CUT THE MAYOR'S SALARY

AND PAY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE $1500 A YEAR.

A Board of Control of Six Aldermen at $1200 a Year Each; Aldermen Elective for Two and One Year Terms—This Ald. Davies' Scheme for Civic Reform—Meeting of the Citizens' Committee.

Yesterday at the City Hall was devoted to Civic Reform. The phrase, "The Time has Now Come," was in the air, and various views were promulgated.

The committee appointed by the city Council, on motion of Ald. Davies, to arrive at some more satisfactory mode of civic government met at 2.30.

Ald. Davies, who was unanimously voted to the chair, pointed out the fact that the Citizens' Committee had been revived for the purpose of effecting good municipal government and hoped that the committee would co-operate with the committee of the Council so assembled.

Ald. Lamb opposed any step towards amalgamation, as the Citizens' Committee had a broader function and might be called on to criticise aldermen for misdoings in the past. It would be well for this reason to leave the good government organization untrammelled in its criticism.

Ald. Davies had some reform ideas to promulgate and was given permission to utter them. He hesitated whether the press should be allowed to report his suggestion. The committee smiled unctuously to a unit.

Ald. Lamb remarked that it was hard to control the press.

Ald. Davies said that in a Board of Control or in a monetary institution the presence of the press was sometimes a source of more harm than good. The presence of the press influenced some members of the Council with a desire to keep right with one's constituents with a view of making one's election—

"Solid?" queried Ald. Lamb, and the speaker agreed.

Ald. Davies' Reform Scheme.

Ald. Davies then proceeded to outline his project.

The Mayor should be elected by the people with half his present salary, and the City Council should elect from among their number a President to act as chairman of the Executive or Board of Control, at a salary of $1500; he to devote at least three days a week to his office. The said Board of Control should be comprised of six aldermen having not less than two years' experience in the Council. These gentlemen should be elected from the city at large and act as chairman of the standing committees, receiving salaries of $1200 per annum, serving three days a week and elective for three and 2-year terms. The balance of the council should be composed of 18 aldermen, three being elected from each ward for two and one-year terms, then, as now, the foot of the poll retiring at the end of one year.

The business of the members of the Board of Control should be to initiate the business and submit reports to their committees, and lastly to the council, where a two-thirds vote should be necessary to upset a report endorsed by the committee.

Aldermen on City Hall Shortcomings.

Ald. Davies came in for some sharp criticism on his scheme.

Ald. Burns said he preferred to go back to his constituents every January and seek their verdict on his year's work.

Ald. Hallam said that the present weakness was not in the system, but in the men elected. The present system was an old one and a good one, but aldermen were sometimes incompetent. If Ald. Davies' scheme were adopted they would find men seeking office for the sake of the salaries and not for the service they could render.

Ald. Shenstone thought that there were a great many things to commend the scheme of Ald. Davies. He differed from Ald. Hallam and did not attribute the mistakes of civic management to the aldermen, but to the heads of the departments, and the chairmen of the commitees. Chairmen do not bring their measures before committees in such shape as they can be dealt with. Business is referred back time after time. The work should come to the committee ripe for its judgment. Instead of that it came up in the shape of communications and the chairman enquired: "Gentlemen, what will you do with it?" instead of laying down a definite course of action and bringing forward his reasons to back it up. Too much work was thrown on aldermen who could not be intimately familiar with the questions at issue.

Ald. Burns thought that the errors of civic management such as the straightening of the Don and the court house farce were not due to aldermanic interference, but to the fact that these matters had been left in the hands of officials.

Ald. Hubbard thought that we had as good a system as could be found anywhere. He pointed out that the heads of departments were handicapped since their appointments were influenced partially at least by members of the City Council. He agreed with Ald. Hallam that the true remedy was to elect good men.

On motion of Ald. Hallam it was decided to publish Ald. Davies' scheme for distribution.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE MEETS.

One Special Committee Appointed to Confer With Another Special Committee.

