THE TORONTO RUBBER CO.
OF CANADA.
T. McILROY, JR., & CO.
India Rubber goods of every description.
28 KING-ST WEST.

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Continuous market quotations by direct wires.

EIGHTH YEAR — TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1887. — PRICE ONE CENT

ALD. E. ROGERS WILL RUN.

HE MAKES AN UNOFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE WORLD.

Ald. Gillespie Among the Latest Mentioned for the Office of Mayor—What He Had to Say to a Reporter About It—Gossip of the Municipal Campaign.

Ald. Rogers will run for Mayor. He has not officially said so yet, and he doesn't half care about it, but he will.

The World asked him about it yesterday and he replied:

"I am in just this position, that if they insist upon my running I cannot very well get out of it. At the same time I would much prefer they would run a stronger man, and if they can find the man I will step aside gladly."

Mr. Rogers wanted H. E. Clarke, M.P.P., to run. He would hold up both hands for him, he said. In fact Ald. Rogers waited upon Mr. Clarke and labored with him, but without effect. Meantime the Young Prohibition Club nominated him, and if another temperance candidate cannot be found he feels he will have to stand.

Mr. Rogers declined to be interviewed at present as to his views on municipal questions. He thinks that the idea about the amount of work that will fall to the share of the next Mayor is largely exaggerated. Much of this work is already contracted for and operations are in progress. All that the Mayor can do is to see that the money is properly expended. He also thinks there is something in Mr. Gurney's scheme, but regarding this and his views on matters generally he prefers to say nothing until it is settled whether or not he shall become a candidate. At the proper time he will issue a statement of his views.

It was said yesterday, though not by the gentleman himself, that Mayor Howland will go into the fight on behalf of Ald. Rogers with his coat off. This is not in accordance with a recent published interview with the Mayor, in which he said that as chief magistrate of the city it devolved on him this duty not to take a personal part in the campaign.

Ald. Gillespie Freely Talked Of.

A movement in favor of placing Ald. Gillespie in nomination for the mayoralty developed yesterday and prospered despite the wet weather and bad condition of the streets. Its supporters were chiefly from among the commercial classes. Ald. Gillespie was seen by The World, and in reply to a question said:

"I understand that a requisition asking me to become a candidate is in circulation and several gentlemen have spoken to me on the subject. Until the requisition is presented I cannot speak further, but if the people want me I am at their service. Whether I enter the field will depend entirely upon the requisition."

Mr. Gillespie said that at present he was in favor of Ald. Rogers. He was a good, honest, conscientious man, who would do right in every respect that he knew how. But he said Mr. Gillespie shall we find another man like Mayor Howland? It is an unfortunate thing that the citizens of Toronto do not use the services of such a man. Where, he wanted to know, could we find another capable of taking up and carrying out his business policy? Where the man with such fine presence to receive strangers and preside over the deliberations of the Council? Where the man with such a grasp of the subject?

Mr. Gillespie said he was heartily in favor of municipal reform. He had studied thoroughly the government of such cities as Glasgow, Birmingham, London, Berlin and Frankfort and was satisfied that to have good government we must have some system of a paid executive of good men who would devote their whole time to carrying out the work of the city. He also believed that executive work should not be done unless the heads of department had absolute power in engaging and dismissing their employes.

In conclusion he said he would only be a candidate if there was a decided expression of the will of the people that he should take that step.

Does Not Recognize Ald. Rogers as the Temperance Candidate.

Ald McMillan sends The World the following communication, in which it will be observed he does not recognize Ald. Rogers as the Temperance candidate, and does not promise to give him his support:

Editor World: My attention has been drawn to a paragraph in to-day's issue of The World wherein it is stated that I and another wing of the temperance party and that I will support Mr. Clarke heartily, the difference being that I am opposed to Mr. Elias Rogers, who is spoken of as the candidate of the temperance party. There is no foundation for the statement or the inference. I am not a leader of any wing of the Temperance party, and am not aware of any disaffection in their ranks. If there has been any meeting of what you term the Temperance party, to discuss prospective candidates, I have not been there, consequently there can be no difference of opinion between any wing outside at that question. For purely personal and private reasons I had decided, before the election was announced, that I would not interfere in any way in the coming contest. The same reasons make it very doubtful if I shall consent to be put in as a candidate for re-election for St. James' Ward.

Toronto, Nov. 15. JOHN MCMILLAN.

AN OPERATION INEVITABLE.

The Doctors Do Not Pronounce the Crown Prince's Recovery Impossible.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The Emperor slept well last night. Prince William, who has just returned from a visit to his father at San Remo, was received at noon by the Emperor.

