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VOL. XXX., NO. 171,

Townsend Threatens to Shoot the Premier.

The Royal Wedding to Take Place in July.

Presentation of a Club House to the Paris Y. M. C. A.

Mutiny-Fifteen Men Killed-Revolt in Orissa, India-A Startling Tragedy Enacted in an Austrian Theater.

Opened by the Queen. LONDON, May 10.—The Imperial Insti-tute was opened to day by Queen Victoria

Eastern Cuba Quiet.

Madrid, May 10.—A dispatch from Cuba announces that the Captain-General has raised the state of siege in Eastern Cuba in view of the present peaceful aspect in that part of the island.

Mr. Schnadhorst Back. London, May 10 .- Mr. Schnadhorst is back earlier than was expected when he started on his Australian trip. He is wanted to organize a home rule campaign in the constituencies, for his is still a name

in the constituen to conjure with. The Home Rule Bill.

LONDON, May 10 .- The House of Comons to-day, in committee on the Irish Home Rule Bill, rejected by a vote of 295 Home Rule Bill, rejected by a vote of 24 the motion of T. W. Russell (Liberal Unionist) to the effect that the portion of the bill providing for a second chamber of the Irish Legislature be elimated.

They Want a Home Ruler. London, May 10.—William Saunders, Liberal member for Newington Walworth, who showed a disposition to vote against the second reading of the Irish Home Rule Bill, but finally voted with his party, is about to retire from Parliament in defer-ence to the wishes of his constituents, who are displeasad with his course. Revolt in India.

LONDON, May 10.—A Calcutta dispatch says: "Advices from Keunjhar, capital of the native State of that name in Orissa, shows that a serious revolt has broken out The palace of the Rajah is in the State. The palace of the Rajan is beleaguered by 10,000 insurgents. The palace is defended by 400 native troops under command of four European officers kenginar is tributary to the British, and the Rajah has demanded that rein-

Cossack Mutiny-Fifteen Men Killed. VIENNA, May 10.—Particulars of a re-, cent mutiny of Cossacks in Kieff have just been received here. The mutiny was due to the harshness of the officers. The ringeaders fired upon their superiors and the mutineers fied to a place of refuge, where they were besieged for 28 hours. They did not surrender until their provisions gave out. Fifteen mutineers were killed and fifteen wended.

The Corporation's Gift.

LONDON, May 10.—The wedding gift of the Corporation of London to the Duke of York and the Princess will consist of a ser-Nork and the Princess will consist of a pervice of silver such as was selected when the previous royal marriage was in view; but the articles will of course not be the same as the silver then ordered and subsequently melted in the presence of the representatives of the corporation and of the firm of silversmiths who supplied it.

A Popular Indian Prince Dead

N, May 10 .- The death of Maharaah Dhuleep Singh's popular young son will e generally regretted both in London and Both in manners and feelings he

A Popular Indian Prince Dead.

as an Englishman and always strong-disapproved of his father's at-tude toward the English Government. our or five years ago the prince, then our or five years ago the prince, then resh from university experience and army raining, was generally to be seen at the remer's, and was wont to give very smart arties in a flat furnished with some degree former. Threatened the Premier in a Letter.

LONDON, May 10 .- According to Ednund Yates, the unfortunate lunatic Townsend, who has again been remanded awasend, who has again been remanaed in Bow Street, wrote a threatening letter to Mr. Gladstone two days before his arrest announcing his intention to shoot him, and this is to be made the ground of a more serious charge than that on which he is now in jail. It is an extraordinary anomaly of English law that threatening to shoot a man is a graver offense than hanging about man is a graver offense than hanging about with a loaded revolver to carry out the areat, but such seems to be the case. The hear, but such seems to be the case. The harge now made against the prisoner is one a magistrate can deal with, but the adding of a threatening letter is an in-dictable offense, which may lead to penal Bervitude.

