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NINTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT

THE ANNEXATION SCHEME,

ANOTHER "MESSAGE" FROM RAS TO THE CANADIAN PRESS.

The Staten Island Magnate's Explanation of His Despatch Offered to the Newspapers on Saturday Night and Its Partially Successful Withdrawal on Sunday.

The Message of Saturday Night.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—I deem it my duty to say that information from Washington reaches me of a reliable character to the effect that the Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs has, during the past few days, in furtherance of the views of its chairman, Senator Sherman, been discussing the question of inviting the Dominion of Canada to join the United States.

So far have matters progressed that it is not at all unlikely that a resolution will be reported for concurrent action of both Houses, declaring it to be the duty of the President to open negotiations with Great Britain looking to a political union between the English-speaking nations on this continent.

The condition attending the invitation of Canada is understood to be that the United States would assume the entire public debt of the Dominion, estimated at $300,000,000.

Commercial Union was urged as the basis of the proposed negotiation, on the ground that while a large majority might be secured for it, only a small minority favored political union, but the sentiment of the committee was so strong in favor of proposing at first Political Union that it was impossible to contend with it.

ERASTUS WIMAN.

Mr. Wiman's Explanation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

To the Canadian Press:

Information reached me last week, of such a character that I could not refrain from believing it, to the effect that the Committee of Foreign Relations of the Senate of the United States was about to report a resolution to the Senate, making it the duty of the President to open a negotiation with Great Britain inviting Canada into the Union on the basis of the assumption by the United States of the national debt of Canada. The information was so important that I deemed it my duty on Saturday evening to send a dispatch to this effect in my own name to the Canadian papers. After having done so, reflection convinced me that an effort might be successful to convince members of the committee that they were mistaken in the belief that any very general sentiment existed in Canada in favor of annexation, and that an invitation to a political union might seriously interfere with negotiations for a close commercial connection, which it seemed under the strained relations of the two countries most desirable should be consummated.

I had prepared a few days before, at the request of my friend, Blakeley Hall, who had recently returned from a trip through Canada, an interview which, fortunately for my purpose, came out in The New York Sun of Sunday morning, and was simultaneously transmitted to a syndicate of forty-two different influential journals throughout the country. [This interview was published exclusively in The World of Monday.—Ed.] I was persuaded that the arguments and conclusions of this article, if properly presented to the members of the committee, would have great weight, backed as it would probably be by influential editorial comment in numerous leading journals. I accordingly wrote a letter, as per the copy below, to Hon. John Sherman, Chairman of the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations, and also to other members of the committee.

After having done so it seemed wise that the dispatch which I had sent on Saturday night if, owing to Sunday intervening it had not been delivered to the newspapers, should not be transmitted, because if the committee had really reached such a decision it would make the task an easier one to retrace its steps if no publicity had been given to its intention. Accordingly I telegraphed to the Associated Press agent at Toronto, if the despatch had not been delivered to withhold it. Unfortunately he exceeded my instructions, for having had it delivered he without my authority sought its return. All the newspapers agreed to this except two or three, who of course made the most, not only of the dispatch itself, but of the attempt to recall it, entirely misinterpreting my motives.

I am glad to say, however, that no harm has come from this publication for it would seem as if the result of the letter to Senator Sherman, which I subjoin, and the arguments which were used in the extracts enclosed, were conclusive; and whatever had previously been determined upon, it is now certain that the invitation to Canada to join the Union will not at present be pressed.

The following correspondence sufficiently explains the matter, and I submit will relieve me from any charge of disloyalty, especially taken in connection with the arguments which with all the force at my command, I had the good fortune to be able to present, not only to Mr. Sherman and his associates, but to the American public at large arguments that I maintain place my loyalty to a distinctive Canadian nationality beyond all possible question.

The following letters speak for themselves:

COPY OF LETTER WRITTEN TO SENATOR SHERMAN.

NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Sunday, Sept. 30, 1888.

MY DEAR SENATOR: May I beg as an especial favor that you will read the enclosed interview with me. It appears in The New York Sun of to-day and has been prepared with great care, really as much for your eye as for that of the public.

From most undoubted sources I learn that you have determined upon immediately introducing a resolution making it the duty of the President to open negotiations with Great Britain for the admission of Canada into the Union. It is a bold and masterful policy from a United States point of view, but I am thoroughly convinced that it would fail, and you cannot afford that catastrophe.

It would fail because the people of Canada would not accept it. The proposition would be strongly opposed, and not a few would bitterly resent it.

My dear senator, this is a most grave matter, and you need to have the best information; you must not accept as absolute fact the assertions of well-intended Americans, who have little or no knowledge of the real condition of sentiment below the surface. Men who have been born in Canada, who have grown up in the atmosphere of loyalty to the British Crown, and who know the hearts that beat responsive to the strains of "God Save the Queen," are not changed in the twinkling of an eye, to be what they consider to be renegades, by the invitation of even this great country, or by the temptation to be rid of their national debt which you propose to assume.

