HE TORONTO RUBBER CO.
OF CANADA.
McILROY, JR., & CO.
India Rubber goods of every description.
BREAKING-ST WEST.

The Toronto World.

COX &
STOCK BR.
26 TORON.
Continuous market quotati
wires.

EIGHTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1887. PRICE ONE CENT

THE WAR SCARE IN EUROPE

RUSSIAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS SAID TO BE EXAGGERATED.

Bismarck said to be Working to Clear the Chir From the Anti-German Advisers Who New Beset Him—Austria to Strengthen Her Frontier Force.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The National Gazette, discussing The Vienna Fremdenblatt's article relative to the massing of troops on the Russian frontier, says it is evident that the force of Russian troops now in Poland is not sufficient to attack two formidable military powers. The present massing of troops is too small for war and too large for peace. We must wait and see how Russia will reconcile the massing with the pacific assurances of The Journal de St. Petersburg.

Russia Must Have a Strong Pacific Fleet.

MOSCOW, Dec. 7.—The Gazette says the future policy of France will decide whether Germany will be compelled to watch one or both her frontiers. The paper declares that Russia must always have a strong fleet on the Pacific ocean.

The Cause of Russia's Action.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—According to private advices from Warsaw the massing of Russian troops on the frontier is attributable to information received by Russia of a concerted plan by Germany and Austria for united action in the event of war between either of those powers and Russia. In that contingency it was proposed that Germany and Austria should suddenly invade Russian Poland and occupy Warsaw by using their great facilities for mobilizing. In consequence of the discovery of this alleged project, Russia resolved to compensate for her slow power of mobilizing by a permanent increase of her frontier forces. The movement implies no aggression, but is a purely defensive precaution.

A Military Council at Vienna.

VIENNA, Dec. 7.—The Emperor will preside at a military council at the Palace to-morrow, to consider what steps are necessary in view of the collection of Russian troops on the frontier.

Austria to Increase the Frontier Force.

VIENNA Dec. 7.—The Political Correspondence semi-officially denies a report that the Powers interested have officially sent a note to Russia in reference to the increased force of troops on the frontier. The paper says the Austrian frontier guards will be completely organized and their numbers increased. It adds that the Russian Censor has suppressed all telegrams sent to Russia in reference to The Fremdenblatt's article concerning Russia's action.

Russia's Actions Said To Be Exaggerated.

VIENNA, Dec. 7.—Throughout to-day opinion is very general here that the German press exaggerates the importance of the military movements in Russia in order to disguise Prince Bismarck's diplomacy, the chief object of which is supposed to be the removal of the Czar from the influence of those who desire to estrange Germany and Russia. The course of the German press is considered to be a dangerous one because in the event of Bismarck failing in his purpose it will increase the tension of the situation. It is owing morp to a possible failure on the part of Bismarck than to the massing of Russian troops that Austrian military precautions may be necessary.

A CABINET WANTED.

M. Goblet Undertakes the Task of Forming One for President Carnot.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—President Carnot, in his interview with M. Clemenceau yesterday, said he was under no illusion that he had been chosen President for his own merits. He had an earnest desire to do his duty and sink self on every occasion when his personal views might conflict with the public interest. While admitting that there must always exist two great Republican parties, the President said it would be possible in elections for them to unite against their common enemy, the Monarchists.

M. Clemenceau deprecated the idea of taking men from the various groups to form the cabinet irrespective of their platforms. He said a union of the parties could be better effected on the adoption of certain principles as a basis of action.

President Carnot has intimated that a general election will probably be held toward the end of 1888.

M. Goblet Summoned.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The President requested M. Fallieres to form a Cabinet, but he declined on the ground of ill-health and a lack of sufficient authority. The President then summoned M. Goblet and requested him to form a new Ministry. M. Goblet has agreed so form a Cabinet.

President Sadi-Carnot has been installed in the Elysee Palace.

A Motion Favoring Protection.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—At the annual meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture to-day many provincial delegates were present and took part in an excited discussion over a motion favoring protection. The Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, Conservative, deprecated the placing of duties on cereals, unless the agitation in favor of bimetalism and the abolition of bounties failed. The motion was carried by two to one.

Gen. Gordon's Bills Dishonored.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Bills to the amount of £40,000, drawn by the late Gen. Gordon during the siege of Khartoum, have been dishonored by the Government, which obtained a decision from the Cairo mixed tribunal in their favor. The holders of the bills have commenced action against the private estate of Gen. Gordon for payment.

The Murder of Constable Whelehan.

DUBLIN, Dec. 7.—The jury has brought in a verdict of acquittal in the case of O'Leary, one of the men charged with complicity in the murder of Constable Whelehan at Lisdoonvarna.

A Verdict Against the Marquis.