At 4 p.m. the Citizens' Committee of 1894 held a meeting, which was attended by a number of leading business men. Among those present were: S. H. Janes, A. Macdougall, A. Manning, W. F. Sexton, P. G. Close, B. Cumberland, William McCabe, Dr. J. O. Orr, Thomas Bryce, eGorge H. Bertram, W. I. Mackenzie, G. C. Campbell, George A. Case, J. Enoch Thompson, James Stewart, E. C. Walker, Felix Belcher, David Walker, Elsin Schoff, ex-Ald. Swait, James Beattie, Q.C., Ald. Lamb, Sheppard, Jolliffe, Crane, Hubbord, McMurrich, Dunn, Leslie, Aemilius Baldwin, Russell Baldwin, Charles Hamblly, Dr. Sloan, Rev. James Allen of Metropolitan Methodist Church; Dr. Thomson, Rev. Mr. Burns, and R. J. Fleming.

Lt.-Col. John I. Davidson, chairman of last year's committee explained that the meeting had been called to decide whether it should remain in existence and to elect another chairman, since he had taken office last year on condition that he should be relieved of his office after election, and he had not time to continue in the position.

A Special Committee Named.

Mr. Alfred Macdougall moved, seconded by William McCabe, that in view of the generally admitted necessity of reform in the municipal government of the city, a special committee be and is hereby appointed to confer with the special committee of the City Council appointed last night to consider this subject and to formulate such measures as may be best calculated to secure such needed improvements in the city government and the legislation required for that purpose, such committee to consist of Prof. Goldwin Smith, W. R. Brock, Hon. S. T. Wood, Hon. T. W. Anglin, Ed Gurney, R. J. Fleming, Robert Jaffray, Hon. J. C. Aikins, B. E. Walker, John Armstrong, T. W. Banton, John Macdonald, James Beaty, Joseph Tait, E. F. Clarke, William McCabe, E. J. Pearson, A. McDougall, Dr. Barrick, G. Bertram, J. J. Withrow, J. J. Kingsmill, J. T. Moore, J. K. Kerr, S. H. Janes, D. M. Defoe, H. S. Mara, D. E. Thomson, John Hoskin, Hugh Blain, Charles Bugg, Dr. Thompson, J. W. Langmuir, Stewart Lyon, W. B. McMurrich, Walter Barwick, C. D. Massey, William Roaf, W. D. Gregory, C. W. Bunting, J. S. Willison, J. Ross Robertson, William Douglas, J. J. Crabbe, R. C. Steele, ex-Mayor Manning, D. R. Wilkie, W. D. Matthews, W. H. Beatty, George Gooderham.

Ex-Ald. Macdougall in moving the resolution, told of the interest he had taken in civic affairs, and the part he had played in remodelling the ward system. Still reform shold not stop there, and the system should be remodelled. He was not in sympathy with the men who blame the aldermen.

William McCabe alluded to the immense growth of the civic reform movement in the United States. Already many of the reforms which New York was only now effecting had been accomplished here in the past, by the late George Gillespie and ex-Ald. Macdougall. The present system demanded so much of an alderman's time that some of the best known business men were wholly debarred from serving on the Council. A scheme whereby the bulk of the business could be digested by heads of departments and submitted by them to the Council in concrete shape would remedy this.

Mr. David Walker moved that Ald. Davies' Municipal Committee be amalgamated with the Citizens' Committee.

No Chairman Elected.

The chairman, Col. Davidson, ruled off all discussion on this point since the committee had been called together for the specific business of electing a chairman or appointing a committee who would elect a chairman.

Mr. George Bertram arose and commenced a general discussion on the point that the time has now come.

Mr. Janes rose to a point of order, which was sustained. A general discussion took place with a view to finding out where they were at. No decision could be arrived at and Ald. Sheppard suggested the appointment of a sub-committee to reform the Citizens' Committee. Finally the chairman declared the motion to appoint a committee carried, and the meeting broke up without having elected a chairman.

ATTACKS ON CHRISTIANS.

Continued Trouble in Turkey—Revolutionary Propaganda at Aleppo.

