PATENTS PROCURED
In Canada, Great Britain, United States and Foreign Countries.
PRELIMINARY ADVICE FREE.
C. H. RICHES
Canada Life Building, Toronto.

The Toronto World.

ISN'T IT COLD??
By the way, don't you want a HOT WATER BOTTLE? We've got the best in the city. Prices lowest.
THE TORONTO RUBBER CO., LTD.
28 King-street west. Manning Arcade.

FIFTEENTH YEAR — WEDNESDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 7 1894.—SIX PAGES — ONE CENT.

REPUBLICANISM AND PROTECTION.

Result of the United States Elections.

THE DEMOCRATS OVERWHELMED.

New York Republican By Over 100,000 Majority.

William L. Wilson, the Author of the Original Features of the Present Tariff Bill, Defeated for Congressman in West Virginia—"Blood to the Bridle" Waite Also Succumbs in Colorado—Republican Gains in Every State in the Union—The Indications Are That McKinley Will Be President in 1896.

Forty-one states of the American Union held elections yesterday, and so far as returns had been received by The World up to 3 a.m. the result shows an overwhelming defeat of the Democrat ticket in almost every state. The election has been a stirring one in many states, and the people across the border have been aroused as seldom before in a year in which the Presidency was not at stake. Issues of importance were presented, and the verdict of the people at the polls was expected to practically determine which will be the dominant party in 1896. Forty-one of the 44 states in the Union elected representatives to the Fifty-Fourth Congress and 21 states elected legislatures which choose United States senators. Twenty states elected governors, nine minor states officers and three states—New York, California and South Carolina—voted upon important constitutional amendments.

In three states—Maine, Vermont and Oregon—elections of congressmen and officers had previously been held, and each of these states had elected full Republican delegations. Republicans, therefore, claimed that this was a Republican year, and predicted a reversal of the status of the two parties in the House. The elections yesterday tend to show that their prophesies were about correct.

The Author of the Wilson Bill Defeated.

The greatest interest in all of the elections centred in a sparsely settled and comparatively unknown district in West Virginia, where William L. Wilson, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, author of the Tariff bill now in operation and consistent advocate of tariff reform, made a sturdy fight for re-election to the Fifty-Fourth Congress. The return shows that Wilson is defeated, although complete returns may be required to settle the majority obtained by his opponent, Dayton. In view of the fact that the ablest tariff reform orators that could be obtained have been sent into the district to bolster up the cause of Wilson, his defeat is all the more significant.

Tillman Likely Defeated.

The campaign of Benjamin Tillman, Governor of South Carolina, was also of peculiar interest in Canada. Tillman achieved notoriety through his rabid Populistic theories. He carried the state for Governor, and urged the enactment of the Dispensary law, under which the state sells all liquors within its boundaries. The attempted enforcement of this law caused the Darlington riots, with the consequent loss of life and mutiny of the State militia. Tillman wanted to be a Senator of the United States, and waged a campaign in the primaries against Senator Butler. Tillman was successful, but Butler refused to abide the result of the primaries. The returns show, however, that the Legislature is Democrat and the rabid Populist has thus missed his chance for the Senate.

Ohio Still Republican.

Only minor state officers were elected in McKinley's state, but as the Republicans not only maintained the strength exhibited at the election last year, when McKinley was elected Governor by 85,000, but swelled the majority to over 100,000, the result will give the McKinley movement for President a lively impetus.

"Blood to the Bridle" Waite Defeated.

Davis H. Waite, the Populist ally in Colorado of Tillman of South Carolina, was defeated for Governor by Johnston (Republican), whose majority is 18,000. Waite, the defeated candidate, has many peculiarities which brought him notoriety. His famous "blood to the bridle" speech in favor of free silver gave the first indication of his blood-thirsty inclinations. Then he insisted on removing the Police Commissioners of Denver, which was resisted. Riots and threats of wholesale assassination followed. Denver was in a turmoil. The State troops were ordered out, and then the Federal troops were brought in to aid in maintaining peace. Steps were taken to have Waite declared a lunatic, and other revolutionary methods were under consideration, when it was finally decided to refer the whole matter to the courts for decision. Waite insisted on a renomination by the Populists, and sought at the polls a vindication of his course. This he failed to secure.

