

G, THE

Rosbach. Laboratory, Glasgow, Chicago, 1893: mineral water bottled and of

London.

Montreal.

SS

Fall Hats

all the new fall hat for ladies and men, made by the leading American makers of correct headwear arrived at the store. Besides the Dunlap, New York, Scotch, London, hats, we have the newest silk and straw shapes designed by Christy, Young, Lincoln, Bennett, Carter, Knox, and our own original creation—'Special.' Felt in which we have the best style of quality and finish ever found here. Our display of fall hats for ladies is the most extensive ever made.

TO-NIGHT

SS

New Store, Yonge St., Temperance, new Building.

INVESTMENTS. Six per cent. per annum guaranteed by the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Co. Limited, London. The stability of this guarantee is evidenced by the fact that the British Empire Company stands on a basis of 1 1/2 per cent. better than the Canadian Government requires. H. H. HANNA, 21 King East.

The Toronto World

WEATHERSTRIP CLEARING THE LINE 1c Foot THE TORONTO RUBBER CO. LIMITED 155 Yonge-St. (Opposite Eaton's).

NINETEENTH YEAR

EIGHT PAGES—MONDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 12 1898—EIGHT PAGES

ONE CENT

NEW WESTMINSTER

The Whole City Destroyed by Fire on Sunday Morning—All Business Houses, Churches and Public Buildings Gone—Loss Amounts to Millions—Homeless People Who Need Help.

New Westminster, the erstwhile capital of British Columbia, in New Westminster District, B. C., is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Fraser River, 75 miles from Victoria. Lat. 49 degrees 12 minutes 47 seconds N., long. 122 degrees, 33 minutes west. 16 miles from the Gulf of Georgia. Seagoing ships load at the wharves, with lumber and canned salmon. It contains six churches, Episcopal, Reformed Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist, and Salvation Army. Most of these have two or three church buildings. The residences of Episcopal and Roman Catholic bishops are here also. Columbian Methodist College has six teachers and about sixty pupils; Central Public School has thirteen teachers, and there are two ward schools; also Roman Catholic convent and college, and some private schools, as well as the Provincial Asylum for Inane and Dominion Penitentiary. The public and business buildings are of brick. The principal streets have been practically rebuilt in recent years, and are considered the finest in the province. The city owns its electric light system, which is self-supporting, and, as a consequence, the streets are brilliantly lighted, and the citizens get electric light for the cost of coal oil. The city also owns waterworks, with a supply by gravitation from a mountain lake, giving in business districts 170 to 180 pounds of pressure. The city also owns a free public library, and there is a ferry on the river. There is communication with river and Vancouver Island ports, daily or oftener, by steamer. A station of the C. P. R. is in the city, and of the Great Northern Railway immediately opposite, on south bank of river. Electric railway makes hourly trips to Vancouver, 12 miles off. There are two newspapers, electric street cars, sawmills, iron foundries, carriage and furniture factories, wood working establishments, feed mill, tannery, etc., etc. New Westminster is the headquarters of the salmon-canning and agricultural interests of Fraser Valley, and the distributing point for the river trade. It has two public parks. The streets are well kept, with good sidewalks. The climate is mild and equable, and the city is morally and materially clean and healthy. The taxation is 15 mills net. Improvements are assessed at half value.—Excerpt from Lovell's Gazetteer of British North America.

Mr. S. C. Wood of The Globe, in his write-up of the place the past summer, said: "The town has all the ambition of the west, but has got over its boom at an early age, and is prepared for a substantial development. A waterworks system, costing half a million, and an electric plant, worth \$116,000, are some of the extensive undertakings for a population estimated at 9,000." The city was equipped with an excellent fire protection system and an efficient brigade, which was the admiration of the members of the Western Fire Association, who visited the city six years ago. Then, inside of two minutes from the ringing of the gong, the brigade was throwing a strong stream over the street in the business portion of the city, and to all appearances, was capable of coping with any fire confined to a reasonable area.

J. Turbull's house; Alex. Ewens's residence, valued at \$35,000; Harry Elliott's home; estate of ten dwellings; City Hall; Court House; ex-Mayor Elliot's residence; four dwellings of J. Fale's; five dwellings; True estate; Methodist Church and parsonage; four dwellings belonging to Lieut. Governor McInnes; old Drill Halls, oldest buildings in the province; Meechie's residence; Bonson's residence; Hancock's residence; St. Leonard's Hall; Wood's Hotel; Holy Trinity Cathedral, valued at \$75,000; ten houses Herring estate; Herring's Opera House; seven houses owned by James Cunningham; Olivet Baptist Church.



THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

to save it, valued at \$25,000; ten dwellings house of J. Cunningham's, three houses, J. Cunningham; two houses, Robson estate; five houses, Burns estate; two houses Hunter estate; W. Gilley's residence.

There are two saloons left in town reported, the Telegraph and East End. No hotels are left standing. The Catholic Church is the only church not destroyed. The bank vaults stood the test of the fire.

Insurance Companies Hit. Sun Life Insurance Company are the heaviest losers. The company had mortgaged its handsome Columbia-street blocks to the extent of \$300,000. Other insurance companies hit were: The London and Lancashire, North British, and American, Liverpool, London and Globe, Atlas, Guardian, Alliance, Manchester, Phoenix, Lancashire, North American, National of Ireland, Scottish Union and Northern.

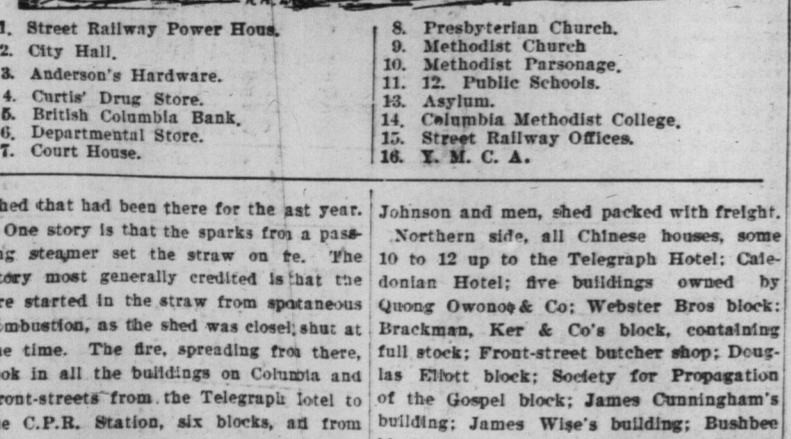
The City Hall was insured for about \$200,000. The Government buildings were not insured. Campbell, tailor, had a stock

Continued on page 2.

HEART OF THE CITY BURN'T OUT.

Half a Mile Square of Fine Buildings Reduced to Ashes—Eleven Hundred Homeless. Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 11.—(Special to The World.)—New Westminster, B.C., is a heap of smouldering ruins and her citizens are wandering aimlessly about the streets, dejected and hopeless. Fire, fanned by a fierce wind, went from the water front to Royal-avenue, blowing everything out, for several blocks, spreading east and west, wiped out Columbia-street, with its store of handsome business blocks. The extent of the fire is half a mile square. The estimated loss on buildings and stock is \$2,500,000, and the insurance about half of that.

Start of the Fire. The fire started at 11:15 at Brackman & Ker's wharf among some straw stored in a



1. Street Railway Power House. 2. City Hall. 3. Anderson's Hardware. 4. Curtie's Drug Store. 5. British Columbia Bank. 6. Department Store. 7. Court House. 8. Presbyterian Church. 9. Methodist Church. 10. Methodist Parsonage. 11. 12. Public Schools. 13. Columbian Methodist College. 14. Columbia Methodist College. 15. Street Railway Offices. 16. Y. M. C. A.

Frank Lefebvre Had Forged Bills in His Possession.

He Was Arrested at Gentilly, Quebec—Had Been Trying to Open a Bank Account at the Hochelaga Bank in Three Rivers, But the Account Was Declined—Bail for Mackie.

Montreal, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—Frank Lefebvre has been arrested at Gentilly, near Three Rivers, Que., and it is evident that the arrest will have an important bearing on the coming trial of Ponton, Pare, et al. at Napanee. It has already been told of the passing of some of the Dominion Bank \$500 bills forged ten dollar bills at Three Rivers during the recent exhibition, of the arrest and honorable acquittal of a well known Montreal saloon keeper. With his acquittal came the search for the men who were handling the bills. They had been passed on many people, and there was no doubt that a great number were in the hands of the people in the neighborhood.

