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TWELFTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1891 ONE CENT.

RUEFUL RICHARD'S WAIL.

THE BLUE RUIN KNIGHT STILL DAMNING THE COUNTRY.

He Uses the Census Returns As an Excuse for Unloading His Old-Time Tale of Woe Upon the House—Figures May Not Lie but Cartwright Makes Them Squint Horribly.

Therefore I will wail and howl, * * * I will make a wailing like the dragons and mourning as the owls.—Micah., 1 c., 8 v.

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—On the motion to go into supply Sir Richard Cartwright rose to call attention to the census returns. Though they must be a source of disappointment to both sides of the House they were no surprise to himself or to the members of the Opposition who had for years past contended that the country was not prosperous and that the population was declining. He and his friends had endeavored to open the eyes of the Government to the true state of affairs but they had not been successful and the awakening had now come. Proceeding, he took up the immigration returns made in the reports of the Department of Agriculture for the last 10 years, which stated that during the decade 886,171 persons had settled in Canada. These statements had been often heretofore shown to be excessive, but the arguments of the Opposition had been ridiculed and laughed at by the Government. Now however they were proved to be true. The Customs Department was another branch of the Government which had either indulged in gross misrepresentation or been marked by ignorance, it having estimated the population of Canada at 4,836,226 in 1887, 4,946,497 in 1888, 5,075,885 in 1889, 5,220,633 in 1890.

The census proved that these figures were false and consequently that the statement of the department of the per capita taxation of the people was misrepresented by at least 10 per cent. The arguments of the Opposition as to the exodus of our people had, he said, been laughed to scorn by the press which supported the Government, and thereupon he founded an attack upon every newspaper in Canada which supports the policy of the Government.

He contended that the census returns proved the truth of his argument that the country was not prosperous. Canada had been doing nothing but marking time during the past decade. He contended that the censuses of both Canada and the United States proved that all his arguments as to the exodus of both our native and immigrant population had been absolutely correct. Our census showed that not only had we not retained our natural increase of 1,077,000, but that three out of every four immigrants who came to Canada were now in the United States.

A Broad Statement.

If Canada could have kept her natural increase her growth would have been as rapid as the United States. The Government's policy was responsible for a direct loss of 1,567,000 in our population, for with the natural increase of our immigration we should have numbered 6,400,000 instead of 4,829,000 as at present. Turning to the Maritime Provinces he stated that although he had been accused of unfriendliness to those provinces he regretted the results of the census. In the case of Quebec and Ontario the figures were also unsatisfactory, the entire growth of the population having taken place in favored cities and towns. The increase in towns and cities above 5000 amounted to 298,000, but no less than 150,000 of this increase was in the cities of Montreal and Toronto, and he had reason to believe that even this increase was not as large as the actual increase. Out of an increase of 504,000 no less than 374,000 were in cities and towns and the rural communities of the Dominion had practically stood still. He claimed that the census returns proved the truth of his statements of last year, that the best farming counties of Ontario, such as the Hurons and the Wellingtons, were fast losing their populations. If he erred in anything he erred in under estimating the exodus. Coming to the Northwest he claimed that even there the increase was not as satisfactory as it should have been. In 1886, when the last census of our new country was taken, the population of Manitoba and the territories was put at 40,000, now it was said to be 59,000, an increase at the rate of 2200 a year, or allowing for the natural increase a growth by immigration of only 2100 per annum. This was all the Government had to show for their expenditure of millions. Canada was, he claimed, losing the flower of her population. He touched on the McKinley bill, which was to play havoc with the farmers, and referred to the benefits which he claimed would arise from the adoption of free trade.

Sir Richard moved this: That it appears from the official returns recently laid on the table of this House that the total population of the Dominion of Canada on or about April 1, 1891, was 4,829,344; that it further appears from the report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1890 that the total number of immigrants stated by the said department to have settled in Canada from Jan. 1, 1881 to Dec. 31, 1890, was in all 866,171; that according to the last census the population of the Dominion on or about the 1st April, 1881, was 4,324,810; that the total increase of the population of Canada in the 10 years now past was 504,534; that at the rate of 2¾ per cent. per annum the natural increase of the population of Canada during the last 10 years would amount to 1,077,531 without any immigration; that at the same rate of 2¾ per cent. per annum the natural increase of the said 866,171 immigrants officially reported to have settled in Canada between the years 1880 and 1890 would have amounted to 110,432; that had the said natural rate of increase been maintained and the said immigrants remained in Canada the total population of Canada would now amount to 6,404,944; that according to statements made by members of the Government in their places in this House and according to official documents at least 400,000 square miles of fertile territory heretofore unoccupied in the northwest portion of Canada have been made accessible and available for settlement within the last ten years; that the said new territory amounts to 256,000,000 acres, being an area equal to twelve times the entire area of occupied land in the province of Ontario at the present time, and being fully five times as large as the whole occupied area of the five provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in 1881; that it appears from the above recited facts that the difference between the actual increase of the population of Canada and the natural increase, together with the immigrants officially reported to have settled in Canada is 1,568,600; that during the last 10 years the actual taxation of the people of Canada has been enormously increased under the operation of the existing tariff; that the deplorable state of things disclosed by the above mentioned returns imperatively commands a radical change in the policy and methods of government followed by the administration.