Drs. Bergmann and Schmidt hold that laryngotomy is inevitable in the case of the Crown Prince. They would only resort to tracheotomy to save the Prince's life in case suffocation was threatened. They maintain that it would have been better to have performed the operation months ago, when a delay based on the assessed the chance of success, although they to not regard the Prince's recovery as impossible.

Dr. Mackenzie Leaves for Home.

SAN REMO, Nov. 14.—Dr. Mackenzie left today for London. The swelling in the Crown Prince's throat continues to diminish.

A Medical Consultation.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—After the Emperor received Dr. Schmidt yesterday a medical conference was ordered at the palace. There were present the physicians of the household, with Drs. Wegener, Bergmann, Gerhardt, Talbott and Schmidt. Count Von Stalberg, the minister of the household, presided. A paper was unanimously signed declaring that the throat affection of the Crown Prince is cancerous and that partial removal of the larynx is no longer advisable. Complete excision of the larynx is referred to as recommended by the physicians at San Remo, but in the meantime objected to by the Crown Prince.

The Emperor afterward received Count Von Stolberg and Dr. Schmidt and asked that the Crown Prince return to Berlin at the soonest possible moment. The Crown Princess replied, objecting to her husband's traveling in his present condition. It is reported that the Crown Prince is now more willing to submit to an early operation.

To-day the Emperor, after an interview with Prince William, held a family council which was attended by Prince William and his wife and Prince Henry and Princess Charlotte. In the afternoon the Emperor was actively at work. He heard reports on important matters presented by Gen. Albedyll, Privy Councillor Wilmovski and Count Von Stolberg.

THE FAILURE OF HATCH & CO.

A New York Stock Broking Firm Goes Under With Liabilities of $1,000,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The failure of A. T. Hatch & Co., which occurred to-day, was a decided surprise to the street, but created no excitement whatever. For some time back Mr. Hatch has been operating on the short side of the market, and during the recent rise endeavored to depress the market. The stock of which he was the heaviest seller was Reading, and the sharp advance which has followed the absorption of almost all the floating stock by a great European syndicate was too much for him. It was stated on the street that Mr. Hatch had received enough assistance from the other bull dealers and closed all his contracts to the Stock Exchange members.

He was in his office after the announcement of the suspension and gave the following statement: "I have made an assignment. There are no outstanding contracts on the Stock Exchange. I can give no statement, not even a rough one, of the assets and liabilities." On the street it was estimated that the firm's liabilities would amount to about $1,000,000.

Ayoub Khan's Submission.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—It is reported from Sarakhs that Ayoub Khan who, Lord Salisbury announced, had submitted to the British, had 500 followers, but gave in his submission, trusting to the Queen's mercy, and because he was angry with Russia for refusing to supply him with arms and troops.

W. & D. Dineen, corner of King and Yonge-streets, for fine fall hats, and ladies' fur garments. Hundreds of ladies daily throng their show rooms. All the latest styles.

COURTING ALBION'S HELP.

All the Powers Anxious to be on Good Terms with England.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A glance at the telegrams of this week shows that the problems which occupy the statesmen of Europe are the same to-day as they have been for many months. In France the stability of the Government, and, perhaps, the constitution, is in question. In the East it is still doubtful whether the threatened storm has blown over. In Germany the ill health of the Emperor, the Empress and the Crown Prince causes the gravest anxiety. The death of the Emperor and the Crown Prince—and both seem to be nearing their end—would be a great loss to the German army, as it would leave them without a rallying figure in the event of war. Both are idols of the army, and with either at its head Germany would have little to fear.

Nothing comes out more clearly from what is known of the diplomatic activity of the last twelve months than the change which has taken place in the relation of most of the powers to Great Britain. Every power just now appears anxious to be on good terms with England. No one who is acquainted with the ways of diplomacy will believe that this change of front on the part of the powers is accidental or that it is the result of sentimental regard. The explanation is as simple as the state of things it reveals is significant. The powers have been measuring one another's strength with a view to possible troubles. The groups into which they fall are so nearly balanced that both sides look around for an additional weight in their own state, and it has become evident to both that England, in spite of the weak points in her military organization, is able to make the beam point in whichever direction she may take. All the powers of course profess to be anxious above all things for peace. But whether they will be willing to avoid courses that inevitably lead to a breach of the peace, depends to some extent upon their opinion of what the policy of Great Britain will be.

It is as true now as when Lord Derby said it, that "the greatest of British interests is peace," and the doctrine is one which commands the assent of all parties in the country. There is not, however, entire unanimity with regard to the policy which will best conduce to the preservation of peace in Europe. But opinion is more and more tending to recognize that the central powers have no aggressive aims, and that English sympathy and English interests alike dictate a policy of friendship and support to Germany, Austria and Italy.