Constantinople, Oct. 22.—Reports have reached here that the Mussulmans at Ismid, a town in Asia Minor, 56 miles southeast of this city, are continuing their attacks upon Christians. It is charged that a Turkish soldier at that place made an assault on a young Armenian girl and threatened her with death. This charge is denied by the authorities at Ismid, but troops have nevertheless been hastily despatched to the scene. The public prosecutor at Ismid has started for Akhissar to begin an inquiry into the recent massacres there.

According to advices received from Adana and Aleppo, a revolutionary propaganda of serious proportions is in operation in those sections. Agents of the propaganda are enrolling young Armenians under their standard, and arms, ammunition and dynamite are reported to have been secretly imported into that vicinity.

Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador, had an interview with Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier, and Said Pasha, the Foreign Minister to-day.

Wabash-Montezuma Special.

Every morning at 11.03 this superlatively equipped train leaves Dearborn Station, Chicago, and starts on her flight toward the land of the setting sun, arriving at St. Louis same evening, giving passengers one hour to view the new depot, the largest and finest passenger station in the world. The train then heads due south, arriving at Hot Springs, Ark., next morning, Texarkana noon, San Antonio following morning and Laredo same evening, where direct connection is made with a through train for the City of Mexico. Time tables and pamphlets of Mexico and this great railway from any railroad agent, or J. A. Richardson, Canadian passenger agent, N.E. cor. King and Yonge-streets, Toronto. ed

Local Jottings.

Frank Banger, the would-be suicide, who is breathing through an artificial wind-pipe at the General Hospital, will recover.

Try L. & S. brand of hams, bacon and lard just once and be convinced.

The conduct of Police Magistrate Farrer of Parry Sound has been the subject of an enquiry by Mr. Fleming, Inspector of Legal Offices, who is now preparing his report on the mattter.

If you are bilious or costive this morning, use Frost Granules, Nature's own remedy. Cleanses the liver and kidneys, purifies the blood. ed

William J. McKeown, the cab driver hurt in a runaway accident on Sunday, was more seriously hurt than reported, and it is probable that one foot will have to be amputated.

The Kingston Assizes commence on Oct. 29, and it is probable the case against Provincial Librarian T. R. Preston, for bribery during the recent election, will be heard on that day.

Cyrenna Cooper yesterday obtained an order of protection against her husband, William Cooper, who left her last spring and now wishes to return.

The Cooking School in connection with the Y.M.C.A., Elm-street, will have a demonstration this afternoon at 2.30. The bill of fare is in the advertisement.

Budding time—the time when girlhood blossoms into womanhood—is a trying period in every woman's life. Much depends on the care and the treatment given then—a lifetime of healthy happiness, or years of suffering sickness.

To bring girls safely through this critical period, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been found an unfailing aid. It is a preparation of strongly tonic properties. It puts the whole body into good condition and is particularly efficacious in its action on the peculiarly feminine organism. There is no sort of female trouble that it will not correct if it is taken in time. Thousands of the worst possible cases have been cured by it. It works in a perfectly natural way, and drives out disease by building up the strength and purifying the whole system.

Many modest women and girls suffer unspeakable torments because they dread telling their troubles to a physician. They fear the almost inevitable examinations and "local treatment." These things are usually wholly unnecessary.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do what not one doctor in a hundred can do—it will *cure*. In our 168 page book, entitled "Woman and Her Diseases," are hundreds of testimonials to its wonderful efficacy.

The book will be sent free in plain envelope on receipt of this notice with ten cents to part pay postage.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WAR AMONG THE BUTCHERS

CAUSED BY DEPARTMENT STORES SELLING MEAT.

Cause of the Recent Big Drop in Beef and Lamb—Public Demand for Cheap Meat Met by Giving a Poor Quality—Butchers Complain of Losing Money.

	Present prices.	Former prices.
Sirloin steaks	9-12 cents	12-16 cents
Sirloin roasts	9-12 cents	12-16 cents
Rib roasts	6-10 cents	10-12 cents
Lamb hindquarters	7-10 cents	10-14 cents
Lamb forequarters	4-7 cents	8-12 cents

In the above table the first column shows the figures at which the solids for the family table are being supplied by the butchers of this city at the present time, while in the last column are to be found the prices which prevailed not many weeks ago and before the "war" began.