Foster's Powerful Reply.

Mr. Foster said: If there was ever an occasion for broad statesmanlike consideration of a great question and for the suggestion of remedies it was the present, but from the time the hon. gentleman commenced his speech until its close there had been only one big wail without a break except a note of jubilation that one of the half-million prophecies he had made of this country had been true. The hon. gentleman charged that the Government had falsified the returns, which was not the case. It was a disappointment that the rate of progress had not been greater, but this was a disappointment which had been experienced by the House and by Great Britain. The hon. gentleman took too large a rate of natural increase. During the past 10 years 5,000,000 immigrants had come into the United States, and taking this into account with the natural increase the total increase in that country in the decade should have been 18,500,000, but it was only 12,500,000. The honorable gentleman attempted to saddle on the N.P. the responsibility for driving the people from the rural districts to the cities. But the same attraction was seen in free-trade England. The change in the general farming operations during the last 20 years and the revolution with regard to the use of the machinery was in part responsible for the movement from the rural districts to the cities.

Cartwright and the Globe.

Mr. Foster declared that the utterances of the honorable gentleman and of The Globe, the one in Parliament and the other in Toronto, were responsible for the exodus of the young men. It was nonsense to say that the people go from this country to the United States because of the tariff. It was absurd to say they went from this country because of the 30 per cent. tariff and went to a country which had a 60 per cent. tariff. The honorable gentleman said this Government lived in the red parlor, but there had been only one Government which had used legislation to provide money for its political uses that had taken from the bank notes to the amount of $100,000, which had been given to a railway and had used the money to protest elections with. The hon. gentleman had better look after the Langeliers, Pacauds and Merciers, which lined the skirts of his party, and who if he had got into power would not have been sitting on the skirts of the party but would have occupied high places and controlled the operations of the Government. In conclusion, he said that Canada has passed the hardest period. For the last 12 years we had been engaged in a gigantic task of opening up the Northwest, building immense railways, completing canals, adding to the different lines of progress, transportation and trade facilities. For this purpose we had been taxing every energy to bring Canada on a fair level with competing countries, and if during that period she has held her own so well the country has now arrived at a point where its future is before it, and having laid the foundations broad and deep and with the new life pulsing in its veins the future lies in more hopeful colors. What was wanted was that both parties stand together so far as the country is concerned, assume a slip would commend itself to history instead of partizanship.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Charlton, Sproule and Cameron (Huron). Mr. Mackintosh moved the adjournment of the debate.

Sir Richard's Wail.

A U.R. peach in Canada grew—
Listen to my tale of woe!
And the sight of it raised a hullaballoo—
Listen to my tale of woe!
For its outer fuzz was fair to view,
A pinkish tinge o'er a field of blue,
But about the pit it was bitter—whew!
Listen to my tale of woe!

This peach in the free-trade garden grew—
Listen to my tale of woe!
And around it annexation breezes blew—
Listen to my tale of woe!
And this was why its emerald hue
Though fair to the sight was the cause of rue,
To the party that made it into a stew—
Listen to my tale of woe!

The U.R. peach came into view—
Listen to my tale of woe!
Last March when the annexation boys were blue,
Listen to my tale of woe!
When this peach of politics came into view
The annexation boys just thought they knew
Of political science a thing or two—
Listen to my tale of woe!

But Canada's stomach got askew—
Listen to my tale of woe!
And it couldn't digest the terrible stew—
Listen to my tale of woe!
The Laurier gripes were not a few,
And the Cartwright cholera turned all blue
In the land of Chatham and the free-trade crew—
Listen to my tale of woe!

And these few facts afford a clue—
Listen to my tale of woe!
To the cause of the wail of the Cartwright crew—
Listen to my tale of woe!
And the census enumerators' latest brew
Was not what set the Knight's visage askew;
In fact the census had nothing to do
With Cartwright's tale of woe.

VINCENT CALLED DOWN.

