FINE WATCHES
—CLEANED AND CLOSELY ADJUSTED—
H. BEETON,
High Grade Watch Specialist, opp. Post office

The Toronto World.

READ BLIND LOVE,
By WILKIE COLLINS.
His last and greatest work. Canadian Copyright edition.
Price 30 cents.
AT ALL BOOK STORES.

ELEVENTH YEAR. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1890. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE LAW AND THE GOSPEL.

LETTERS FROM MR. MEREDITH AND HIS GRACE MEET.

The Former Reconsiders His Decision to Treat the Correspondence as Closed and the Archbishop is Advised by His Friends to Let the Matter Drop—More Parting Shots.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 11, 1890.

To the Most Reverend, the Archbishop (elect) of the Diocese of Kingston, Kingston, Ont.

MY LORD ARCHBISHOP: When I last had the honor of addressing you I supposed, as I still think, that the matters in controversy between us had been so fully discussed that an intelligent public was in a position to pronounce judgment upon them, and that it would be but trespassing upon its indulgence to multiply words in further discussion, but your latest letter leads me to re-consider my decision and, at the risk of wearying my audience, to make one more effort to bring within the reach of Your Grace's apprehension what has long since been apparent to your fellow citizens.

It scarcely needed your statement that you had for a period of ten years occupied a judicial position to call attention to the eminently judicial character of Your Grace's mind and utterances, for have we not seen it exemplified in the calm and impartial judgment which you passed upon the Protestant girls and young women of the province in which you live? Was it not apparent in the opinions which you so recently expressed in Kingston in regard to your Protestant fellow-citizens, and has it not been demonstrated by your utterance with regard to Principal Caven and the thousands of other "ferocious bigots" connected with the Equal Rights movement, to say nothing of the judgment you were pleased to pronounce upon the humble individual who is now addressing you?

I must not, however, overlook the quality of humanity which Your Grace so illustrates, by your correspondence and especially in that portion of it which deals with the disadvantages under which you labor in having no newspaper to champion your cause. Surely so eminent a logician, no distinguished a rhetorician, no erudite a jurist, so excellent a judge and so pre-eminent an ecclesiastic requires no such adventitious aid as the assistance of a newspaper, but without being deemed impertinent may I ask Your Grace if you are not, in so lamenting, a little unfair to that once great organ of public opinion, The Globe, for has it not donned your livery, defended your position and chosen you for its patron, while you delegate me to the lowly position of retainer of my "patron, The Mail"?

Pardon this digression and let me now invite your attention to what are the real issues between us.

The Gist of the Controversy.

In my speech at London I quoted from a Roman Catholic journal, published in the city in which you live, which addresses itself especially to those of your flock and which gave to them and to the Roman Catholic electors of the province advice as to the action which they should take—based upon the following statement:

"Holding, as we do, the balance of power between the factions we are, if only true to ourselves and to the crisis about to come upon us, independent of either and can dictate the terms upon which one or other shall receive our support."

This statement, I said, I believed to represent your views. Upon this you addressed to me your first letter and in reply to it I accepted what I thought was the plain inference from it—your repudiation of the sentiments of the quotation—and not only did I do that publicly, but I promised in my future addresses to remove the impression which my remarks might have produced by telling my audiences that those sentiments were not Your Grace's and that you joined with me in condemning them. Had you no other object in view than to call upon me to put right any erroneous impression that my remarks might have created with regard to your sentiments, the correspondence might have ended there, but this was not your object as became apparent when you followed up your first letter with another assailing me violently for having made an attack upon the Roman Catholics and having declared for a policy of oppression of them—charges the falsity of which was so evident that they hardly required from me the answer and denial which I gave.

Now the whole point of the matter so far as the quotation and my attributing to you its sentiments is concerned is: Was I right in attributing those sentiments to you?

Your refusal to repudiate them and your evasion of making answer to my question as to whether you do or do not approve of them, I am bound to say, justifies me in returning to my original views that these sentiments coincide with your own views. You ask why you should any more repudiate the utterances in question than I should those of Mr. Solomon White on the subject of annexation. I pass by your assumption that Mr. White is an advocate of annexation, with the single observation that I have it from Mr. White himself that he never did advocate annexation to the United States, but only declared his preference for political union, and gave his reasons for so doing, but even if he did what you charge him with I am not ashamed to acknowledge him my friend, and to say that in view of his patriotic stand upon the Riel question, not only I but his countrymen generally can afford to forgive him even that vagary, were he chargeable with it.

Not Parallel Cases.