DUBLIN, Dec. 7.—The libel suit of Mr. Joyce against his former employer, the Marquis of Clanricarde, for $50,000 damages has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, who was awarded $1200.

Another Letter from Powderly.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—The third in the series of letters addressed by General Master Workman Powderly to the order of the Knights of Labor is published in to-day's issue of The Journal of United Labor, and is confined to an attack on the Western Union Telegraph monopoly, with a recommendation that the United States Government should control all telegraph lines.

Threatened Riot by Strikers.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 7.—The sheriff of Lake County has asked the Governor for the militia to quell a threatened riot among the ore handlers at Fairport in that county. One hundred men of the fifth regiment of Cleveland have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

The Typewriter Test.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—In to-day's papers Messrs. Wyckoff, Seamans and Benedict challenge all writing machines to a speed test with the Remington Standard Typewriter.

Bucket Shop Keepers Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—The police this morning raided a number of bucket shops. The proprietors and employes were held in bail for a hearing.

Archbishop McGettigan's Funeral.

ARMAGH, Dec. 7.—The funeral of Archbishop McGettigan took place to-day. Ten thousand persons were in attendance.

A WISE VIEW OF A GRAVE SUBJECT.

Mr. Dodge of New York on Christian Duty at the Present Time.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A general Christian conference, under the auspices and direction of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States, of which William E. Dodge of New York is president, opened here this morning in the Congregational Church. The conference met in response to a call issued by the Alliance several months since. The stated object of the conference is to discuss measures upon which all denominations may be brought to unite to meet certain new and pressing emergencies which have arisen in connection with the great increase of wealthy business, immigration, the changed relations of labor and capital, and the great and growing per centage of our population who are not church members or attendants.

President Dodge, in his opening address, referred to the organized power of the saloons and secular unions, the dangerous growth of cities, the loosening of family ties, the luxury of the times, the increasing passion for money, and the dying out of religious influences in many sparsely settled portions of old states, the increase and massing of immigrants who retain their habits, language and prejudices, and who do not understand the old American ideas founded on the love of God, respect for the law and a live moral sentiment. These must be preserved. Those who come to a new home with conditions for happiness better than ever offered before must understand this. The church, he said, has lost its hold on workingmen. Everywhere among them is unrest and a looking for a higher goal. This means a grand opportunity and a time for an applied christianity. The simple teachings and examples of Christ must be the base of a new movement. A religion worth the name, said the speaker, must bring cheer to every home, hope into every life, must bring into close sympathy all classes. Its followers must live with the people and for the people, as Christ lived, at any cost of time, money or comfort.

Ex-Justice Strong of the United States Supreme Court presided at the afternoon session. He introduced Prof. Hjalmer H. Boyeson of Columbia College, who made a short address upon the subject of immigration. Immigration, he said, which draws from the lower strata of Europe is changing the character of the people and gradually eliminating the virtues which are indispensable to successful self-government. The Socialist and the Anarchist come to avenge here what they suffered in Europe. By their disloyal sentiments and hostility to American institutions they disorganize and weaken the State. The third class (the industrial class) is the governing class in this country. But now the fourth class—the manual laborers who formerly framed no political demands—has raised its head and has begun to contest with the third estate the directing power in the state. Hence arise discontent and social and economic convulsions. The speaker did not see how, with universal suffrage and unrestricted immigration, it was to be averted. He believed that the time had arrived when our former policy of indiscriminate absorption of foreign elements of population would result in a serious crisis. The children of aliens make a terrible exhibit in the statistics of pauperism and crime. They constitute largely the hoodlums and roughs of our cities. The public schools have intoxicated them with a sense of independence without impressing upon them the responsibilities of liberty. More competition with American labor enters in a week through Castle Garden than the prisons turn out in a year. Immigration has the effect of lowering the grade of American civilization by introducing an undue competition with people who demand less of life. Prof. Boyeson said in conclusion that he was in favor of a law which would make consular inspection and a certificate of good character indispensable perquisites to immigration.

A PLETHORA OF WEALTH.

The Secretary of the U. S. Treasury Reports on the Government Surplus.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury devotes much attention to the question of surplus revenue and a revision of the tariff. The conclusions and recommendations are the same as those contained in the President's message. The surplus in the treasury on Dec. 1 amounted to $55,258,701, and the Secretary estimates that it will aggregate $140,000,000 on June 30 next. On this point the Secretary says that one use which can be made of this money is to diminish the taxation to such an extent that the annual revenues will be less for some years to come than the appropriations. The accumulated surplus should be used for ordinary expenses, and the people would gain the greatest possible good from it.

The Secretary thinks is difficult to understand why it would not be well to so change our navigation laws as to allow foreign built ships owned by our citizens to come and go between this and other countries, while bearing the flag of the country of their owners, since a citizen of the United States may buy a foreign built vessel in a foreign port and putting a United States flag upon it trade with all the countries of the world except his own and receive our Government's protection in all such trade.