Illinois Also Still Republican.

In Illinois the Democrats again tried the experiment of election of United States Senator by the people, as nearly as it could be done by the Constitution, but again were defeated, Franklin McVeagh, a Democrat, being defeated, and the entire Republican ticket elected. Senator John M. Palmer will therefore be re-elected.

Connecticut elected a Republican Governor and delegation to Congress, as had been expected, in view of the fact that the town elections in October were strongly Republican.

The unexpected didn't happen in Massachusetts, Governor Greenhalge (Republican) being re-elected by an increased majority. John E. Russell, the Democratic candidate for the old Bay State, accepted the nomination in a speech in which he foretold defeat.

Iowa elected the Republican State ticket, and ten Congressmen.

Knute Wilson (Republican) has been re-elected Governor in Minnesota by a decreased majority, owing to the presence of a Populist candidate in the field.

Michigan Also Republican.

The dissensions among Michigan Democrats may account in part for the election of John F. Rich (Republican) as Governor. After the nomination of the Democratic State ticket some of the candidates accused their colleagues of indorsing the A.P.A.A.A. campaign of accusation, and recrimination followed, and at last nearly half of the candidates withdrew from the ticket. The dissentions had not been healed, and the Democracy went to the polls seriously divided.

In addition to electing their Governor the Republicans sent a solid delegation to Congress, and in Wayne County, which includes Detroit city, carried all municipal offices save Treasurer.

Speaker Crisp (Democrat) has been re-elected in Georgia.

After Seven Years.

Little Delaware for the second time in a generation has gone Republican for Governor, Congressmen and United States Senate. Six years ago the Legislature went Republican, and the Delawareans had not recovered when the naw election was announced from the astonishment of being represented in the Senate of the United States by a Republican. It was formerly little short of sacrilege for any one not of the family of Bayard or Saulsbury to aspire to that honor. The Democrats were confident of electing both Legislature and Governor, but the result shows they reckoned without their host, notwithstanding that Ambassadoe Bayard was summoned from the Court of St. James to aid the party.

F. McKinler has been re-elected Governor of North Dakota. As usual Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana go Democrat. There was an election for Governor of Tennessee alone.

In New Jersey the Republicans have captured the Legislature.

New York Goes Republican.

New York has gone Republican by over 100,000 majority. Senator Hill is defeated by Ex-Vice-President Morton for Governor, and Ex-Mayor Grant is defeated for the mayoralty by W. T. Strong. Goff, the counsel for the prosecution in the recent police disclosures, has defeated Smith for recorder by an overwhelming majority. Brooklyn and Buffalo are also Republican for municipal affairs.

The vote in New York city for Governor was Hill 124,050; Morton 121,501.

Of course the Parkhurst moral movement will claim the credit for the defeat of Tammany, but the presence of Ex-President Harrison, Gov. McKinley and other Republicans of national importance, who are best able to judge the evil effects resulting from the tampering with the protection policy of the United States, has had much to do with the sweeping Republican victory.

The defeat of Tammany is not so much of a surprise in New York as might have been expected, as betting men all along have been offering odds on Strong for Mayor and Morton for Governor.

The New York delegation to Congress will stand 29 Republicans to 5 Democrats, compared with 11 Republicans and 23 Democrats at last election. The state legislature is Republican by 81 to 55.

How Dr. Parkhurst Views It.

The result of the election was received with great enthusiasm by the opponents of Tammany Hall. Dr. Parkhurst came into the Committee of 70 headquarters at 7.30 o'clock and was immediately surrounded and congratulated by those present. Dr. Parkhurst said: "This victory signifies first that the people are getting their eyes open, and that their consciences are awake. In the second place, that although our American institutions were put to a severe test, the better element has prevailed, and good municipal government is assured. Good municipal government means that the country will maintain itself. That is all there is of it."

