WHISKARD'S

2 BUSY STORES.

230 and 232 Dundas Street.

Just received, several special lines of goods which are laid on our counters at prices that will make them go. We buy in large quantities which enables us to get prices right.

We Show Five Special Lines

Special purchase of White Honeycomb Quilts, large size, worth $1.50,
Whiskard's price $1.00 each.

Fine Large White Honeycomb Quilts, worth $1.25,
OUR PRICE 75c EACH.
See our east window.

Special line of Fancy Curtain Net, goods worth 35c,
Selling for 10c and 15c yard.

Special line of Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, embroidered in four corners, think of it,
ONLY 5c EACH.

Special Purchase of Spot Muslins,
AT SPECIAL PRICES.

Dress Goods.

Special purchase of 700 yards of Fine Heavy Dress Goods, 50 inches wide, in three shades of grey, myrtle, black, garnet, bronze, brown and cardinal, worth 50c,
Whiskard's price 25c yard.

Millinery.

We have something that will astonish you in prices.

BIRDS! BIRDS! BIRDS!

We show two lines that will pay you to buy. These birds are worth 60c; this line we sell
AT 35c EACH.

Then we show a Very Fine Bird worth $1.
OUR PRICE, 50c EACH.
Call and see them.

Fancy Red and Black Flannelette, suitable for children's dresses, extra value,
AT 12½c YARD.

See our new line of Chenille Curtains, worth $5,
Whiskard's price $3.50 pair.

Fancy Chenille Table Covers,
AT 40c, $1, $2, $2.25.

Figured Crepon Silk, wide width,
ONLY 35c YARD.

See our Gray Flannel, light and dark, twilled and plain, splendid value,
AT 12½c YARD.

Ladies' Merino Undervests and Drawers,
ONLY 25c EACH.

Infants' White Wool Mitts, special value,
AT 15c AND 20c PAIR.

Infants' White Wool Veils,
FROM 10c EACH UP.

Infants' Fine White Wool Undervests,
ONLY 20c EACH.

Infants' Hand-made Wool Hoods and Jackets, regular price 75c,
SELLING AT 65c EACH.

Children's Black Wool Mitts,
ONLY 12½c PAIR.

Boys' Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, in all sizes,
25c PAIR.

Ladies' Plain Wool Hose, seamless,
ONLY 25c PAIR.

WHISKARD'S

Before the finished fruit come bud and blossom. Bud grows into blossom and blossom into fruit. And so girlhood merges into womanhood and the woman into motherhood.

The two most critical times in a woman's life are the times which make the girl a woman, and the woman a mother. At these times, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is of incalculable value. It turns danger into safety and pain into ease. It is a medicine which has but one object. It is good for but one thing. It strengthens and invigorates the organs distinctly feminine, it promotes regularity of the functions, allays irritation and inflammation, checks unnatural, exhausting drains, and puts the whole delicate organism into perfect condition. Almost all of the ills of womankind are traceable to some form of what is known as "female complaint." And this generally begins either at the time of puberty or childbirth, or at the "turn of life."

There are not three cases in a hundred of woman's peculiar diseases that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will not cure. Thousands of grateful women have been rendered healthy and happy by its use, and the experience and testimony of many of them has been included in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser.

When Dr. Pierce published the first edition of his work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 680,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, $1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would give away the next half million *free*. He is now distributing, *absolutely free*, 500,000 of this most complete, interesting and valuable common sense medical work ever published—the recipient only being required to mail to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, at Buffalo, N. Y., 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of customs and mailing *only*, and the book will be sent post-paid. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains over 1000 pages and more than 300 illustrations. The *Free Edition* is precisely the same as that sold at $1.50 except only that the books are bound in strong manilla paper covers instead of cloth. Send NOW before all are given away. They are going off rapidly, therefore, do not delay sending *immediately* if you want one.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

AN INTERESTING SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Lt.-Gov. Chapleau's Views on Dairying and Agricultural Pursuits — Great Increase in Savings Bank Deposits—Hopeful Opinion of Quebec's Prosperity.