John Curtin's Career of Crime. London, May 10 .-- John Curtin, a American crook, who was arrested in this city a few days ago on the nominal charge violating his ticket-of-leave, was really of violating his ticket-of-leave, was really taken into custody to answer a charge made against him by the German authorities of robbing a clerk of 157,000 marks while the clerk was entering a bank at Frankfer Curtin is well known by the American police, and has already served three terms of imprisonment in the United States. While serving a sentence in an robber, while serving a sentence in an robber, while serving a sentence in an robber of a Manchester bank robber and a London diamoud robbery, Curtin was released on ticket-of-leave. He disappeared for a time, but subsequently roturned to London, apparently with plenty of money, and was shortly afterwards arrested as already stated.

Para A Great Gift.

A Great Gift. PARIS, May 10 .- By the munificence of corge Stokes, of New York, the French oung Men's Christian Association has

which the son shared and proved by contributing 400,000 francs to aid an institution likely to benefit the youth of France. Varying Views.

PARIS, May 10 .- The Debats, comment ing upon Emperor William's speech to the officers of the guards, says that the chief

officers of the guards, says that the chief feature is that it contains nothing that need alarm the neighbors of Germany. On the other hand the Temps considers the Emperor's speech a menacing one.

BERLIN, May 10.—The radical newspapers freely criticise the Emperor's speech. The Vossiche Zeitung questions the accuracy of the published report of the speech, and contends that the Emperor has no power to dissolve the Reichstag without the consent of the Bundesrath.

The Royal Wedding.

The Royal Wedding.

LONDON, May 10 .- The royal wedding is to take place in July, either in London o at Kew Church, where the bride's mothe at Kew Church, where the bride's mother was married 26 years ago. If the ceremony is in London, it will be in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace, on very much the same lines as was the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Fife. The Princess of Wales is particularly anxious for obvious reasons that the wedding should be celebrated as quietly as possible. There was no engagement between the Duke of York and the princess till Tuesday last. All the announcements on the Duke of York and the princess till Tuesday last. All the announcements on the subject which have appeared were purely speculative. The early marriage of the Duke of York has been a great object to the Queen and Prince of Wales since his brother's death. The duke asked the Queen's permission to marry Princess Victoria at Windsor on Sunday a week ago, and went to Richmond and proposed to her on Tuesday. on Tuesday.

Tragedy in Earnest.

VIENNA, May 10.—The theater at Lem-burg, Austria, was the scene last night of most tragic occurrence. The theater was filled, and the play proceeding satisfactorily, when suddenly Herr Delozuk, one of the actors, drew a revolver, placed the weapon to his head and blew out his brains. wanpon to his head and blew outhis brains. The greatest confusion and excitement followed. Women in the body of the house shricked wildly and some fainted. It was subsequently learned that Delozuk's act was prompted by jealousy. In the company was a young actress of whom Delozuk was deeply enamored. During the progress of the play Delozuk detected his sweetheart flirting with a man who occupied one of the stalls, and when the couple left the stage at the end of the act Delopied one of the stalls, and when the couple left the stage at the end of the act Delozurk upbraided the girl for her perfidy. She treated the matter lightly, and resumed the filtration. Desperately enraged at his sweetheart, Delozuk followed her, as his part required, but instead of speaking his lines he walked close to the footlights, and without a word killed himselt.

An Imposing Ceremony.

An Imposing Ceremony. LONDON, May 10.—Seven years ago was conceived the idea of an imperial institute, in which might be placed the products of the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain. The building occupies a beautiful site near the Albert Hall in London, and is

Britain. The building occupies a beautiful site near the Albert Hall in London, and is a masterpiece of architectural work, costing hundreds of thousands of pounds. Today the Imperial Institute was formally opened by the Queen. The weather was beautiful, and throngs of people were present at the ceremonies. Her Majesty wore a rich black satin dress, the cape trimmed with guipure lace, and a bonnet of black Chantilly lace over white, with cut steel ornaments. Her Majesty appeared to be in good health and radiant spirits. She bowed incessantly in response to the cheers of the multitudes who thronged the route from Buckingham Palace to the institute. The Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family were present.

Grain Stored in the Northwest Feturns from different parts of the Northwest show that there are 2,034,920 bushels of wheat, 124,000 bushels of oats and 33,500 bushels of barley stored in the interior, while the Canadian Pacific elevators at Fort William contain no less than 3,111.865 bushels. The movement is light, only 15,000 bushels having been brought forward last week.

Biennial Y. M. C. A. Conference.

Bad for flichigan.