The relations of the powers to Great Britain furnish the clearest evidence that the peace of Europe at present rests upon no solid foundation. The apprehensions which too clearly underlie the pacific utterances of statesmen indicate that a conflict in which several of the great powers will be involved, sooner or later, is almost inevitable. A future historian, freed from the feelings without which a contemporary cannot regard the armed truce that now exists, will no doubt be able to show that this state of things was due to particular phases in the growth of the European community and to some underlying cause of unrest in the organization of the commonwealth of civilized nations.

The Leadership in the House.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The latest political rumor is that Mr. Wm. Henry Smith will soon resign the leadership of the House of Commons to Mr. Balfour, which will, of course, necessitate the latter's resignation of the Irish Secretaryship. Mr. Balfour's best powers are all shown in debate, but as a leader in the House he wants temper, experience and tact.

To enjoy life, live long, be comfortable and healthy, defy the extremely cold weather of our winters. Nothing contributes to your house up with one of their Ring Hot Air Furnaces. 628

THE RIOT IN LONDON.

Seventy-five of the Rioters Arraigned at Bow-street and Thames.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Seventy-five men who were arrested for taking part in disturbances here yesterday were arraigned in the Bow-street Police Court this morning and charged with rioting. Many were fined and others were sentenced to from 4 to 6 months' imprisonment at hard labor.

Comments of the Press on the Disturbance.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Morning Post commenting on the riot, says it hopes this will be the last attempt to resist those upon whom the preservation of lives and property of citizens mainly depends.

The Daily News says: "We may congratulate ourselves that the trouble ended in nothing worse than broken heads. This fact speaks volumes for the mutual forbearance of the police and the crowd. The proceedings can benefit nothing but the political interests of the Tories. If they could make the country believe that the Liberals were the allies of lawlessness and disorder they would be secure in office and power for another generation."

The Daily Telegraph says: "The history of the metropolis presents few sadder pictures than that exhibited yesterday. It is absurd to talk of the right of meeting and speech being assailed. It never has been for an instant in jeopardy. The power of agitators and rioters must be summarily checked or the fatal contagion of Anarchy will be sure to spread."

The Daily Chronicle thinks the police acted with forbearance. "We cannot," it adds, "justify the action of the paraders, but the chief blame rests with the authorities for provoking a conflict by the invasion of a long-cherished public right."

Mrs. Besant Seeks Notoriety.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—It is stated that Mrs. Annie Besant, who was with one of the sections desiring to enter Trafalgar-square yesterday, made an earnest request to be arrested with Burns and Graham.

Two of the Leaders Remanded.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Graham and Burns were remanded for trial. They were released on bail.

Mr. Gladstone Counsels Patience.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to the secretary of the London Radical Club, wrote as follows to-day: "I think you will expect me to meet your request by an explicit answer expressing the best judgment which, while absent from the spot, I am able to form on the deplorable disturbance of yesterday. As I understand the matter the Home Secretary stated on Saturday for the information of the public that he intended to prevent yesterday's meeting in Trafalgar-square, and believed that its prevention was within his legal power. The question is one of great moment to the inhabitants of London, particularly to those who are at present unemployed and in circumstances of distress. It will be generally felt that the state of the law in regard to it ought to be promptly tested and ascertained. Until a decision can be had it is the duty of every citizen to refrain from all resistance to the decision of the Executive Government, which is clearly entitled to administer the laws according to what it may be advised is their true construction. Such abstinence is, I think, due alike to the high character of London for the maintenance of public order and to the respect we owe to the law and the mode in which it is usually applied through the medium of the admirable police of the metropolis. But I must add that an appeal to Parliament and the nation on the grave and solemn issues now raised by the proceedings of the Government in Ireland would suffer disastrous prejudice were it to be associated in any manner, by those who make the appeal, with the metropolitan disturbances."

The Government Thinks the Police.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Lord Salisbury, after an interview with Home Secretary Matthews today, sent Sir Charles Warren the thanks of the Government for his admirable plans to suppress a disturbance in Trafalgar-square yesterday. In response to numerous offers Mr. Matthews proposed to enroll householders as special constables to assist the police against the mob if rioting is threatened next Sunday.

Mr. Bradlaugh's Advice.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., has written a letter protesting against the prohibition of meetings in Trafalgar-square. He denounces what he calls the brutal conduct of the Government, but appeals to workmen to leave the right of holding public meetings to the law courts and the vindication of Parliament. His advice, combined with that of Mr. Labouchere, will be potent with the Radical clubs. Already the feeling among these clubs is that enough has been done to test the question.

Grand Thanksgiving Matinee. Jacobs & Shaw's Opera House.

A WINNIPEG MAN GETS IT.