I beg of you to consider well before your invitation is given and rejected. Consider and get fuller information as to the real sentiment of Canada before you act. Again let me ask you to read aloud, or have some one read to you, the words I have tried to utter into your ear in the within extract.

No one can know better than I do the sentiment of my own people. Of course I may be mistaken, but I submit that what I have urged in this article must be met by equally good authority before you are betrayed into an action that may be fatal to your desire and the desire of all who hope for the closest relations between the two countries.

Your interest and devotion to this matter of the union of the two countries has raised you in the past ninety days above all men, and to make a mistake now is not for a moment to be contemplated. If, after reading the enclosed, you would like to see me, I will gladly go to Washington, or I will write you further or get you fuller information.

Most respectfully yours,
(Signed) ERASTUS WIMAN.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM SENATOR SHERMAN TO ERASTUS WIMAN.

COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
U. S. SENATE, WASHINGTON,
Oct. 3, 1888.

MY DEAR SIR: Your note of the 30th is received. Your opinions are certainly entitled to great weight, and will receive full consideration. My own opinion has been for many years that political union between the United States and Canada was inevitable, and that statesmen and patriots ought to look to bringing this about peacefully, upon terms of perfect equality and so as to promote the interests of both countries.

As to Commercial Union, I see no practical way to bring it about. We will have ample time to think of all this, as the subject matter will not again be brought up in the Senate until the next session.

Very truly yours,
JOHN SHERMAN.

I submit the foregoing explanation because of the torrent of abuse to which I have been subjected in the last few days by a certain portion of the press of Canada, who take their greatest delight in misrepresentation and misjudging my motives.

ERASTUS WIMAN.

Don't forget the Organ Recital by Frederic Archer to-night in Sherbourne-street Methodist Church. Admission 25c.

The U. S. Senate Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Senate Finance Committee's substitute for the Mills Tariff Bill embraces an entire revision of the tariff schedules and the administrative features of the present law, proposing the reenactment of such features as in the opinion of the majority of the committee ought not to be changed. According to the estimates made by the committee the bill provides for a total reduction of about $75,000,000, made up approximately: Sugars, $27,759,000; free list, $6,500,000; tobacco (internal revenue), $24,500,000; alcohol in the arts, $7,000,000; other reductions in customs, $8,000,000. The majority and minority reports will be submitted to the Senate to-morrow or Friday, and the bill will be called up for consideration on Monday next.

Frederic Archer at Sherbourne-street Methodist Church to-night. Admission 25c.

No Clue to the Whitechapel Mystery.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—No further arrests have been made in connection with the Whitechapel murders, and the police have discovered no clues to throw any light on the mystery.

Mr. Forbes, the noted war correspondent, writes to The Daily News that he is convinced that the Whitechapel assassin got disease from one of his victims, lost his situation and is suffering from specific madness. He suggests that the murderer is a medical student.

There is now in the London hospital, with a serious cut on her arm, a woman who has solemnly declared she received the injury while protecting her throat from an attempt made to cut it by a man who, having engaged her in conversation and struck an immoral bargain with her, tripped her up, then threw her heavily on the pavement, and attacked her, knife in hand, with murderous intent.

Grand Concert and Organ Recital by the Choir of Sherbourne-street Methodist Church and Frederic Archer to-night. Admission 25c.

Distress in the Saguenay District.

QUEBEC, Oct. 3.—News from Moisie, 200 miles east of Saguenay, is of the most appalling description. The whole population of the district is on the brink of starvation. The fisheries this season have signally failed; the crops, of no great account at any time, have also turned out badly. The few provisions in the place are high in price, and the unfortunate inhabitants do not know which way to turn for food and clothing.

Don't fail to hear Blish, Oct. 15.

The Kaiser Cheered at Vienna.

VIENNA, Oct. 3.—Emperor William arrived here this morning and was met at the depot by Emperor Francis Joseph, the royal Princes and numerous dignitaries. The Emperors left the station arm in arm followed by the other visitors and those who had received them and was driven to the Hofburg. A large crowd had gathered and cheered enthusiastically.

Hot Air Furnaces, of our own make, guaranteed to give satisfaction. Get an estimate. Wheeler & Bain, King-street East.

The Tobique Murder Trial.

ANDOVER, N.B., Oct. 3.—The jury, after being out since noon yesterday, came into court about 10 this morning with a verdict of manslaughter against Phillipine and Trafton, who were charged with the murder of Mrs. Howes. They added to it a strong recommendation to mercy.

Queen City Fire Insurance Company.