Neither Senator Hill nor Gov. Flower would discuss the results of the election.

Governor-elect Morton said to-night: "I accept the result of to-day's election as the protest of the people of the empire state against false theories and practices in Federal and State government, and the condemnation of official corruption in New York city. I am profoundly sensible of the high honor conferred upon me by the citizens of this great state and of the grave responsibilities which will devolve upon me as the result of their action."

Mr. Morton received this telegram from Columbus, Ohio: "Hearty congratulations on your unprecedented victory, which will be hailed with joy by Republicans everywhere. Signed, William McKinley."

The result of the vote on the Constitutional amendments in New York will not be made known until to-day, although the indication are that they are carried. The amendments included the consolidation of all the cities and towns contiguous to New York into one great municipality—"Greater New York," the lending of the credit of the city to any corporation which would build a rapid transit railroad under certain restrictions, and the adoption of a scheme to reapportion the various districts of the city.

In Other States.

Although Nebraska Republicans were divided and the Democrats united with the Populists, the returns show a Republican gain.

In Kansas "Sockless Jerry" Simpson (Democrat) is defeated by Lang (Republican).

In Maryland the solid Democrat front has been broken, and the Republicans have made unprecendented gains.

The Republicans of Wisconsin have carried the state by over 15,000 plurality for Governor Upham and their state ticket.

Louisiana returned a full Democratic delegation to Congress, despite the bolt of the sugar planters.

Denny, the Republican candidate, has carried the Seventh Congress District of Kentucky. This is the district represented by W. C. P. Breckenridge, defendant in the famous Pollard scandal case, Breckenridge was defeated int he primaries by Owens and the latter is now defeated.

Indiana elected only minor state officers, but the result on the state and Congress tickets, which went strongly Republican, will be generally interpreted as an endorsement of Ex-President Harrison, who has made an earnest campaign in the state. As a result he will probably be a candidate before the convention for a third nomination for President in 1896, but McKinley will doubtless defeat him.

The returns from Texas, where the Populists boasted they would capture the state officers and a majority of the Congress delegation, shows that the Democrats have retained the state, but by a reduced majority.

The Republican plurality in Illinois is over 75,000.

J. B. Babcock, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, says: "I estimate that we will control the next house by a much larger majority than the committee has predicted. All the reports received up to date indicate uniform Republican gains. I estimate that we will control the next house by 25 majority.

At 1 o'clock this morning Governor McKinley was asked for an expression upon the general result of the elections. He replied: "I do not think any interpretation is necessary. The result speaks for itself louder than words and fully as plainly. This is all I care to say now."

"Dunlop's" Chrysanthemums.

The chrysanthemum is the pride of Japan, and is justly called the Queen of Autumn. Citizens desirous of seeing this royal flower in its beauty should visit Dunlop's conservatories, Bloor-street west, and they will see a display never equalled in Canada before. Visitors are made welcome. Sales-rooms, 445 Yonge-street and 5 King west.

CROOKED IS THE WORD

Used In Connection With the Debenture Sale.

THE EXECUTIVE TO INVESTIGATE

In Regard to All Details Governing the Deal.

A Lively Letter From Ald. Wilson of Montreal Read at the Meeting of the City Council Yesterday—A Discussion Respecting Theatrical Posters—A Motion That in Future Toronto Debentures Be Offered for Sale in Canada.

The City Council met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The absentees were Ald. Thompson and Ald. Lamb. The latter is confined in a dark room through an injury to his eyes.

The most interesting matter up for discussion was the debentures muddle, which was first dealt with.

The communication already published of Blake, Lash & Cassels, on behalf of Ald. R. Wilson Smith of Montreal, re the sale of debentures was read, and a second communication making definite charges was also read. It runs as follows:

Toronto, Nov. 6, 1894.