Imperial Federationists in England Accuse Him of Misrepresentation.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Howard Vincent's doings in Canada attract the notice of the English Federationists. Some comments in Imperial Federation, the official organ of the league, betray Colonel Vincent's failure to carry the home party with him in support of his mission. In substance, Imperial Federation politely tells Col. Vincent that he quite misrepresented the case in assuring his Canadian hearers that Englishmen were ready and willing to give a preferential tariff. It adds, "Neither the rulers nor the people of this country have any notion of returning to the system of protection under whatever name it is presented without obtaining some national advantage far greater than any one in the colonies has yet ventured so much as to hint at. They may be wrong but the facts must be faced and this is a very substantial fact." The Canadian Gazette also shows how Col. Vincent failed to meet the grave objections leveled by Canadian critics at his proposals.

Stricken With Paralysis.

HAMILTON, Sept. 2.—Yesterday afternoon William Myles, manager of the Hamilton and Dundas Railway, was suddenly stricken with paralysis in Thomas Myles & Son's coal office. He was at once taken to the city hospital. His right side is completely paralyzed and is in a state of semi-consciousness. His condition is considered by the attending physicians to be very serious. Mr. Myles came from Chicago to take the management of the road, but had lived in Chicago only a year, and had gone there from Toronto.

Last Chance.

For the balance of this month we will clear out the balance of our summer stock to make room for our new goods. Read our price list: Summer shirts, only 25c; cashmere socks, fast dye and high-spliced heels, only 35c; 25c will buy ties worth 50c; white shirts 50c, 75c and $1 each, over 20 per cent. lower than ever offered. French Balbriggan shirts and drawers only 50c, regular price $1 each. Silk umbrellas, steel rod, $1.25 and $1.50. Bonner's, corner Yonge and Queen-streets. 246

Down a Hoist to Death.

MONTREAL, Sept. 1.—Mr. S. J. Goldstein, aged 50, a commercial traveler, in the employ of B. Goldstein & Co., tobacco manufacturers in Recollet-street, fell 15 feet down the hoist in his employers' place this morning. He was taken to the General Hospital and died there at noon.

"Hyde Park" Cigarets.

A marvel of manipulation in the cigaret manufacture. All the rage in London, Eng. Try them. D. RITCHIE & Co., Montreal.

"Old Chum" Plug Cut Smoking.

Needs no recommendation. It speaks for itself. A high grade tobacco at a reasonable price. D. RITCHIE & Co., Montreal.

The oldest Cut Tobacco and largest Cigaret manufacturers in Canada.

Thrown from a Wagon and Killed.

OWEN SOUND, Sept. 2.—Oliver Alian, a resident of Sarawak, near Brooke, was returning from town with his horses and wagon. He was badly intoxicated and it is supposed that the horses took fright at something and ran away, throwing him out. He was found by the roadside and taken home. He spoke once or twice after being taken into the house, but died about an hour afterwards.

Hats Blocked the Sidewalk.

People passing along the north side of King at the corner of Yonge on Saturday last had great difficulty in dodging through the immense piles of great hat cases that were being delivered by the G.T.R. teams in front of Dineen's hat store. This is the firm's early fall importation direct from the great hat centres of Europe, all of which will be opened and ready for sale early this week.

DID HE PEDDLE PATRONAGE.

INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. COCHRANE.

The Evidence of the Witnesses goes to Show that the Conservative Committee gave Vacancies to the Parties who Subscribed the Most Heavily to the Election Fund.

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—The committee to enquire into the charges of peddling patronage preferred against Edward Cochrane, member for East Northumberland, met in the Tower room this morning. Those present were Messrs. Tisdale (chairman), White (Shelburn), Skinner, Cameron (Huron), Mulock, German and Sir Adolphe Caron. Mr. Barron was counsel for the prosecution and Mr. B. B. Osler for Mr. Cochrane. The charge taken up was:

That in 1888 it was corruptly agreed to by and between the said Edward Cochrane and one Hedley H. Simpson that if the said Hedley H. Simpson would make and deliver to one James Stanley two promissory notes for $100 each, he the said Edward Cochrane would procure the appointment of the said Hedley H. Simpson to the office of lighthouse-keeper at Presque Isle Point; that Simpson paid the notes and in pursuance of the corrupt bargain got the appointment.

Mr. Johnston, one of the witnesses, having been called and not answering, Mr. Barron said that he was informed this witness had left for the States on Friday last. He therefore asked that witnesses Hazelton and Hodgins of Brighton should be summoned to give evidence in the case in which Johnston was concerned.

A Lightkeeper Who Paid $200.

Hedley Simpson was appointed lighthouse-keeper at Presque Isle Point in April, 1888. His father previously had the position. After his father's death he got up a petition for the appointment and never sent it in, because some one said it was not necessary. He did not know whether Mr. Cochrane knew anything about the petition or not. He did not show the notes to anyone except Stanley. He paid the notes and destroyed them after his appointment. One of the notes for $100 (there being two notes making $200) was endorsed. He paid the money ($200) to Joseph Cochrane, postmaster. The witness went to Stanley because he was a member of the Conservative Committee of Brighton. He asked Stanley to see Mr. Cochrane about him getting the position of lighthouse-keeper. This was before giving the notes. He went to Stanley to give him the notes. It was after he gave the notes that he got the appointment.