Established 1871. The only stock fire insurance company that divides the profits with its policy holders. Has more assets in proportion to the amount at risk than any other purely stock fire insurance company doing business in Canada. SCOTT & WALMSLEY, Underwriters, 24 Church St., Toronto. Telephone 801. 24

Flour for Destitute Indians.

MONTREAL, Oct. 3.—A small quantity of flour has been shipped north by the Government to Peace River and Athabasca, in charge of the Hudson Bay Company, to be applied to the relief of destitution among the Indians of those districts during the coming winter should the necessity arise.

The Danger to the Princess.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The account of the accident to the Princess of Wales has been greatly exaggerated. There never was any real danger from the train, which was a long way off and came slowly. But one of the young Princess's hats was knocked off by the falling bar, which, being moved by electricity, was no respector of royalty.

Detected Making False Returns.

OTTAWA, Oct. 3.—An officer of the port of Montreal has been detected making false returns of the weight of cigars imported into Canada by a prominent Montreal firm, and it is alleged he did so in collusion with the importer.

Hanged Himself in Jail.

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 3.—John J. Connolly of Boston, who was in jail here awaiting the action of the grand jury for highway robbery at Gloucester, hanged himself with a towel in his cell this morning at 5 o'clock.

Sudden Death at Stirling.

STIRLING, Oct. 3.—William Hopkins, of Parkdale, in the employ of Gilmour & Co., of Trenton, fell from his wagon yesterday and died at noon to-day from an internal hemorrhage caused by rupture of the liver.

Blish. Blish. Blish. Blish. Blish.

Jacksonville's Death Roll.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 3.—There were 73 new cases (32 white and 41 colored) and 6 deaths during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p.m. to-day.

Blish, the most perfect render in the profession.

The Cuba Sale.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The steamer Cuba, reported three days past due, arrived here this afternoon.

THE PROVINCIAL BOARD

DISCUSSES IMPORTANT SANITARY QUESTIONS YESTERDAY.

Typhoid and Diphtheria in the Schools—Minister of Education Forwards a Memorial—Instructions Recommended—Other Health Dangers—Toronto's Third Outbreak of Smallpox.

The Provincial Board of Health has met and adjourned, to re-assemble on the call of the Secretary should the health of Ontario need urgent consideration and prompt action.

The two days' session has been devoted to questions which brooked no delay. The sanitary condition of Toronto and other places in the Province has been demonstrated to be in an unsatisfactory position, and measures have been taken to remedy this and promote the health of Canada's most important Province.

Certified and authentic reports have been received by the Board from many districts but none from Toronto's Local Board or Medical Health Officer. Strong comments have been made in many quarters on this ignoring of the Provincial Board. Whatever excuses Dr. Canniff and the Local Board may make, the general opinion is that red-tape officialism should not be allowed to hold sway in critical crises of the public health. Further, the Medical officer and a deputation from the Local Board were appointed to wait on the Provincial body and discuss with them the suggestion that Buffalo be quarantined. This was published in all the Toronto papers, but the city officials made the promise to the ear but broke it to the hope. The session concluded without the promised conference.

Yet Another Outbreak.

Toronto's third outbreak of small-pox was discovered in Seaton Village on Sunday last. The victim is Mrs. Clark of Euclid-avenue, whose husband is said to be employed in the Central Prison brickyard. The attack is of a mild character, so much so that is has not been deemed necessary to send Mrs. Clark to the Smallpox Hospital, but the house is rigidly quarantined. Mrs. Clark is the mother of three children, all of whom are at home, and how she caught the disease is a mystery. She has not been from home, neither has her husband nor the children. The conjecture is that during the Exhibition either she or one of the family has been near some one from an infected house.

Seaton Village has at times suffered severely from epedemics, and outbreaks of typhoid have have once or twice been very severe. The inhabitants are anxiously looking for a complete drainage scheme to be carried out by the City authorities.

The smallpox outbreak is not viewed with much alarm, as the house where it had broken out is isolated and the people have complete faith in the ability of their medical men to cope with any outbreak provided the city authorities also do their duty in the matter.

The Smallpox Hospital Should be Removed Afar.

A deputation waited on the Mayor yesterday, with the object of securing the removal of the Smallpox Hospital to some other more suitable location. The Mayor expressed himself as anxious to see that something was done in the matter.

Col. Denison as a Sanitary Reformer.

The citizens will approve the action of Police Magistrate Denison, who gave some expensive lessons to persistent breakers of sanitary bylaws by allowing nuisances to exist on their premises. $20 or 30 days is a good alternative for those who imperil the public health.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

The Minister of Education Asks the Board's Recommendations.

The Provincial Board of Health held their second session yesterday. The Committee on School Hygiene reported on the following memorial which had been referred to the Board by the Minister of Education.