MR. JOHN F. BAIN RAISED TO THE MANITOBA BENCH.

The Departure of Sir Charles Tupper for Washington—The New Brunswick Deputation—The Labor Commission—The Question of Trade With the West Indies.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—The vacancy on the Manitoba bench, caused by the promotion of Mr. Justice Taylor to the chief justiceship, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. John F. Bain of Winnipeg as Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Bain has also been made a Q.C.

The Fishery Commission.

Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Mr. Thompson and their assistants leave for Washington to-morrow, and Mr. Foster will probably follow in a few days to attend more especially to that portion of the mission which affects his department; and it is possible that other parties connected with the Fisheries Department may be required to go to Washington later. Although it has been customary to style Sir Charles the Canadian Commissioner, such is not really his title. He is one of the three plenipotentiaries appointed by Her Majesty to enquire into and report upon the fisheries question, the other plenipotentiaries being Hon. Mr. Chamberlain and the British Minister at Washington. The appointment of Sir Charles was suggested by the Canadian Government on the request of the Imperial Government to name one of the members of the commission, but his appointment was made by Her Majesty.

The New Brunswick Deputation.

The St. John, N.B., deputation had an interview to-day with Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin and Hon. Mr. Foster, and urged the granting of a subsidy to a fast freight line of steamers between that port and Liverpool, which would be supplementary to passenger steamers if the freight line proved successful. They also urged some other matters which would materially improve the trade of the port on the attention of the Government.

Sir John promised that the representations of the deputation should receive consideration. The delegates are satisfied with the interview and are confident that St. John will receive some assistance from the Government in its efforts to make itself a winter port.

The Labor Commission.

The Labor Commission will commence its work here to-morrow, when it will be formally organized and a program of its future movements laid down. It is considered most probable that its session here will be brief and it will then adjourn to some of the larger centres, such as Toronto or Montreal, to take evidence from the labor organizations as to their wants and grievances.

The scope of the commission, as laid down by the order-in-council appointing it, is very large, the commission being instructed to inquire into and report fully upon the whole matter in its relation to capital; hours of labor; earnings of laboring men and women; means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity; of improving and developing the productive industries of the Dominion so as to advance and promote the interests of the commerce of Canada; to inquire into and report upon the practical operation of courts of arbitration and conciliation in the settlement of disputes between employers and employed, as to the best mode of settling such disputes, also to inquire into and report upon the expediency of placing all such matters as may form the subject of such inquiry under the chairmanship of one of the Ministers of the Crown.

The Importation of Military Supplies.

An order-in-council has been passed with reference to the importation of militia supplies and stores free of duties and taxes. It provides that the Minister of Customs may remit or refund to military tailors and others importing military clothing or materials therefor, arms or accoutrements for the use of the militia of Canada or officers thereof, the customs duty actually paid thereon, on the production of satisfactory evidence of the importation thereof, and of the exact amount of duty paid thereon, and on the production of a certificate from the Minister or Deputy Minister of Militia that the articles were actually imported for the militia and could not be procured in Canada. The order also provides, under certain regulations, for the free entry of such articles imported by militia officers, as are not part of the kit of the corps, and of musical instruments for bands, provided the instruments are the property of the corps and not of the individual members of the band.

The Signal Service.

Mr. Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine, has received a letter from Mr. Rae of the Allan Line, Quebec, testifying to the efficacy of the Signal Service in the Straits of Belle Isle. On the last trip of the Sarmatian, after passing Belle Isle, the steamer encountered a thick snow storm. Owing to the perils of navigation thereabouts the captain at once put about, waiting over one watch for the weather to clear. Although twenty miles from Belle Isle and eight from Cape Bauld the signal at the former place, and the fog signals at the latter, were heard distinctly.

The Short Line Railway Through Maine.

Ald. Ashwith who, with Mr. M. Starrs of this city, has a contract on the Short Line Railway in the State of Maine, says the United States section of the line will probably be completed by July 1 next. Owing to a misconception of the nature of the ground to be excavated the contract was taken at a very low figure, but on representation being made to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company their engineer has been over the line and an agreement was signed by which the contract price will be increased by over $300,000. Mr. Askwith represents the country through which his section of thirty-two miles passes as the bleakest and most barren place he ever saw. There is not the slightest settlement, and the place is so lonely it has been difficult to get men to work there.

A Proposed New Steamship Line.

Mr. James Woods of Halifax, who is here interviewing members of the Government with reference to establishing a line of steamers between Halifax and Jamaica and other West India islands, is very hopeful of success. He wants to get a subsidy for carrying the mails. The St. John deputation has also been here on the Government with a view to the extension of the trade relations between the West Indies and Canada, and the St. John Forwarding Company is ready to put on a line of steamers from St. John if it can obtain assistance.