LANSING, May 10.—According to the crop report for May (just issued) the cutlook for wheat is not so good as it was a month ago. Five per cent, of the acreage will be plowed up as winter-killed or in other ways damaged. Compared with the April report the decline is 10 per cent. In the southern counties correspondents without exception report wheat in a bad condition. Clover meadows and passures are 10 per cent. Bitter than a year ago, while fruit buds have not yet been injured.



The 30th international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of America opened in Indianapolis yesterday. Its sessions will last for several days, Mr. T. S. McPheeters, of St. Louis, the president of the association, presiding. Nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since the convention met in Indianapolis. This period has witnessed a remarkable growth in all directions of the work for young men. A long list of topics will be discussed, among the most important being: "Work Among Railroad Men," "Striking Aspects of the College Field," "Work Among Colored Men," "Obligations to Foreign-speaking Young Men," and "Work Among Commercial Travelers," Mr. Mc-Pheeters, who is at the head of this vast association, has been long and closely connected with all the details of its great work. Not only has his energy been felt throughout his immediate field at St. Louis, but his influence has spread along the line, from Canada to the Pacific coast. The 30th international convention of the

ROYAL ARCANUM.

The Provincial Grand Council's Eighth Session Commences Here.

At yesterday's session of the Royal Arcanum Grand Council a civic deputation, consisting of Mayor Essery, City Clerk Kingston and Ald. Taylor, were admitted and introduced to the Grand Council. In a neat and gracious speech the mayor tendered the Grand Council a hearty welcome and cordial greeting to the city of London. The grand regent responded in felicitous terms and the deputation retired.

The following message was received amid applause:

applause: "ASHTABULA, Ohio, May 10.

applause:

"ASHTABULA, Ohio, May 10.

"Ohio extends her warmest fraternal greetings and best wishes. May Almighty God abundantly bless you in the glorious work of the Royal Arcanum. May your session be harmonious and profitable. LUCIEN SEIGMOUR, grand regent of Ohio."

The annual reports of the grand regent, the grand secretary, the grand treasurer, the provincial medical examiner, the supreme representative, and the standing committees, were presented and adopted. The grand regent reported that he had personally visited Peterboro, Owen Sound, Ottawa, Smith's Falls, Perth, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, Windsor, Sarnia, Petrolea, Seaforth, Stratford, Prescott, Morrisburg, and various other Sarnia, Petroica, Seatoria, Stratora, Prescott, Morrisburg, and various other places, reviving councils and awakening enthusiasm in the membership generally. A new article in the Grand Council constitution was inserted as follows:

"There shall also be an executive com-

response to the cheers of the multitudes who thronged the route from Buckingham of Palace to the institute. The Prince of Males and other members of the royal family were present.

After the building had been declared inaugurated, a splendid master key of elegant workmanship was presented to the British Empire. The face of the handie showed the insignia of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and the reverse shows the Star of India. The handle is embellished with precious stones, and the remainder of the key is gold. This key her Majesty inserted in the beautiful silver model of the institute, which was presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales upon their silver wedding day by the citizens of London. The placing of the key in the model completed the circuit of an electrical signit the grand council, or as the grand regent, grand treasment and the committee to the committee to the committee to ment done the circuit of an electrical signit the Grand Council, and of reviving, strengthening and visiting existing councils, and generally rometing the interests of the order in this jurisdiction while the Grand Council in session, such executive committee to the cream of the work of the order and for organizing new work of the order and for organizing new work of the order and for organizing new specification while the Grand Council, and of reviving, strengthening and visiting existing councils, and of reviving, and the reverse shows the strengthening and