The Secretary says that it would be a waste to continue coining silver dollars, as the supply is now more than equal to any probable demand. For this reason the bullion purchased should be stored in large bars and upon these certificates could be issued at coinage value. The Secretary also says that the value of the silver in the hands of the people must be kept on a par with gold and that with this view a limit to treasury holdings of silver should be fixed and coinage suspended when this limit is reached.

The present divided authority and responsibility in the administration of immigrant laws is declared to be unsatisfactory.

THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

They Have an Interview With the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Sir George Campbell, Sir John Swinburne, Hon. Halley Stewart and Mr. Cramer, the members of the British Peace Commission, visited the room of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning, where they were met by and introduced to the members of the committee of the last Congress, of whom many will without doubt be members of the committee of the present Congress. Each of the visitors addressed the senators, setting forth their views and purposes in connection with the plan of settling international controversies by arbitration, and copies of the little volume by Sir George Campbell, entitled "The British Empire," were left for each member of the committee.

RAN OFF THE TRACK.

The Montreal Express on the D. and H. Railway Meets With An Accident.

WHITEHALL, N.Y., Dec. 7.—Train No. 7, New York express, for Montreal, on the Saratoga and Champlain Divis on of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, consisting of two baggage cars, two coaches and a sleeper, ran off the track at Whallonsburg Station, eighteen miles north of Fort Henry, early this morning. Two baggage cars, one coach and the depot were destroyed by fire. No one was injured. A broken wheel was the cause of the accident.

Funeral of a Veteran Railroader.

UTICA, N.Y., Dec. 7.—The funeral of Gen. S. C. Priest, the veteran superintendent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and for over half a century a highly valued employe of the company, was held from his late residence in Little Falls to-day. Among the prominent railroad men present were Cornelius Vanderbilt and Chauncey M. Depew.

Smallpox and Cholera in Chili.

PANAMA, Dec. 7.—A letter from Iquique, Chili, says that smallpox has been raging with virulence among the laborers in the nitrate deposits. At the Reducto works 60 persons had died from smallpox and 15 were suffering from it. Cholera reports from Chili continue favorable, the number of cases being very limited and occurring in the extreme south.

THE MAYORALTY CONTEST

ALD. ROGERS RECOUNTS HIS CAREER AND TELLS OF THE COAL RING.

A Lively Meeting in the West End—The Ladies Actively at Work—Henry O'Brien on How the Betting's Going.

A well attended meeting of the electors of St. George's Ward, held in Massey Hall last night endorsed the candidature of Mr. Rogers. Mr. W. F. Johnson presided.

Mr. Peter McIntyre was the first speaker, and duly eulogized Mr. Rogers as possessing all the qualifications requisite in the successor of Mayor Howland. Referring to the revelations of Monday night, he pointed the moral of incompetence and wrong-doing in the Council, and said the people had to pay the piper. [Applause]. With honest Christian men in the Council they would hear no more of bribery and boodling. [Loud applause].

Mr. Henry O'Brien said that though he was a good Conservative he was, in this election, going to ignore politics and vote for the best man—Rogers. [Applause]. A saloon-keeper and betting man had told him (Mr. O'Brien) that he was backing Rogers, for he always went for his pocket. At some length the speaker enlarged on the virtues and qualifications of that candidate.

Mr. Rogers, who was cordially received, commenced by insisting on the importance of municipal reform, which he pledged himself to carry out on Mayor Howland's lines. "How long," he asked, "would the Massey Manufacturing Company's business be carried on if conducted on the same principles which had been in vogue in the City Council?" [Applause.] He found it necessary to systematise his own business, and far more imperative was it that there should be strict supervision in the immense business of the Council.

The alderman then gave a brief outline of his career. "I am," said he, "a North York boy. My early days were spent on a farm. I had to work from quite a boy. I had very little opportunity of education. I sometimes went to school in winter, and managed to acquire some little education. At the age of 16 I was put in charge of the farm. My father was dead and my mother left alone. I got on pretty well. As I got older I had ambition and started in the lumber business, in connection with which I went into Western Pennsylvania. I found a mining property about to be opened up by a railway company and decided to invest some money in the property. I went into partnership with some experienced gentlemen, and left to them the management of the mine. I found that they were not managing the business successfully; therefore I bought them out. I succeeded in making the property successful, and soon after began business here in Toronto, and you all know my history since."

Mr. Rogers then discoursed at length on the "coal ring." He gave the following as the prices at which coal is selling at the places mentioned: St. Catharines $7, London $7, Hamilton $6.50, Guelph $7, Ottawa $7.50, Chicago $3, New York $3, New York City $3.50, Detroit $7, Cleveland $6.50, Buffalo $5.50. The price is kept up in Toronto by the cost of transportation, and there has been an advance in freight over last year. If the duty had not been taken off the present price would be 50 cents more. [Applause.]