The Committee on Sanitary Provisions for Public Schools recommend that there be provided a circular for distribution to School Boards, urging upon them the special necessity of complying with regulations Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the Public Schools Act of 1887. Your Committee further recommend that the said circular should give very definite directions upon the following points:—1. The construction and arrangement of privies should receive careful careful attention. 2. The situation, lighting, heating and ventilation of new school houses. 3. The means of providing efficient heating and ventilation in existing school houses.

Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria in Schools.

Owing to the unsatisfactory means provided for the thorough ventilation of a large number of school houses in rural sections—in addition to the very imperfect construction of the outhouses erected on school sites—your committee believe that many preventable diseases now so prevalent — especially typhoid fever and diphtheria, can by the proper observance of sanitary laws, be almost "stamped out"—and recommend that circulars should be prepared by the Provincial Board of Health, for distribution among school trustees and municipal officers, with the object of pointing out to them the dangers to which both teachers and pupils are exposed, from the causes mentioned, and the imperative need existing for their removal.

WM. OSLER, M.D., Chairman of Committee on School Sanitation.

In reply to this circular the committee state:

Prolific Causes of Disease in Schools.

There are two very common and prolific causes of disease referred to in the memorial, viz.: (1) Pollution of soil, and (2) Insufficient ventilation. Whenever one or both these conditions are present, disease will find a congenial soil upon which to live and rapidly increase. Typhoid fever and diphtheria prevail more or less where these two conditions exist, and disappear in proportion as energetic sanitary measures for their removal are adopted. At present we are glad to know that this fact is being more than ever recognized in Ontario.

Extraordinary Vitality of Germs.

The extraordinary vitality of typhoid and diphtheria germs for a long period after they have passed out of the body under the influence of conditions favorable to their growth and reproduction has been repeatedly proved by innumerable facts in the history of these epidemic diseases. The conditions requisite for their reproduction are decomposing animal matter, human excreta, warmth, and moisture. Hence ill-ventilated, filthy school rooms, cesspools, privy pits, often containing the accumulations of years, badly constructed drains, and damp, unventilated cellars should be strictly prohibited in connection with our school accommodation.

How Consumption is Spread.

Dirty floors and badly ventilated schoolrooms also contribute to the spread of consumption, more especially when the expectoration of persons afflicted with this disease is allowed to remain and dry on the floors. Under these circumstances the bacilli of tuberculosis rises with the dust and enters the respiratory passages to be introduced into the circulation. Thus this dread disease, which heads the list in the rate of mortality in Ontario and destroys annually 12 per cent. of our population, may be propagated in the air of the schoolroom.

What Should be Done.

We would therefore especially urge frequent scrubbing of the floors and sweeping. The sweeping should always be done at night after having sprinkled the floors, and the dusting of seats and desks with a damp cloth on the following mornings before school opens. The desks and seats and the walls should also be kept scrupulously clean. Too often the seats and desks exhibit evidence of the accumulation of the exhalations and excretions of weeks and months of occupancy without being cleaned. Carelessness in this respect affords the conditions favorable for the reproduction of disease germs of every kind.

Schools Should be as Clean as Hospitals.

In these days of antiseptic ism, when the removal of every condition favorable to the production of septic poisoning is insisted upon, not only in the hospitals but also on the part of the surgeon and all attendants should require that our schools shall be as clean and healthy as our hospitals and prisons. This manifests the duty of trustees and local health authorities to see that regulations issued for the purpose of securing cleanliness and stamping out disease are faithfully and rigorously enforced.

Instructions to be Issued.

In view of the necessity of immediate action the committee recommended a long series of instructions to be issued by the Education Department. The Medical Health Officer's services are to be availed of as inspector and adviser in school hygiene; privies to be cleaned out, disinfected and filled with clean earth; where there is a good system of sewage automatic water closets are to be provided.

There are numerous instructions as to the situation, lighting, heating and ventilation of schools.

The report was adopted.

Belleville's Health Endangered.

A letter was read from the medical health officer of Belleville, stating that the health of the city is seriously endangered by the sewage from the Deaf and Dumb Institute which empties near where the city's water supply is taken in. The Board urged the Provincial authorities to take immediate steps for removing all danger from this source, either by a sewage farm as at London, precipitation or such other method as investigation may prove advisabe. The health officer's letter and the Board's recommendation were ordered to be sent to the proper department of the Government.

The Disposal of Sewage—Irrigation Farms.

The committee reported on the scheme and plans submitted to the Board for dealing with the sewage of the London Asylum. Dr. W. T. O'Reilly, the Inspector of Public Institutions, had communicated with the Board on the proposed construction of a system of irrigation for disposing of the Asylum's sewage.