The Metlakahtla Exodus.

The Commissioners sent by the Dominion and British Columbia Governments for the purpose of reporting upon the condition of the Metlakahtla and Naas River Indians have returned to Victoria.

They found the Indians very much disturbed on account of the Metlakahtla troubles. That village now presents a dismantled appearance. Many of the pretty houses have been levelled to the ground, others have been stripped of doors and windows and the winds play fiddle and seek through the deserted apartments. The church is badly wrecked and will require a big sum of money to put in good repair. Mr. Tomlinson remains as a sort of caretaker of the property left behind by the self-expatriated villagers. Bishop Ridley has seized what is left of the Duncan sawmill and cannery. To show the extent of the exodus it is mentioned by an observer that on the Sunday the commissioners were at Metlakahtla Bishop Ridley held service in his own church and that only forty-three Indians, men, women and children, attended.

The Stillwell Case.

Mr. P. Purcell, M.P. for Glengarry, waited on the Minister of Justice to-day and expressed a desire that clemency should be exercised in the case of Mr. Stillwell of The Glengarrian, sentenced to a month's imprisonment by the late Judge O'Connor for libelling Mr. Purcell. No action has as yet been taken in the matter.

The Exchequer Court.

The first sitting of the new Dominion Exchequer Court was held this morning in the Supreme Court room, Judge Burbidge presiding. The case of Clarke & Barbour, paper manufacturers, against the Queen for $75,000 breach of contract was referred to Messrs. Cassels, the Supreme Court registrar, and Mr. Chamberlain, Queen's printer, for investigation and report.

Canada's Money Order System.

Mr. Cunningham Stewart, chief of the money order branch of the postoffice, who is now on his way home after investigating the postoffice systems of England and other European countries, was invited by the imperial authorities to spend a week longer there in order to make them more fully acquainted with the postal methods of Canada. Mr. Stewart was informed that Canada's money order system is the best in the postal union.

For the Benefit of Mariners.

Mr. R. D. Evans, commander in the United States navy and naval secretary, writes to the Department of Marine with reference to the necessity of erecting light-houses on Palos Island, Washington Territory. The matter was considered by the board at its session held on Nov. 8, when the decision was arrived at that a first-class Babbit Lyman apparatus be established at the point in question as a fog signal, but that a light at this point is not considered necessary.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The Most Colossal Undertaking of Modern Times.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Panama Star and Herald says: We are informed that much work is being at present done on the Gatun section of the canal, and that in that town itself preparations are being made to receive ships. These, however, will not go up the Chagres River as of old, but will be the first to enter the Colon mouth of the inter-oceanic canal and to reach Gatun in order to discharge cargo. This feat, it is hoped and expected, will be feasible at the end of January, or at the latest at the commencement of February. There now remains only a small quantity of earth and perhaps loose rocks, forming a barrier not 100 metres in length, which it is necessary to clear away to enable the two dredges—the one working inward from Colon and the other seaward from Gatun—to meet.

Senor Tanco Armero, agent of the Colombian Government on the Isthmus respecting canal affairs, has recently completed his report on the canal. "According to the plans," the report says, "the number of cubic metres to be excavated in order to open the canal was 143,000,000, and to these figures must be added the quantity of earth to be moved in order to lead off the waters of the Chagres, Obispo and Rio Grande Rivers, which amounts to 13,000,000 cubic metres, making the total excavations amount to 161,000,000 cubic metres, and as the amount taken out up to the end of August of the present year was 33,925,230 cubic metres, according to the figures of the company, there yet remains 127,074,770 cubic metres to be removed. As up to date the sum expended is 1,818,023,990 francs it is evident that the cost per metre of work has been exorbitant. Were we to base our calculations on these figures the total cost of the canal would become fabulous and it would probably never be finished. But this is not the way to calculate. We have to look at the costly preliminary works, the purchase of the railroad, the immense amounts of materials which had to be collected and the purchase and erection of buildings, all of which were expense which had to be met in order that the work should progress, which is perhaps the most important and colossal of modern or any time.

The Gatun Dam across the River in order to turn it, which have scarcely been commenced, will be the most difficult and costly of all. The dam here will be 1200 metres in length, 439 in width and 65 in height. Behind it there will be 3,000,000 cubic metres of water heaped up. There have been expended the enormous sum of $558,399,080 or 2,791,495,400 francs. Add this to the cost of the Gumboa dam, that is to say 471,200,000 francs, and we obtain a total of 3,912,695,400 francs.

This is the amount of gold which is still required before a good maritime canal can be opened. Taking into account the sum the company must pay for interest on the capital already loaned and general expenses, and what it the work is not concluded within the next six or eight years, will easily amount to another thousand million of francs.

