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ELEVENTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1890. ONE CENT.

THE PANIC IS SUBSIDING

WING TO ARRIVALS OF GOLD FROM FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The London Stock Exchange More Tranquil—Scenes of Misery at an Eviction—Socialists Carve Each Other with Knives—The Koch Consumption Cure Proven to be Efficacious.

DUBLIN, Nov. 11.—The evictions in the Olphert estate were begun at Ardsbergh this morning. A fierce storm had raged all night and gloomy weather added to the wretchedness of the scene. It was thought some tenants might resist the evictors and a force of heavily-armed policemen was on the ground. Sixteen families, comprising 100 persons, were ejected. During a squabble Mr. O'Neal, M.P., put a chalk-mark on a policeman's arm as a means of identification. He warned the others that he would similarly mark all who should be guilty of misbehavior, this being the only way to identify the men as long as the authorities decline to make them wear badges.

A number of English visitors, including several ladies, witnessed the evictions and afterwards held an indignation meeting, at which the action of the owner of the estate was denounced. The Bishop of Raphoe arrived at Ardsbergh in the afternoon for the purpose of assisting the evicted families.

Koch's Consumption Cure.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The Frankfort Zeitung affirms that the lymph used by Prof. Koch for inoculating patients will be within the reach of all and that it will cost only 25 marks for a small phial. The success of the treatment is certain in tubercular affections of the skin, joints and bones, and also in the early stages of pulmonary complaints. The lymph destroys the tuberculer bacilli. Several authorities confirm the report of the cure by Dr. Koch's method of a case of lupus on the face and arms within five days. The lymph throws off the bacilli by the necrotic process. Inoculation with the lymph is ineffectual in lyephilitic cases.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—Emperor William has summoned Prof. Koch to an interview in order to personally learn the results that have been obtained from the new consumption cure.

A Frankfort telegram says the Emperor has made a personal gift of $250,000 to Prof. Koch and another of the same amount to endow a national institute for the production of the lymph used in the Koch process. The lymph is described as a transparent yellowish fluid having a slight smell of carbolic acid. The patient who was cured of lupus was a girl of 16 years. The doctors who knew of the case were deeply interested in the wonderful and speedy results of the treatment.

Murderer Delaney Released.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Patrick Delaney, who was implicated in the Phœnix Park murders and who appeared as a witness for The Times before the Parnell Commission, has been released from prison.

Balfour to Take a Holiday

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Mr. Balfour has started for the west of England to take a short holiday, his doctors having advised him that a respite from business and a change of air would best aid him him to recover from the fatigue resulting from his Irish tour.

Many Wounded, One Killed.

ROME, Nov. 11.—A Socialist meeting near Ravenna to-day culminated in a fight. Revolvers and knives were freely used. One man was killed and a number of others were injured.

Tobacco Factory Burned.

MADRID, Nov. 11.—A large tobacco factory in this city was burned to-day. Loss $200,000. A thousand persons are rendered idle by the conflagration.

Bartetlot Again.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Major Bartetlot's brother writes to The Times that Stanley, instead of meeting the charge that he was responsible for the disasters which befell the rear guard, shifts the ground to make horrible charges against the officers. Nobody who knew the Major would believe the charges against him. The facility of producing difficulty in the way of those disproving such charges against the dead must be remembered. Major Bartetlot's father addressed the electors of West Sussex yesterday, declaring that had his son and Jamieson been living still the charges against them would never have been made. He was confident every Englishman would agree with him that the charges must be sifted to the bottom.

THE PANIC SUBSIDING.

Large Arrivals of Gold from France and Russia Avert an Acute Crisis—New York Failures.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—At the opening of the stock exchange to-day it appeared likely that the worst fears of money and a difficult settlement would be realized. The deepest gloom and absolute stagnation prevailed during the first hour. It was rumored the contangoes on railroads would be 9 per cent. and that the loan rate to next account would on no securities be under seven. Toward noon an abrupt change was caused by a semi-official announcement through a Bank of England broker that large amounts or gold, aggregating £1,500,000, were coming from Paris and the further supplies were promised from Russia. This dispelled the depression. Preparations for the settlement became more energetic. Money became easily borrowed from banks at 6 per cent. Railroad contangoes averaged 6 per cent., the highest rate being 8 per cent. Loans in many unexpected instances were rapid. The progress of liquidation of accounts in every department promised at the close to be quiet and favorable. The character of dealings generally showed a substantial impetus upwards, especially after the close, when cable advices reported better prices in New York. Recovery in American railroads ranged from 1¼ to 4¾. Business closed with a general feeling of relief at the escape from an acute crisis.

The National Bank of Brazil has shipped £600,000 in gold to its London branch.