Mr. Barron: What did you give the notes for?

Witness said he gave them to pay the indebtedness of the party, and did not know if he got any value for them. Stanley told him that whatever he gave he would get full value for it.

"Had you any idea of getting the appointment when you gave the notes?"

"Certainly I had."

"Could you have given the notes if you did not get the appointment?"

"I would have had no way of paying them if I did not get the appointment."

Witness, continuing, said that he asked Stanley to see Mr. Cochrane, the member, about his getting the appointment. The notes were to run for three months. He paid the notes to Mr. Stanley out of his salary, which was $400 per year. He gave him $50 at a time and the rest in instalments, as his salary enabled him. This was the first time he subscribed to party funds. The petition was stopped because Mr. Cochrane said there was no need for a petition. It would do no good. Witness did not remember whether he was in Brighton Friday or Saturday. He thought he saw him one of those days.

Paid for their Appointments.

A. Simpson, the next witness, said he was a brother-in-law of last witness. In March before Hedley Simpson was appointed, he took a letter from Mr. Cochrane to Hedley Simpson. Mr. Cochrane said the letter was about the lighthouse, and he wanted to see Hedley Simpson. Mr. Cochrane said there was no necessity of sending around a petition as he would do the business himself. Cochrane said that Nora Snetsinger offered $400 or $600 for the appointment, and that they let Hedley Simpson down cheaper. He saw the notes Hedley gave.

James Stanley was next called. He had received money from different parties. A. Fitzgerald gave him $150, and he was afterwards appointed bridge-keeper. The bridge-keepers were asked to subscribe to the party funds. He got $150 from VanAlstine. He was working on the canal. He knew Mason and he knew Dawson; none of these gave him any money and got no appointment. He got $200 from Hedley Simpson. VanAlstine got no appointment and his $150 was refunded. The others were not refunded because they got their appointments. The committee met in witness' hotel and decided who would get the positions. There was one note endorsed by 20 persons for $1000; it was renewed and he did not know what became of it.

The committee adjourned until this afternoon.

The examination of James Stanley was continued in the afternoon. He said he received $150 from Thomas Fitzgerald and $200 from Hedley Simpson. This was all he got from persons who had received appointments. The members of the committee who were recommended for office were picked out in the Conservative convention about two years ago. There were six or seven on the committee. Hedley Simpson was the first recommendation of the committee. The committee did not refer to any amount expected from Simpson. The committee knew that a certain amount had to be raised to meet the Wade-Ferris election protest, and asked him to raise it and he did the best he could. Duncan VanAlstine did not get the office for which he was recommended and was refunded his $150. These contributions followed the recommendation and preceded the appointments. He did not know whether Mr. Cochrane knew of the existance of the committee. The debt incurred by the Wade-Ferris protest amounted to about $1700 and had nothing to do with Mr. Cochrane's elections and protests. Hedley Simpson's recommendation was not conditional on his subscription. Mr. Cochrane knew nothing about the matter until Simpson paid the $200 and it was in the bank. He then told Mr. Cochrane that Simpson paid the $200, but told him nothing of the conditions. Mr. Cochrane was not a member of the committee, and was not present at any of its meetings. He did not know whether Mr. Cochrane was present at the convention which appointed the committee.

W. W. Webb, Brighton, said he cashed a note for $1000 brought to him in 1882, to raise money to meet the cost of Wade-Ferris' protest. The note had 20 makers, including R. Cochrane, a son, and C. M. Cochrane, nephew of the member. He received $150 from William Brown, one of the bridgemen, on another note, which was substituted for part of the $1000 note. He also got $75 from John D. Clouston, another bridgeman, on the same note. Brown and Clouston paid him these amounts because they said they were instructed to do so.

Bridge-Keeper Fitzgerald's Subscription.

Thomas Fitzgerald, bridge-keeper, said he paid Stanley $150 to help the party in Wade-Ferris protest. He saw Mr. Cochrane about his appointment, but Mr. Cochrane said he had left the matter entirely in the hands of the committee. When he paid the $150 he had not received the appointment. He got the money from his wife, who had some in a bank. He never gave a subscription to the party before this one.

Charles Lark, manager of the Standard Bank, Colborne, said there was in the bank in 1887 a note dated November 16, 1887, for $619 at 20 days, made by W. S. Willoughby and William Pickworth, and endorsed by W. L. Payne, E. Cochrane was Mr. Cochrane, the member. It was paid in February following. The note was a renewal of a previous one. He did not know who got the proceeds of the original note.

What Mr. Snetsinger Said.