The coal trade of Toronto is controlled by five railway companies. They determine the rates of freight.

A voice: Mr. Rogers knows very well that they should not do this with a city like Toronto. [Loud laughter].

Mr. Rogers: I would be very glad indeed if there was any way out of this organization. It would be to my interest if it were done away. My partner is the owner of a number of mines, and if I could do so I liked in this matter I could swamp all competition in Toronto by having an advantage in the market.

Under the old system, Mr. Rogers went on to say, the poor man paid in winter for the loss of profit on the rich man's coal during the summer. The effect of the combination had been that the workingman can now buy at the same price as the rich man, and have his coals ordered in the summer following at the time in the winter. He had been instrumental in placing the organization under the control and supervision of the Board of Trade, who could interfere if any but fair prices were charged. [Applause.] Nine-tenths of the coal now being delivered was at summer prices.

Mr. Rochwell, who declared himself a "temperance and Howland man," said he approved of Mr. Rogers in every respect except "this coal ring." "Be a man and come out of it." [Applause]—and if you are elected Mayor and know of a wrong in January don't keep it close till December."

Mr. Rogers replied that he could not carry on business except on the present conditions, and he assured his friend that he would, if elected, conscientiously do his duty. [Applause].

In conclusion he referred to the attack upon him in that night's Evening News, and invited attention to the following sentence in The News of Oct. 13 on the waterworks scandal:

The case was taken up by Ald. Rogers, a man whose ability and information on this subject have made him an oasis in the desert of incompetence which has been a feature of the Waterworks Committee during the last two or three years.

This extract was received with loud applause, and Ald. Rogers said he should leave the result with confidence to the verdict of the electors.

Mr. McNabb said he hated monopolies as the devil hates holy water—[applause and laughter]—and if he thought Mr. Rogers was a monopolist he would stamp on him with both feet. He was of the country opinion, and should on every point of this election work for and vote for Mr. Rogers. [Applause.]

The chairman said his opinion was that the coal ring cry was a "piece of nonsense," and if Toronto dealers could burst the ring they would do it. But they could not fight the American combination. The Board of Trade said the ring worked fairly.

Mr. McIntyre then moved and Mr. C. D. Massey seconded a vote of confidence in Ald. Rogers. This was put and declared carried almost unanimously.

Mr. Rogers returned thanks and the meeting proceeded to the election of a committee and the work of organization.

The Ladies at Work for Rogers.

The "Lady Workers' Department" of the W.C.T.U. is being thoroughly organized and actively worked. Each day meetings are held in the various wards, all of which have been sub-divided for canvassing purposes. Printed instructions have been issued to canvassers and lists of female voters in their districts supplied. As the work progresses the individual canvassers report to the Ward Committee. The instructions are to complete the canvass and return the book to the committee room at the "earliest possible moment."

Yesterday afternoon the ladies of St. Thomas' Ward and St. David's Ward met in the Friends' Church, Pembroke-street, and completed the organization for these two wards. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Macdonald, Rev. S. J. Shorey and others. Reference was made to the work done so effectually in the election of Mayor Howland, and greater efforts were urged on behalf of Mr. Rogers. There are 700 members of the W.C.T.U., and 3000 female voters. The women were advised to see personally that those on their lists favorable to Ald. Rogers were early at the polls. Sanguine expectations were indulged in of a very large percentage of the female votes being secured for Ald. Rogers, and the cause of civic and moral reform. There was no organization among ladies to support the liquor traffic candidate, and if such a thing were brought into existence it could not live. They know on which side the women's influence would be cast, and all were exhorted to "hold the fort" and do their duty in this crisis in the city's history.

The young women's branch of the C.T.U. held their regular meeting in the parlor of the Y.M.C.A. yesterday afternoon. Satisfactory reports of the society's varied operations having been received, the association resolved to do its utmost to secure the return of Mr. Rogers. A number of the members were specially appointed to assist in the organized canvassing of the female voters.

Ald. Rogers was Against the 5 O'clock Bells.

Editor World: Having noticed in your two issues the name of Sam McNabb advocating the candidature of Mr. Rogers for Mayor, I am at a loss to understand why he, an advocate of labor, should associate himself with an opponent of labor rights, and I assure you he is not representing the K. of L. in which body he holds so prominent a position.

He states there is a political ring behind Mr. Clarke. To that every honest advocate of labor will say not if Mr. Rogers is the friend to the working classes as he now professes to be. Perhaps he will kindly tell us why it was that when the workingmen asked to have the city bells rung at 5 p.m. so as to warn them that their day's toil was over (and not be compelled to give overtime to their different employers through their not knowing the right time and receiving no remuneration for any such overtime) that he in the Executive Committee fought hard against the passing of the act which was lost in committee through him but afterwards carried in the Council, the carrying of which required a two-third vote of the whole on account of the action of the Executive Committee. He shirked the vote in Council as Mayor Howland had warned him not to commit himself.