The committee regarded it as only proper that the Government should be the first in the Province to undertake the disposal of sewage of land by a method, which, however, successful elsewhere, must still be considered an experiment in Canada. If successful it would serve as an object lesson and educating medium to the many municipalities which have to deal with similar questions. If but a partial success it would be an expenditure incurred in the interests of the whole Province.

It was essential to any fair test of the proposed system of sewage-disposal that the house-drains and plumbing throughout should be of such a character as to make impossible of occurrence cases of typhoid fever, diphtheria, &c., which might be unjustly charged to the sewage farm. The proposed plumbing and construction of receiving tank, pumping mains, &c. were fully abreast of all modern work.

The question of how to utilize and finally dispose of the sewage was next discussed. The committee was of opinion that broad irrigation without underground drainage creates a nuisance in heavy soils; that raw sewage can be poured on and gravelly soil without creating a nuisance; that the system proposed at the London Asylum will enable the farm to be carried on practically without nuisance. The report concludes:

Speaking for ourselves, after a careful review of the biological facts which form so prominent a part of the question of sewage farms, we would say that the amount of possible danger pointed out by Pasteur, being due to the development of bacteria during the putrifying processes which the sewage undergoes, with the subsequent transportation by winds of said bacteria from the surface of the soil, when it becomes dry, (as is the case with the germs of malaria or any other from drying marshes) can, we believe, in a large degree, be obviated:

(a) By the green crops, such as rye grass, which cover the surface of the broad irrigation surfaces, i.e., between the distributing drains a, b, &c., preventing the rise of bacteria at times possibly pathogenic, into the air.

(b) By preventing (as of depressions of the ground) accumulations of sewage forming putrefactive centres; and by not allowing in subsurface of the tile-bed system either accumulation of sewage on the one hand or the drying out of putrefied sewage on the other.

(c) We further say that we feel free to recommend the adoption of the system, since, should it be found in the future that surface irrigation cannot be carried on without producing a nuisance, it will be very easy to arrange at the irrigation field for settling tanks, from which the clarified sewage can be distributed in the same manner as now contemplated, or by shallow sub-soil field tile drainage. The sludge from the tanks could then be readily carried away and plowed under at once.

Regarding the important question of whether the effluent from the sub-soil drains can with safety be turned into Carling's Creek, your committee would remark that the water from such sewage farms is found both in England, France and Germany to be practically pure water, Durand Claye stating before the Paris Commission that there were not more than sixty-seven bacteria per cubic centimetres in that from the Gennevilliers farm, and that it contained fewer than the water of the River Vonne, supplying Paris. A member of your committee found in well-water ninety-seven bacteria per cubic centimetre.

The published report of the Provincial Board for 1887 contains under the heading, "Public Water Supplies," points out most of the known facts on the bacteriology of the soil, from which it is apparent that the soil, a few feet below the surface, contains few bacteria, the deeper strata not favoring their multiplication through absence both of organic matter and air.

The report was adopted.

Tubercular Disease in Cattle and its Relation to Epidemics.

It has long been known that a tubercular disease affected cattle, and that from the animals there was a danger of its being transmitted to human beings. To ascertain to what extent this consumption in cattle prevails, The World's cattle editor interviewed Dr. Smith, the Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College, yesterday afternoon. A communication which recently appeared in The Globe in which it was said that the disease was very prevalent in Canada, and that there were the greatest fears of contagion, was shown him. He thought the letter over-drew the facts. Tuberculosis, he said, existed in Canada to a less extent than in Great Britain, and there was really little danger of anything approaching an epidemic, as the breeders are alert to the importance of stamping out the disease on its first appearance. He had had under his care a number of cases, but they had been isolated, and he knew of no herd at present affected; the climate of Canada is unfavorable for the spread of the contagion.

The disease affects the lung principally, but there are no parts of an animal's body that will not be reached by deposits of the germs. Many people are inclined to believe that the cooking of the meat of animals affected, which may be sold to the butcher, will destroy the vitality of the germs, still, the meat should not be eaten. He did not think, he repeated, that there was any immediate danger, but an investigation would be a wise and preventive measure might be taken, if possible, against the danger of the contagion through meat and milk.

The Short-horn young man then asked the doctor about the scarlatina cow. He replied with emphasis that the theory of scarlet fever germs being carried in milk from a cow to human beings was exploded. He had no hesitation in saying that there was not a single case of scarlet fever in an animal in Canada. The scare in London, England, a couple of years ago, when it was said that from an eruption on a cow's udder, germs of scarlet fever had been carried in the milk many miles, and had spread in several cases in human beings, was without foundation. Certain diseases, he said, are transmittable from the lower to the higher order of animals, but experience has shown that the human system is not very susceptible to diseases from the lower animals. "You may tell the people," he said in conclusion, "that they may continue to eat their porridge and milk in the morning without uneasiness."