The above table shows that a very material cut has been made during the past few weeks by the retail dealers; and The World, believing that a story of the slashing, together with the prospects of its continuance would be of interest to the public, detailed a reporter to visit the butchering establishments and other places in the city where meat is offered for sale.

In many of these places, particularly at the larger markets, it was found that the extreme prices were being maintained and that the quality was being held up to the highest pitch, but in some of the smaller places, away from the centre of business, the greatest cutting in prices was found and the quality of the meat displayed appeared to have deteriorated nearly as much as the price, and to the latter condition must be attributed much of the drop in prices. One thing is certain regarding the places visited, of not one where the lowest prices above mentioned were in vogue can it be said that the meat was of the best quality or anywhere approaching it.

Departmental stores started it.

The butchers themselves talked freely on the subject and appeared to be more or less exercised concerning the continued "bargain day" in their particular business. One dealer, who, for years has been established not far from St. Lawrence Hall, was especially communicative. "Look here," said the knight of the meat saw, "where have you ever seen finer beef and lamb than these?" And they were certainly all that the most fastidious could desire. "I have been compelled to cut prices on this quality of meat it is true," continued he, "but I have not, and do not propose dropping below 12 cents per pound for sirloin cuts and 10 cents per pound for the most desirable lamb cuts. I am aware that further cutting is in progress all over the city and am at a loss to understand it, unless it be that the competition afforded by the introduction of butcher shops into millinery and dry goods establishments is proving more than they can stand up under.

"From my own knowledge of the matter," added the dealer, "I can state to you that no man can sell meat at the prices prevailing in some sections of the city, except at a loss, providing, of course, the goods are represented to be choice, and it is only a question of time before somebody must go to the wall if the practice is not stopped. But then the quality is not kept up in these establishments, and in many of them the meat handled is hardly fit for consumption."

A Matter of Money Not Quality.

And a subsequent visit to a small butchering establishment, pretty well up north, seemed to bear out the last assertion of the dealer. There was found a quantity of meat labelled, "sirloin steak, 8 cents," but it was a long way from choice. In the show window was a rib roast ticketed "5 cents a pound." It would have been dear at half the money. Lamb, hindquarters and forequarters, was prominently displayed at from 4 to 8 cents per pound, while everything else in the shop was offered at proportionate prices.

"Do you not experience difficulty in disposing of this class of meat?" was asked of the proprietor of the establishment.

"Not in the least," was the reply. "You see, my customers are not over particular in the matter. It's a question of dollars and cents with them, and as they have good strong teeth, and powerful digestive organs, what you see here appears to satisfy them. Of course, some of my patrons are more particular, and for these I carry a better quality in the refrigerator, but of course it is sold at a slight advance over the card prices.

Losing Money Every Day.

"I really think that the meat displayed for sale just now is of a much poorer quality than ever before in the annals of Toronto," continued the dealer, in response to a question, "and it is due, I think, to the illegitimate butchering business going on down town. Those big concerns can afford to lose money on beef and lamb. It is a good advertisement for them and they figure to recoup their losses through sales made in other departments. You may think the meat I am selling is not particularly good, but I can assure you it costs me more than I can get for it and if a change doesn't occur shortly I shall have to retire and seek employment with some concern that has more money to lose in the business than I have. And I might add that I am not alone in this predicament, either—there are others."

Public Demand Cheap Meat.

The above instances serve to illustrate the extremes, both with respect to price and quality. Throughout the city, along Yonge, Queen, King and other well-patronized streets intermediate prices and intermediate qualities are the rule with the butchers. Sirloin roasts at 10 and 11 cents, steaks the same, rib roasts at 6 to 8 cents and lamb at 5 to 7 cents are found in these establishments. The quality is good, but certainly not the best, but on this point the proprietors wisely argue, "who can reasonably expect a prime cut at such a figure?" and therein lies the whole story. The demand for cheap meat has lately grown to such proportions that the dealers have been compelled to supply it.