The Panic in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Never before in the history of Wall-street has there been such a collapse in values as was recorded in many securities to-day. The panic which resulted is ascribed universally to the scarcity of money. Rumors of trouble among banking institutions were current all day, but no one paid much heed to them. After the close, however, it was learned that three banks which were members of the New York Clearing House Association were unable to settle the claims of the other banks against them. There was a balance against the Bank of North America of $1,400,000, which it was unable to settle. The other banks were the North River and the Mechanics' and Traders'. During the day the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank made its settlements with the clearing houses, and the other two banks received assistance from the other banks in the association and pulled through. At the Bank of North America it was stated that the trouble was directly due to the account of Decker, Howell & Co., and now that the account of that firm was closed the bank was in a stronger position than ever. The Clearing House Association this afternoon authorized a committee of presidents to issue clearing house loan certificates to enable banks to settle balances between themselves. These certificates will be based on bills receivable, collateral securities, and assets and the united credit of the banks. This action is intended to distribute the reserves of banks more evenly between the institutions and is expected to restore confidence.

Decker, Howell & Co., whose failure is announced, were identified not only with the Villard stock but also with Standard Oil interests, and carried the accounts of the biggest stock-operating firm in Chicago. A member of the firm says: "Our failure is due to the fact that we could not get the money to carry on our business. We had ample assets, but could not realize on them." John T. Walker & Son also have failed, owing to the inability of Nightingale Bros. & Knight of Paterson, N. J., silk manufacturers, to liquidate their liability to the firm. On account of the tight money market they were unable to secure the usual accommodations, and therefore had to suspend. The liabilities are about $1,100,000 and the nominal assets about $1,300,000.

Whitney & Co., the third firm which failed, has been holding a great deal of Toledo & North Michigan stocks and bonds, Hocking Valley Coal & Iron, Texas Pacific and a large number of St. Paul shares, which were sold under the rule this morning. The firm could only dispose of the St. Paul stuff, as there was no market for the others. The failure to cover the shortage caused the suspension.

Assignee Cromwell late this afternoon said the liabilities of Decker, Howell & Co. are about $10,000,000 and the assets at the present market price largely exceed that sum.

LIEUT. TROUP TALKS AGAIN.

He Says Bonny's Horrible Story of Cannibalism is True.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—Lieut. Troup, who was an officer of Stanley's rear guard, will sail for England to-morrow. When his attention was yesterday called to the horrible charges made against Jamieson and Bartetlot by Mr. Bonny, Lieut. Troup said he had no doubt of what Bonny said about the major's cruel conduct.

Lieut. Troup continued: "I am not afraid to have my record laid bare by the most searching investigation. Mr. Stanley must understand, that he is an accuser. I said nothing about the disasters that befell the rear column until he drove me to the wall and forced me to defend my reputation. Stanley cannot intimidate me. I did not say a word against Mr. Stanley or Major Barttelot until someone else made the charges. I have said, and repeat it, that Mr. Stanley was responsible for the fate of the poor fellows in Camp Yambuya—first, by his poor judgment in the selection of a poor commanding officer, and second, by neglecting to provide sufficient food and supplies to be used in case of emergency, which emergency was his delay in returning to the camp. He promised to return in five months and made no provision for that time. I consider that almost criminal negligence, because it seems to me he ought to have known that the chances of his returning in that period were against him. It is for errors of judgment that I censure Stanley. His experience ought to have lavilled him a different course."

Stanley's Reception in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Henry M. Stanley was tendered a reception to-night in the Metropolitan Opera House which well might have flattered a king. New York society was represented by its best elements. There were at least 3500 persons present and they came both to welcome the explorer and to assist financially the convalescent home at Summit, N.J., the managers of which organized the reception. Mr. Stanley was given $5000 for the evening and the balance of the receipts, which amounted in all to about $14,000, was given to the home. Mrs. Stanley and her mother, Mrs. Tennant, occupied a box on the firs tier and were nearlybiddeu from sight by bouquets. More than 300 distinguished men sat on the platform, and when at 8 o'clock Mr. Stanley, accompanied by Chauncey M. Depew, the chairman, marched down the centre of the large stage the audience rose in a body and cheered for fully three minutes.

Mr. Stanley, in his lecture, gave a graphic description of the great and gloomy forests through which his expedition marched for 160 days. He then told some interesting facts about the dwarfs and other natives found in that region. Among other things he said the pigmies, who reach to about a full grown man's waist, have abundant food as well as the largest natives. Mr. Stanley considered these people the lowest of the human race morally. Their gratitude is as short lived as a bull dog's. The lecturer spoke on the discovery of the Mountains of the Moon and the Snow Mountains. He traced the waters from the Snow Mountains to Lake Albert Edward and from there to White Nile. He passed rapidly over the journey to the coast of Zanzibar but dwelt upon the subsequent difficulty. Mr. Stanley did not refer to the controversy of the rear column at all. He was loudly cheered at the close of his lecture and afterwards shook hands with 200 or 300 people.