But the cases are not parallel, I venture to point out, for two reasons at least:

(1.) You claim and assert most rigorously, I am told, your control of those who are of your flock in the domain of faith and morals, and I judge from some archiepiscopal utterances, which you are doubtless familiar with, that the boundaries of that domain are of a somewhat elastic and shifting character. Now I assert that the principle of the quotation is distinctly immoral, and hence it follows, either that disapproving it you were remiss in the performance of your duties as you proclaim them in not endeavoring to counteract its influence when it came to your knowledge at least by warning your flock against it, or you approve of it. You may accept whichever dilemma you choose, and you cannot escape on the pretence that the quotation and the article from which it is taken dealt solely with a political matter, for the fact is not so. On the other hand, I have no control, and do not pretend to exercise any, over Mr. White's utterances, nor did he assume to speak for my party or to offer it any advice or to direct its actions.

(2) Those who know Your Grace would certainly, judging by their past experience of you, not be able at once to say in reference to the quotation, "Those sentiments are not the sentiments of the Archbishop of Kingston," but the contrary; while everyone who knows me would not be required to be told that I did not approve of annexation sentiments or that I was loyal to my native land.

But the whole purpose of your attack is transparent. You see my platform affords a standing ground for Protestant and Roman Catholic alike; that my principles aim not at curtailing the rights of the Roman Catholic citizen or infringing his liberty of conscience, but that the effect of the adoption of them would be assisting him in resisting the aggression of certain at least of the hierarchy upon his rights as a citizen and as a man.

Equal Rights Will Prevail.

The agitation which has begun, unless it be put down, will continue to grow and spread until it shall be recognized from sea to sea throughout this great Dominion—that while the fullest liberty of conscience shall be accorded to all religious bodies and to every man, the State shall know and recognize no Church as different from or above the other and that in all his obligations, duties and relations to the State the citizen's action is not subject to control by or dictation from either priest or presbyter, bishop or Pope or any other ecclesiastical authority whatever. For such a consummation I devoutely wish.

Your Grace believes it your duty to oppose its accomplishment. I have no quarrel with you for so doing, but let the weapons which you use be those of honorable warfare, not unfair efforts to misrepresent your opponents in order that you may lead those with whom a good bishop must necessarily have great influence to believe those opponents to be their enemies and enemies of their religion and intolerant bigots, who would like from them the liberties which every freedom in a free country has the right to enjoy. Show to your fellow citizens that you do not hold the view that the end justifies the means, face the issue squarely, discuss it fairly and I am content to abide the result.

I have the honor to be
Your Grace's obedient servant,
W. R. MEREDITH.

ANOTHER ONE FROM HIS GRACE.

Written Before He Received the Communication Published Above.

THE PALACE, KINGSTON, Jan. 12, 1890.

To William R. Meredith, Esq., Q.C., M.L.A.:

DEAR SIR: Having got an interval of rest after severe application to official business during the past week, I have the honor to turn my attention again to you, as in duty bound.

Communications, however, have reached me from various quarters, suggesting that I might well allow you to go your way at present, and that generosity towards a vanquished assailant will be appreciated by all high minded people. I am asked what need is there of proceeding further with the controversy, when you have thrown down your arms and taken to flight? I am also reminded that by adding to your humiliation, through exposure of the remaining fallacies of your last and former letters, I may become chargeable with striking "the man that's down." I am not insensible to the force of these suggestions.

On the other hand, when I consider that the three main passages in your last letter, which I had marked for special criticism in the "summing up" of the case, have been presented by you to the public in the form of bare assertion, bold and reckless, without any semblance of reasoning to support them it seems hardly worth while to waste valuable time in their confutation. They can do no harm. The humblest intelligence can perceive their emptiness, and as regards two of them, pardon me for saying, their childish frivolity and petulance.

Wherefore, sir, I forbear pursuing you with arguments that now appear unnecessary, in supplement of my review of the controversy between you and me before the court of public opinion.

I have the honor to remain,
Yours very respectfully,
✝ JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,
Archbishop of Kingston.

SIR ADAMS ARCHIBALD.

A Visit From the Patriarch of the House of Commons and His Daughter.

The patriarch of the House of Commons and an ex-governor of Nova Scotia registered at the Queen's last night. This was Sir Adams G. Archibald, K.C.M.G., M.P., for Colchester, N.S., the seat formerly held by ex-Postmaster-General McLelan, now Governor of Nova Scotia, and by the present incumbent on a former occasion. Sir Adams is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Archibald, and Mrs. F. D. Laurie of Halifax. Sir Adams is the eldest man in the House of Commons, being 76, one year the senior of the veteran premier, who is the second eldest. Sir Adams belongs to one of the oldest and best-known families in Nova Scotia, and has held many positions of trust in his native province, being its governor for two terms. After an absence of 20 years from Parliament he re-entered it a year or so ago when McLelan resigned Colchester to become Governor of Nova Scotia. Sir Adams is tall of form and kind of face, and as his age would imply he has a venerable appearance. He sits just behind the ministers in the House. After remaining in town a couple of days he will go to Ottawa to be present at the opening of Parliament.