Noah D. Snetsinger said he made application to Sir John Macdonald personally for the position of lighthouse-keeper. He never went to Mr. Cochrane about it because he knew he could not get anything from him. He never suggested to anyone that he would be willing to pay something for the position, because he did not know until the appointment was made that the position was peddled around.

At the evening sitting Dr. Mallory, registrar of Northumberland, produced a lease of a farm between Eleanor Goodrich, Wesley Goodrich and Obadiah Simpson, the consideration being one peppercorn, and it being stipulated that the lease shall be good if Goodrich keeps the bridge, but shall be void if Goodrich is removed through no act of his own.

Arundel Simpson said he saw James Stanley about getting an appointment, and Stanley said he could get a bridge by paying him and to looking his (witness') father. He subsequently saw Mr. Cochrane, who said Mr. Stanley could not pay off $900 with four bridges at $150 apiece. [Laughter.]

The Senate Railway.

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—At the Hale des Chaleurs investigation this morning very little was done. C. N. Armstrong was recalled but proved nothing new. He disputed several papers.

Lonergan was also examined, but knew nothing of any boodling or impropriety. It was decided to report the non-attendant witnesses to the House.

A WOODSTOCK WOMAN'S FATE.

No Trace of Her Slayer Has Yet Been Discovered.

MONTREAL, Sept. 2.—The coroner's inquest into the death of Alice Mauder of Woodstock, Ont., was continued yesterday. The Crown attorney states that they are still ignorant of who is responsible for the girl's death. The death certificate stated that syncope of the heart was the immediate and blood poisoning the primary cause of death. Dr. Kinloch gave evidence showing that Alice Mauder of Notre Dame de Stan bridge, in 1888, came to him for relief. He could do nothing for her condition and she went to a hospital where a child was born. In March, 1891, she wrote to him that she was again in trouble. In May she came to his office and asked for certain treatment, which he again refused. On Saturday, June 13, he refused a similar request. On Monday, June 15, the young woman called on a doctor in Stanbridge. An operation had been performed before he was called on the Stanbridge doctor and after she had left the Montreal doctor. Hearing of the case, Dr. Kinloch visited the young woman at Stanbridge and ordered that she be placed in a Montreal Hospital, then she died. The inquiry was adjourned till Thursday.

THE COUNT HE WOULD A WOOING GO

An Adventuress Gets $500 and is About to Receive Another $1000 When the Police Step in.

HALIFAX, N.S., Sept. 2.—Count Howitz of Puckan, Germany, on a pleasure tour around the world, at Philadelphia became acquainted with a woman who agreed to accompany him on his travels. They came to Halifax. A few days ago the woman made a demand on him for a large sum. She frightened him by alleging she would have him arrested on the charge of abducting her, which was punishable by imprisonment for a long term. The count's counsel advised believed her for he gave her $500 and was to have paid her $1000 to-day. Meantime the count informed the police. To the detective the woman admitted that she was "plying" the count for all she was worth. She in turn became frightened and handed back the money she had received from the count and left for Philadelphia.

DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Toronto Winners at the Ottawa Matches Yesterday.

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—Following are the winners of Dominion of Canada match: Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, 409, $50; 13th Batt., Hamilton, 397, $40; G.G.F.G., Ottawa, 396, $30; 12th Batt., Toronto, 338, $20; Halifax Garrison Artillery, Halifax 387. Individual winners:

$40 Lt. Revel, 22nd	92
35 Sgt. Dalston, 30th	91
30 Lt. Margetts, 13th	90
5 Sgt. R. McVittie, R.G.	88
5 Corp. J. McVittie, 12th	87
5 Sgt. Ashall, Q.O.R.	86
5 Sgt. Dent, R.G.	85
5 Sgt. McNeill, Q.O.R.	84
5 Pte. Davison, Q.O.R.	84
5 Sgt. Harp, Q.O.R.	84
5 Pte. Beatty, 66th	83
5 Corp. Stewart, Q.O.R.	82
5 Corp. Matthews Q.O.R.	81
5 Pte. Tingman, "C" Infantry School	81
5 Corp. Meadows, Q.O.R.	80
5 Lieut.-Col. Curran, 12th Batt.	80

The Rideau Match.