His excuses about the coal ring are very lame and are taken for what they are worth. His assertions about the kind of people, or rather company, which Mr. Clarke has fallen into are as false as they are unbecoming of a man who claims to be a Christian and a God-fearing man. It plainly shows how low a monopolist will stoop to get the upper hand of honest industry and force it back into the mire from which it is trying to emerge. I have always been taught to judge a man by his actions and I have no doubt that all workingmen of our city will also judge so on election day, and not let this trickery that is predominant at all of Mr. Rogers' meetings turn the Liberal portion of the workingmen's votes against Mr. Clarke. They don't forget that Mr. Clarke not only voted for all measures but spoke on and worked hard to carry through the different bills of benefit to the Labor party, while on the Bills Committee of our Local Legislature, notwithstanding he was stoutly opposed by all labor organizations when running for member. As we find a man let us judge him.

As to the liquor party supporting him that is strange. He has told you different, yet you don't believe him. Has he not a better right to be believed than Mr. Rogers, who says he is a friend of labor, but whose past acts speak differently. I, as a supporter of Mayor Howland in the past, an strictly temperance and voted labor both times our men were in the field and am going to support Mr. Clarke, as I believe him to be a true workingman. As self-preservation is the first law of nature, Mr. E. F. Clarke in his endeavors to better his own position when in the Mayor's chair will be bettering every workingman's, and I would say to all honest advocates of labor take unto yourselves the Biblical quotation: "Beware of false Christs and false prophets who shall rise and show signs and wonders to seduce even the elect."

K. OF L.

Have We Such a Man?

From The Hamilton Times.

It is about time for Toronto to take stock. The debt of that city is too large, and there is too much paper value in the assets. Bubbles are liable to burst. It is all very nice to have a moral Mayor, a pretty man, and a friend of temperance, but Toronto would be far safer under a hard-headed man of business like Mr. Manning than under any of the aspiring dudes who feel and express such contempt for caution and economy.

Boys' and Girls' books printed and lithographed in the highest style of the art. McAinsh & Ellis, opp. Postoffice.

THE KINGSTON ELECTION CASE.

The Judge Dismisses One of the Charges Involving the Payment of a Voter.

KINGSTON, Dec. 7.—The whole day was occupied in the protested election case in considering the charge against the late Isaac Noble of paying $15 to Thomas Cambridge, jr., for his traveling expenses. The evidence was closely sifted and the whole circumstances brought out.

Mr. Blake, Q.C., and Mr. McCarthy, Q.C., very thoroughly canvassed the matter by their addresses and at 5 o'clock Judge Patterson dismissed the charge, holding that Noble had not done a corrupt or willful act by paying the money. There was no evidence to show that Cambridge, jr., had been brought to the city to vote under a promise nor was he influenced to vote on an understanding that his expenses would be paid. The agency of Noble ceased after the election was concluded. The judge admitted that Noble had done a foolish act in trying to cover up the transaction by getting the father to sign a note when the whole evidence showed that he was simply giving Cambridge the money in view of the way he had voted. The payment, however, subsequent to the recording of the vote did not constitute a corrupt act within the meaning of the law. The case will be resumed to-morrow.

SUICIDE AT WELLAND.

Frederick Seburn, an Old Resident of the Town, Found Hanging in his House.

WELLAND, Ont., Dec. 7.—Frederick Seburn, an old and highly respected resident, had not been seen about the streets for some days past. Inquiries were instituted to day and William Garden perceived by looking through the keyhole that the key was inside of the door. This aroused Garden's suspicions and he raised a window and stepped in. On making a search through the house and opening a room door a terrible sight met his eyes. The body of Mr. Seburn dangled in the air. He had committed suicide by hanging. The room had a pair of stairs that led to the upper rooms. He must have gone up about four or five steps, tied a rope securely to the rafters and jumped down. His feet were about half an inch from the floor.

A letter was found written by Mr. Seburn stating that sorrow at the loss of his wife, financial troubles and general despondency led him to commit suicide. Mr. Garden immediately informed Coroner Cummes who decided, after reading the letter, that an inquest was unnecessary. Mr. Seburn was highly esteemed in the town. He has no family. He has relatives living near Thorold and in the States.

HIS SKULL WAS FRACTURED.

A Farmer Meets His Death by Being Thrown From a Buggy.