Quebec, Oct. 30.—The Quebec Provincial Legislature opened at noon today. After routine, His Honor Lieut.-Gov. Chapleau read the following speech from the throne:—

Honorable Gentlemen of Legislative Council; Gentlemen of Legislative Assembly:—

I am greatly pleased to see you once more assembled at the seat of government for the performance of the important duties which the constitution and public interest impose upon you, and to welcome you here. Our thanks are due to Divine Providence for the abundant harvest with which our country has been favored. May a remunerative market await our agricultural produce. The effects of prosperity amongst our farming community will then spread to other classes of society, and we will no longer suffer from the crisis which, although but slightly affected this country, while making itself severely felt elsewhere, has nevertheless caused a depression in business.

My Government has endeavored as far as possible to direct dairy operations, and in order to prevent the overstocking of the cheese market, has specially favored butter-making, and awarded bounties for winter dairying. The quantity of butter manufactured in winter has more than doubled during the three years that these bounties have been granted. This question of equilibrium in production having been placed on a sound basis, my Government has striven to restore the reputation of butter from the Province of Quebec in England—a reputation which had greatly suffered from shipments made under unsuitable circumstances. The results hitherto obtained have been most satisfactory. Butter from the Province is now classed in England amongst the best products of a similar kind from the rest of the world. The exports of last year, which fell off in 1895, have again increased. Last year they doubled those of the previous year, and promise to increase to a still greater extent in future. The local production of our dairies of the Province of Quebec, which did not amount to three million in 1870, exceeded seven millions in 1874.

If the deposits in the savings banks by private individuals be a criterion of the prosperity of a country we have a right to conclude from official information that in this respect the Province of Quebec leads the Provinces of the Dominion. While the progress which is being made in every branch of agriculture is attracting the attention of our sister Providences, and of foreign countries to this Province, new regions are being opened to agricultural settlement. The fertile lands of the Metapedia, of Lake St. John, Temiscamingue, and the section north of Montreal, are being colonized by hardy settlers from the old parishes, and from some parts of Canada and the United States. This colonization movement which my Government fostered as much as possible is chiefly explained by the success of agriculture through the Province, and by the attention and solicitude manifested for farming by the leading classes of our community. Our people appreciate to an ever-increasing extent the nobility and advantages of an agricultural career, and there is every reason to hope that this will prove an efficient remedy for the depopulation of our rural districts and for that emigration which has hitherto been so prejudicial to this Province.

The state of our finances will enable my Government to propose to you the abolition of the manufacturing and trading licenses and the direct taxes on certain persons. But the financial situation cannot be definitely settled until the railway enterprises now being carried out have been completed or abandoned, nor until the commission appointed to arbitrate upon the disputed accounts between the Government of Canada and the Governments of Quebec and Ontario has completed its task. Under the laws you have already passed the building of the railways subsidized by the Province has to be finished or given up within a very short delay.

As regards the arbitration, I last year, expressed the hope that I would be able to inform you of its termination at the opening of this session. To my deep regret this hope has not been fulfilled, not because my Government has neglected this important matter, nor because there was any unwillingness on the part of the others interested, but the study of the subjects under consideration has met with more difficulties and requires more labor than had been foreseen. It is to be feared that several months will yet elapse before this arbitration is concluded. Let us hope that to avoid so long a delay the three Governments will, by a compromise, settle some of the less important points in contestation.

Intemperance continues to cause great ravages in the midst of our population. It is the duty of the Government to have the laws governing the sale of intoxicating liquors carried out still more vigorously and efficiently, and it is your duty as good citizens to facilitate the accomplishment of that task. It does not take long to learn how to evade laws enacted for the protection of society against the dangers of this traffic; therefore you will this year again be called upon to amend these laws.

The Commission appointed to codify the laws of civil procedure has completed its labors. You will this session be in a position to study in its entirety the draft code which it has prepared. I am convinced that you will find in it the reforms which the Magistracy, the Bar and litigants have so long asked for.