His Worship the Mayor of Toronto:

Dear Sir,—We beg to refer you to our communication to you of the 25th ult., which remains unanswered. Some matters have come to our notice, which, whatever may be the outcome of the action of yourself and the Toronto Council, certainly deserve to be strictly scrutinized and made the subject of investigation. Some of these matters we were not made aware of until this morning. It now appears that, although tenders were publicly demanded, and, that of Mr. R. Wilson Smith was in the hands of the committee and opened on Monday, the 8th of October, instead of these offers being dealt with as they usually are, and accepted or rejected on their merits, the tender of our client was cabled over to Mr. MacFee, a London broker, generally acting for London clients, who, in the present instance, is the alleged representative of the so-called Scotch syndicate. That this is the case there can be no question, for, in a letter which is open to be seen by you if you please, written by Mr. MacFee to Mr. Smith, he states: "The Toronto Council had offered the three and one-half per cents to my friends at your price, and we had refused them." Surely we were unaware of the fact that, while you were asking for tenders, apparently to be dealt with openly and on their merits, these tenders were being used for the purpose of endeavoring to give some other broker an advantage by permitting him to put in a tender at a nominal advance, and in this crooked way obtain the debentures. That the English syndicate never imagined that our client was receiving the treatment that it is proposed now to accord him is clear, for in the same letter he says: "I suppose that you really did not want them (the debentures), which is the only way I can account for the change in their (the city's) decision."

The Bond Committee met on Wednesday evening and then accepted Mr. Smith's offer, and that same night a cable must have been sent over to the representative of the English capitalists, for, at 8.30 the next morning our client received from Mr. MacFee in London a quest for an option to purchase the debentures that had been awarded to him on the preceding night.

While our client, Mr. Smith, considers that in all fairness he is entitled to have his three and one-half per cent. offer carried out, and while it is evident that in so doing, even according to the statement of Mr. MacFee, no harm or wrong is done to him, and that the city is getting a good bargain, yet, if the city is determined to issue four per cent. debentures in place of the three and one-half per cents, as Mr. Smith's offer for the latter was better than any other offer received, so he is confident that his offer for the four per cents will be higher than that of the syndicate referred to. If Mr. Smith can afford to pay more for three and one-half per cent. debentures than the syndicate, he can also afford to pay more for four per cents. Mr. Smith, instead of endeavoring to interfere with the city of Toronto obtaining as much as possible for its debentures, is prepared in every reasonable way to assist in making the best market. It is in his interest and that of financial men generally in this country to do, in order to make Canada the market for its own securities. Most unfairly, you have not put Mr. Smith in the same position in which you placed the Scotch syndicate. If you had as freely let our client know what the offer of the Scotch syndicate was as you let the Scotch syndicate know the details of his offer, we should have been prepared to-day to make you a distinct offer to be carried out at once.

Mr. Smith feels keenly the unfairness of such a course of proceeding. We must say that the facts as presented to us warrant this feeling on the part of our client.

Mr. MacFee states that his offer for the four per cent. debentures is at the same price as his offer for the three and one-half per cent., and the council seem to have concluded that this offer is more favorable to the city than Mr. Smith's offer for the three and one half per cents. As we have not been permitted to see this offer, we cannot determine the truth of this statement. Beyond any question, Mr. Smith has made an offer for the three and one-half per cents better by over $10,000 than any other offer made; he is so confident that he can in the Dominion float at an equally low rate of interest, and with much less cost than in Great Britain, the debentures of the city, that he instructs us, and we hereby offer to take, in case the city rejects Mr. Smith's three and one-half per cent. offer, which he still considers in all fairness should be carried out, the four per cents, if the city chooses to issue them to him; at a higher rate than the offer that the syndicate has made, and he hereby entitles you to hold his accepted cheque, which you already have, as an earnest of the good faith of this offer and of his determination to carry it out.