PETERBORO, Dec. 7.—James Stephenson, a respectable farmer, of the Township of Asphodel, was seated in a light buggy this forenoon and was driving a pair of horses toward town. His daughter was seated beside him, and his son was about a mile behind hauling a load of wheat to market. When about three miles from town, at the top of a hill, the horses became unmanageable, and went down the hill on the gallop. The tongue broke and the buggy was sent to one side of the road and upset. Mr. Stephenson was thrown violently against a fence, and Miss Stephenson suffered two painful wounds in the head and several bruises on the body. It was found that Mr. Stephenson was fatally injured. He died about ten minutes after the accident happened, before his son drove up to the house.

On examination it was seen that the base of the skull had been crushed by the fall. The deceased was over 70 years of age, well connected and highly respected here.

See our new designs in brass easels. McAinsh & Ellis, opposite Postoffice.

TWO WRITS ISSUED.

Actions Taken Against Directors of the Ontario Investment Association.

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 7.—This afternoon Clerk MacBeth issued, at the request of Miss Selena Ormsby Graydon and Miss Mina G. Graydon, two writs each against Daniel Macfie, John Labatt, John Elliott, Isaac Danks, W. R. Meredith, Q. C., George Goodhue and F. A. Fitzgerald. The writs claim damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiffs by the fraudulent mismanagement of the defendants as directors of the Ontario Investment Association whereby the shares held by the plaintiffs became worthless.

The amount involved is $7000. The claim set up by the defendants is that the association is liable for the moneys stolen by Taylor during the time the accused directors were in office.

Poisoning Suspected.

ST. CATHARINES, Dec. 7.—Coroner Commes of Welland yesterday held an inquest at North Pelham on the body of the late C. J. Cook, postmaster of that place, who, it is suspected, came to his death by poisoning. A great deal of evidence was taken, one of the medical witnesses stating that he was inclined to believe, from the symptoms described to him at Cook's death and from the appearance of the body, that death resulted from other than natural causes. The stomach of deceased will be sent to Toronto for analysis.

Sudden Death at Napanee.

NAPANEE, Dec. 7.—Thomas E. Howard, a prominent merchant and grain dealer in Bath village, dropped dead in the street to-day. He was seemingly in good health, and paralysis of the heart is assigned as the cause of his death.

The Rimouski Election Case.

RIMOUSKI, Dec. 7.—In the Rimouski Federal election contestation, argument was concluded here to-day and the petition against Dr. Fiset, the sitting member, was dismissed by Judge Pelletier.

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York: Westernland from Antwerp, State of Nebraska from Glasgow, Holland from London.

At Moville: Circassia from New York.

At Antwerp: Waesland from New York.

At Southampton: Aller from New York.

At Glasgow: Manitoban (Allan Line) from Philadelphia.

THE WATERWORKS BYLAW.

Reasons Given By Ald. Boustead Why Freeholders Should Vote For It.

To-day the Waterworks Bylaw will be submitted to the citizens of Toronto for their approval or disapproval. It provides for the raising of $355,000 to secure the laying of an iron 3-foot pipe across the bay and an iron 5-foot pipe thence to connect with the 6-foot lake pipe. The 3-foot pipe is to supplement another of the same size already laid and the 5-foot pipe is to take the place of a 4-foot wooden one.

The delivery of water into the engine house well through existing pipes does not under most favorable circumstances exceed 14,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours.

Grave doubts are entertained of the tightness of the 4-foot wooden pipe, and it is proposed to substitute a 5-foot iron or steel for it so that the citizens may be assured they are getting pure lake water free from contamination by sewage. When No. 3 engine is disabled the two Worthington engines can only pump 12,000,000 gallons daily. During the extremes of heat and cold the daily consumption last summer and winter was in excess of this quantity, and the reserve in the reservoir had to be drawn on until on July 12 only 16,000,000 gallons remained. The consumption on this occasion fully equaled the total quantity of water which could be drawn through the existing pipe. Since that date 1500 new services have been laid to supply the growing wants of the city. Next year there will be an abnormal increase in the demand, owing to the annexation of Seaton Village and Dovercourt, which districts are thickly populated. Careful estimates have been made, with the following results:

Mains now in use	164 miles
Required next year	20 "
Number of services	27,000
Required next year	5,000
Fire hydrants to date	1,450
Required next year	250

The reservoir will contain 33,343,000 gallons, or little more than enough to supply the city for two days; therefore the city must rely upon the water pumped daily for its supply. The pressure of so many thousand direct connections with the sewers by way of baths, etc., in the house is a source of greatest danger to public health should the supply of water be merely restricted for a few days, especially in the middle of the summer.

The waterworks is a paying institution, in fact instead of increasing the general taxation it decreases it and contributes within reasonable ground only increase the surplus.

The revenue for 1886 was $312,000, leaving a surplus of $45,143. The surplus for 1887 will be $93,894.

The charge for raising the $355,000 will extend over forty years, and will amount annually to $16,809, or less than 25 per cent. of the surplus of this year.