Visitors' expenses paid by taking advantage of the great tea sale now going on at Brazill & Co.'s, market grocers, corner of King and Jarvis-streets. 10 lbs. tea and upwards at wholesale prices. Also a call is solicited at their vanlo, 160 King east, where the choicest brands of fine whiskys, wine, &c., are selling at reduced prices. 246

Civil Assize Cases Disposed of.

These cases were disposed of in the Civil Assizes yesterday: Sanderson v. Sanderson, an action for interest on a mortgage, verdict for plaintiff, $300.74; Keith v. Weddell, an action for recovery of amount due on coupons supplied to H. Weddell by George E. Keith, verdict for plaintiff $600.50; Macdonald v. Herring, an action for recovery of balance of amount due on goods sold and delivered, verdict for plaintiff $738.55; Golding v. Stanton, an action for rent under a lease, verdict for plaintiff $310.87; Craine v. Hands, record withdrawn by order of court, case having been settled by payment; Scarth v. Hudson Bay Company, settled; Orpen v. Hurd, adjourned till next court. Turnbull v. Lewers, Carey v. Order of Foresters, Duggan v. London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company, replaced at foot of docket.

The list for to-day is Attorney-General v. Ætna Ins. Co., Gananoque v. Bincrft, Cobban v. Hallway, Crozier v. Norman, Wilkinson v. Kelly, Boas v. McCartney, Sanderson v. Fulford.

THE PROPERTY COMMITTEE.

Ex-Mayor Boswell and the Toronto Dry Dock Company.

Ald. Irwin presided at yesterday's meeting of the Property Committee, there being present besides: Ald. Pells, Hallam, Maughan, Hewitt, Galbraith, Gibbs, Baxter, and Johnston, and City Solicitor Biggar.

Ex-Mayor Boswell spoke before the committee on the subject of the Toronto Dry Dock Lease. He was desirous of learning what was being done about its removal. Ald. Galbraith was of opinion that the lease should be cancelled if the work of constructing the drydock was not proceeded with at once. Mr. Boswell assured the committee that the work was being pushed forward vigorously. He read the committee a severe lecture for its action in attempting to cancel the lease, stigmatizing it as unfair. The committee determined, in view of the fact that the work was going on, to take no steps towards re-assuming possession of the property.

The Clerk of the County of York notified the committee that the account against the city for the use of the County Court room as a police court room during the repairs to Headquarters had not yet been settled, and if not paid in 10 days would be placed in suit. It was referred to the City Commissioner.

Mr. A. E. Paull, sr., was appointed architect for the new fire station in the north-west section of the city. Ald. Pells wanted another name substituted, but Ald. Baxter carried Mr. Paull on to victory.

The Parks Superintendent reported that $900 was necessary to place the Horticultural Gardens green-houses in proper repair for the winter. The report was approved of.

To the great astonishment of the committee a requisition was sent in for new boilers and other improvements for the Lombard-street fire hall. It was referred to the chairman and the City Commissioner to make inquiries.

Sixty Island residents and property owners sent in a petition to the committee requesting permission to erect a boathouse on the Island Park for the convenience of residents and visitors. The Mayor moved that the petition be sent on to Council marked with the strong disapproval of the committee. The motion was carried, it being considered that the Park should be left as free of buildings as possible.

A discussion followed on the question of the removal of the fence surrounding the Horticultural Gardens. It was resolved on motion of Ald. Galbraith to have it taken away.

New curtains in brocades, damasks, chenilles and all the novel effects. Artistic Draperies a specialty. Table covers and piano covers; effective mantle draping. W. A. Murray & Co.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

A Constitution Adopted and Officers Elected Tuesday Night.

The adjourned meeting of those favorable to the promotion of a Scottish Home Rule Association was held in Temperance Hall Tuesday night. There was a good attendance. Dr. Daniel Clark presided. The committee formed to frame the constitution presented their reports. The secretary, Mr. J. McKenzie Boyd, read the clauses seriatim. It was resolved that the association be called "The Toronto Branch of the Scottish Home Rule Association," that the explanatory clause should read "An organization for the purpose of assisting to obtain local self-government for Scotland, after the model of that of Ontario." The remainder of the clauses were then adopted, and the following officers elected by acclamation: Honorary President, Dr. Daniel Clark; first Vice-President, Mr. Robert Jaffray; second Vice-President, Mr. W. Houston; recording secretary, Mr. John Grey; corresponding secretary, Mr. J. McKenzie Boyd; treasurer, Mr. Hugh Miller; committee, Messrs. John McDonald, Angus Fraser, A. M. Oliphant, James Wright, A. B. McCallum, John White, and David Spence. Short addresses were then given by Mr. R. Lamont, of the St. David's Society, Mr. Laidlaw and others. It was resolved to call a mass meeting at an early date of those favorable to the movement to publicly inaugurate the association.