Rideau Match was next shot. By the time this match was called wind was very deceptive, but scores were much better all through than in the same match last year. Following are scores:

$30 Staff-Sergt. Loggie, N.F.B.	34
30 Corp. McCrea, 3rd Vics	34
30 Sergt. Swaine, 37th Batt.	34
25 Sergt. Armstrong, G.G.F.G.	34
25 Lieut. Macfarlane, 50th Batt.	34
10 Staff-Sergt. Mitchell, 10th R.G.	33
10 Staff-Sergt. Smith, 12th Batt.	33
5 Capt. Macdonald, Q.O.R	32
5 Lieut. Curran, 12th	31
5 Sgt. Thompson, 12th	31
5 S.-Sgt. Harp, Q.O.R.	31

Snider aggregate, which goes to competitors who have made the highest aggregate scores in the Macdougall, Manufacturers, Minister of Militia, Dominion and Standing matches, resulted in Lt. Elliott, 12th; Sgt. Dent, Royal Grenadiers; Sgt. Ashall, Q.O.R.; Sgt. Harp, Q.O.R.; Sgt. Sanson, Q.O.R., and Lt. Mercier, Q.O.R., being included.

Canadian Pacific Station Robbed.

VICTORIA, B.C., Sept. 2.—A robber entered the Canadian Pacific station at Newton yesterday and pointing a revolver at the heads of two men in charge, forced them to open the safe. After securing the contents, about $2000, the robber disappeared and has not been captured.

"Hyde Park" Cigarets.

A marvel of manipulation in the cigaret manufacture.

The superior of any other brand in the market. Try them and judge of their merits. D. RITCHIE & Co., Montreal.

The Sheffield House Importing Company (Registered).

65 Yonge-street (below King). English Spoons and Forks, Side Dishes, Solid Silver Ware, Fish Knives and Forks, etc. C. E. Robinson, Manager.

95 Miles in 89 Minutes.

SCHENECTADY, N.Y., Sept. 2.—This morning Engineer Edward Chase broke all previous records for fast time on the Mohawk division of the Central Hudson road. He left Utica with a coach and mail car at 12.21 a.m. and arrived in Albany at 1.50, making the distance, 95 miles, in 89 minutes.

If you want a tourist suit well made at reasonable prices try Watson, the tailor, 88 King-street east. 246

"Derby" Cigarets.

For five cents you can buy the "Derby" which (with the exception of the Athlete) is the equal of any other brand in the market sold for double the price. D. RITCHIE & Co., Montreal.

Oldest Cut Tobacco and largest Cigaret manufacturers in Canada.

Shirts to order in all the latest styles. Send the size of neck, length of arm and the chest. We will do the rest. A. White, 65 King-street west.

Catarrh—Hay Fever—Catarrhal Deafness

A New Home Treatment has been discovered whereby the worst cases are permanently cured by a few simple applications made fortnightly by the patient at home. Send stamp for circular. J. G. Dixon & Co., 345 West King-street, Toronto.

DEATH IN THE WARMING PAN.

A Baby Literally Roasted Alive at Peterboro While in a Fit.

PETERBORO, Sept. 2.—A shocking affair was brought to light yesterday. About two weeks ago a child about two years old, being longing to parents residing in town, was taken ill with fits. While in a fit, the old-fashioned remedy of putting the child into a pan of warm water was tried. When the child was put in the pan it was found that the water was not sufficiently warm, so the lid was taken off the stove and the pan with the child still in it was raised and placed on the stove with the intention of heating the water. Immediately on being placed on the stove the child commenced to writhe in agony. The women in attendance, deeming it the result of the fit, paid no attention, but allowed it to remain there, while it was being slowly cooked. Finally, one woman, more thoughtful than the others, entered the room and seeing what was going on, rushed forward and snatched the child from the pan. As she pulled it away, the skin pulled off its body and stuck in large pieces to the bottom of the pan. The baby was badly burned, it having been in the pan long enough for its body to be literally roasted in places. On seeing the result of their thoughtlessness the women were horror-stricken. A physician was summoned but although everything possible was done to relieve the little sufferer, the physician's efforts were unavailing and the baby died.

THE FATALITY AT HUMBER GROVE.

Willis Was Drunk—Employes Exonerated—Defective Cattle Guards—Need of a Constant Watchman and Gates.

The inquest re the death of Thomas Willis, who was killed by a freight train at Humber Grove last Monday night, was held by Dr. Cotton at Nufse's Hotel, Humber, last night.

Joseph Thomas, driver of the freight, swore that he saw an object on the track and whistled. Before he could stop the engine danced into it. The headlight was extinguished and the glass broken. He stopped the train as soon as possible. He did not think the new steel cattle guards at crossings as safe as the old pattern.

James Riley, the fireman, deposed to about the same facts as the former witness. The brakeman was putting on brakes when the object was struck.

Patrick Donovan, watchman at the Humber Bay crossing, swore that he heard the whistle blow, and went to see if the crossing was clear. He found two wagon loads of people singing and approaching the crossing. He stopped them and went back. The engine was quite close then. He knew there was something wrong by the laboring of the engine. The headlight was out. After the train passed he picked up a wagon board, but did not know there had been any accident. He saw nothing on the point of the engine. There is a day watchman at that crossing who leaves about 7.30 p.m. The new guard is probably not as good as the old. He once saw a horse running in front of the engine, which must have crossed the guards. That horse is not home yet. He goes on duty at 7.30 a.m. and leaves at 6 p.m. He is on night duty this week. The two wagon loads would certainly have been run over had he not warned them. About 30 trains pass per night.