Prices May Never be as High Again

A Yonge-street retailer, who formerly enjoyed a large family trade, was found busily engaged discussing the situation with hims If, there being no customers in sight. "You see," said he, "my business is nearly all gone. I have been foolish enough to think that I could hold my custom at good prices for good meats, but the mad rush for soda water butcher shops and ready-made clothing stores where a handful of meat is practically thrown in with every corduroy vest sold, has affected my former patrons and the only satisfaction I can derive out of it is that the other fellow is losing money by the operation. I don't think that this latest fad is going to last, the people will return to their senses and their old butchers. Prices may never be as high again as they have been in the past, but it is folly to presume that they can long remain where some establishments have chosen to put them during the past few weeks."

And thus the matter stands. The butchers are at war among themselves and the people, in general, are the gainers.

We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera and all summer complaints, sea sickness, etc. It promptly gives relief, and never fails to effect a positive cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teething.

MR. E. A. MACDONALD

Issues an Appeal to the People of Toronto in Regard to the Canal and Aqueduct.

The World has been requested by Mr. E. A. Macdonald to publish the following:

To the people of Toronto:

So much has been irrelevantly said in relation to the great work to which I have devoted myself for several years past that many just-minded people who desire to lend their influence in favor of every good work have become so confused by conflicting statements and arguments that I have concluded to lay before the people in two letters a plain, simple statement of the whole case as it now stands, and I ask every citizen who has the interest of this community at heart to read them carefully and understand the subject from my point of view once for all.

From the inception of the agitation in March, 1893 the construction of a ship canal from Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario was one of the primary objects of the company; but the more immediate feature of the work was the construction of a power aqueduct from Lake Ontario to Lake Simcoe.

Knowing the depressed condition of affairs in Toronto, I, in my simplicity, supposed that the City Council and the Toronto press would heartily join in the promotion of such a worthy object, irrespective of the originator of it. With that in view, I applied to the City Council to have our company placed in the same position as other electric light and power companies, and we asked the Council to assist us in procuring the proper legislation. We were met and treated by some of the members of the City Council and a section of the press as public enemies. I made a number of statements in good faith concerning the project, which, owing to the lack of data at that early stage, proved more or less incorrect in detail, but quite true in substance. Without the slightest inquiry or information, the whole matter was treated with the utmost derision and contempt, and myself and associates subjected to the most cruel persecution and misrepresentation. Some of the few financial friends that stood by us were driven off by the daily shower of abuse and ridicule. After a time it was said that we had abandoned the idea of a ship canal, and our wisdom was greatly commended by those who concocted the yarn. The story of our abandonment of the ship canal feature was like nearly every other statement of our opponents—entirely unwarranted by the facts. Such an idea never found lodgment for one instant with those who controlled the company, and its policy from its inception till now.

So far from aiding us in promoting the great enterprise, certain aldermen appeared before the Private Bills Committee and opposed the incorporation of the company.

After being defeated at the Legislature and on the public platform, our enemies continued the only argument that they thought they had left. They said "the company is not substantial," that is, we had not a sufficient number of millionaires on our Board of Directors. Time and again I have pointed out that such an argument is simply absurd, it matters not at all to the public who the members of the company are. The company does not propose to borrow money on the credit of its members. The money will be raised principally upon bonds secured by mortgage on the company's works, and the lenders will see that the money will be properly secured and applied.

After answering every kindergarten argument, we have demonstrated and convinced the public, and even our enemies, that we are prosecuting a grand and meritorious work, that will do more for the relief and development of Toronto than any and all other schemes agitated within the last quarter of a century.

My object in addressing you at this time is to point out some of the responsibilities resting upon you as citizens at this critical epoch in our history.

I cannot begin to point out and explain the innumerable and lasting benefits that the construction of the aqueduct and canal will confer upon this city and district; but the natural difficulties are many, and the artificial difficulties are more. Capital is naturally timid, and men do not care to invest in a project that is continually being discredited by local influence and authority.