Several other members and ex-members of the House were in the city yesterday, among them being Mr. Paterson of Brant, Dr. Ferguson of Welland, Mr. Waldie of Halton, Mr. Dawson of Algoma, Dr. Montague and Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue. Mr. Costigan and Commissioner Miall returned to the Capital last night. During the day they transacted business in connection with the Toronto branch of the Department.

Positively best value in the city. An all wool Melton fur worsted coat for $7. British Arms Clothing Store.

LOSSES CAUSED BY FLAMES.

A Baltimore Elevator Burnt---A British Steamer Destroyed---Three Lives Lost.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—The Northern Central Railroad elevator No. 3 was burned to-night. The elevator was worth about $80,000, the loss on the corn stored there is $280,000.

The British steamship Sacrobasco, lying near the wharf, was consumed by flames from the burning elevator. The British steamers North Erin and Rhio had their masts and rigging and some of their upper works destroyed. Three of the crew of the Sacrobasco are missing and it is believed they were burned to death. They are Robert Curus, chief engineer; John White, fireman; Charles Johnson, seaman. Among the crew seriously burned are Charles Appleton, steward, Thomas Knight (colored) cook, Ed. Whitside and A. T. Robinson, seamen. The sailors aboard the Sacrabasco had to jump into the water and swim for their lives. Some were picked up after being in the water two hours. The fire at midnight is under control.

The Blood and Fire Warriors.

Enthusiasm was rife yesterday at the Lippincott-street Barracks of the Salvation Army. At 3 o'clock there was a holiness meeting, which was largely attended, and at 5 o'clock a mammoth banquet was held which proved a success in every respect. There were three large tables capable of seating 300 persons, and these were patronized several times. At 8 o'clock there was an anniversary re-union, led by Major Margetts, at which addresses were given by Col. and Mrs. Bailey, Major Morris, Major Holland, Major Spooner, Staff-Capt. Philpott and others. There were testimonies from the saved, promises on the part of the unsaved and a great combustion of salvation joy throughout the whole of the proceedings. To-day there will be a private officer's council in Arthur-street Barracks.

All our overcoats now going at cost. Now is the time to secure a bargain. British Arms Clothing Store.

Down with the Epidemic.

W. F. Maclean of The World is laid up with la grippe. The seizure commenced on Saturday, and the patient was in bed yesterday.

Inspector Hughes yesterday had applications for a score of teachers to take the place of those sick. All the occasional teachers available have been engaged and he was consequently unable to supply those required yesterday.

Principal Bennett of Grace-street school, Principal Ferrier of Louisa-street school and Assistant-Inspector Henry Brown are confined to their homes with la grippe.

Several members of the Ministerial Association apologized for their absence from the regular meeting yesterday by reason of having la grippe.

Ald. M. J. Wood, Boustead, Gillespie and Davies are all afflicted with la grippe.

Accidents.

This is a year of accidents, the unfortunate effect of which are largely ameliorated by a policy in the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Co., 83 King-street west, Toronto.

White Dress Court Shirts in every size at White's.

Manufacturers, by warehousing their surplus stock with Mitchell, Miller & Co., receive negotiable warehouse receipts.

The Sheffield House Importing Company (Registered),
65 Yonge street (below King). New Pearl Desserts, Fish Eaters, Side Dishes, Nutcrackers, etc. C. E. Robinson, manager. 246

A CITYFUL OF POVERTY.

SUCH IS THE STATE OF TORONTO AT PRESENT.

One in Every Thirty-two Receives Charity —More About the Free Breakfast and the Labor Bureau—Professor Goldwin Smith Insists on a Central Office and Civic Supervision.

The Committee of the Associated City Charities yesterday once more discussed the question, which is rapidly becoming a "burning" one—how to deal with the ever-growing mass of poverty in Toronto's rich and prosperous city.

The Queen City is year by year becoming more like the large towns of the Old Country, where the rich get richer and the poor poorer. The most notable statement made yesterday was that it is an incontrovertible fact that one in every 32 persons in Toronto receives charity. The discussion ranged over the nationalities of these recipients, the English being the great majority, the Irish next, then the Canadians; the poor meals provided at the House of Industry compared with the sumptuous fare at the Richmond Hall free breakfast; the need of a city register of unemployed, the systematization of charity, the urgent need for a city relief officer and the co-operation of all societies to discourage indiscriminate alms-giving and to check imposture. The evils of ill advised emigration from the Old Country were considered, and a profitable and suggestive discussion was for the second time adjourned owing to the thinness of the attendance, caused in a great measure by the epidemic of sickness.

Opening Up the Discussion.

Professor Goldwin Smith presided and freely expressed his well-known opinions on each of these topics.