STANTON, Mich., May 11.—News comes from Tawas City that Mrs. Richard Coiter, formerly Miss Lizzie Anderson of this place. has become suddenly blind. Some time ago she lost her twin babies, and she wept so hard from grief as to lose her eyesight. Grain Stored in the Northwest. Winnipes, May 10.—Latest returns Total. Total. Membership, Dec. 31, 1892 (3, 185 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	a peal was immediately ring upon bells. Simultaneously salutes were fired from guns of a battery of horse artillery, drawn up in Hyde Park. This part of the ceremony having been concluded, the Queen returned to the East Colonade, and entering her carriage was driven to Queen's gate, the enthusiasm of the people being strongly marked.	diem and mileage allowed to committees of this Grand Council." The following figures are taken from the report of the grand secretary, Mr. Lyman Lee, of Hamilton: Members, Dec. 31, 1891
that there are 2,034,920 bushels of Number of councils, Dec. 31, 1892	STANTON, Mich., May 11.—News comes from Tawas City that Mrs. Richard Colter, formerly Miss Lizzie Anderson of this place, has become suddenly blind. Some time ago she iost her twin babies, and she wept so hard from grief as to lose her eyesight. Grain Stored in the Northwest. WINNIPEG, May 10.—Latest returns from different parts of the Northwest show that there are 2 03.4 290 bushels of wheat, the care 2 03.4 290 bushels of wheat, the care 2 03.4 290 bushels of wheat.	Withdrawn 19 Suspended 114 Died 50 Total 163 Membership, Dec. 31, 1892 3,135 Number of councils, Dec. 31, 1891 51 Instituted during the year 1892 5 Total 66

The financial statement of the grand treasurer, Bro. D. Spry, of Barrie, shows receipts to have been \$5,576 89 and the expenditures \$4,378 35, with a cash balance in bank on May 2, 1893, of \$1,641 91 to the credit of the Grand Council.

Among important resolutions adopted by the Grand Council was the following:

"That in view of the inconvenience an irregularities which arise under the I urance Corporations Act, 1892, in the suspension of members under the present system of giving notice of assessments, and in view also of the cost such system of giving notice entails upon the subordinate councils in this jurisdiction, this forand Council requests that the following amendments be made to the Supreme Council constitution with regard to the levying of assessments so that members he required to pay fitteen assessments a year, one on or before the last day of each month, and one extra assessment on the one on or before the last day month, and one extra assessment last days of January, March a vember, all without notice; that additions assessments be paid when in the opinio the supreme treasurer they are need when notice thereof shall be given opened a club that cost 1,000,000 frames.

the southern counties correspondents with the southern counties according to the counties and members and m



THE SCOTCH-IRISH CONGRESS.

Robert Bonner, of New York, Head of the Society.

The fifth annual congress of the Scotch-Irish Society of America opens in Spring field, Ohio, on Friday. The achievement of those in whose veins flowed Scotch-Iris of those in whose voins flowed Scotch-Irish blood were so great that their posterity desired to perpetuate them, and consequently the society was formed five years ago. It has held a congress annually since that time. The meetings have attracted world-wide attention, and have been attended by the most notable men of the country, among whom have been the President of the United States and his Cabinet. Mr. Robert Zonner is president of the society, and Dr. John S. McIntosh, of Philadelphia, vice-president general. Mr. Bonner is best known as the owner of fast Bonner is best known as the owner of fast horses. He is the proprietor of the New York Ledger, and has the reputation of paying every high prices to contributors. For his horses he has paid fabulous prices, notably for Maud S. and Sunol. It is curious, however, that he has never bet a cent on races in his life. His stables in New York have cost over \$30,000, and the grounds on which they are built are valued at \$80,000. Mr. Bonner is now over 60, and he passes most of his days at Tarrytown Farm, and his nights at home, surrounded by volumes of treatises on the horse's foot, of which he has a thorough understanding.

above amendments adopted, so far at least as Ontario is concerned."

The city of Hamilton was selected as the next place of meeting in 1894.

The grand regent appointed to act as tellers Dr. Campbell, of London; Dr. Elliott, of Toronto, and Capt. Snelgrove, of

Cobourg.

The election of officers resulted as fol-Grand Regent-Joseph W. Hickson, To Grand Vice-Regent .- T. L. L. Lewis, To

Grand Orator-J. B. McKillop, London

Grand Sceretary—Lyman Lee, Hamilton. Grand Treasurer—Daniel Spry, Barrie. Grand Chaplain—Rev. Isaac Bearfoot, aledonia. Grand Warden-W. R. Haight, Toronto. Grand Sentry-C. C. Lyman, Brockvillo. Grand Trustee-James Brandon, To-

Supreme Representative-D. F. Mac Watt, Barrie.
Alternate Representative—Judge Rey.

olds, Brockville.
Provincial Medical Examiner—Dr. Cl. T. Campbell, London.
The standing committees were appointed

The standing committees were appointed as follows:

Finance — A. Macpherson, Hamilton;
John Pope, London, and Chas. Packert,
Stratford.