The attacks of a section of the press upon the feasibility and practicability of the C.P.R. from year to year during the construction of that great enterprise cost the C.P.R. Company many millions of dollars, as they had to sell their stocks and bonds at such prices as realized them but a fraction of their par value; but the unfortunate farmer of the Northwest, not the C.P.R., is the real victim. He has now to pay ruinous freight rates to provide interest on security, discounted bonds and dividends on stocks sold away below par. It will be the same in your case if you allow the aldermen to continue to misrepresent you, by destroying a project that they cannot or will not understand. The loss will be yours if the company is compelled to raise money by selling its stock for 25 cents on the dollar, or less, as the C.P.R. did. The case is simple. The company will in that case have to issue four dollars of stock for one of cash, upon which four dollars you will eventually have to pay dividends in the form of increased prices for electric heat, light and power, just as the Northwest farmer does in the case of the C.P.R. Do not make any mistake. These foolish aldermen are making history at your expense. They cannot stop the great work. They can only delay it for a few months, depriving you of its immediate benefits, and make it more costly for you in the end.

I have just returned from New York City, the great commercial and financial metropolis of this continent. I called upon the officers of the Chamber of Commerce, I explained the project, and asked that they endorse it and lend the work their invaluable countenance and approval. I was treated with the greatest courtesy, but it was met by this argument: "Yes, the scheme looks feasible, simple and practicable on its face, and a work that would be greatly in the interests of New York; but while it would benefit New York much, it would benefit Toronto, Rochester, Oswego and Ogdensburg much more in proportion. Why do you not bring us the endorsation and the moral support of these places? We are very busy men; we are remote from the base of operations; get your neighbors to endorse your scheme, and set the seal of their approval upon it; then come to us, and we will cheerfully and gladly do our part."

What could I say to such a reasonable and unanswerable argument? I at once concurred in their suggestions, and have returned home to secure in the most emphatic manner your moral support and endorsation of this important work.

On my way home I visited Ogdensburg, N. Y., and was received by the Board of Trade of that place with the greatest consideration, and that body unanimously endorsed the project, and passed a resolution asking the United States Congress to recognize the work, and aid the company financially. The Ogdensburg board also appointed a committee to accompany me to Oswego, Rochester and Boston, with a view of securing the influence and co-operation of these places; but before entering upon that work I concluded that it would be wise and prudent to lay the convincing, irresistible facts before the Toronto City Council, and secure the endorsation and approval of that influential body.

Now, what are the forces that we have to contend with? We propose to sell cheap electric heat, light and power to this city and vicinity. That proposition affects the Gas Company and the two Electric Light and Power Companies, each of which now enjoys a monopoly in its respective field.

Have you ever considered what that means? Let me tell you. There is not a local bank or loan company or other financial institution in the city that is not influenced and controlled by the directors and shareholders of one or other or all of these companies. Their shareholders sit in the City Council, and refuse to let you vote upon the acceptance or rejection of the Aqueduct Company's offers. The shareholders of these rival companies control the policy of several of our great daily papers. Now, can you see where all of the specious arguments and pleadings come in against competition? Can you see now where, why and how ordinary news of great public interest is suppressed in the interest of these old time entrenched monopolies?

These are a few of the lions in the path of progress.

I would that were all. The shameful part of the story remains to be told. I tell it to you here at home, but I blush to tell abroad that this great city contains men in public life who stand in the way of a great public work, that would give bread, shelter and prosperity to needy thousands, simply because they hate the author of the work, and are determined that he shall reap neither profit nor honor from its completion; but such is the fact in public and private life in this great, broad-minded community. There are hundreds of such men, many of them calling themselves devout Christians, yet they would deny the laborer his just and honorable hire, his well-earned honor and reward. But I can appeal to you with the fullest assurance that you are not made of such base metal. You, as a people, are not lost to a sense of chivalry and justice. Your interests and sympathies lie in an entirely different direction. You desire to see the work go on.

In self-governing countries political power lies in the people. Be the country rich or poor, the people are the court of last resort in all things temporal. Politicians and ward-heelers have to be made your deputies, even though they betray your most sacred trusts. In a short time the municipal elections will be upon us. Let it be an uprising of the people against a retrograde Council and a do-nothing policy.

An aqueduct council must be elected, with an aqueduct mayor at its head. Every mayoralty and aldermanic candidate must declare himself clearly and definitely.