As You Pass
Just stop a minute, look at the window, and see what's in it. Step inside, examine our stock, from humming birds and moths. The British Arms Clothing, 221 Yonge-st., corner of Shuter-t. R. Baker & Company.

Woman's Missionary Society.

The annual meeting of the Central Branch of the Woman's Missionary Society was continued in Carlton-street Methodist Church yesterday. Mrs. Dr. Williams presided. A number of reports were received from societies. They showed a satisfactory increase financially and in numbers. Papers on Missionary work were read by Mrs. Dawson Kerr and Mrs Bascom, after which there was an "Hour for Testimony," and questions as to difficulties in the society's work were answered by Mrs. Dr. Carman and Mrs. Gooderham. In the afternoon a paper on "Mission Band Work," prepared by Miss Reid, was read by Mrs. Carman. Mrs. Stone gave a very interesting address on the methods pursued by Rescue Home for Chinese Girls in Victoria, B.C. Telegrams of greeting were sent to sister societies now in session in the western branch in Guelph, and the eastern branch in Gananoque.

Blish—Admission 25c., reserved seats 50c.

Very Busy.

The sudden drop in the temperature has boomed the fur trade. Dineen's store on corner King and Yonge-streets was a scene of wild confusion on Saturday. The place was crowded and customers had great difficulty to get waited on. The firm have just opened up all their new patterns and styles of fur mantles, &c., for the season, and this combined with the recent cold spell made them very busy.

Reserved seats for Blish at Nordheimer's.

Public School Notes.

Superintendent W. J. Hendry, of the Industrial School, has resigned and will return to the head mastership of the Jesse Ketchum school. His successor in the management of the institution at Mimico will be appointed at the next Board meeting.

To-day the teachers in the Public Schools of Brampton and the students in training at the Normal School, headed by Inspector McKinnon, of that town, will visit Toronto and go through the schools.

To lessen the overcrowding caused by the constantly increasing applications for admissions to the schools in the northwestern portion of the city, Inspector J. L. Hughes transferred yesterday morning all the older boys in the highest form at the Borden-street school to the Ryerson, Wellesley and Bathurst-street schools.

Blish, at Association Hall, Oct. 15th.

From the Surrogate Office.

At the Surrogate office yesterday letters of administration of the estate of the late Martin Edward Snider, dentist, who died Sept. 8, 1888, were applied for by Frank Hillock, brother-in-law of the deceased, and John Elgin Snider, his brother. The estate amounts to $16,800, made up of $7800 personal property and $9000 real property.

Mrs. Martha McConnell, widow of Dr. John McConnell, who died Sept. 16, 1888, applied for probate of his will, which makes her sole legatee and executrix. The estate is all personal property, amounting to $5320.

Caution to Smokers.

We beg to call the attention of the public to the fact that the market is being flooded with cheap cigars, packed in fancy boxes, which are foisted upon the public to the detriment of the consumer. The quality of our celebrated brands, "Cable," "Mungo," "Madre E' Hijo," and "El Padre," have been, and always will be maintained, and we would advise the public to insist upon having them, if they wish to obtain value for their money. We do not manufacture a cheap article, and we pride ourselves upon the superior quality of our make. Our sales in the years 1886 and 1887 were more than the total amount of cigars manufactured in the cities of Toronto and Hamilton combined, as shown by the government books of the Inland Revenue Department, thereby demonstrating that our brands have lost none of their original merit, but on the contrary are increasing in public favor. S. Davis & Sons, the largest cigar manufacturers in the Dominion. x

FISHED OUT OF THE BAY.

JOHN BRENNAN'S SUDDEN DEATH OFF YORK-STREET WHARF.

Is it True That He Was Robbed of All His Money?—A Midnight Sensation at the Foot of York-street—The Body Now at the Morgue.

There was a body fished out of the bay last night, and from all appearances it is productive of another temperance lecture.

At 11.15 Mr. J. H. Flaherty was on the York-street wharf watching the steamer Queen City, which was loaded with his household goods for removal to Oakville.

Mr. Flaherty saw a man walk down the wharf and turn to the end which is to the west, just opposite the Argonaut Rowing club. Then he heard a splash. Running to the edge of the dock he saw the water in commotion and a stiff hat floating upon the surface. Mr. Flaherty hurried to the Union Station and informed Grand Trunk Constables Shields and Humphreys of what he had seen. These officials went to the wharf, and with the assistance of Capt. Williams of the Doty Ferry Co., succeeded, by means of pike poles, in recovering the body after it had been half an hour in the water.