The reading of the following letter by Secretary J. K. Pell opened the discussion:

J. E. Pell, Esq., Secretary Committee City Charities:

SIR—Your invitation to attend the meeting of the Combined Charities Association was duly received, but I regret that business will prevent my being present.

As the subject under discussion two weeks ago—the free breakfasts and pauperization—is, I believe, to be resumed to-day, I can only say in reference to the work, which we are engaged in in Richmond Hall and which the resolution brought before the last meeting was intended to disapprove of, on account of it not being done in conjunction with the House of Industry, that we are not prepared to alter our present course. The Lord gives us this work to do; without a doubt in our minds He has abundantly blessed it with His presence since we started. He has supplied us with all the funds to carry it on; and with these signal acts of approval starting us in the face, until He shows us that He wants us to change our plan of work, we do not care to take the responsibility upon ourselves of doing so.

H. C. DIXON.

The President said it was manifest that Mr. Dixon misapprehended the object of the motion submitted at the last meeting—merely for the sake of initiating a regular discussion of the objects and methods of these free breakfasts. There was no intention to condemn this movement but only to ascertain what its effects were and to recommend caution as to its recipients.

The Casuals in the House of Industry.

For a while the subject dropped and Mr Pell read a table which he had obtained, classifying the casuals on three successive nights at the House of Industry. These were as follows:

Jan. 9	Thirty Englishmen, 21 Irish, no Scotch, 15 Canadians, 2 Americans, 1 Frenchman.	
Jan. 10	Twenty-six Englishmen, 9 Irish, no Scotch, 11 Canadians, 3 Americans.	
Jan. 11	Twenty-eight Englishmen, 21 Irish, 8 Scotch, 14 Canadians, 2 Americans, 1 Frenchman.	

In consequence of complaints as to treatment in the House of Industry, Mr. Pell said he had visited that institution and found that the accommodation and arrangements were as comfortable as possible. As to the breakfast provided as the reward of wood-chopping, "I think," said Mr. Pell, "that the managers might be a little more generous in their bill of fare. Dry bread and poor tea is not much of a meal for an able-bodied man. I think they might give warm porridge. [Hear, hear.] As to the establishment of the labor bureau in connection with the Richmond Hall breakfasts, I should very much prefer it being in connection with the House of Industry. It could be more efficiently worked as a register of all the men is taken."

Mr. Pell added that the latter are able-bodied men willing to work, and that the genus "tramp" is fast disappearing. The labor test had well-nigh extinguished him.

City Missionary Hall corroborated the secretary's statement and spoke of the great improvement in the House of Industry compared with former years.

Rev. Dr. Johnston advocated a more nourishing breakfast and the establishing of a central city labor bureau.

At this stage Secretary Pell asked permission of the president for The World's Philanthropic Young Man to say what he knew of the Richmond Hall free breakfast in the free registry office. This the scribe did and said a good word for both. He had just previously seen 40 sober able-bodied men crowding the Richmond-street office, all saying "We've got no work to do."

A Division of Charity Not Desirable.

The president objected to the city being divided into small charities, which is the tendency just now. There should be an authorized labor registry under civic supervision. The increase of paupers in the city demanded this. The charitable system requires to be revised, work found for the industrious and the impostors checked. There were too many of these abroad. The multiplication of charities contributed to pauperism. There should be an anti-mendicity officer.

Mr. Hall said he was puzzled to know what became of the score of men who Sunday after Sunday left the House of Industry to go to the Richmond Hall breakfast. They were destitute and could not be re-admitted until Monday morning.

The President said that the discussion of this and other matters about the breakfast and registry office had better be adjourned for a fortnight, when there would probably be a larger attendance of representatives of the city charities.

After discussion it was resolved that Professor Goldwin Smith write to the Charity Organization Review, London, Eng., condemning the sending of emigrants to Canada at the commencement of the winter season.

Then there arose a general discussion on Dr. Barnardo's boy emigrants. Mr. Pell said that fewer farm men were now employed in winter owing to these boys, and in some cases these were sent adrift when they wanted wages. These found their way into Toronto. He also gave statistics showing that 1 in every 32 persons in Toronto receives charitable relief from the House of Industry, apart from the whole army which are relieved by the various national societies and other benevolent agencies.

In concluding the meeting Professor Goldwin Smith said there has a widespread impression in England that living in Toronto is cheaper than in the Old Country. This was not so. It is from 30 to 55 per cent. dearer in Toronto than in London. If wages are higher there is no such regular work.

Advances made on merchandise warehoused with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street east.

Influenza (La Grippe)—An Absolute Preventative for this Terrible Disease.

This preparation emanates from scientific sources, and is exactly what is prescribed by the most eminent physicians in Europe, and is used in the great hospitals of that country and Great Britain, not only because it is a preventative but for the reason that it is recognized as being the only medicine known which will effect a cure.