Secretary Collins of the Montreal Detective Department went to Three Rivers and took up the search. He learned that an effort had been made by a man to open an account at the Hochelaga Bank. Manager Herbert of the bank detected about twenty of the forged bills in the \$100 which the man wanted to deposit. He declined to allow the account to be opened. The stranger said that he had been advised to go to the bank by a man named Tourigny of Gentilly, and from the description of the man who wanted to open the account, he arrested Frank Lefebvre, who admitted that he had forged bills, knew that they were forged and passed some of them. He said that he got them from his wife, and she in turn said she received them from a bank but declined to say which one. She too is held to await enquiries.

A search of Lefebvre's house was made and \$485 in gold, \$300 in American bills and \$300 in Canadian bills was found. The two were taken to Three Rivers and will come before a magistrate to-day or Monday.

Amount Placed at \$10,000, Half of Which Must Be on His Own Bond.

Napanee, Ont., Sept. 10.—Judge Price of Kingston came here to-day by appointment to fix the amount of bail for Mackie and Jellies. The E. B. Giddy Co., Limited, Toronto Branch 33 Front-street west.

Edwards and Harrison, Chartered Accountants, Bank of Commerce Building, 250 King-st. W., Toronto.

Antisepic Spruce Fireware protects its contents from decay and from contaminating surroundings. These small pills are very cheap and are now greatly used for packing butter, lard, mince-meat and jellies. The E. B. Giddy Co., Limited, Toronto Branch 33 Front-street west.

Edwards and Harrison, Chartered Accountants, Bank of Commerce Building, 250 King-st. W., Toronto.

Visitors to the Exhibition are invited to inspect the Alaska acetylene gas machine at rear of Store Building. It has many special features not to be found in other machines. People of experience tell us that we have a perfect machine. Metal Shingle and Siding Co., Limited, Presson, Ont.

Cook's Turkish and Russian Baths, Open all night, with excellent sleeping accommodation. Bath and bed 5c. 204 King-st. west.

Call and inspect our stock and get car prices before purchasing elsewhere. The McIntosh Granite & Marble Company, Limited, 324 Yonge-street. Phone 4240.

BLOODTHIRSTY ANARCHIST AGAIN

An Italian Fiend Stabbed the Empress of Austria to the Heart—The Scoundrel Was Arrested and Gloated Over His Crime—Great Sorrow of the Aged Emperor and All the People.

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 10.—The Empress of Austria was assassinated at the Hotel Beauvillage this afternoon by an Anarchist, who was arrested. The Empress had been stopping at the hotel for several days. It appears that Her Majesty was walking from her hotel to the landing place of the steamer at about 1 o'clock when an Italian Anarchist suddenly approached and stabbed her to the heart. The Empress fell, got up again and was carried to the steamer unconscious. The boat started, but, seeing the Empress had not recovered consciousness, the captain returned and the Empress was carried to the Hotel Beauvillage, where she expired.

Her Majesty was carried to the hotel on a stretcher, which was hastily improvised with oars and sail cloth. Doctors and priests were immediately summoned, and a telegram was sent to Emperor Francis Joseph.

All efforts to revive Her Majesty were unavailing, and she expired at 3 o'clock. The medical examination showed that the assassin must have used a small triangular file. After striking the blow he ran along the Rue Des Alpes, with the evident intention of entering the Squares Des Alpes, but before reaching it he was seized by two cabmen, who had witnessed the crime. They handed him over to a boatman and a gendarme, who conveyed him to the police station.

The prisoner made no resistance. He even sang as he walked along, saying, "I did it," and "She must be dead."

Later, when taken to the court house and interrogated by a magistrate in the presence of three members of the Local Government and the police officials, he pretended not to know French, and refused to answer questions. The police, on searching him, found a document, showing his name to be Luigi Lauchini, born in Paris in 1873, and an Italian soldier.

Was After the Duke of Orleans. The assassin, while being interrogated by the magistrate, said he came to Geneva with the intention of killing the Duc D'Orleans, but the latter had already left.

Lucessi (or Lauchini) followed the Duke to Evian, about 25 miles northeast of Geneva, on the lake, where he was again unsuccessful. He then returned to Geneva and learned from the papers of the presence of the Austrian Empress. Yesterday he dogged her footsteps, but found no opportunity to carry out his purpose, though he watched the Hotel Beauvillage all day.