The laws adopted by the Legislature of this Province, some 20 years ago, for preserving purity in elections, certainly produced excellent results in the first elections following their coming into force. But the ardor of party strife, the facility with which controverted elections are settled by compromise, certain amendments adopted by the Legislature, and, perhaps, also, a less rigorous application of these laws by the courts, have already lessened their efficiency. You will further have to legislate upon certain matters of minor importance.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—

The public accounts will be laid before you as usual, and you will be asked to vote supplementary estimates for the current year, and the sums required for the fiscal years, 1896-97.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—

I trust that your deliberations will be governed by the sincere desire of rendering to the people whose interests have been confided to you those services which they have a right to expect from you. May Divine Providence enlighten and bless your labors.

ARMENIAN UPRISING.

26,000 MEN IN OPEN REVOLT AGAINST THE SULTAN.

An Alarming Report from Constantinople — Missionaries in Danger.

Constantinople, Oct. 30.—The most alarming news yet received from Armenia was made public here to-day. It is stated that the situation is so grave that in the Zeitout mountains and in that district there are 26,000 Armenians in open revolt against the rule of the Sultan. The Turkish Government, in view of the gravity of this outbreak, has decided to call out the army reserves. Armenian Hunchagists in Aintaba, Marash and Hadjin, are said to be intending to rise in force. They intend to make a direct attack on the missionaries in Turkish dress, so that the blame may be laid on the Turks. The situation was never more ominous. The American Consul, Mr. Terrell, has telegraphed home that ships (not one ship) ought to be sent to remain on that coast, and has again called the attention of the Porte to the need of vigilance to protect the missionaries.

London, Oct. 31.—The Daily News this morning publishes a Constantinople despatch under date of October 29 saying that the massacre of Armenians at Marash has ceased. The missionaries are safe. A demand will be made upon the British embassy and U. S. legation that the relief operations at Sassoun shall cease.

The Standard prints a Constantinople despatch giving under reserve a report that 3,000 were killed during the fighting between Armenians and Mohammedans at Bitlis. The Daily News has a Constantinople despatch placing the number killed at 700.

FIRE FLASHES.

Springfield, Ohio, Oct. 30.—The Lagonda Hotel caught fire at midnight. The guests escaped. The Western Union Telegraph Office, the telephone exchange and clothing, hat and drug stores have been burned out. The fire is now under control. Loss said to be $200,000.

THE DURRANT TRIAL.

San Francisco, Oct. 30.—District Attorney Barnes to-day began his closing argument on behalf of the State in the trial of Theodore Durrant. The court room was crowded to its greatest capacity, and close attention was paid to the speaker. Judge Murphy will charge the jury to-morrow morning, and a verdict is expected by to-morrow night.

—Mr. William Wainwright will sever his connection with the Grand Trunk in March.

New Goods

For the Fall of 1895.

Three Cases and Two Bales Open for Inspection.

Harry Lenox,

Richmond and Carling Sts., London. x

THE TRIAL OF HOLMES.

WEAVING A WEB OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Around the Alleged Murderer of Ben Pietzel and Others—The Widow of the Murdered Man Tells the Story of Holmes' Cold-Hearted Villiany.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30.—There was but one question passing from lip to lip this morning when the Holmes trial was resumed—"What will the next sensation be?" The strange and startling developments which have come rushing and crowding each other since Monday morning have worked the nerves of every listener to such a pitch that whatever may come hereafter, however bizarre or weird, will not be marvelled at. The interest never flags for an instant in or out of court. It is Holmes who is trying the case. Scarcely a question is put to a witness without being first framed or suggested by him to his counsel, and should they take the liberty to ask anything without first consulting him, and the query does not strike him as a felicitous one, he hesitates not to manifest his displeasure by irritably tapping with his pencil on the railing of the dock.

Sharp at 10 a. m. Holmes, with his quick stride, came swinging along the steel-barred cage leading from the cell-room, and, under the escort of an officer, took his seat in the dock. A moment later the jury were ushered in from their cell room, where, as long as the case lasts, the twelve will be kept under lock and key. Messrs. Shoemaker and Rotan, who came back to their client last night, held whispered conversations with him before the taking of testimony was resumed.