Janssen Has His Say.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 11.—The Journal de Bruxelles publishes an interview with Governor Janssen of the Congo State in which the latter protests against Ward's trying to saddle upon the Congo State authorities the disasters to the rear guard. The Governor declares that Ward often used the state's steamer, but never said that he sent one to Barttelot's camp. Janssen said he had heard only vague reports about Jamieson.

WILL FORCE IT INTO LINE.

The Latest Scheme Re Ashbridge's Bay Reclamation.

The property-owners whose lands front on Ashbridge's Bay are about to spring a surprise on the City Council, which they claim will force the city to either adopt the Beavis & Co. scheme, or else improve the marsh on plans of their own. Ex-Ald. James Mitchell told The World yesterday that a deputation of East Enders interested in the prosecution of the improvement had that day waited on Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C., and Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., to consult them in the matter of the pollution of the bay by the city, and secured from those gentlemen an opinion to the effect that by allowing Gooderham & Worts drain into the bay, besides allowing several of its own sewers empty into it, the city was liable for damages to a heavy amount shou'd the property owners see fit to prosecute. "Of course, we do not intend to use this thing right off," said Mr. Mitchell, "but we will keep it as a lever to force on the work of improvement. Why, sir, we have got the city just where we want it, and it has either to swing in with us or we will know the reason why. I am a proud man this day, for Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Osler have set the seal of their approval on what I have long contended."

From Tongue Tip to Ear Drum.

Teacher: "Can you tell me what a secret is?" Little Girl: "Yes'm. It is something somebody tells everybody else in a whisper."—Chicago Post.

$5 New York $5—New York via The Great Erie Railway.

If every person in Canada don't see New York it cannot be for the want of low rates, for it is cheaper to travel than to stay at home. Only five dollars round trip, Suspension Bridge to New York on November 15. Magnificent through sleepers from Toronto. For full particulars apply to G.T.R. agents or to S. J. Sharp, 19 Wellington-street East, Toronto.

New Things.

A torpedo net constructed of interlocking steel rings is soon to be put to a practical test.

A new automatic machine used for stamping in the New York Postoffice will cancel, postmark, count and stack letters and postal cards at the rate of 25,000 per hour.

That Awful Mouth.

[From The Boston Herald.]

Rev. Sam Jones observes that "D.D." after a clergyman's name means "Devil's Dude." Rev. Sam's mouth is still too big.

Shakespeare and Soapsuds.

[From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.]

"Ay, there's the rub," said the girl in the kitchen sadly as she looked at the washboard on Monday morning.

Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum purifies the breath and aids digestion

THE TRUSTEES' CONCLAVE.

FROM ONTARIO'S BROAD EXPANSE THEY MEET IN TORONTO.

Pertinent Topics Temperately Discussed—Classification of School Supporters—Who Should Examine?—Union of Boards—The School Year and Cognate Subjects—Minister Ross Expatiates.

The Provincial Association of Public and High School Trustees commenced its annual session yesterday at 2 o'clock in the Public School building. The delegates are:

F. Somers, C. A. B. Brown and W. D. McPherson, P.S. Board, Toronto; Fred Cook, C.I. Board, Ottawa; James Street, C.I. Board, Stratford; William Houston, M.A., and H. Sutherland, C.I. Board, Toronto; James Watt, Union Board, Guelph; Judge Horne, Board of Education, Windsor; C. E. Riggins, P.S. Board, Beamsville; W. B. Clark, Union Board, Guelph; John E. Farewell, LL.B., Union Board, Whitby; G. A. Aylesworth, Union Board, Newburgh; Harvey Wansley, Union Board, Port Dover; D. H. Preston, P.S. Board, Napanee; A. T. Houghton, Union Board, Arnprior; E. Norquay, Union Board, Port Dover; John Hogg, C.I. Board, Collingwood; John Dobbie, P. S. Board, Niagara Falls; Rev. John Somerville, M.A., Union Board, Owen Sound; George M. Harrison, H. S. Board, Glencoe; Alexander Horn, P. S. Board, Kingston; J. Williams, H. S. Board, Goderich; L. Woolverton, M.A., H. S. Board, Grimsby; William E. Roxburgh, Board of Education, Norwood; Dr. Burns, Union Board, Caledonia; J. J. McCracken, P. S. Board, Ottawa; S. F. Lazier, M.A., LL.B., Union Board, Hamilton; Thomas Steiton, P. S. Board, Drayton; John Henderson, P. S. Board, Ottawa; J. Ball Dow, B.A., Board of Education, Whitby; Rev. G. G. McRobbie, C. I. Board, Ridgetown; R. J. Davison, P. S. Board, Newmarket; D. G. Miller, P. S. Board, Wiarton; Judge Bell, C. I. Board, Chatham; Walter McGillon, P. S. Board, St. Catharines; Alexander Shaw, Q.C., H. S. Board, Walkerton; F. F. Dalley and H. S. Brennen, P. S. Board, Hamilton.