Mr. Smith feels, as a financial man, that, having in good faith purchased these debentures, and, having arranged for the money necessary to pay for them, and, having offered them to his clients, who have accepted portions of them, he is placed in a most unfair position by the retraction of the city, the cancelling of the bargain with him, and the passing of him over in favor of a foreign syndicate, under the circumstances referred to in this and the former letter.

We trust the Council may clearly see that in this matter justice and the interests of the city demand the granting to our client that which we may on his behalf ask. As time is short, we have sent a copy of this letter to each of the aldermen of the city, accompanied by a copy of our former letter, as it may facilitate references thereto.

In making these suggestions our client does not abandon any of his rights in case the Council declines to entertain them.

Our client is in the city to-day and is anxious to return, and, therefore, shall be glad to know the ultimate answer of the Council at the earliest possible moment.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) BLAKE, LASH & CASSELS.

Referred to the Executive.

Ald. Shaw said that he thought the matter should be referred to the Executive Committee; serious charges were made in the letters that had been read. He was not aware of any dishonorable dealings in connection with this matter, but if Mr. Wilson Smith felt himself aggrieved he could appear before the Executive and make his case known.

The following resolution was then moved by Ald. Hallam, and seconded by Ald. Crane: That all letters, telegrams, cables and other documents, or copies thereof, relating in any way to the sale of certain city debentures, amounting to the sum of $1,244,000; and to the proposals to issue four per cent. debentures.

Also copy of agreement entered into by Messrs. Condy and Shaw for the sale of said debentures to Messrs. Paulin, Sorley & Martin, be now produced and laid upon the table.

Ald. Crawford desired to speak on the matter, suggesting that all papers be laid before the Executive Committee, but discussion was stopped by the defeat of the resolution for the necessary suspension of the rules, and the resolution was referred to the Executive.

Theatrical Posters.

Ald. Bates and Ald. Foster brought forward a resolution with reference to a letter from Rev. Dr. Galbraith, chairman of the Methodist Conference, asking that measures be taken to suppress the obscene theatrical posters to be seen on the Toronto streets. The motion was to the effect that the Property Committee and the City Solicitor confer with the Morality Department to arrange for the carrying out of the existing bylaw.

The Mayor desired to put himself on record on this matter. He had requested Inspector Archambold to lay the offensive pictures before Magistrate Denison and Judge McDougall and they had both declared that they could not convict. If the law did not cover some of the pictures recently put up it certainly should.

Ald. O. B. Sheppard said that possibly the motion was a step in the right direction, but it did not seem necessary to him. He had repeatedly asked the authorities to come to his bill room and there pass on any doubtful pictures. Amid laughter he proposed Ald. Bates, Hallam and Crane as a committee of censors on all posters.

When Ald. Hallam protested against the office the theatrical manager said that he had put forward his name because the matter dealt with the exposure of hides. (Laughter.)

The motion was referred to the Property Committee.

Ald. Foster brought in a notice of motion that in future Toronto debentures be offered for sale in Canada. The matter was referred to the Executive.

Ald. Bailey's motion to the effect that in future only residents of Toronto for a previous six months be employed on civic contracts was carried.

Queen-street Subway.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to discuss the report of the Board of Works. A motion was put opposing the third reading of the bylaw to carry out the widening of the Queen-street subway until it was clear what legal and financial difficulties would be entailed. Ald. Gowanlock was in favor of the work going on at once. The city had agreements with all claimants except the Toronto Radiator Company and the Union Hotel, who only asked that their property be given a proper foundation. Ald. Shaw and a majority of other aldermen thought that the bylaw should be delayed until it was seen how many people were attempting to bleed the city.

City Solicitor Caswell advised that the bylaw be not passed until the claims were first submitted to the Board of Works.

The matter of the unemployed was urged, but a delay until a special Council meeting called for 7 p. m. next Tuesday was granted.

Ald. Graham gave notice of a motion to place all papers in connection with the deep waterways convention on the table.