Senor Armero concludes that the company will annually obtain from the canal what it offer higher interest, and it is absolutely certain that it will be difficult to obtain the requisite sums, particularly when we consider the financial situation of the company is seriously involved and earnings. It is of the opinion, however, that the traffic through the canal will be much greater than has been estimated. He points out how preposterous the canal will be to the shipping of the world and the effect it will have on the current of eastern traffic, of which much that now passes through the Suez Canal and Mediterranean will take the shorter route and adopt the Panama Canal as its homeward and outward route.

The export from California, the rapidly increasing coffee, sugar and other exports from Central America, the vast undeveloped trade of South America, and the millions of tons of cargo from the Australasian Islands, are all pointed out by Senor Armero, who foresees that despite the vast expenditures which must be met, the canal will be the through way when Panama becomes the emporium of the west coast, and the greatest line of inter-ocean commerce in the world will be formed by those who have invested their fortunes in its construction.

COMMITTED TO THE MERCER.

A Servant in a Hamilton Hotel Convicted of Stealing a Guest's Watch.

HAMILTON, Nov. 14.—A young woman named Ida Richards was among the prisoners in the Police Court dock this morning. She was charged by Mrs. Cuthbert Cooper with the larceny of a gold watch and a silver chain. Mrs. Cooper came to this city a few days ago and registered at the Simcoe House, King-street east. On Saturday she was not well and ordered her dinner to be taken to her room. Ida Richards, a servant in the hotel, was instructed to wait upon Mrs. Cooper, and in giving her order Mrs. Cooper thought she saw the girl taking something from her bureau. She told the girl to send her little son up to her, and his aroused the suspicions of the servant, who thought that Ida Richards had seen what he had taken, threw the watch and chain into a closet. Mrs. Cooper informed the proprietor of her suspicions and he searched the house. Detectives Campbell and Reid were notified. They arrested Ida Richards, who, after saying she came into the room for the watch, at last admitted that she had taken it and confessed she put it. The girl pleaded guilty of the charge of larceny and was sent to the Mercer Reformatory for six months. The watch, which was from Jackson, Mich., some months ago, and, it is believed, purposed going back there again.

THE RED RIVER RAILWAY.

An Injunction Restraining the Company From Entering on Dominion Lands.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 14.—His Lordship Mr. Justice Killam delivered judgment on Saturday morning on the motions for injunctions, made before him in the two informations filed by the Attorney-General of the Dominion against the defendants Ryan, Haney, Norquay, Wilson and the Red River Valley Railway of the Province of Manitoba, to restrain them from further proceeding with the construction of the Red River Valley Railway across the lots mentioned in the information, situated in Kildonan, the parish of St. Agathe and which were shown to be Dominion lands.

The judgment extended to seventy-five pages of foolscap closely written and holds that the injunction must go in the terms of the prayer of the information; restraining the defendants from entering on the enjoyment of the trade relations between the West Indies and Canada, and the St. John Forwarding Company is ready to put on a line of steamers from St. John if it can obtain assistance.

W. & D. Dineen, corner of King and Yonge-streets, for fine fall hats, and ladies' fur garments. Hundreds of ladies daily throng their show rooms. All the latest styles.

The Smuggling of Opium.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Assistant Secretary Maynard has informed the Collector of Customs at Rochester, N.Y., that the Department is in receipt of reliable information to the effect that persons are still actively engaged in smuggling opium way of the Canadian Pacific Railway to places on the Canadian frontier whence, if successfully smuggled, it is shipped to San Francisco and other Pacific ports. The collector is instructed to use his utmost vigilance to prevent such illegal importations.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

The Hon. Mr. Mercier is still ill at Quebec.

The dwelling house of L. N. Taylor & Co., Hamilton, was burglarized yesterday morning. The thieves took $61 from the safe.

J. W. Yeomans, Arthur Boyle and Frederick Yapp, druggists in Hamilton, were each fined $50 yesterday for selling liquor for other than medicinal purposes.

Diphtheria is raging at Petite Cote, Ont. One family has lost four children and another three from the malady, which has already proved fatal in upwards of twenty cases.

It is stated in Quebec that the Grand Trunk Railroad Company have made no arrangement with the Allan Steamship Company, and that both the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the Grand Trunk Railroad will make their terminus at Baltimore this coming season.

A female inmate of the Hamilton Asylum for the insane—Bridget English by name—committed suicide last Thursday by hanging herself to a waterpipe. She was about 45 years old, and came to the asylum from the vicinity of Owen Sound.