The officers of the association are: President, Rev. J. Somerville; first vice-president, Mr. J. J. McCracken; second vice-president, Mr. S. F. Lazier, M.A., LL.B.; secretary-treasurer, Mr. G. A. Aylesworth.

The executive committee is as follows: Judge Bell, Rev. G. G. McRobbie, Dr. Burns, Mr. William Houston and Mr. J. E. Farewell.

Chairman Somerville announced that he would follow the time-honored custom of chairmen and make no speech. The minutes, which were in printed form, were taken as read.

Trustees and Municipal Office.

A communication was read from Dr. J. Arthur Williams, M.A., intimating regretting the gentleman's inability to attend. The law had been altered to make high school trustees ineligible for municipal office, and he had therefore resigned the trusteeship in preference to the other office.

This gave rise to a discussion which resulted in a notice of a motion by Mr. Farewell to change the constitution of the association so as to allow ex-members and all members of school boards to take rank as associate members and take part in association meetings.

Under the head of reports of committees, Secretary Aylesworth reported for the executive. They had seen the Minister of Education and learned from him of his intention to overhaul the school law. He could not yet make public his plans, but asked for the views of the association on certain points which would be referred to in the program. He also suggested the appointment of a committee to confer with him.

The secretary remarked that he understood the minister intended making sweeping changes and the committee would enable the association to have a finger in the pie.

The election of officers was set for 11 o'clock to-day.

Classifying the School Supporters.

Notice of motion was given that a resolution would be moved by Mr. John Henderson and seconded by Mr. J. J. McCracken as follows:

That this association finds that a large degree of uncertainty exists as to the law governing assessors in the classification of public and separate school supporters, and that in different municipalities a different practice prevails, in some the old law being followed and in others the School Amendment Act of last session; that the association is of opinion this arises from the following sections of several Acts remaining unrepealed, viz.: Section 120, subsection 2, of Public School act; Section 48, subsection 2, of Separate School act, and section 14, subsection 4, of Assessment Act; that they think by making the provisions of these sections, while others follow those of the amendment act of last session, this association would therefore recommend that the matter be laid before the Hon. the Minister of Education and he be respectfully urged to take steps during the next session of the Legislature to have the doubts removed by repealing the clauses above mentioned.

Who Should Be Examiners?

The regular program of topics was then taken up. The first topic was Entrance examinations: (a) Composition of Boards of Examiners; (b) Qualification of examiners; (c) Pay of examiners; (d) Fees of candidates.

Mr. Houston opened the discussion on this topic. At present, said he, there are on the Board of Examiners three chairmen of school boards, one of the high, public and separate schools. These are not men qualified to examine candidates. In consequence they appoint substitute experts to conduct the examinations, a course which the law does not authorize. If the examination is to retain its present character the board should consist of experts; otherwise the examinations should be changed. He was the board, however, which ought to be altered. Therefore Mr. Houston wished public school teachers to be appointed to the board for the conduct of entrance examinations.

Mr. Aylesworth then took up section (d) of the topic. He would be glad to see education absolutely free up to graduation in the university. The people, he believed, also wished so. The minister had told the Executive Committee that high schools charged entrance candidates fees because they lacked other financial resources.

At this point Mr. Dow wished to know if it were consistent for the association to reconsider the findings made at a former meeting. He was assured by several delegates that they thought it quite consistent. The Minister had asked their opinions, besides the professional teachers' association had been petitioning and the trustees wished to have a finger in the pie.

Judge Thorne thought there was much good sense in Mr. Houston's view regarding public school teachers. Some even considered it wrong for public school teachers to put their noses near the place when their own pupils were candidates.

Mr. Lazier moved, seconded by Judge Thorne, to change the law regarding the appointment of examiners.

Messrs. Dow and McRobbie moved in amendment to re-affirm a former recommendation to leave the law intact.

Mr. McRobbie thought the law empowered the board of examiners to appoint experts, Mr. Houston to the contrary notwithstanding. Moreover, the trustees were the people's only representatives.

Judge Bell agreed with Mr. McRobbie's view of the law. The trustees have to foot the bill anyhow. "Dear me!" said the Judge, "is a chairman of a board unfit to preside over an examination?"

Mr. Williams was of opinion that they would soon centralize everything in Toronto.

Mr. Farewell asked: "Did ever an incompetent trustee persist in examining papers?" [Laughter.]

"A leading question," said Mr. Houston.

The vote was then taken and resulted in the passage of the amendment to leave the law as it is.

A motion to abolish all entrance examination fees was also lost.

Next the association expressed its opinion that third-class certificates should be made provincial and not merely confined to the county.

Should High and Public Boards Unite?