Ald. Shaw moved that the bylaw laying aside $10,000 for stone breaking to provide work for the unemployed be referred back, as two-thirds of that sum would be eaten up by the cost of stone and inspection. It was explained that the purport of the bylaw was to purchase stone and provide for the breaking of it afterward. Ald. Crawford was in favor of devoting a third of the appropriation to the purchase of stone and the balance to the breaking of it.

There was a lengthy discussion over a recommendation from the Board of Works, refusing a building permit to McColl Bros. & Co. unless they abandon certain claims against the city, and the question was finally referred back by a vote of 11 to 10.

The report of the Deep Waterways Committee was referred back entire.

The council adjourned at 5.45.

Of Course It Is Nonsense

To think that the present price of hard coal is likely to remain much longer, and the probabilities are that within a few weeks at the most the prices will be advanced. During the past month the People's Coal Company have put on twelve new delivery wagons in order to keep up with orders. This company have now some fifty or sixty wagons in use, and are still selling at $4.75 per ton.

Beaver Ping is the old reliable gentleman's chew. Try it.

Eaton's celebrated Owen Sound ale, made from East Kent Golding hops, the choicest barley and the purest spring water in Canada. Price 75c. per dozen pints and $1.20 quarts. Wm. Mara, 79 Yonge-street.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts, Bank Commerce Building, Toronto

The Columbia Wire Truss will hold any rupture with perfect comfort. It has no understraps, does not touch hips, or does not inconvenience wearer in the least. Price: Single $5, double $8. May be fitted properly at Charles Cluthe's, 134 King-street west, opposite Rossin House, Toronto. 86

Aids digestion and improves the complexion—Adams' Tutti Frutti. Allow no imitations to be palmed off on you.

Arlington Hotel.

This elegant, comfortable hotel offers every inducement to those desiring permanent winter accommodation.

Steel Plate Hot Air Furnaces. Get an estimate. Wheeler & Bain, 179 King-st. East. 36

Alleged Counterfeiter Caught.

Windsor, Nov. 6. — Michael Hayes of Amherdon was arrested to-day on a charge of counterfeiting.

Ask for the genuine Beaver Ping and be sure you get it.

HOW IT GOES.

Big Concerns Getting All the Trade—A Notable Instance.

Attention is frequently called to the manner in which the retail business of the city is being absorbed by certain large establishments, while the proprietors of smaller and less enterprising concerns cry "hard times," and go to the wall.

There's a reason for all this, and it is not far to seek. Take, for instance, the case of W. & D. Dineen, the big fur and hat firm. They buy skins and other material in large quantities, and, paying cash, can choose their market. Selling the manufactured garments for cash, they are able to make fair profits, while selling the finest furs at prices much below the ordinary. Citizens are not slow to take advantage of this condition, hence the increase in business, which has made it necessary for the firm to add to their establishment at King and Yonge-streets the large store adjoining.

In a day or two the new storerooms will be opened, and the big November sale will commence. In the meantime, special bargains in furs await the prudent purchasers at King and Yonge-streets and 254 Yonge-street.

SEEKING WINTER QUARTERS.

THE MAN FROM SHANTY BAY, earnestly: I sincerely trust that Mc may prevail upon our agricultural friend to extend to us—for a season at least—the comforts of a home.

DEVELOPING THE OIL FIELDS.

Prospects That the Yield Will Exceed Even That of Pennsylvania If Properly Worked.

Mr. W. A. Fraser arrived in the city yesterday from Athabaska Landing, 100 miles north of Edmonton, where he has been conducting tests for the Dominion Government with a view to the development of the oil fields in that district. Boring has been conducted to the depth of 1000 feet, and Mr. Fraser is more than satisfied with the result. The indications are that if properly developed the yield from these oil fields will be greater than that of the Pennsylvania and Ontario fields combined.

Mr. Fraser is en route to Ottawa to report to the Government. The experiment will be resumed in the spring.

A Sensible Device.