On Monday last during the high wind, Mabel, the 9-year-old daughter of Mr. Vernon H. Robinson, Wainfleet, was crushed between the barn doors as they were blown violently together by the wind, receiving a serious injury. A blood vessel was ruptured internally, causing extraordinary hemorrhage. She will recover.

See "Casper the Yodler" Thanksgiving Matinee Thursday.

CHAT ACROSS THE CABLE.

It is rumored that M. Wilson has fled from Paris.

General Boulanger has been released from arrest.

The Ministry of Agriculture building at Brussels was burned on Sunday night.

Advices from Bokhara state that 4000 Mollahs have been incited to opposition to the building of Russian schools. The leader of the Mollahs and forty of his partisans have been arrested, but a riot is considered imminent if the work on the schools is continued.

THE CAFFAREL CASE.

One of the Accused, Mme. Limouzin, Dies of Starvation in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The letters and documents which Wilson is accused of having tampered with are said to have been altered while in the hands of the court. The court itself has an unsavory smell in the nostrils of men who know its vulnerability, and to its depraved condition alone is due the temporary liberty of Gen. Caffarel, Mme. Limouzin and M. Lorentz. Mme. Limouzin died Friday evening of starvation. Her husband abandoned her some time ago and she has since been compelled to subsist on the charity of whomsoever she could persuade to help her. She breathed her last in a squalid home in the avenue Desterns. Mme. Limouzin's husband has fled to Belgium.

The Daily News scouts the idea of President Grevy's resigning and declares that France only began truly to be a republic when it accepted his guidance. "It would be a great calamity, not only to France but to Europe, should that guidance be withdrawn," says The News, "and we fervently hope that M. Grevy will not permit caprice to prevail against his patriotism."

W. & D. Dineen, corner of King and Yonge-streets, for fine fall hats, and ladies' fur garments. Hundreds of ladies daily throng their show rooms. All the latest styles.

SINGING FOR CHARITY.

A Concert at Association Hall in Aid of the Victoria Industrial School.

"And the greatest of these is charity." A good entertainment, in aid of the funds of the Victoria Industrial School at Mimico, met with scant support last night at Association Hall.

Mayor Howland presided, and narrated how, during the past week, three Toronto boys who had run away from home accosted him in Chicago. He had since seen their parents, learned their history, and found that evil company had led them wrong. The moral the Mayor deduced from this was the need of proper training of boys at home, and if the surroundings were such as to preclude this, their healthful training in industrial schools. He then spoke of the useful work of the Mimico School, whose aim was to impart a home feeling to the boys, to bring them under discipline, treat them kindly and teach them a trade. There was now a compulsory boarding school and training home for poor lads whose only school had been the streets. No boy called, ever be sent to jail. It was positively a sin to commit a lad to prison. At the Victoria School the boys were well fed, well taught, and made happy and comfortable. They were trusted and could run away if they had, but they preferred to stay. They learned not only what was taught at our public schools but how to work as well. The Mayor gave some interesting particulars of their work, stating that an average of 20 boys for three months had earned $1400. They tilled 50 acres of land, had built a stable, done levelling and ditching work, made many articles of clothing, and were going to build a cottage. Habits order and industry were taught them—they did their own laundry work, washing, cooking, etc. They purposed raising a brass band and teaching music. When the new cottage was built there would be accommodation for 120 boys, but they needed more land and buildings, and room for 500 boys.

The entertainment was then proceeded with. Considering the weather a good audience showed appreciation of the various songs and readings. Those who took part were Mr. and Mrs. Corbett, Mr. S. Spence, Miss Woods, Mr. Gorrie, Miss Ewing, Mr. and Miss Scott, Mr. Field, Mr. J. W. Dingwall and Miss Mallory. All acquitted themselves creditably.

THE TRAFFIC IN DECORATIONS.

Three of Those Involved in the Caffarel Scandal Convicted.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The Temps, The National and The Liberte announce that the preliminary examination in the case of M. Wilson has resulted in a demand for his prosecution. The statement has created a sensation in the legislative Chambers as it is said to involve the resignation of President Grevy.

Three of the persons charged with connection with the Legion of Honor decoration scandals have been convicted. Gen. D'Andlau was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of 3000 francs and to be deprived of all civil and political rights. He has never appeared for trial. Max Kohn was sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 2000 francs. Mme. Courteuil was condemned to two months' imprisonment. St. Janvour was acquitted.

AT JOE BEEF'S CANTEEN.

Two Drunken Men Begin Shooting in the Bar and Wound Several Persons.

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—A tragedy was attempted in Joe Beef's well-known canteen to-night. Two men under the influence of liquor commenced to shoot promiscuously on the people in the bar. One man named Canavan was shot between the lungs and heart. Another called Woods was shot in the temple, and one Henry Irving was shot in the left side. He is in the General Hospital. Canavan is in a most dangerous condition. The police are searching the city for the miscreants.