This afternoon, about half-past 1, he said he saw the valet of the Empress leaving the hotel and going toward the landing. He inferred from this that the Empress was going to take the steamer, and he hid himself behind a tree on the quay, with the file concealed in his right sleeve.

In a few minutes the Empress, accompanied by her lady of honor, appeared, and the assassin struck the file home. Anarchist All His Life. Lucessi confessed that he had been an Anarchist since he was 13 years old. "If all Anarchists did their duty as I have done mine," he said, "bourgeois society would soon disappear."

He admitted that he knew the crime was useless, but said he committed it "for the sake of example."

In spite of minute searching, the weapon of the murder has not been found. The Geneva police had no notice of the visit of the Empress to the city.

THE POOR OLD EMPEROR. News of the Tragedy Prostrated Him and All the People Are Sympathetic.

Vienna, Sept. 10.—Emperor Franz Joseph returned to Vienna yesterday from the army maneuvers in the south of Hungary and should have gone to-morrow to attend the manoeuvres in the north of Hungary, but instead he charged Staff-Major Beck to replace him. The Emperor remains at Schoenbrunn and goes to-morrow to the railroad station to meet his youngest daughter, who is hurrying there to console her grief-stricken father. Everyone sympathizes in the terrible misfortune which has befallen the monarch, who seems to be chosen by destiny to suffer the direst misfortunes which have reached their crowning height in the year of his jubilee. But those who know him are persuaded that his deep religious feeling and sense of duty will sustain him. Count Paar's Painful Task. The Countess Statary, one of the Empress's ladies-in-waiting, telegraphed the news to Adjutant-General Count Paar, who received the message about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and upon him fell the painful task of informing the Emperor. When Count Paar informed the Emperor of the murder His Majesty was wholly overcome. He sank to the ground groaning, and cried: "Am I not to be spared any pain or grief in this world?"

The murder to be the result of a plot of Italian Anarchists, and that the assassin is identical with one Lucessi, who is wanted by the Bologna police as a dangerous Anarchist. The man known as Lucessi was implicated in the recent troubles at Milan, after which he fled to Zurich. While at Zurich Lucessi was present at a meeting of Italian Anarchists, when seven were selected, including Lucessi, to assassinate the principal European sovereigns, including the King of Italy.

A French detective, who was present at the meeting in disguise, warned the French Foreign Office, which communicated its information to the Italian Government. As a result, King Humbert was carefully guarded, as was also M. Faure.

About a week ago another meeting of the same band of Anarchists was held at Zurich, and those who had been selected at the previous meeting were accused of cowardice.

Thereupon Lucessi said: "I will show that I am no coward; I will kill someone." The following day he left Zurich and went to Basle, proceeding thence to Geneva.

SWITZERLAND'S GRIEF. Federal Council in Special Session. Telegraphed Condolence to the Aged Emperor. Berne, Switzerland, Sept. 11.—The Federal Council met this morning and sent the following telegram to Emperor Francis Joseph: "The Swiss Federal Council has the honor to express to Your Majesty its profoundest grief and deepest indignation at the horrible crime to which Her Majesty Empress Elizabeth has fallen victim. Our pain and indignation are all the greater owing to the fact that the crime has been committed on Swiss territory, where she departed, as she had often done before, was seeking refuge from bodily sufferings which, as on previous occasions, she had every hope of finding."

The Council hastens to assure Your Majesty, at the same time, of its own warmest sympathy and that of the whole Swiss people in the irremovable loss of Your Majesty, the imperial house and the people of Austria and Hungary have suffered through your exalted lady's death. The flag of the federal building is at half-mast. The Council re-assembles this afternoon to consider measures regarding the crime and to direct the civil authorities of the Government to take all necessary measures for the protection of the Emperor and the Empress.

The Geneva Cantonal Government met to-day and decided to issue a proclamation expressing the horror of the Government and the people of Geneva, and a decree directing a popular demonstration to-morrow. All the civil officials will march past the Hotel Beauvillage, followed by the citizens, all of whom are invited to participate. During the procession the great bell of the cathedral, associated with all Swiss national demonstrations of grief and joy, will be tolled.