Laid upon the wharf and viewed by the flickering light of a lantern the body looked like a middle-aged man, well-dressed, and apparently well-to-do. It was clad in striped trousers, black coat and vest, and black overcoat, with well made shoes. The only hair on the face, besides a stubby chin growth, was a light colored moustache. From papers found in his pockets it was learned that he was employed by T. Eaton & Co. of this city as a city traveler or traveler, and by several people who saw the body he was recognized.

He was observed about the Union Station last night and yesterday afternoon, and between 9 and 10 o'clock was seen sitting in the St. James' Hotel. Constable Dempsey, who was on duty on King and Yonge-streets last night, and who saw the body at the Morgue, says that the deceased went up to him early in the night and said he had been robbed of $25 and a penknife. The policeman told him to report the robbery, but Brennan said he would not.

It is a problem as to whether he committed suicide or whether he was accidentally drowned, but the probabilities are in favor of the latter.

When the body was recovered it was removed in the patrol wagon to the Morgue. The pockets contained no money and only a few papers. They bore several addresses of customers of Messrs. Eaton.

IS "PADDY RATS" SHOT?

A Story that the Adelaide-Street Dive-Keeper Has Been Pistolled.

At a late hour last night a report spread around town that the notorious William Rowe, better known as "Paddy Rats," had been shot by a friend in a drunken fight. The World traced "Paddy" alive and well up to 10.30, when no one seemed to know what had become of him. At midnight, when his Adelaide-street dive was visited, the place was found hermetically closed. There was a light in an upper room, but no amount of pounding at the door would elicit an answer. "Paddy" and his gang had been drinking heavily all day and had been thrown out of several hotels. The story goes that a chum shot him in the legs in a drunken scuffle. The police know nothing of the affair beyond the bare report, and do not believe that there has been any trouble.

CHANGING THE ESPLANADE.

What the C. P. R. is Doing—Filling in the Slips.

Along the Esplanade went one of this paper's young men yesterday to view the changes being made by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the matter of the formation of a new water front, whereon it will erect new buildings. To one who has not visited the stretch between Scott and York-streets for some months the change will appear remarkable. Where once there was water there is now land, and where once there were sheds and fences there is now vacancy.

Opposite the Union Station there is yet no change, Clindinning's big tin-plated boathouse and the Crosby Hall Hotel standing out in all their prominence. But the C. P. R. intends to have this block from York to Simcoe-streets, and already the occupants have been notified. Mr. Frank Wismer, of the Crosby Hall Hotel, holds a lease which has 44 years to run.

From York-street east there is a remarkable change. At the foot of the street Ackroyd's familiar old boathouse has disappeared and, in its place is earth which has all along filled in the slips and taken the place of boathouses. This earth mainly comes from the digging of cellars in the city; the contractors are glad of a place to come to dump it, and the C. P. R. are glad to get it.

Between York-street and Bay-street is to be seen a big change. Part of Hicks' boathouse row is gone, and the old Clindinning boathouse at the foot of Lorne-street is gone since long ago, and the slips are now no slips at all but stretches of solid ground. Conger's big coal building will remain in its position all this winter, but the next big building, the J. B. Smith's planing mill, is almost gone, only its skeleton remaining.

Between Bay and Yonge-streets is a fine stretch of newly-made ground, which will yet be extended fully 160 feet into the bay. Yonge-street some of the old familiar sheds have disappeared and the infamous Yonge-street slip, into which pour much of the filth of the Yonge-street sewer and which for years has been a rightful cause of kicking, is being filled up, the work having commenced on Monday. The old ticket office on the east side of the slip, which was and is the most prominent architectural feature of the locality, has been removed several feet to the south.

East of this more filling in has been done, buildings have been moved south and there is now ample ground ready for the laying of the C.P.R.'s two tracks south of the present tracks.

When the people of Toronto go down to the bay next spring they will find that a remarkable change has taken place.

Scotch lamb's wool underwear at $1.25 each piece. Fine ribbed cashmere socks at 50 cents. Excellent value in merino underwear at $1, $1.25, $1.50 each. The new astrachan glove at $1, the best value in the city. The same in leather faced—also a fine lot of driving gloves. A. White, 65 King-street west.

THE R. R. V. R. R.

An Application for Permission to Cross the C. P. R. Tracks.

OTTAWA, Oct. 3.—The Manitoba Government applied to the Railway Committee of the Privy Council for the approval of the plans of the Red River Valley Railway to cross the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks at two points in the neighborhood of Winnipeg. After two hours' argument the hearing was adjourned until further information, especially on the subject of tracklaying, could be obtained. Counsel for the Canadian Pacific Railway opposed the application on the ground that the Manitoba Government had no right to make it in accordance with section 306 of the Railway Act of 1888, which provides that the Dominion Parliament is the only power which can create a rail