Laws—J. McLean Stevenson, Barrie; J.
P. *Thomas, Belleville, and P. E. W.
Moyer, Berlin.

Appeals and Grievances—H. M. Stevenson, Toronto: Geo. Leys. Sarnia: A. S.

Toronto: Geo. Leys, Sarnia; A. S. Shaw, Kingston.
State of Order-J. T. Johnston, Toronto;
J. H. Scott, Kincardine, and W. R. Tra-

J. H. Scott, Kincardine, and W. R. Travers, Berlin.

The officers-elect were duly installed by Past Grand Regent Carter, of Ohio, representative of the Supreme Council.

Fast Grand Regent Frank Millis, of Michigan, was introduced, and delivered an eloquent and stirring address upon the fraternal benefits par excellence which membership in the Royal Arcanum guarantees its brotherhood. The speaker was loudly applauded, and received a cordial vote of thanks for his able address.

Past Grand Regent Carter also made a pleasing and profitable speech. The visit of these two American brethren aroused much interest and enthusiasm in the work much interest and enthusiasm in the work of the order.

Having concluded its business, the Grand Council was formally closed for another

British Seamen Desert.

New York, May 11.—The Times says that 180 seamen had deserted from the four British ships during their stay in this city. Most of them waited until just before the fleet was ready to sail, and many of them left considerable back pay in the admiralty's treasury.

Must Return the Ship.

Port Townsend, Wash., May 11.—Attorney-General Olney has ordered District Attorney Johnson to abandon the prosecution of the British schooner, Henrietta, charged with receiving a carge of sealskins in Alaskan waters last summer, without reverting to the custom authorities. orting to the custom authorities. on is ordered to deliver the Henrietta to the British authorities on demand.

Wheat Outlook in the States.

Wheat outlook in the States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—May returns of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of winter wheat show a reduction of 2.1 points from the April average, being 75.3 against 77.4 last month, and 84 in May, 1892. The conditions have been favorable in New England, Southern and Pacific States. In California the condition has advanced 10 points, while in the principal wheat-producing States there has principal wheat-producing States there has been considerable deterioration.

At the session of the Ancient Order of dibernians' convention Wednesday night in New York no action was taken about the proposed consolidation with the Amerithe proposed consolidation with the American board. Some \$20,000 have been added to the funds and 30,000 names to the roll during the year just passed.

7,300	Arrivais.	
May 10		Fron
Waeslan	dNew Y	ork Antwe
Majestic	New Y	ork Liver;
Nederlan	dNew Y	orkAntwe
		Point Brist
		ork A msterds

Should It Be Accepted at Par or Discounted?

An Enormous Amount in Circulation Here—Banks Take It Only to Obligo Customers—A Feeling Among the Busi ness Men That Some Action Should Be

The question of United States money is one that is interesting the business community and consequently the public at present. The circulation of Uncle Sam's cash, particularly silver, in the city is enormous, but until recently no distinction has been made between the alien and the Canadian money. In other cities and towns in the Province, not contiguous to the border American currency is generally discounted, and judging by the inquiries of Advertiser reporters there is a feeling among the merchants of London favorable to the adoption of some such plan. It was found that the banks of the city, as a rule, accepted United States money only to oblige customers; otherwise they refused it except at heavy discount. This has, no doubt, had its effect upon the merchants. The great majority of the latter, though taking it to accommodate patrons, seemed to be of the opinion that the circulation—of silver, at least—at par was inadvisable and should be checked by a discount; but unless combined action was taken, the situation must remain unchanged. The individual business man could hardly afford to take the initiative and decline to receive the money when his competitors were taking it without question.