John Cue, postmaster at Swansea, deposed that as he knew most of the men on the road he went out to salute the driver as he passed. He saw the engine was reversed as she passed the crossing. The engine was about to stop, so witness put the semaphore. The hind brakeman came up with a red and a white light. Witness told him the semaphore was up. The brakeman went back the track to put some fog signals on the track. So after he learned that something had been struck he went with the conductor up the track and saw the deceased. Then he went home. Witness has had a good deal of experience as a railroad man. The train could not have been stopped quicker. Samuel Plumber, a farmer, came up after the accident, saw the deceased, and the place where the horses went on the track. The horses could walk across the guard quite easily. He knew the deceased. The deceased might have been intoxicated. A team would be very apt to take the railway for an ordinary roadway and pass over the guard.

John Callahan, a brickmaker, deposed that a young man came to his brick kiln about 9 p.m. on the night in question. He stayed five minutes. He was sober. He said he had come up from the city with a farmer. Witness heard remarks that led him to believe the witness was intoxicated.

William MacIntyre, a workman in the brickyard, swore that a man named Rose came to his place Monday night. He had a flask of whisky. Witness had a drink. Thinks Rose said he got the liquor from the farmer. Rose said the farmer was drunk.

Dr. Olver of Mimico swore that he examined the body. He would not tell whether the deceased had been intoxicated or not.

Mr. Nurse, hotelkeeper, swore that on Monpay night the deceased was in his bar. Did not see him drink. Deceased was worse of liquor; he generally was. He did not go to the city; had called in at The World office to advertise some land.

William Rose did not see the deceased after he went into the brickyard. He did not know whether he had a flask or not. He left Nursir Hotel, then called at Duck's. Deceased in the wagon. They then came on up to Callahan's brickyard. Witness got out there.

Here the witness's memory failed him and later events are altogether too hazy to be spoken of with certainty.

The Verdict.

The jury was out for three-quarters of an hour. They found that deceased came to his death through injuries received from a passing freight train whilst on the track of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and that no blame attached to any employe of the company. The jury was also of opinion that the calamity would have been avoided had the old style of cattle guard been in use instead of the one used at present; or had the watchman who is stationed at this crossing been on duty. They also found that the deceased was intoxicated at the time of his death. They were further of opinion that the Grand Trunk Railway Co. should use a safe cattle-guard and place a constant watchman with gates at the crossing.

The Fatal Brakes Again.

George Banks, a brakesman on the Grand Trunk Railway, was seriously injured at Inglewood last evening. While putting on the brakes he lost his balance and fell between the cars, several of which passed over him. One leg was almost severed from the body just below the knee, and the other foot was badly crushed. He was also bruised above the left eye. Dr. Gillmore of Toronto attended the wounded man, who was taken to the city on the 9.30 train last evening. From the Union Station he was removed to the hospital in the ambulance.

Six Hours in Buffalo.

Via the Michigan Central Railroad, in conjunction with the palace steamers Cibola and Chicora, forms the favorite route between Toronto and Buffalo, via Niagara-on-the-Lake, passing the Niagara Assembly Grounds, Paradise Grove, Clifton, Wesley Park, Canadian Fen Park, Niagara Falls and Falls View. 246

Flannel, Silk and Cheviot Shirts, with collars attached, ready for use, in large range of sizes. Treble's, 53 King-street west. Treble's illustrated price list and measurement card free.

Taps From the Telegraph.

David Belanger was found murdered in his drygoods store at Lowell, Mass., yesterday. It is supposed someone was concealed in the store last night, that Belanger went in and while reaching to light the gas got his death wound.

Richard Nash of Philadelphia, engineer on the fast Reading express, while on the lookout yesterday was struck by some obstruction near Oreville Station, Pa., and his head was severed from his body

THE ENGLISHMAN'S HOME.

NEW HEADQUARTERS FOR ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

Laying the Corner-Stone of the Elm-street Hall—A Notable Gathering—Patriotic Speeches—Interesting Reminiscences—"'Tis a Glorious Charter, Deny It Who Can."

The Rose, the Rose of England,
The gallant and the free!
Of all the flowers the fairest,
The Rose, the Rose for me!
Our good old English fashion
What other flower can show?
Its smiles of beauty greet its friends,
Its thorns defy the foe!

The sentiment, if not the words, of the good old song must have recurred to many minds yesterday; for at the corner-stone laying of St. George's Hall fair ladies and their gallant escorts almost without exception wore England's lovely flower. There was no rivalry between red and white—the days of the Wars of the Roses are forever over—though the Red Rose of Lancaster had the pre-eminence over the White Rose of York.

