary of committees, filled the posicion for the first time.

James Rakiell ashed for permission to dispose of washing machines on the market. The request was not granted ex the ground that the market is not the place for such sokes.

Tandere will be called for a new platform and steps as the south end of the market

An account from W. Ironsidee, which has already been filed several times, was filed one more. Mr. Ironsides threatened to sue the Council if they did not pay the bill, as it has been standing six years.

Market Clerk Wilson said that trouble Market Clerk Wilson said shat trouble might be expected among some of the butchers in the market house. The cause of disturbance seemed to be that two of them wished to trade stalls, and the committee did not seem to think that they had anything to do with this.

Chief Roe stated that action should be taken towards heating No. 3 station at

taken towards heating No. 3 station at once. Tenders for a furnace will be called

Plans and estimates for a driving shed at the fire hall in ward 6 will be prepared at once. Chief Roe will procure 1,000 fire alarm cards and have them distributed.

One of the market bazar tenants, James Smith, asked permission to build an addition to the back of his shop. The Council will be recommended to grant the request.

Engineer Graydon will call for tenders for coal for the use of the police station and the fire halls.

and the fire halls. and the fire halls.

Ald. Skinner brought ap the desertio light question. He was of the opinion that the light at Victoria Bridge should never have been placed there.

Ald. Wyatt—Then I move that the light

Ald. Wyatt—Then I move that the light at the hospital be removed.

The chairman—But we cannot move it. The Hospital Trust ordered is up.
Ald. Wyatt—What is the difference? We have to give the Trust the money.
The light at the hospital will remain but the other will be taken down.
The Council ordered the electric light

the other will be taken down.

The Council ordered the electric light poles to be painted some time ago, but it was never done. The committee will endeavor to discover the reason.

Ald. Thomas stated that South London neeled at least twenty lights, as there were miles of streets without a single light.

Ald. Skinner and James Fitzgerald endeavored to bring up the quostion of electric lighting again, but it was voted down by Aldermen Wyatt, Thomas and W. W. Fitzgerald.

A bill of \$58 from H. Boyd for work done at ward No. 6 fire hall was ordered to be paid. It was part of the contract of White Bros. The Council will settle the question of deducting the amount from White Bros.' account. Other accounts of the usual nature were passed.

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

COMPTON BROS. UNIQUE EXHIBIT. There are people who assert that each year's exhibition is a duplicate of its predecessors, but all such would soon find many ors, but all such would soon find many things new, novel, useful and beautiful it they would only look carefully around. And in this connection the very pretty nook occupied by the goods of the above firm, which is under the management of Mr. Archie Christie, on the ground floor of the Archie Unristie, on the ground noor of the main building, may be mentioned as deserving of special notice of the ladies. The exhibit is made up of interior decorations, made out of crinkle and crepe tissue paper. The possibilities of paper decorations are truly wonderful, and no one visiting the Industrial Exhibition should fail to see this display. The colors are charming and the display. The colors are charming, and the different decorations simply marvelous. Creps and crinkle tissue paper has only been introduced a short time, but it promises to revolutionize interior decorations. The exhibit is one of the novelties of the main building, and is well worth secing. In a future issue mention will be made
in detail of some of these creations of a new
art. Visitors to the exhibition will consult their interests by calling on Mr.
Christie. For sale by Reid Bros., whole
sale, London, Ont.

Wall paper.—Just received a large consignment of the latest designs in wall paper, which I will offer at 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 cents per roll. Wonderful bargains in window per roll. Wonderful bargains in window shades and spring rollers, part of a bank-rupt stock being sold at cost. Cornice poles, picture frames, etc. E. N. Hunn, 190 Dundas street.

New York Store.

We Continue to Offer Excellent

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