The question as to whether in cities and towns High and Public School Boards should be amalgamated, or should the union boards at present existing be dissolved, was first taken up. Mr. Brennen of Hamilton was in favor of leaving the law as it is, it being now optional.

Mr. Dobbie thought that when public and high school boards united there would be a difficulty about separate schools. They wanted no separate high schools.

Judge Horne said in his board all kinds of schools were represented and there was no friction.

Mr. Lazier said it was the same in Hamilton.

Judge Bell was against even permission to amalgamate.

Another delegate had belonged to a union board in which the high school section wished to take a certain necessary action and, on account of public school opposition, he would be hanged if they could. [Laughter.]

Mr. Sutherland thought it mere child's play to recommend legislation by which boards might unite and dissolve at will.

The motion carried by a vote of 29 to 17.

Shall High Schools Be Made Free?

was the next question considered. Much desultory discussion followed without a motion. The point of order was raised. Thereupon Mr. Williams rose, declaring he had tried to get in a word about 17 times, more or less, and would now move to leave the matter as it is. He was declared out of order and remarked as he sat down that order could not be expected from a man of his nationality. He was a home ruler every time.

Mr. Aylesworth moved to make high schools free.

The motion did not receive a single vote.

The matter of appointing a committee to confer with the Minister was then resumed. Mr. Lazier's motion empowering the president to appoint such a committee was carried.

Government and Municipal Aid.

(a) Mode of apportioning Government aid to public schools. (b) Method of municipal support of public schools.

The secretary explained that sparsely populated districts, being poorer, ought to get more than others, and not alone according to population as the law now provides.

The question was referred to a special committee.

When Should School Year End?

Should the school be regarded in all respects as ending at midsummer? was next discussed. It was decided, after a long discussion, that it should be so regarded.

Mr. Houston now brought down a report from a committee appointed to consider the high school curriculum as to commercial and industrial education. The report stated that commercial subjects were not at present much attended to. It recommended that these subjects be increased in number and carried also into the second form, being now taught only in the first form.

The debate was adjourned.

The Minister Talks.

Hon. G. W. Ross was called on for a speech. He was against unions in school boards. The experience of the United States did not favor union in this respect. Of course the existing union boards got along well, but that was because they all loved the school system as they ought. He favored also the more attention paid to commercial subjects. Industrial education should be given, but never to the exclusion of the old branches which gave a general intellectual training. He closed by extending an invitation to the delegates to inspect the Normal School and the Kindergarten work of the city.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Minister and the meeting adjourned till 9 this morning, when the election of officers will be proceeded with, instead of at 11 o'clock as formerly arranged.

DEFEATED BY A WOMAN.

A Missouri County Elects a Fema County Clerk.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—One of the peculiar features of the contest in Missouri was the election in Jasper County of Mrs. Annie Baxter to be county clerk. W. H. Phelps of that county, member of the state Democratic committee, thus tells how it happened: "In Jasper County we elected Mrs. Baxter county clerk, though the county is strongly Republican. She ran away ahead of the ticket, and has over 600 majority in the county. When the Democrats put her on the ticket, the claim was made that she was ineligible, and the Republican lawyers up there took the same view of the matter. It was not thought at the time that she had any chance of election. Her candidacy was even regarded as a joke in many places. There was a contest there on the ineligibility question, and the Republican lawyers decided that such burial do not take place, and that the town clerk be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Attorney-General. Birchall would sleep all day. If Guard Perry would let him. But as soon as he turns over the vigilant guard awakens him and brings him his breakfast and very often his dinner while yet in bed.

Dugald MacIlvarchy had a long interview with Birchall yesterday afternoon and it is said drew his will. The doomed man wished everything he had left to go to his prospective widow. Birchall then left, instructing the Mrs. Birchall visits the jail frequently now. She is never seen in the street except on her way to and from the doomed cell.

Jailer Cameron hauled the guards over the coals this morning for giving to the news papers scraps of news about Birchall.

Another Crank.

BUFFALO, Nov. 11.—The latest Benwell murder confession is published by an evening paper and purports to come from one Miller, who says he is a member of a gang of burglars who brought out Englishmen and had an office in London. The first victim, the letter claims, was Augustus Alderson, eldest son of F. C. Alderson, rector of Holdenby, Northampton, England, but he wasted his patrimony before the conspirators could lay their hands on him. The writer says Birchall, himself and two others were in the swamp the day of the murder and proposed to Benwell to join the gang, but he refused. Birchall then left, instructing the others not to hurt Benwell, but as soon as Birchall left they shot him. Subsequently they met Birchall and told him they had chloroformed Benwell.

He Has Expectations.