Men of fashion who attend full dress functions will be glad to learn that Quinn of 115 King-street west has a full stock of $1.50 English evening dress shirts, with small suspender attachments that keep the bosom nicely in position. Gentlemen whose shirts have a tendency to bulge can have this contrivance sewn on by sending their shirts to us. Send 20c in stamps for each shirt, and we will mail the device with instructions to any address in Canada.

CHILDREN OF CIRCUMSTANCE.

A Startling Book By the Author of "A Yellow Aster."

One of the most striking books of the past year was "A Yellow Aster," and the author Iota has now produced something even more startling and the critics are at a loss. The characters are not types that would be commonplace and make the book like an ordinary novel. They are eccentricities as "A Yellow Aster" was, but in this book (now for sale by John P. McKenna, Bookseller, 80 Yonge-street) they are treated to a more thorough dissection and more elaborate description. The pictures of low female life in London are powerful, realistic and startling. In fact the whole book is a sort of realistic realism of an absolutely new class.

For mental fatigue and indigestion use Adams' Tutti Frutti. Beware of worthless imitations.

If you think pure spring water makes the purest ale, buy Eaton Bros.' celebrated Owen Sound. We sell it at 75c. per doz. pints and $1.20 quarts. Wm. Mara, 79 Yonge-street.

MARRIAGES.

WALTON — RUGGARD — At St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 30th of July, 1894, by the Rev. E. P. Miller, R. E. Walton of New York to Flora, daughter of John Huggard, Toronto.

DEATHS.

DILLON — On Sunday, Nov. 4, at her residence, 248 1-2 Euclid-avenue, Jessie Strathearn, beloved wife of Hugh Dillon, in the 43rd year of her age.

Funeral Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 2 p. m., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Orillia paper please copy.

McCARROLL — At 220 Lafayette-avenue, Detroit, Mich., on Nov. 2, Muriel Emily, infant daughter of Rev. Dr. McCarroll, rector Grace Church, Detroit, aged 2 years and 27 days.

FRANKLAND — On Nov. 7, 1894, at her late residence, 29 Yorkville-avenue, Bridget, relict of the late Lancelot Frankland of Montreal, and mother of J. J. Frankland.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

A Little Warmer.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 34—44; Qu'Appelle, 28—46; Winnipeg, 28—40; Parry Sound, 28—34; Toronto, 30—38; Montreal, 28—36; Quebec, 30—36.

PROBS.: Moderate to fresh westerly to southerly winds; generally fair; some local showers at night; a little higher temperature.

Steamship Movements.

The Allan mail SS. Laurentian, from Montreal to Quebec, for Liverpool, arrived out on Tuesday morning.

A CIPHER MESSAGE

And An Interesting Letter That Went Astray.

PROBING THE BOODLE CHARGES.

Some Spicy Developments at Yesterday's Session.

Mr. Bertram Hands the Ticked List of Thirteen Aldermen to Judge McDougall—A Letter Colonel Rogers Wrote Which Fell Into the Hands of the Committee—The Aldermen to Be Placed in the Witness Box To-Day.

Despite the sensational evidence of City Engineer Keating on the opening day there were very few outsiders in Judge McDougall's court yesterday morning when the investigation into the charges of boodle against certain aldermen was resumed. In the course of the day's proceedings there were some interesting pieces of testimony, but, as on the previous day, the most spicy bit of information was left to the last. It consisted of a letter which, in consequence of bearing a badly-written address, got delivered to the wrong man. Col. Rogers was the correspondent who indited the epistle and Mr Wheeler, the Brush Company's agent, was evidently the person for whom it was intended. Instead of getting into his hands it was delivered to S. H. Wheeler of 28 Seaton-street, Toronto, who returned it to the Postoffice. Lawyer Nesbitt there got hold of it and brought down a photograph of the envelope and the communication it contained to enliven the proceedings of the enquiry. In the letter Rogers advised Wheeler not to go on the stand. "If we don't go," said he, "Stewart ought to be our friend."