The first witness to-day was Susan Hurley, who keeps a boarding house at 1004 Race street. She said Pietzel boarded at her house for a week in August, 1894.

Mrs. Alice Pierce, of 1304 Callow Hill street, identified Pietzel's picture as that of the man who lived at 1316. She had known him through his buying cigars at her store. On cross-examination, she said Pietzel was not a man of cheerful disposition.

O. Laforest Perry, assistant to the President of the Fidelity Mutual Insurance Association, was the next called. This is the company that was swindled out of the $10,000 for which Pietzel's life was insured, and Perry is the one who began the investigation into the gigantic conspiracy. He first identified the policy issued, in which Carrie E. Pietzel, the widow, is the beneficiary. It is dated Nov. 9, 1893. Next he identified a receipt for $9,715.85, the amount of the policy, less expenses paid to and receipted for by Jephtha D. Howe, the St. Louis attorney, who represented Mrs. Pietzel. This is dated Sept. 24, 1894. Perry was present when Howe received the money. When Holmes came to this city at the request of the company to identify the body, Howe and Alice Pietzel were in the office. Holmes came in afterwards, and was introduced to them. He and Howe met as strangers, but he said he had met Alice before, and she remembered him. As to the payment of the money, the matter was closed, until a letter was received by President Fouse, of the Insurance Company, from Superintendent of Police Harrigan, of St. Louis. This contained the declaration of Hedspeth, the train robber, that while in jail in St. Louis he had overheard Holmes and Pietzel talking of framing a conspiracy to defraud an insurance company of $10,000 by the substitution of a corpse for Pietzel. Inspector Gray, of the insurance company, was sent to St. Louis, and interviewed Hedspeth. On the information thus obtained, a warrant was sworn out for Holmes on the charge of conspiracy, and upon this he was arrested in Boston. The witness went to that city and identified Holmes. The latter had made a verbal statement to the witness, in the presence of Deputy Superintendent Hanscom, Chief of Police Watts and John Cornish, of the Boston Pinkerton Agency, in Chief Watts' office. "I asked him where the Mrs. Pietzel was," said Perry, and he replied "that he did not care to tell." Then I asked him where Pietzel was, and he said he was in South America or on his way there, and that the boy Howard was with him. Alice and Nellie, he said, were in London with Minnie Williams. He said he had given Howard to his father in Detroit, and had sent Nellie and Alice from Toronto on a train on which he rode a short distance to meet Minnie Williams, either at Buffalo or Niagara Falls—forget which. After an unimportant cross-examination, Perry was temporarily withdrawn from the stand.

Inspector Wm. E. Gray, of the insurance company, told of a trip to St. Louis, where he procured Hedspeth's statement. This was produced, but not yet offered in evidence. In consequence of it the tracking of Holmes was begun. He was first located in Ogdensburg, N. Y., then at Prescott, Canada, and various points in New Hampshire, Burlington, Vermont and Boston. Not cross-examined, and withdrawn temporarily.

Orrington N. Hanscom, Deputy Superintendent of the Police of Boston, directed Holmes' arrest on a telegram from Fort Worth, Texas, saying he was wanted there for "larceny of one horse." Holmes smiled at this testimony. When arrested, Holmes said he did not want to go to Fort Worth, but that he would go without requisition to Philadelphia, where he had defrauded the Fidelity Insurance Company of $10,000. This was entirely voluntary on Holmes' part.

Anna M. Robbins, the stenographer who took the examination of Holmes by Deputy Hanson, identified a copy of the statement. Attorney Graham offered the statement in evidence, and Assistant Barlow read it to the jury. When he had finished the court took a recess.

Shortly after noon Inspector Hall, of the Toronto police department, arrived with Mr. Ryves, who is expected to swear that he lent Holmes the spade with which he dug the grave for the Pietzel girls. Ryves lives at 18 St. Vincent street, next to the house where the bodies were found, and he was accosted by Holmes over the back fence and asked for the loan of the spade.