It has been arranged that this medicine shall be made in Canada to supply the American demand, and a binding agreement has been entered into whereby the price has been fixed at one dollar—no more and no less. The Hospital Remedy Company, 295 West King-street, Toronto, Canada, are the only authorized agents and manufacturers for this continent, and their name is on every box. Sent postpaid on receipt of price—one dollar.

THE QUEEN CITY'S HARBOR.

Some Features of the Season Just Closed—What Master Baldwin Has to Say—The Year Closes With Another Deficit.

Harbor Master Morgan Baldwin has issued his annual report. Among other things he says:

The ice left the bay on March 15, (1889), 27 days later than the year previous.

The first arrival was the schooner Morning Star, from Port Credit, March 23, the last was the steamer Lillie, from Niagara, Dec. 24. (She crossed to the Island on Christmas day).

The number of arrivals of vessels at the port was 2313, a decrease of 13.

	1888.	1889.
Steamers loaded	789	961
Steamers light	7	5
Propellers loaded	71	70
Propellers light	96	105
Schooners loaded	1314	1117
Schooners light	40	46

The number of vessels wintering in the harbor is 70: 24 schooners, 18 steamers, 7 propellers, 21 steam and sailing yachts, with an aggregate tonnage of 10,755.

The year was begun with a debit balance of $1731. The receipts for dues were $10,545. Cash on hand and receipts from all other sources $3069, making a total of $13,615. The expenditure, including overdraft at bank of $1731, was $18,961, leaving an increased debit balance of $5346.

The quantity of coal received by vessel was 166,316 tons, 11,113 tons less than last year. The total amount of coal received by rail and vessel was 456,313 tons, 58,550 less than last year.

The amount of dredging done was heavy owing to the low state of the water. The amount expended in the work was $12,740, all of this except $50 being expended in the Western Channel.

The average height of the water was 10½ inches, 1½ inches above last year.

Complaints were again made of the foghorn service at the Island not being satisfactory and one specific charge, "that the foghorn was not blown as it should have been during the storm of Nov. 26, thereby causing the wrecking of the vessels Annandale and Gleneffer," was made by Capt. Shaw of the E. H. Rutherford. This was forwarded to the Marine Department and an investigation was held by Lieut. Gordon, R.N., but the report is not yet to hand.

The breastwork has been further protected by 3496 cubic yards of stone, making up to date present time 2930 lineal feet completed and 670 partially so.

In regard to the improvements at the eastern gap, nothing further was done than the dredging of a navigable channel averaging 250 feet in width; this channel was buoyed and opened to vessels on Aug. 23.

Arrangements have been made with the Board of Trade for the lease of a couple of rooms in their new building at Yonge and Front-streets as offices for the trust.

I regret to say that although an order-in-council passed in 1888, in favor of the trust for the patent of the lot filled in by the commissioners at the Queen's wharf the commissioners, up to the present time, have been unable to obtain the patent owing to the persistent opposition of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Appended to the report is one from Mr. Kivas Tully, Q.C., giving particulars of the dredging operations in the Western Channel during the year. John Conlon was the contractor, at 15 cents per cubic yard and $100 per day for removing obstructions. Mr. Tully says:

The removal of obstructions in the channel was continued to Sept. 30 last. The least width of the channel is 264 feet, and the greatest 39 feet; 39 feet of the bar having been dredged at the former point south of the elevator, and 12 feet at the latter point south of the light-keeper's house. The distance to the 3rd buoy, at the western entrance, has been increased from 345 feet to 612 feet, a difference of 277 feet, which affords a convenient entrance from the west.

The total quantities dredged were 91,400 cubic yards on the bar, according to agreement; 25,425 cubic yards of sand, loose rock and boulders in the channel, the latter being by day's work; in all 116,825 cubic yards.

JOHN HAMILTON KANE.

Death of the Respected Assistant-Cashier of the Dominion Bank in California.

Over the wires last night, from Alhambra, California, came the news that John Hamilton Kane, assistant cashier of the Dominion Bank, was dead. One of the earliest officials of the institution, he having joined the staff in the autumn of 1871, Mr. Kane was well known to almost every business man in Toronto. From the time that the bank commenced business at its old stand on Kingstreet, near Toronto, in 1871, until some three years ago, Mr. Kane was always to be found at his post, a pleasant smile upon his countenance; and even if he did say "nay" to a customer it was done in a courteous and agreeable manner. Three years ago Mr. Kane contracted a throat disease, which eventually proved fatal.