In the action of Græme v. The Globe, Mr. T. Langton, for the defendants, moved at Osgoode Hall yesterday for security for costs on the ground that the plaintiff is a man of no financial means, and that the action is a frivolous one. Hr. Hilton appeared on behalf of the plaintiff and alleged that his client was in receipt of an income of about $900 per annum, and that on the death of an aunt, now a feeble old lady, he would receive $1000 per annum. At present the plaintiff drives a plumber's wagon, for which he receives $1 per day, but this it was said was in the plaintiff's favor and not against him.

Mr. Hilton had not received Birchall's affidavit, but it is understood he has made one and that it is on the way.

Judgment was reserved.

How to cure Indigestion—chew Adams Tutti Frutti Gum, 5 cents.

Telegraphic Taps.

A despatch from Rosario, Argentine Republic, says that serious election disorders have occurred there. Several persons were killed and a number wounded before order was restored.

Gas fixtures and lamp goods, retail at wholesale prices. Milne's, 169 Yonge-street. 156

A Great Demand for Furs.

Owing to the great advance that has recently taken place on the finer grades of skins, such as seal, Persian, otter, beaver, sable and bear, the furriers are quite busy. Dinneen, on corner King and Yonge-streets, reports trade brisker than usual—their full staff of hands is working over-time to keep up with the orders, and from present appearances there won't be many choice furs left at the close of the year. Those who do not take advantage of the present prices to buy furs will have to pay double next year.

If you wish to have your house furnished with the best carpets and rugs made in the world attend the sale of Turkish goods this afternoon at Oliver, Coate & Co.'s auction rooms.

The Dead.

Isaac Bluxome, one of the most noted men in California history, died yesterday of heart disease. He was the celebrated "No. 38," secretary of the Vigilance Committee of 1850.

The Jewel Range, with duplex grate, has no equal. Milne's, 169 Yonge-street.

REVOLUTION IN HONDURAS.

The Long Threatened War Cloud Bursts at Last.

LA LIBERTAD, Nov. 11.—The revolution which has been expected for months and which has been gaining headway since the conclusion of the war between San Salvador and Guatemala has broken out in Honduras. Tegucigalpa is in a state of siege, telegraphic communication with the capital has been interrupted, and it is believed the wires have been cut. Several despatches have been received by the Salvadoran Government in regard to the affair. One is to the effect that on Friday last a part of the garrison of Tegucigalpa revolted, and under the leadership of Gen. Longius Sanchez took possession after hard fighting of the capital building and arsenal. Since then street skirmishing has been of daily occurrence and Sanchez and his force now have President Luis Bogran surrounded in one of the wards of the city. The garrisons of inspection on the Salvadoran and Nicaraguan frontiers are being pushed toward the capital by forced marches, only enough soldiers being left behind to prevent possible uprisings. Several other army men have issued pronunciamentos, and are hurrying with their forces to aid Sanchez.

Presidents Sacasa and Ezata have increased their frontier garrisons in consequence of the revolt, and instructed their commanders not to allow any armed force to gather for the purpose of invading Honduras. They will maintain strict neutrality in the present internal strife.

Private advices from the city of Guatemala put a grave aspect upon the revolution. It is believed Barillas will attempt to extend aid to his old ally Bogran, and in doing so will precipitate a general war in Central America, as it is understood that if he takes a hand in the present trouble Ezeta will call him to time, with the full consent of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, with whom Salvador will be leagued in case of general international strife. The greatest uneasiness prevails in Guatemala, and the movements of Barillas are watched with suspicion.

ABANDONED THE CONTRACT.

Campbell & McBeth Undertake, Too Cheaply the Work of Grading the G.T.R. Double Track.

HAMILTON, Nov. 11.—Campbell & McBeth of Strathroy had the contract for grading the Grand Trunk double track from Parkdale to Clarkson, a distance of 14 miles, at $32,000. They put 145 men to work, but subsequently found that the material they had to work through was too difficult and that they were bound to lose money on the contract. On Saturday they abandoned the contract, and the Grand Trunk authorities decided to take hold of the work and put an increased gang of men at work at once. Mr. Gibson of Beamsville has the contract for the stonework on the line and the Hamilton Bridge Company has the contract for the bridges, but they of course will not be affected. The Grand Trunk took over the contract on Monday morning and will put on 250 or 300 men at once and rush the work on that section through in ten days or so.

The double track will extend from Toronto to Burlington. Twenty-four miles of grading will have been finished by the middle of December, but it will take some time to construct the large iron bridges at Bronte and Oakville. The grading between these points is already well in hand. After Nov. 16 the spur line will be open, and most through trains will run over that line without coming into the city. A switch is being put in on the south side of the Burlington station, connecting the beach line with the Toronto branch towards Hamilton.

CUTTING RATES.

$5 to New York and Return from Suspension Bridge, $5, Nov. 12, 15, 16, 19, 22 and 23.