On the court resuming this afternoon Mrs. Pitezel took the stand; and branded though he is as a liar, swindler and murderer, the picture drawn to-day of Holmes' cold-hearted villainy by the widow of the man for whose murder he is being tried, presents him in even a more revolting character than he has yet stood revealed. Whatever sympathy might have been excited by Holmes' friendless and forlorn condition was effectually killed in the breasts of all the hearers in the court room of Mrs. Pitezel's story. For three hours this afternoon and one to-night she was subjected to an ordeal that no woman in her condition had ever been called on to face. Her story furnished the first really sensational feature that has yet been brought out. The whole scene and the events of the afternoon were intensely dramatic. Mrs. Pitezel and Holmes have never been brought face to face, until to-day, since the dreadful revelations of the murder of her children have come out. When the woman, bent and feeble, was assisted into the witness box there was a craning of necks in the court room, for it was at once surmised that this was Mrs. Pitezel. Whether Holmes had schooled himself to face her, or whether the man really lacked sensibility, it was impossible to say, but as the woman stood erect before him he exhibited no emotion of any kind; on the contrary, he gazed fixedly at her for fully a minute. As the woman came into the full light of the court room she plainly showed that she had borne a burden of sorrows—troubles that have proven too heavy for her. She sank into a chair and crouched there like an animal that stands in fear of the lash. She was so weak throughout the giving of her testimony that the court officials stood by her and repeated her whispered replies to the questions asked her. Only once did she look in the direction of Holmes, and that was at the beginning of her testimony, when she was asked if she knew the prisoner. She cast one hurried glance in his direction and then quickly averting her eyes replied that she did. It was a damning story of duplicity and knavery that she related to the court, identical in the main with her evidence at the inquest on the bodies of her children at Toronto. She was led somewhat hurriedly over the events prior to Pitezel's death. Then she told of Holmes' coming to her and telling her that her husband still lived, but was hiding for his connection with the swindle of the insurance company. So thoroughly was she under his influence that she gave him her letters to post to her husband and children, and while her heart was breaking for word from her little ones, he was carrying around in his pockets letters from them to her. Mrs. Pitezel's testimony was most damaging to Holmes, and the cross-examination by counsel for the defence in no way served to help him. With the advent of his counsel into the case yesterday the current which was bearing Holmes swiftly away when he was alone, was only slightly stemmed.

Jeannette (Dessie) Pitezel was called to the stand. She corroborated her mother's testimony that it was at Holmes' suggestion that Alice was sent to Philadelphia. The girl's testimony was in the main corroborative of her mother's testimony, as it bore on their journeyings. Under cross-examination Dessie admitted that her father had instructed her to use a cipher in writing to him, and he wrote to her in cipher. He did this in the event of their mail being tampered with, as he thought the Indiana detectives were after him at the time. Her father told her he expected to make some money by a fraudulent scheme, but what the nature of the scheme was Pitezel did not tell the witness.

The prosecution claims to have convincing evidence to convict Holmes, and the District Attorney and his assistants are satisfied that they will easily prove the case. The defence will ask the court to-morrow for a continuance of half a day or so, in order to enable them to prepare their case.

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TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

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Lipton is sole proprietor of thousands of acres of the Tea land in Ceylon. Following are the names of some of Lipton's Estates: Dambatenne, Laymastotte, Moneraka, Mahadambatenne, Mousakellie, Pooprassie, Hanagalla, Gigilla, etc.

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30c. 40c. and 50c Per Lb.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
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AVERY CASH

Barrister, etc., Edge Block, Corner Dundas and Richmond Sts. Accounts collected.

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Not long before his death the Longfellow told Hezekiah Butterworth one evening in his library he came to write "The Psalm of Life," "The Bridge," "Excelsior," "Hiawatha," "The Old Clock on the Stairs," and some of his other poems. Mr. Butterworth has embodied the evening's talk in an article on "How Longfellow Wrote His Best-known Poems," which Ladies' Home Journal will publish in its next number.

Armbrecht's Tonic Coca Wine. For fatigue of mind and body, nervousness and sleeplessness, restores the functions of the digestive organs, strengthens the mental and physical powers and produces a general invigoration of the circulatory and nervous systems, imparting increased vigor to the muscles, as well as to the intellect. For sale by the Lon. Drug Co.