His medical attendant, Dr. Strange, did all that was possible to relieve him, and he went off to Southern California in the hope that the warmer climate there would effect a cure. The visit did him good and he was again to be found at his post in the bank. But the old trouble came on again, and once more Mr. Kane had to go away, this time to Egypt and the Mediterranean. Once more he came back to the bank, and sought in vain to fight off the grim destroyer. But it was of no use. He had to give up the battle, and in November last leave again for California, in which sunny land he died, loved and respected by hosts of friends in Toronto and elsewhere.

Mr. Kane originally came to Toronto from Quebec. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss. He was but 43 years of age and was in banking circles considered an able man. Mr. Kane was both loved and respected by his colleagues in the bank, all of whom mourn the loss of a kind and faithful friend and adviser.

"He was a man, take him for all in all
I shall not look upon his like again!"

Trowern, Jewelry Manufacturer, has removed from Yonge-street to 113 King-street west, south side, four doors east of Rossin House. 246

Fifty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Furs For Sale.

For the past two or three days the stores of W. & D. Dineen have been crowded with people buying furs. This is the result of the recent break in prices. The Dineen firm on first of the new year re-marked all their stock down, and now the people are getting the benefit just when the cold weather is setting in. If you want a bargain in any of the following articles you can get it: Seal mantles, seal jackets, Persian lamb mantles and coats Astrachan mantles, fur lined circulars and wraps, beaver, seal, sable, mink and other cheaper shoulder capes, storm collars, muffs of every kind, and about five hundred very fine long fur boas in bear-skin, sable, fox, lynx, etc., etc. Large grey robes $7. Smaller sizes $6. Men's fur coats at $15 up. There never was such value offered in furs as is shown at Dineens' store, corner King and Yonge-streets.

Merchants can warehouse goods in bond or free with Mitchell, Miller & Co. Negotiable warehouse receipts issued; rate of insurance low.

Quinn's display of neckwear this winter has taken the Canadian world by storm. Old cynics, who never expected to enjoy the luxury of anything new in neckwear, have been driven wild by excess of admiration. Nothing is talked of just now but quinn's neckwear and the grippe.

Art in Dress.

The three-button cutaway sack is steadily growing in favor. It is a very handsome garment. Taylor & Co., art tailors, 89 Yonge-street. 136

Look over your shirt stock and see if you do not want to order your season's supply. Now is the time. We never had our material, patterns or workmanship to the present point of excellence. Our superiority in ordered shirts is well known. Wheaton & Co., 17 King-street west, cor. Jordan. 246

Families leaving the city or giving up housekeeping, can have their furniture carefully stored at moderate cost with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street East.

Stop Watches.

Intricate and complicated watch work my care. E. Beeton, High Grade Watch Special st, Opposite Post Office.

A DEATH DEALING STORM.

ELEVEN KENTUCKIANS KILLED BY A TORNADO.

Fifty-three Persons Wounded---Fatalities at Rochester and Syracuse---Widespread Destruction Caused by the Winds---The Gale in the Dominion---A G.T.R. Train Blown From the Track.

A cyclone yesterday passed across the lake district to the gulf and caused a general gale from the lakes to the Atlantic, with rain or sleet in most places. Fine, cold weather with high pressure prevailed in the Northwest. Storm signals, which were ordered up yesterday morning throughout Eastern Canada, were continued last night. Telegraphic communication was cut off from many places. The World's despatches indicate the extent and fury of the gale.

A local train on the Grand Trunk Railway was blown from the track near Acton Vale, Que., but no loss of life is reported in the Dominion. At Clinton, Ky., 11 persons were killed, 53 injured, several fatally, and 53 dwellings demolished by a tornado. Fatalities are also reported at Rochester, Syracuse and elsewhere in the States.

A CYCLONE AT THE FALLS.

The Web Company's Factory Demolished —A Train Derailed.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Jan. 13.—A regular cyclone struck this place at 8.30 o'clock this morning, starting in with a light gale from the southwest increasing in velocity. At about 10 o'clock the force reached 90 miles an hour carrying everything before it and destroying outbuildings, barns, trees, telegrape poles, railway semaphores and fences. The greatest sufferer will be the Canadian Web Company. The wind struck the northwest gable of their 50x90 two-story factory, tearing the roof from the brick walls, tumbling the north and west walls in upon fifteen girls who were employed in the upper story. All of them escaped except Alice Dickout, aged 15, who was buried among the bricks and debris. Upon medical examination the girl was found to have one leg broken and was badly bruised about the body. Damage to the factory is estimated at $1500.

The Niagara Falls tobogganing slide, went down in a pile of matchwood. Loss $500.

About 11 o'clock two quays of the foot and carriage suspension bridge that had been rebuilt this spring snapped and fell into the river. The greatest anxiety was felt for fear that the bridge would also go down. The bridge rocked to and fro like a cradle. The officials closed the approaches and would not allow any one to cross the structure.