The Junior Political Clubs.

The Young Men's Conservative Club met in Shaftesbury Hall last night. Corresponding Secretary F. J. Roche was instructed to wire Dr. Montague the club's congratulations on his brilliant single-handed triumph as the candidate of the Liberal-Conservative party in Halifax. The secretary was also added chairman of a silver an address before the club at an early date. The debate on Commercial Union was continued. The Mutual Street Club, having a few young Conservatives join its ranks, and applicants for membership can address Mr. Roche at 131 John-street.

The Young Liberals' Club resumed its discussion of the land question at its meeting in the Arcade last night.

Diplomatic Relations Severed.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 14.—Diplomatic relations between Roumania and Greece have been severed and the Roumanian Minister at Athens has been recalled in consequence of a quarrel over the estate of a person who died in Roumania whom both governments claimed as a subject.

Nominated for the Commons.

HALIFAX, N.S., Nov. 14.—John A. Macdonald, Conservative, and C. J. Campbell, Independent Conservative, were nominated at Baddeck today to contest Victoria County for the House of Commons.

Grevy Will Not Resign.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The Journal des Debats says that President Grevy declares that he will not resign, even if the Chamber of Deputies votes that M. Wilson must submit to a trial.

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UNITED STATES NEWS.

The New York canals will close on Dec. 1.

Almost the entire town of Hayesville, Kas., was destroyed by fire on Sunday night.

A dynamite bomb was found in a freight car on the Chicago and Atlantic Railroad on Sunday.

Peter Wright of Jefferson, Tex., was shot by unknown parties on Saturday and killed. The shot was fired through the window into his house.

The New York Chamber of Commerce have invited representatives of the English Parliamentary Peace delegation to their banquet next Tuesday night.

Rev. Dr. Bacon, of the Independent Presbyterian Church, Savannah, Ga., has been dismissed from his pastorate for holding advanced views on the color question.

Edward Holroyd, an eccentric recluse, was found dead on Sunday in a little room in his secluded home near O'Brienville, O. The value of his estate is $150,000.

Probabilities of a water famine in Central and Southern Illinois are becoming alarming. Unless relief arrives before hard freezing sets in actual distress must follow.

A fatal collision occurred at Averill, Minn., Sunday night, between a regular freight and a wild stock train, in which five laborers returning to Glyndon from Montana were killed.

A gang of drunken negroes visited the colored church at Cedarsville, N.J., on Sunday night and assailed the congregation with knives, razors and pistols. Two men were shot.

A letter from Panama says 165 deaths from smallpox occurred in Panama from Sept. 1, 1886, to Aug. 31, 1887, a much lower rate of mortality from this disease than many had anticipated.

The schooner A. Boody of Detroit ran on a ragged reef near Port Austin, Mich., Saturday, and will be a total loss. After several unsuccessful attempts by the life saving corps the crew were finally landed safely.

Thanksgiving Matinee Thursday. Chas. T. Ellis in "Casper."

MANY CHEMISTS IN COURT.

OPENING OF THE INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS OF PEAREN V. LOVE.

The Officers and Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy Before the Bar of Chancery Justice—$2000 Claimed from Each of Them.

Yesterday afternoon, in the Chancery Divisional Court, before Mr. Justice Robertson, there was commenced the trial of a case which has already attracted wide attention in the province and which is of particular interest to chemists and druggists. It is that of Pearen v. Love and others, and involves the question of whether or not there was "stuffing" of the ballot box at the election of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, held here on July 6 last. The plaintiff is Jabez M. Pearen, druggist, of this city, who sues Neil C. Love, Hugh Miller, R. W. Elliot, George Hodgetts, Chas. Love, of Toronto; Edmund Harvey, Guelph; J. E. D'Avignon, Windsor; W. B. Saunders, Stayner; Neil C. Polson, Kingston; G. W. Harkness, London; Richard Brierley, Hamilton; C. K. McGregor, Brantford; R. Weightman, Owen Sound; W. O. Foster, St. Thomas; L. W. Yeomans, Belleville; and the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Plaintiff Pearen claims that the election was fraudulent and that some ballots or voting papers were illegally marked by people who had no authority to do so. He sues to recover $2000 damages each from Mr. Harvey (the president), and Charles Love and George Hodgetts, who were the scrutineers on the occasion of the election, and prays that an injunction be issued restraining the council, composed of all the above, except Charles Love and Hodgetts, from acting, and declaring the election null and void. The defence deny the statement of claim.

Messrs. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., and Wallace Nesbitt appeared for Mr. Pearen; Mr. N. Kelly