A reporter called on Ald. Boustead yesterday to see what that gentleman had to say on the bylaw, and spoke to Mr. Manning's opposition to the same. The chairman of the Waterworks Committee spoke strongly in favor of the bylaw and said it ought to be passed for the following and other reasons:

1. The supply pipe across the bay is insufficient and the four-foot wooden pipe across Eicnhouse Bay rotten.
2. The pumping power is insufficient.
3. There will be a great demand for water in the near future than the present works can at all supply.
4. The city cannot do without a sufficient quantity of pure water.
5. The city cannot allow the fire pressure to be reduced for want of sufficient machinery.
6. Business and comfort of the people demand it.
7. Mr. Manning's charge of extravagance so far as it relates to improvements in waterworks is refuted by the actual increase of revenue for this year over last was put down at $20,000. The increase has actually amounted to $60,000, and the increase of next year will amount to at least $50,000, bringing up the revenue to $400,000, which will provide sufficient for interest, sinking fund and the cost of maintenance and running, and place at least $40,000 to $50,000 towards the reduction of the taxes of the city.
8. We have as low rates for water as any city on the continent.
9. It is one of the best investments the city has ever made and the works can be sold to-morrow at a large advance without any increase of taxation.
10. When completed under this arrangement the works will supply the city for the next ten or twelve years, allowing for the rapid increase of growth and give ample time to consider and carry out the proposed Lake Simcoe or any other scheme. The revenue from the scheme is carried out this branch of the waterworks cannot be dispensed with.

For these reasons everyone should vote for the bylaw.

Corn thermometers. The newest thing out. McAinsh & Ellis, opposite Postoffice.

Honor to the Brave of Old.

An interesting historical stone memorial has been rescued from oblivion and placed inside the Church of St. Mark's, Niagara. It is the only memorial extant of 300 men of British troops and Canadian militia who fell in defence of Niagara when the American army, under Gen. Dearborn, of 7000 men landed there on May 27, 1813. It reads as follows:

Sacred to the memory of Capt. M. McClelland, aged 42 years, and Clerk Wright and William Cameron, in the 25th year of their age, of the 1st Regiment of Lincoln militia, who gloriously fell on May 27, 1813, also of the Royal Lyle of the 8th or King's Regiment of Infantry.

As livid lightnings dart their vivid light
So poured they forth their fires in bloody fight,
To pay bravely fell to save their country's cause
They loved their constitution, King and laws.

W. & D. Dineen want $20,000 by Jan. 5, 1888, and they must have it. They have decided to clear out their immense stock of furs at a great reduction in price. Over one hundred thousand dollars' worth of stock to select from. See Dineen's prices. Lower than ever. Corner King and Yonge streets.

Three Prisoners Plead Guilty.

Judge McDougall presided as usual over the General Sessions and County Court yesterday. The Grand Jury returned true bills against: Chas. Thompson alias Newhall, larceny; Wm. R. Tilling, Bartholomew Callaghan, and John Roach, all charged with larceny and receiving. Tilling, Callaghan and Roach pled guilty, and Tilling got 18 months in the Central, Callaghan 1 year and 364 days in the same institution and Roach 60 days in jail.

No bill was returned against Gilbert Robinson, grievous wounding. True bills were returned against James H. K. McCallum, intent to do bodily harm; John Cruse, indecent assault; and David Brady, felonious wounding.

Imperial Federation League.

A report to the effect that Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., had resigned the presidency of the Imperial Federation League, is incorrect. Mr. McCarthy, owing to pressure of private business, is anxious to be relieved of the responsibilities of the office if a suitable man can be got for the post, but there is no danger of his immediate resignation. The annual meeting of the League will be held at Ottawa early in January, when it is quite possible that the president will tender his resignation. The business of the League has increased considerably of late, owing to the Commercial Union fad, and new branches are being established in every quarter of the Dominion.

A Serpent Coiling Round a Bottle.

Ald. Boustead, Gillespie and Fleming, a special committee appointed by the Council to consider the advertising of the Fleming Bylaw for the approaching election, met yesterday. A sum of $300 had been voted by the Council for the purpose. It was agreed to advertise in each of the Toronto daily papers, and to have posters put up throughout the city. Ald. Fleming suggested the posters should be headed by a picture of a serpent coiling around a bottle. Ald. Boustead said that would be a bad cost of arms for the city of Toronto.

Christmas Cards in great variety, suitable for sending to friends in the Old Country. McAinsh & Ellis, opp. Postoffice.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Mr. John Wilkins of Galt is in the city.

An excellent portrait of Hon. John Macdonald is presented with this week's Grip.

President Ince, Mr. W. R. Brock and Mr. S. F. McKinnon, representing the Board of Trade, will go to Ottawa with the civic deputation in regard to the Esplanade and other matters.

It is expected the meeting of the shareholders and creditors of the Central Bank will be held about Dec. 13, when liquidators will be appointed by both shareholders and creditors subject to confirmation with the third liquidator to be appointed by the courts.