The telegraph and telephone wires are down in all directions. A tree fell across the Rome Watertown & Ogdensburg track in front of a freight train about 6 miles east of Suspension Bridge, N.Y., piling the engine and 19 freight cars in the ditch. The engineer was badly hurt.

Blown From the Track.

MONTREAL, Jan. 13.—Word has been received at the Grand Trunk general office that the local train from Acton Vale for Montreal had been blown off the track by a gale of wind near St. Hilaire, and asking for assistance. A wrecking crew was at once organized at Point St. Charles and despatched with the usual appliances under Superintendant Stephenson. Medical Superintendant Dr. Roger, accompanied the party. The accident took place while the train was passing the curve a couple of miles the other side of St. Hilaire station. That part of the track is noted for the gusts of wind which rush through the deep gully in Belceil Mountain, and sweep across it. As the train was usual at heavy curves it slants towards the centre of the circle of which the curve is an arc, and it was while the train was on this slant that the gale caught it and threw it over. The first-class car and the engine were left on the track but the baggage car, second-class car and smoking car were rolled over into the ditch beside the track.

Several of the passengers sustained minor injuries and three were seriously injured and had to be removed to a farm house where they were placed under medical treatment. The conductor, train man and mail clerk were also injured. The wind threw the rear cars completely on their sides and the baggage car as it fell wrenched the tender over. It in turn threw the engine over the track and the shock and wind together threw the mass over on its side. It is said that some of the overturned cars caught fire and were consumed, but this is denied.

The Worst for Many Years.

GODERICH, Jan. 13.—A severe wind storm struck this town this morning. The velocity of the wind was about 75 miles per hour. It unroofed several old buildings and levelled fences in exposed places. A new Grand Trunk Railway freight car standing at the station was unroofed and the roof carried over the bank. The wires were badly used up but men were sent out and they are working all night to-night. This is the worst storm that has occurred here for many years.

Boreas' Pranks at Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Jan. 13.—The high wind did considerable damage in this vicinity to-day. Fences were torn down, plate glass windows broken and signs demolished. Residents along the beach say the storm was one of the most fierce wind storms that has struck them in years. A good deal of damage was done. The waves washed very high, and it was impossible for any one to stand on the piers unaided. At the race course, North Barton, a good deal of damage was done. A lot of the fencing was blown down and the driving sheds suffered similarly. The grandstand formed a sort of butt for the wind and suffered severely. The keeper of the hotel got a scare, but nothing worse.

A Terrific Gale at Kingston.

KINGSTON, Jan. 13.—A terrific westerly gale has been blowing all day. Many buildings have been damaged and fences in the country are reported levelled in all directions. The weather is mild and the ground almost bare of snow.

Blew in the Glass.

BROCKVILLE, Jan. 13.—A heavy wind storm prevailed here to-day. Every pane of glass in the Great Northwestern Telegraph office is blown in.

Played Havoc at Tweed.

TWEED, Jan. 13.—To-day's wind played havoc with buildings in this locality, taking the tin roof completely off McGowan's brick block and seriously damaging a number other buildings. Several barns were completely wrecked. The loss in this place is estimated at $2000.

ELEVEN PERSONS KILLED

And Fifty-three Injured—A Terrible Tornado Opposite Cairo, Ill.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 13.—A tornado last night struck the east side (Clinton, Ky.), demolishing 55 houses, killing 11 persons and wounding 53. The killed as far as ascertained are: J. A. Rhodes and two children, Mrs. Wm. Bone, Burnett Bone, Walter Nance, John W. Gaddie, an infant of Judge C. C. Hodges and two others not yet identified.

The wounded are: Judge E. C. Hodges, wife and two children; G. R. Gayun, wife, child and father; C. W. Voorhees, child and two relatives, names unknown; Rev. N. W. Little, wife and two children; D. Stubblefield, several members of his family, though not seriously; Mrs. Chester and two children; Mrs. J. A. Rhodes and one child, the latter will die; A. L. Emerson and two children; A. F. Justis and one child; Mr. Jackson; Robert Johnson, sr., Robert Johnson, jr., both dangerously, the latter will die; W. R. Nance, wife and child, and others whose names cannot be ascertained.

Widespread Destruction.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—A special says: For several miles around Clinton, Ky., nearly everything is razed to the ground. The first building struck by the cyclone was a section house about half a mile out of town occupied by John Rhodes and family, consisting of his wife and three children. All were killed. The population of the town is about 1000 and at first it was feared hundreds had been killed but only eleven bodies have been found. The loss to property is estimated at $70,000. Eight of the 53 injured are not likely to live.

At Wycliffe, Ky., some of the principal business houses were wrecked and 20 people were injured.

The cyclone visited Moscow, Ky., and two persons were killed and four or five wounded.