I ask this community not for a cold, critical, semi-judicial consideration of the great deep waterway that will make Toronto the very heart and centre of the great and growing traffic of these incomparable inland oceans. I ask your warm, hearty, enthusiastic and partisan support for this Toronto policy. I do not ask you to shut your eyes to self-evident truths, but I ask you to realise, put forth, uphold and defend the merits of this scheme, leaving to Toronto's enemies the duty of discovering and exposing its weaknesses or defects. I claim that it is a perfectly simple, feasible and most profitable undertaking, for both the people and the company, and if you concur in this view I have a right to your assistance and support in maintaining that position against the world in our common interests.

E. A. MACDONALD.

GREAT IS TAI WON KUN.

The Old Man Keeps His Son in Subjection, Though the Latter is King of the Domain.

New York, Oct. 22.—A special to The Herald from Seoul, Corea, says: The Tai Won Kun, the King's father, who is wielding the supreme power, is still imprisoning those whom he believes to be his enemies.

The King, whose authority is completely overshadowed, is in fear of his life, and the representatives here of foreign powers have been asked to unite in affording him protection.

A despatch from Tokio says the Japanese have gained victories in Formosa, and the Black Flags are expected to surrender at an early date.

It was decided yesterday at Pekin that China shall pay thirty million taels to Japan for the recession of the Liao Tung Peninsula. This arrangement has been concluded with the assent of the powers.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 22.—It is officially announced that the Russian Minister in Corea has taken no official action whatever in relation to the situation there, although he does not recognize or approve of the illegal state of affairs existing in Corea.

Hong Kong, Oct. 22.—Advices from Formosa say that the chief of the Black Flags, who has been holding Tai Wan Fu, has fled from the place. In consequence of his departure it is expected that the Black Flags will now lay down their arms.

Odoroma is the peer over all other tooth powders; none better, none so good.—Druggists.

No family living in a bilious country should be without Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. A few doses taken now and then will keep the Liver active, cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter and prevent Ague. Mr. J. L. Price, Shoals, Martin Co., Ind., writes: "I have tried a box of Parmelee's Pills and find them the best medicine for Fever and Ague I have ever used."

--Diamond Hall--

The Fountain head of Diamonds

is Amsterdam; 85 per cent. of the world's gems are there cut and polished.

It is there we buy them FROM THE HANDS OF THE CUTTERS—PERSONALLY for "PROMPT CASH."

Coal should be nowhere as cheap as at the mine's mouth—so diamonds are there at least one profit less than in London or Paris, which by some are supposed to be the world's market.

RYRIE BROS., Jewelers and Silversmiths, Cor. Yonge and Adelaide-Sts.

Ever Been In Love?

We mean with a nice pair of shoes. Well, if you've made the acquaintance of this store's shoe stock you've been there. "I am going to Clapp's for my shoes was the way a lady expressed herself the other day, "because they've a much larger assortment and nicer goods than I find elsewhere." This person is no ways lonely. Many think the same way.

No Sentiment

about men. Must talk straight business to them every time. Appeal to hard judgment and to that matter-of-fact spot, the pocket. Here's our success in selling men's footwear. The kind of footwear they want and price to suit.

The Largest Range of Men's Patent Leather Wear ever shown in Toronto.

The Clapp Shoe Co. 212 Yonge-st., Toronto.

TRUSTS CORPORATION OF ONTARIO.

Safe Deposit Vaults 19-21 King St. W., Toronto.

Capital.....$1,000,000

President—Hon. J. C. Aikins, P.C.
Vice-Presidents—Sir R. J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G., Hon. S. C. Wood.

Acts as Administrator, in case of Intestacy, or with will annexed—Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Committee of Lunatic, etc., and undertakes all kinds of Trusts.

Moneys to invest at low rates.

Estates managed, rents, incomes, etc., collected.

Deposit Boxes to rent in vaults, absolutely fire and burglar proof. Wills appointing the Corporation executor, received for safe custody, without charge.

Solicitors bringing estates to the Corporation retain the professional care of same.

A. E. PLUMMER, Manager.
13

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A beautiful selection of stylish Dress Fabrics, including some choice

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