H. W. Van Every, the instigator of cheap rates to New York City, is determined to show the public that he will not be forced by opposition lines to withdraw his excursions and put the rate up to $16, which they are trying to force him to do. He will meet any rate that any one else can put on between any precinct, and while the rest of the ticket went down she came up smiling serenely with a majority of nearly 700. She has been a deputy in the County Clerk's office for five years and is a talented and handsome woman, still in the twenties. The miners in the lead districts turned out in force and worked for her all day. They went from one polling place to another and from house to house and asked everybody they met to vote for her. They referred to her as 'Annie Rooney.'

"Nearly everybody in the district celebrated her victory yesterday. It is claimed that she is not eligible for the reason that the law requires the incumbent of the office to be a citizen. The male citizen' requirement was stricken out some time ago, and Mrs. Baxter will have no end of backing if a contest is made. Mr. Fischer will make a very unpopular move if he makes a contest, because the people up there insist that Mrs. Baxter must have the office, now that she has been elected."

A Sensational Murder.

A sensational affair has just happened at Ripendorf, a village near Wandsbeck, three miles from Hamburg. When Andreas Poch, a peasant farmer, was returning home late at night, accompanied by his wife, he noticed lights in a front room of the house. On investigating he found three masked burglars trying to open his safe. Poch drew his revolver, and, firing, disabled all three. He then rushed out for police assistance, and on his return found one of the men dead and the others fatally wounded. The dead burglar was his own brother, while the others were his cousins.

Attention is requested to the sale of All-Badjak—Ladi—collection of Turkish Rugs and Embroideries to be held this afternoon at Two o'clock at the Auction Rooms of Oliver, Coate & Co.

Its Value had Appreciated.

"Keedick," said Ransom, "I want to buy a trunk. What is that worth you bought a few weeks ago?"

"Ninety dollars," replied Ransom.

"Why I thought you paid about $15 for it."

"So I did, but it was ruined in a railroad accident since then, and $90 is what I expect to get out of the company."

New and novel. The latest "fad" for young men. We have just placed into stock 500 nobby tweed suits. The styles of the coats are the new double-breasted sack. Every young man in Toronto should see them. Prices from $10 to $15. The Model Clothing Store, 219 and 221 Yonge-street, corner Shuter-street

General and Doctor.

A verbatim report, authorized by himself, of Rev. Dr. Wild's sermon of Sunday evening on "General Wolseley's Prophecy on the Two Great Wars" will be found in The Canadian Advance out to-day. The same number, among many other good things, contains a cleverly written sketch of "The Society of Friends," written specially for this journal. Three cents copy. Trial trip, four months, 25 cents. All newsdealers. Office, 48 Yonge-street Arcade, Toronto.

Brass Fenders, fire irons and irons coffee machines and kettles. Milne's, 169 Yonge-street. 156

The Slot and the Boot.

[From The Baltimore World.]

The bootblack may soon be a thing of the past. The very latest automaton is said to be a boot-cleaning machine, which performs its appointed task on dropping the usual coin in the "slot."

Slight Precedence.

All men are created equal, particularly twins.

Strange.

Mrs. Shattuck (reading): "Several juvenile horse-thieves have been arrested."

Shattuck: "I wonder why they didn't steal adult horses?"

SOUGHT RELIEF IN DEATH.

A Member of an Old French Family Kills Himself.

CLARENCEVILLE, Que., Nov. 11.—Adolph Furnival, after murdering his wife Saturday afternoon, as suspected, committed suicide, his body having been found in a creek near his house with a terrible gash on his arm, through which the unfortunate man had bled to death. Furnival belonged to an old French family and was one of the oldest residents of Clarenceville. He had spent several fortunes which he had drawn from the family in France. A few years ago he and his wife were in very straitened circumstances and while suffering from mental depression he attempted his life by horribly cutting himself with a razor about the neck and shoulder. His life was saved and shortly after he fell heir to another large sum of money in France, on which he lived for some time.

Jealousy the Cause.

BROCKVILLE, Nov. 11.—Arthur H. Pettis, a married man who had been employed in a hotel at Alexandria Bay, attempted suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. Jealousy of his wife is given as the cause for the rash act. Mrs. Pettis is a very good-looking woman about 25 years of age. Her maiden name was Butts, and her parents live at Alexandria Bay. Pettis was not fatally injured.

THE ÆSTHETIC FLOWER OF JAPAN.

A Splendid Collection of Chrysanthemums at the Horticultural Pavilion—Fine Specimens of Table Decoration.

President—John Chambers.
First Vice-President—George Vair.
Second Vice-President—C. J. Tidy.
Treasurer—A. Gilchrist.
Secretary—John H. Dunlop.
Exhibition Committee—Messrs. William Houston, T. Manton, A. McPherson, W. J. Laing.

The first chrysanthemum exhibition of the Toronto Gardeners and Florists' Club opened in the Horticultural Pavilion yesterday afternoon. It is held under the auspices of the electoral district and horticultural societies and is for the purpose not only of encouraging the growing of chrysanthemums, but also to raise funds for the meeting of the society of American florists which will take place here next August, and which will be attended by 600 or 700 delegates from all parts of the United States.