It Was a Hustler.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—The cyclone yesterday afternoon lasted only about five minutes. It left behind it a track of ruined buildings, unroofed houses, shattered walls, dismantled churches and schools, wrecked factories and mills, streets heaped with debris and telegraph poles blown down by thousands.

Those killed by the cyclone were: Matthew McCollum, Mrs. Connors and Joseph Weaver. The injured were: Ida Weaver, fatally; Maggie and Mamie Connors, William Brady, Mrs. Robert, Mrs. Charles Miller and child, Charles Miller, Mrs. McQuade, Mrs. J. Ryan and daughter, Mrs. B. Verfield, M. J. Ackerman, unknown woman, James McCosh, W. Henseel, Frank Kohler. The number of buildings damaged will probably reach 150, with a loss ranging from $100,000 to $300,000. A large force of men are clearing away the debris.

General Throughout Western New York.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 13.—Despatches from many points show that the cyclone was general throughout Western New York. Churches and other buildings were damaged and in some cases demolished. Trees were torn to pieces and blown down, and fields, streets and highways are strewn with wreckage. The telegraph service is badly crippled.

Suffering in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 13.—The blizzard in Kansas and Missouri has ceased. No lives were lost. Intense suffering is reported in the destitute districts in the western counties of Kansas. There are over forty cars of provisions at Liberal cut, that is 50 to 70 miles from the starving people, and nobody is willing to take chances of freezing by hauling the freight in wagons.

The Wires Demoralized.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—The storm here early this morning completely demoralized telegraphic communication. Telephone wires were in bad shape. Much damage to trees and small buildings is reported throughout Southern Illinois.

Two Fatalities at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 13.—A heavy gale, reaching a velocity of 70 miles an hour, was blowing here to-day. Great damage was done all over the city. An old brick block belonging to the Central Railroad Company was blown down, but all the inmates, 12 in number, escaped. By the fall of a chimney George Wetter, cabinet maker, was instantly killed. Plate glass, signs, poles, roofs and trees are down all over the city. The damage is estimated at $5000. Expressman Seward while driving in a wagon was blown over and the horse fell on him. He was taken to a hospital in a dying condition. Many wagons were overturned.

A Freight Depot Collapses.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 13.—A terrific wind-storm struck this city about 3 o'clock to-day. The large Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad freight depot in process of construction and nearly completed collapsed and was levelled to the ground. About 40 carpenters were at work on the building at the time and 12 of them who were inside were buried in the ruins. W. H. Willis was taken out dead and nine others were badly hurt. The roof of the penitentiary was torn off and a dozen houses in the city were unroofed.

At Newego the tall steeple of the Church of the Evangelist was blown down but no one was hurt.

A Record Breaker.

BUFFALO, Jan. 13.—A terrific gale struck this city at 9 o'clock this morning. The wind attained a velocity of 90 miles an hour for several minutes. This is the highest velocity on record.

Lake Erie was never seen in such a turbulent state. The steeples of the North and St. John churches are down. Trees were blown down, signs torn down from their fastenings and the streets were entirely deserted. Water stopped the belt line trains and the Michigan Central trains are compelled to stop several miles outside of the city.

A YEAR IN JAIL

Is Eloper Legare's Punishment—A Husband's Costly Experience.

MONTREAL, Jan. 13.—High Constable Bissonnette returned from Toronto on Saturday morning with Ulric Légare, Mrs. Seguin and accompanied by Mr. Theophile Seguin, husband of the eloping woman. From the train Mr. Bissonnette brought his prisoners down to the Police Court. No charge was preferred against Mrs. Seguin, but Seguin accused Legare of stealing $550 in cash, a gold ring worth $12, a box of cigars and half-a-dozen silk handkerchiefs from him. Legare pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and while the necessary commitment was being drawn up Mr. and Mrs. Seguin made up and left the court together. Seguin loses about $110 in cash by his wife's escapade.

A Good Reason for Postponement.

NEWBURG, N.Y., Jan. 13.—The racing committee of the National Skating Association to-night postponed the races till Jan. 24 and 25 at Newburg on account of lack of ice.

The Spider Knocked Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—In the Weir-Murphy fight Weir was knocked out in the fourteenth round.

The Pope Has La Grippe.

ROME, Jan. 13.—The Pope and eight cardinals have the influenza.

The Dead.

Admiral Fisquet is dead at Paris.

Steamship Arrivals.

Date.	Name.	Reported at.	From.
Jan. 13	Elder	New York	Bremen
"	P. Culand	"	Amsterdam

In spite of the mild weather the big sales of our overcoats testifies to their good value and quality. British Arms Clothing Store.

DEATHS.

FULLER—Died suddenly of pneumonia at Bishophurst, Hamilton, Henry Hobart, youngest son of the late Thomas Brock Fuller, Bishop of Niagara, and Cynth