The result of the interviews are appended: The question of United States money is

pended:

Mr. Broderick, of the Molsons Bank, said that his institution did not receive United States silver at par; 20 per cent. discount was charged. Bills went at par, but he did not think that even these should be accepted. A great deal of American money was in circulation here. Why, he said, it is impossible to get a dollar bill changed but 75 cents of it will changed but 75 cents of it will be in United States coinage. The better class of customers did not trouble the banks with American silver. All American money THE BANK MANAGERS. with American silver. All American money with American silver. All American money had to be boxed upand expressed to Detroit for redemption. It blemishes appeared upon any of the coins those defaced were returned by mail. Out of a small box recently shipped in this manner \$1.20 was returned.

Most of the bankers complained of the Most of the bankers complained of the trouble occasioned in this connection.

Mr. Cumberland, of the Bank of British North America, said that they took small quantities of silver to oblige customers, but would not take large quantities. They had no hesitation in taking American bills. He thought there were a large number of these in circulation.

Mr. Harper, of the Merchants' Bank, was not in the habit of accepting American silver at all when it could be refused. He did not charge any discount, as silver was

did not charge any discount, as silver was nly accepted to accommodate customers Bills were not usually accepted at par. He belived there was a good deal of American

belived there was a good deal of American currency in circulation.

Mr. How, of the Bank of Toronto, would not take any silver donomination less than 50 cents, and positively refused the acceptance of silver certificates.

Mr. Dewar, of the Bank of Commerce, said that awall amounts in silver were not

said that small amounts in silver were not taken. American certificates were accepted

at par.
Mr. Hogg, of the Bank of Montreal, stated that American silver was not taken from any persons other than customers. A discount of 1 per cent. was charged on bills.

iscount of 1 per cent, was charged on bills.

AMONG THE MERCHANTS.

Scandrett Bros. were in the habit of ecepting American money and found no infliculty whatever in disposing of it. They had to take a good deal through their iquor trade, but were of the opinion that t should not circulate in the country at all. Thomas Rowe accepted small amounts.

Thomas Rowe accepted small amounts, but would not take large denominations on account of the difficulty connected with the banks. He thought that as long as the present unsettled condition of the American

present unsettled condition of the American currency existed it would be better to refuse the acceptance of it altogether.

William Gurd found the action of the banks in refusing the acceptance of American money rather awkward. He thought that a general refusal of it on the part of merchants would be the best solution of the guestion.

the question.

A. Patten did not mind accepting American coinage. The position of trade in London, so contiguous to the border, made it almost indispensable that some laxness

should be displayed in this regard.

N. F. Yeo accepted all that came in his way, and was glad to get it. He was one of the first merchants in London to promulway, and was guard by eart. He was one of the first merchants in London to promulgate this principle—traving commenced this course of action fifteen years ago—and had no intention of acting differently in the future. What are we to do? he asked. There is little enough trade going on at present, and can we afterd to antagonize any portion of our customers? Mr. Yeo did not believe in restriction. The fact of the matter was that the Americans were in a position to be independent of our currency, while we were not. The relative positions of the countries Mr. Yeo illustrated by a man who had \$500 and the man who had only \$5. Which, he asked, could afford to be the most self-reliant?

J. P. Cook accepted American cash at

J. P. Cook accepted American cash as J. P. Cock accepted American cash at par. He did not find any difficulty in get-ting rid of it. In his opinion it was not fair for Canadians to accept United States money without discounts, and, on the other side to be met by a 25 per cent. tariff in

side to be met by a 25 per cent, tariff in this respect.

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co. had commenced on Saturday last to refuse the acceptance of American money whenever possible. They did this on principle. They had no difficulty in getting rid of it, for, in this particular they had possibly better facilities than any other firm in the city. They thought that a little retaliation in the matter of money circulation would not be a bad thing.

J. Goldner accepted small deporting-

J. Goldner accepted small depominations in American currency, but thought that as long as any discount was charged its circulation should be curtailed. Ald. John Moule said he took all but

silver dollars.

F. Beltz, while he did not like to accept \$1 bills, took all American money.

John Brodie also accepts the currency at

John Ferguson, Pocock Bros., Joseph Gatecliff, John S. Brown, A. Screaton, Smallman & Ingram, J. Garvey, C. Mc-Callum, John Mills, A. Rivard, Wilson Bros., John Callard, T. J. Tanton, J. G. Trebilcock, and W. H. Trebilcock, accepted

UNCLE SAM'S MONEY. | TOLU, TAR AND TAMARACK

WHOLE NO. 9564.