Agent Baker of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company produced several telegrams that passed between the Brush Company and Wheeler and Rogers. One of these, a cipher message, is puzzling the searchers after truth. It was sent by General Manager Hamill of the Brush Company to Rogers and reads: "Sceptic menacing is enormous and makes large increase to pull through. You know my views on such matters, viz., care spheral matter."

The story of Mr. Keating relative to the statement made by the Brush Company's agents was corroborated by George Bertram, but he was able to give additional interest to his evidence by handing in a copy of the ticked list showing the aldermen who, it is alleged, were ready to accept a bribe of $1000 each.

Ald. Stewart's name is being closely allied, whether rightly or wrongly, with the investigation, and it is rather unfortunate that he should be away. The lawyers have endeavored to serve a subpena for his attendance, but he is in such an out of the way part of the country that up to yesterday afternoon they had been unable to carry out their purpose. It is likely, however, that he will go on to the stand either to-day or to-morrow, and his arrival is awaited with curiosity to know what he will say to the statements that have been circulated.

The court opened at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Grace, secretary-treasurer of the Street Railway Company, again took the stand. At the outset he corrected his evidence of Monday. He had since learned from President McKenzie that Davies' figures for the electric lighting tender were handed in a month before the tenders were opened. Asked whether he had had any talk with Davies about his seeing any alderman in regard to the tendering, witness replied, "No." "Did Davies have any with you?" queried Mr. Nesbitt. "I have no recollection of any conversation of that kind whatever," replied Mr. Grace. So far as he knew, neither Director Everett nor the company had had any communication with the Brush Electric Company.

Ald. Stewart Did the Roofing.

Mr. Nesbitt: Have your company had during the present year any dealings with any of the aldermen—monetary dealings by way of contracts or otherwise?—A. There is a contract, I think, at present for roofing a new car shed.

When was that contract made?—A. Very recently, within a fortnight.

Prior to that?—A. None whatever. Oh, yes, there was a contract for roofing the main power house! P. F. Hammond was the architect.

Witness could not give the date of this contract, so he was sent over to the office to obtain particulars. "At the same time," said Mr. Nesbitt, "you might bring us the book showing the disbursements of the company."

The Railway Company's Electrician.

In the meantime W. G. Davies, electrician for the street railway, was called. His first experience as an electrician was in 1881 at Fall River, Mass. Since then he had been employed in Bristol, R. I., and for some time he had put in plants for the Edison Company. He was never employed in Cleveland. He had not been down to the City Hall much until last July, when he was called in to assist Mr. Keating and Mr. Rust. He only knew four aldermen—Ald. Lamb, Sheppard, Stewart and Gowanlock.

Mr. Nesbitt: Have you had any business dealings for the Railway Company with the aldermen?—A. No.

Shall we say any dealings with the aldermen for the Railway Company?—A. The present aldermen?

My question is a plain one.—A. Well, I can't recollect very far back. As well as I can remember I have not.

Furnished the Figures Only to the City.

Witness stated that Ald. Lamb asked him if he was willing to assist Mr. Keating and Mr. Rust in preparing plans and specifications. He had consented subject to the permission of the Company. He had prepared the figures for the electric lighting tender of the Railway Company, but he had furnished them to no one else. He had, however, told Mr. Rust that an arc light could be provided for $80 per annum.

Asked what the figures were that he supplied to the board, witness appealed to the judge as to whether he need answer the question. The judge thought it was scarcely necessary—it would hardly be fair to disclose the private figures of the company. The figures tendered were such as witness would have expected, allowing a reasonable amount of profit. On the day that the board met to decide upon the tender witness did not see any aldermen.

Ald. Stewart's Contracts.

The examination of Secretary Grace was then continued. The date of the most recent contract to which he had referred was Oct. 17, 1894, and amounted to $1200. It was executed by a power of attorney. The other contract this year was by letter. There was a contract with the same gentleman on March 10, 1893, for $693.

Mr. Nesbitt: Apart from these two contracts has this gentleman any relations with the company?—A. Not that I am aware of.

Apparently all this class of work that