It was a red letter day in the history of St. George's Society. No idea of a $18,000 building was entertained in 1835, when the society was founded by William Rowsell, George A. Barber, George P. Ridout, William Wakefield, W. B. Phipps, Joseph D. Ridout, W. B. Jarvis, Rev. H. Scadding and other early members. The progress has been gradual but sure, the benevolence most certainly praiseworthy, and now that the real men and true who cry "Hurrah! for Merrie England!" have more than a name—a local habitation worthy their aims, the future will be as honored as the past and much more so.

The Projected Building.

In the early part of 1890 a joint stock company was formed for the erection of a building suitable for the growing needs of the society. After 1000 shares of $10 each had been subscribed, provisional directors were elected from the subscribers, and when the charter was obtained they assumed the position of directors. They made three calls upon the shareholders, and were able to commence the building early in April. It is now well under way, and when completed will be a very handsome and imposing structure. It is on the north side of Elm-street, near Yonge-street, opposite the New Jerusalem church and adjoining the new home of the Young Women's Christian Association.

The building is designed in early English style, and will be red brick with New Brunswick stone trimmings. On the ground floor will be located a public hall, 50x40, with an open timbered hammer-beamed roof. The rest of the flat will be devoted to the offices of the society. The architects are Edwards & Webster of Victoria-street.

The contractors of the new company are: J. Herbert Mason, president; H. Symons, vice-president; Percival F. Ridout, chairman of Building Committee; George W. Beardmore, treasurer; J. E. Fell, secretary; James Hewitt, J. W. Stockwell, S. Trees and W. R. Wellington.

Yesterday afternoon the sun shone brightly, the Union Jack floated in the breeze, the company on the platform was large and representative, the accommodation and arrangements of the best.

Some of Those Present.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Mason, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Ridout, Mr., Mrs. and Miss L. Trees, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Stockwell, Mrs. Jerome Alley, Mr. G. W. and Miss Beardmore, Dr. Scadding, Mr. Lucas, president of St. George's Union, U.S.; Mr. D. and Miss Plews, Mr. Barlow Cumberland, Lt.-Col. G. T. Denison, Hon. John Beverley Robinson, Mr. James Hewitt, Mr. George Virtue, Mr. J. J. Ailworth, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Symons, Mr. J. Lister Nichols, Mr. William Barker, Mr. Robert Swan, president Caledonia Society; Dr. Andrew Clarke, St. Andrew's Society; Dr. Bourke, president St. David's Society; Stephen M. Jarvis, James Doyle, R. H. Bowes, president I.P.B. Society; Mrs. J. E. Henderson, Mrs. J. Lackie, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Pierce, Mrs. Morrison, D. B. Read, Richard Gibbs, ex-Ald. Steiner, D. T. Symons, Miss O'Reilly, Mrs. Bruce, J. E. Pell, C. Spanner, H. K. Cockin, W. T. Boyd, A. J. Mason, T. G. Mason, W. Hope, Robert Spratt, Frederick Wright, James Spooner, W. E. Wellington, Ald. Hallam.

A particularly appropriate prayer having been offered by Rev. Dr. Scadding, Mr. John Herbert Mason, president of the society, decorated with rose, fern leaf and silver medal, reviewed the situation in a manner unlike yet genial style which characterizes him. He read letters of apology for absence from the Mayor, Historian Kingsford and E. B. Osler.

The President's Address.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We are met here to-day to lay the corner stone of a building which is designed to be the permanent habitation and meeting place of the St. George's Society of Toronto. Its erection is an acknowledgment by the Englishmen of to-day, and will be a perpetual reminder to Englishmen and men of English descent for all future time of their common brotherhood, and of the claims upon them of their less fortunate fellow countrymen.

The good work done by this and kindred national societies is one that could not so well be done by any other existing organizations. The benefactors of the society are many and varied. The committee and officers of the society afford not only pecuniary assistance, but also advice and encouragement, or it may be admonition, to their newly-arrived fellow countrymen and countrywomen who, feeling strange, friendless and homesick, many of them suffering from those ailments which are incident to a change of climate and other conditions, require such assistance. The society discourages everything tending to pauperism. It endeavors to make its beneficiaries good, useful and self-supporting citizens. There is nothing in the aims and objects of the society inconsistent with the highest patriotism, and devotion to the interests of the great and glorious country we inhabit and of which we are all so proud.

The St. George's Society is no recent organization. It was formed in 1835, 56 years ago, and numbered among its original members men distinguished in their several professions and walks in life, some of them pioneers who assisted in paving the way for that prosperity this city now enjoys. Among its first presidents were Col. Wells and Captain