Will Cure Coughs. Will Cure Colds. Will Cure Croup, Will Cure Asthma, Will Cure Bronchitis. Will Cure All Affections of the Throat and Lungs.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS PRICE 25 CENTS.

all American coins and bills, and were glad

J. L. Fitzgerald charged 20 per cent. dis-

count on 5, 10 and 25 cent pieces and 10 per cent, on all other American money. Burns, the clothiers, charged bank dis-count on all silver certificates. W. T. Strong accepts both silver and

W. T. Strong accepts form silver and bills at par.
Graham Bros. are getting more of the currency than ever before. They still continue to accept it and get rid of it at par.
One-half of the silver in Mr. Mills' till was American at the time of the reporters.

visit. They continue to take it at par.

A. Rivard & Co. take the currency at

A. Rivard & Co. take the currency at par, because if they did not their customers would go somewhere else where they would. However, they take no more than they can help.

Bapty, the clothier, has not refused any American coinage as yet. They take it to oblige customers, but don't take any more than they can help. It is passed out just as quickly as it comes in.

T. A. Mara & Co. take all that is offered them unconditionally and without protest.

them unconditionally and without protest. Both silver and bills are welcome.

Both silver and bills are welcome.

R. Lewis is still taking the currency—
both silver and bills—at par. "I think it
would be a very good thing," said Cashier
Hannah, "if the merchants would not take
it at all. We are getting more of it this
last week or so than ever before. Just as
soon as these places, around about ado soon as these places around about adopt this system of closing down on it then we

this system of closing down on it then we will get flooded with it."

C. McCallum & Co. still take the currency at par. "We are taking it at par now," said Mr. McCallum, "but we are just on the verge of quitting. The country people are crowding it into town. If we can get out of taking it without losing a sale, then we do so."

Smith Bros. continue to take the money

Smith Bros. continue to take the money at par. They have noticed no unusual influx of the coin lately, and while they can continue to get rid of it as they get it they will not object.

Wm. Davis does not take any more of it than he can help. "We will have to shut down on it altogether eventually," he said. Sifton & Co. continue to receive it at par and pass it out again as fast as it comes in.

Sifton & Co. continue to receive it at par and pass it out again as fast as it comes in. Spittal, Burn & Gantleman take the coinage at par, but would like to see the merchants combine and either refuse it altogether or accept it at a discount. "The merchants ought to call a meeting and take some definite action against it," said Mr. D. Byrne. "We are taking it and passing it out again the same as ever."

Morphy & Co. refuse as much of it as they can. If the refusal of the currency becomes general they will fall in with the others and refuse it altogether or accept is at a discount.

at a discount.
Pigot & Bryan don't take any more

Pigot & Bryan don't take any more American currency than possible. They have shut down on silver certificates, and only when it is impossible to refuse with out losing a sale do they accept the silver. W. Saunders & Co. take both silver and

bills at par.

Wm. Brock is not accepting silver dollars or certificates any more. In smaller change it does not matter. Chas. Brennan accepts both silver and

C. H. Bayley accepts at parsilver dollars and any bills not marked "silver certificate."
N. McDermid accepts bills and silver at

par.
S. H. Boyd takes both silver and bills as So H. Boyd takes both silver and chis as long as he can got rid of them at par.
Woods' Fair draws the line at silver delars. They do not object to American small change.
Charles Tupper thought that the American

can silver question was getting to be a serious matter, and he considered it highly important that some steps should be taken by the city merchants with regard to it. by the city merchants with regard to it.
He could not commence to decline it while
his neighbors in trade accepted it.
Wm. French does not accept the silver
dollars, and does not take any more of the
rest of the American currency than he

can avoid.

Vanstone, the jeweler, accepted all

American money at par, and as far as he is
concerned would just as soon leave matters s they stand.

Cairneross & Lawrence accept it when they have to; that is, when a customer has no other change.

Hewitt Fish accepts bills and silver at

oar. Wm. Morrison takes silver and bills at par, but don't know how long he will par, but don't know how long he will continue to do so. F. Westlake refuses silver ceritificates, and takes no more silver dollars than he can



ROW TO MAKE ALL ENDS MEET A GOOD