The Wound Caused Death. Emperor Francis Joseph telegraphed the Austrian Minister, Count Von Kuefstein, to order a post mortem examination. Dr. Reverdin, Dr. Magera, and M. Golday, Mayor of Geneva, were entrusted with the examination of the wound, on behalf of the judicial authorities, and accordingly proceeded to the Hotel Beauvillage, where they carried out their instructions. At the close of the examination they announced that the wound was caused by a triangular incised wound. They decided that the injury was of a character to lead to no ground for the theory which had been advanced that the Empress, who suffered from weakness of the heart, might have succumbed simply to the shock of the blow.

The Geneva Council will lay upon the countess wreaths intertwined with the Austrian and Geneva colors, bearing the inscription, "A token of sorrowful sympathy from the people of Geneva."

Plans Which Were Frustrated. Empress Elizabeth was about returning to Ouchy, France, when she was murdered. Her suite had preceded her by train, leaving with her only her lady of honor, Baroness Von Rothschild, and a maid servant. The officials, who visited the hotel after the attack, upon the baggage, according to the strict law in force here, found that the suite's luggage had accompanied the suite.

The last words of the Empress were addressed to the attendants on the steamer. Recovering consciousness for the moment, she feebly asked what had happened.

As yet the authorities have found no confirmation of the report that the murder was part of an Anarchist conspiracy, but a dozen persons with whom the assassin is associated have been arrested for examination.

BRITISH ROYALTY'S SYMPATHY. Horror at the Crime and Sympathy for the Bereaved Emperor. London, Sept. 11.—Queen Victoria and the Prince and Princess of Wales telegraphed their condolences to Emperor Francis Joseph last evening. The Countess Statary, one of the Empress's ladies-in-waiting, telegraphed the news to Adjutant-General Count Paar, who received the message about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and upon him fell the painful task of informing the Emperor. When Count Paar informed the Emperor of the murder His Majesty was wholly overcome. He sank to the ground groaning, and cried: "Am I not to be spared any pain or grief in this world?"

POPULAR PAIR. Both Emperor and Empress Were Loved by Their Subjects — Sketch of the Family. Emperor Francis Joseph will celebrate, to-morrow, the termination of a half-century of rule, and no monarch on the Continent of Europe is better liked, personally, than he. The emperor's fondness toward the Empress Elizabeth, in recent years, has been that of pity. It was said here she had never been known to laugh since the death of her only son, the Crown

Prince Rudolf, in 1889. Since then she has dwelt as much as possible in solitude, living herself up to recollections of her son. She was always simple and kindly in her tastes, and always charitable.

Once the Austrian monarchy was the symbol of reaction, of oppression, to all Europe. But that is past. The mismatched Austro-Hungarian Empire still has internal troubles, but they arise from race jealousies, not from any tyranny of the monarch. Not long ago, a European ambassador said the Emperor Francis Joseph was the only person of whom he knew that had no enemies. Keen-sighted statesmen have declared that the Empress will hang together at least so long as he lives, since by reason of his personal popularity.

He married the Empress Elizabeth 44 years ago last April. There was romance about their marriage. Francis went to the court of Duke Max of Bavaria, led by the matchmakers, but the Duke's daughter, Helene, the eldest daughter, now the widow of Prince Taxis, but the Emperor caught sight of her beautiful younger sister, Elizabeth, the girl in short dresses, and married her instead. The marriage was an unpopular one in Vienna, but the impulsive Emperor claimed the privilege of falling in love like an ordinary mortal. The Viennese see their revenge in many little ways, but the Emperor's beauty, frankness, simplicity and gaiety soon won over the sympathies of the people. She loosened the rigid bands of Austrian etiquette—the stiffest of all Europe, except those of Spain—by introducing a gaiety which made the Austrian court one of the brightest of Europe. She also cured the court, in part, of its old reputation as a hot-bed of scandal. The Austrian court balls became famous and other entertainments were provided in plenty for the delectation of the people. The old extreme exclusiveness being gone.

The Empress herself was a famous horsewoman. Her tall, slim figure was of the finest seen in public, upon horseback. Apparently she found her greatest pleasure in exercise and the open air. Stories were told, in earlier days, of her delight in the circus, of her testing the horses in private, and of her driving about the ring mounted on two animals, like a professional rider. Many of the tales were undoubtedly falsehoods, inspired by malice or envy, but those in England who followed her in fox-hunts at Melton Mowbray, and in Ireland, had often done before, was seeking refuge from bodily sufferings which, as on previous occasions, she had every hope of finding.

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