The death of Master J. R. Pearson deprives the Toronto Collegiate of one of its most promising pupils. The deceased about two weeks ago fell on his head, and for a while complained of headache. He at last was compelled to leave his studies, but did not take to bed until a few days ago. He was about 15 years of age and an ex-pupil of the Wellesley School. The funeral takes place to-day from the residence of his uncle, Mr. Tackaberry.

Ald. Defoe will address the electors on municipal matters in Shaftesbury Hall on Thursday evening, Dec. 8, at 8 o'clock. The trunk sewer question will receive special attention. 234

A Christmas Present

which will be appreciated by every one, is a "Queen's Favorite Toilet Box," to be had at all drug and fancy goods stores. 246

CHEWED HER CHILD'S ARM

MRS. FELLOWS CUTS OFF THE HEAD OF HER SIX-WEEKS' OLD INFANT.

A Horrible Case of Child-murder in North Toronto—A Crazy Mother Uses a Table Knife on Her Own Progeny—What Was Discovered Under the Bedstead.

What is undoubtedly the most revolting and horrible crime that has ever occurred in Toronto was that which took place yesterday when Elizabeth Fellows, the wife of John Fellows, a stableman in the employ of Pears & Booth, brick manufacturers, cut the head off of her six-weeks' old child, and then followed up the deed by cutting off the left arm of the babe, boiling it, eating part of it, and placing the rest of it on the dinner table. The affair took place in Fellows' home in Avenue-road, a short distance north of Davenport-road.

Four years ago John Fellows, who is now so benumbed that he shows no expression of grief, married Lizzie Williams, then 22 years of age. He first knew her in Market Drayton, Shropshire, Eng., and later when she lived in Toronto with her aunt, Mrs. Davis of 350 Lippincott-street. They were married here in July, 1883, and since then they have had four child ren, one of whom died at an early age.

Mrs. Fellows was always a delicate looking woman, and it is believed that her four-fold maternity led to the weakening of her mind. After the birth of her third child, a little over a year ago, she became subject to melancholia, and was for a while confined in the Lunatic Asylum. She was released in May, and she improved so much that her husband took her back to his home.

Six weeks ago Mrs. Fellows gave birth to her fourth child, the babe which is now a mutilated corpse. After the birth she showed signs of insanity, but displayed no violent tendencies. Still her actions were such that her husband feared something, and closely observed her.

Mr. Fellows left the house at nearly 7 yesterday morning to go to his work. At 10.30 he called at the house and found his wife sitting near a front window sewing, with her two girls aged three and one years, standing by her. The baby was cooing in a wicker-bodied perambulator near by. Fellows spoke to his wife, but she did not appear to hear him. He returned to his work.

At 12 o'clock Fellows went home to get his dinner. At the door he was met by his 3-year old child who said: "Pa, ma has stabbed the baby." He asked his wife to explain but she said nothing. Her face was red and she seemed to be in mental agony. This occurred in the basement. Fellows rushed up stairs, again demanding where the baby was, and his wife followed him. He repeated his enquiry and she then told him, his wife said: "Oh, it's all right, everything is right."

Fellows searched the sitting-room and then went to the baby carriage. He pulled down the coverlet and found a pillow soaked with blood. The poor, crazed wife was standing by and when Fellows, almost dazed, asked her where the baby was she said "in there," and pointed to the bedroom, where there were two beds. Fellows got down on his knees and looked under the bed of the left side, for some days done up in a blood-stained blanket. Almost crazed he rushed from the house and ran to his employers' office. Messrs. Pears and Mr. Booth returned with him to the house. Mr. Pears looked under the bed which Fellows pointed out to him, and there he found the body of the babe. The tiny piece of humanity was enclosed in the blanket. The head was completely severed and laid upon the legs. The sight indicated that the knife had been turned at the back of the neck, then drawn around the right side in a downward way, till the cutting was finished at the breast. The whole of the left arm, clean off below the shoulder, indicated that the unfortunate mother had washed away the stains of blood. The arm was then placed on the dresser top as if in agony, with the wrinkled forehead gave no evidence of a painful death.

To Mr. Pears Mrs. Fellows admitted that she had killed her child. She said that the deed was done with a common table knife, and that she did it because she was told to do it. As her husband rushed out for help he said to his wife: "What will become of the other children?" and she replied: "Not if I can help it."

But now comes the worst. Fellows brought his two employers to the place and the police also were summoned from No. 5, St. Paul's Ward Station. The body of the babe had been lying on its left side and nothing beyond the severance of the head was noticed. But upon turning the body the left arm was found to be missing.

The poor crazy woman was asked about this. She replied that she had killed her child, that she had cut off its head with a common table knife, that she had cut off its left arm just below