The chrysanthemum is the national flower of Japan as much as the rose is of England and the lily of France. The present craze for things Japanese has led to the cultivation and perfection of these beautiful plants in England and the States. And this exhibition will do much to extend their growth in Canada. The exhibits of this flower are exceedingly fine in spite of the destructive work of the chrysanthemum worm this year.

A special exhibit of pink ostrich plume chrysanthemums is made by Peter Henderson of New York. Pitcher & Wanda of the United States nurseries at Shorthill, N.J., show a beautiful collection of all the latest varieties of the plant. An exhibit of 50 new varieties for the year 1890 arrived last night from Adrian, Michigan.

Out of the three distinct varieties of Japanese, Chinese and pompon over 150 standard varieties are shown. The prevailing colors are white, crimson, yellow, mauve, gold and blush. There are some exquisite specimens of the standards, the elaine and the fair maid of Guernsey. Mr. Bacon of Orillia, one of the oldest growers in Canada, has a splendid display of the Japanese in curved old gold and crimson, and the volunteer species, which are, however, not on competition.

Among the exhibitors are W. J. Laing, R. Marshall, A. Cottrell, Manton Bros., Spears & Muston of Deer Park, roses; Henry Dale of Brampton, roses and carnations. Granger Bros., designs; A. Gilchrist, violets; Tidy & Sons, designs; J. H. Dunlop, roses and carnations; the Central Prison; George Reeves and A. McPherson.

The exhibition is not confined to chrysanthemums. The finest exhibit of roses ever made in Canada has been there, embracing among other varieties the pearl de jardin, bride, mermet, sunset, Wooten, mad hoste, Bennett, and two new varieties never shown before, the Waban and a hybrid perpetual. The latter came, from the conservatory of John N. May, Summit, N.J. There is also a very fine show of violets and carnations.

The magnificent mound in the centre of the hall was designed by Mr. John Chambers and all the plants come from the exhibition park. It is composed of palms, crotons, Seaforthia, elegans, anthuriums, dracena, begonias, acaltheas, Boronica, Latinia and other specimens of the florists' skill. On the stage is a fine collection of ferns, palms and plants from the reservoir park and Sir David Macpherson's conservatory, arranged by Mr. Reeves of the park. Near the entrance is a fine study in floral decoration showing how fireplace, mantel, sideboard, table, etc., can be decorated, the style being that prevailing in the fashionable homes of the United States and England.

The judges completed their work last evening. Among the exhibits specially worthy of notice were:

25 chrysanthemum plants, not less than 15 varieties—1, Sir D. L. Macpherson, Chestnut Park; 2, W. J. Laing, florist, Huron-street; 3, John Cotterill, florist, Deer Park.

6 chrysanthemums, Japanese—1, W. J. Laing, Huron-street; 2, A. McPherson, Toronto; 3, A. Marshall, Charles-street.

3 chrysanthemums, Japanese—1, W. J. Laing, Huron-street; 2, A. McPherson, Toronto; 3, George Reeves, Reservoir Park.

Collection of bouvardia—1, R. Mearns; 2, Manton Bros.

3 Orchids—1, Manton Bros.

6 Cyclamens—1, A. Gilchrist.

12 Primulas—1, R. Mearns; 2, Sir D. L. Macpherson; 3, Fran Duffort Coleman.

12 Carnation blooms, silver spray—1, G. G. Brown, Hamilton; 2, Spears & Muston; 3, John H. Dunlop.

6 rose blooms, bride—1, John H. Dunlop; 2, Henry Dale; 3, Spears & Muston.

Funeral design of chrysanthemums—1, Tidy & Sons; 2, W. J. Laing; 3, John Cotterill.

Room decoration—W. J. Laing, Toronto, special prize.

Mantel decoration—Manton Bros., Toronto, special prize.

Best display of plants—John Cotterill, special prize.

Certificates of merit awarded to the following:

Cut blooms of "Louis Boehmer," pink ostrich plume chrysanthemum—Peter Henderson & Co., New York, U.S.A.

In the evening there was a promenade concert. The exhibition will be continued today, concluding with another grand promenade concert to-night.

Showers of Gold at Weddings.

At the McGregor-Meiggs wedding at St. Paul's Knight's Bridge, London, an English tenor sang a 10-line anthem and was paid a fee of $250. Miss Meiggs was a Californian. "There were showers of gold at this wedding," says Roseleaf.

At the marriage of Miss Wilson to Count Lewenhaupt more than $1000 worth of rare roses was used. Every room in the mansion of the bride's father was converted into a floral bower.

Personal Mention.

Bishop Lewis of Ontario is at the Queen's.

Mr. T. C. Keefer,