Mammoth Writing Pads.

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The Greatest Value Ever Offered

Find Writing Pads in endless variety.

Account Pads, Receipt Pads, Statement Pads, Wash Lists, etc., etc.

Anderson's

183 Dundas Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS SINCE LAST ISSUE

TO ADVERTISERS—All changes or advertisements must be handed in not later than 4 p.m. on the day previous to insertion. Advertisements of business notices must be arranged for in the counting-room

Boarders Wanted—218 South street.
Boys Wanted—Adam Beck.
Servant Wanted—S., this Office.
Annual Excursions—G. T. R.
Baseball Match—Alerts vs. Stars.
House to Let—T. H. Luscombe.
Notice to Grocers' Drivers.
Medical Card—Dr. Pingel.
Helper Wanted—211 King street.
Court of Appeal Notice.
Powell's Great Bankrupt Sale.
Tenders Wanted—F. B. Talbot.
Team Wanted—McCormick Mfg. Co.

AUCTION SALE.

Stock, Oct. 1.—W. Y. Brunton & Son.

Do not be deceived into buying poor Coal. We have a large stock of freshly-mined Pennsylvania Coal, bright, clean and free from slate. Give us a call before purchasing.

BOWMAN & CO.
246 Bathurst Street.

AGENT, F. S CLARKE, 416 RICHMOND ST
ZXV

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

Latest Financial News by Mail and Telegraph.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—1 p.m.—Stock market active and firm; American Express, 117; Atcheson, 45¾; C. B. and Q., 98¾; Canadian Pacific, 89¾; Canada Southern, 59; Delaware and Hudson, 137; Delaware and Lackawanna, 143¾; L. and N., 80¾; Lake Shore, 132; Michigan Central, 102; Northern Pacific, 30¾; preferred, 77¾; Northwestern, 115¾; New York Central, 110¾; R. I., 85¾; St. Paul, 74¾; preferred, 120¼; St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, 109; Union Pacific, 42¾; Western Union, 83¾.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Sept. 24 — 12:30 p.m. — Consols, 94 9-16 for money, 94 9-16 for account; U. S. 4s., 103; U. S. 4s., 126½; St. Paul, 76¾; Erie seconds 108¼; Erie, 32¼; Pacific Central, 50¾; Reading, 22¼; Canadian Pacific, 92¾; New York Central, 114¾; Illinois Central, 107¾; Bank of England rate, 3 per cent.; open market discount, 2⅜ to 2¾.

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, Sept. 24.

	Ask.	Off.
Montreal	229	226
Ontario	—	113½
Molsons	117	—
Toronto	—	—
Merchants	226	229
Commerce	164½	163½
Imperial	133¼	132
Dominion	179	178
Standard	247	244
Hamilton	170	—
British America	170	169
Western Assurance	100	99
Canada Life	150	—
Confederation Life Association	—	—
Northwest Land Co	—	—
C. P. R. Bonds	80	78
C. P. R. Stock	—	—
Farmers' Loan and Savings	82½	84½
Farmers' L. & S., 20 per cent	—	123
London and Canada L. and A	—	113
London Loan	128½	128
London and Ontario	111	—
Huron and Erie	—	118
Huron and Erie, 20 per cent	153	169
Canadian Savings and Loan	—	150
Dominion Savings and Loan	94	—
Ontario Loan and Debenture	—	91½
		127

SALES—N. W. L., 50 at $1, 50 at $0¾, 20 at $0¾; Huron and Erie, 20 per cent., 78 at 151½.

COMMERCIAL.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 24.

Receipts quiet to-day with no alteration in any line.

GRAIN.

Wheat, per standard bush	$ 94	to	$ 94
Wheat, spring per 100 lbs	1 58	to	1 60
Wheat, Democrat, per 100 lbs	1 58	to	1 60
Wheat, Clawson, per 100 lbs	1 58	to	1 60
Wheat, red, per 100 lbs	1 58	to	1 60
Rye, per 100 lbs	1 10	to	1 15
Buckwheat	00	to	00
Oats	93	to	95
Corn	1 40	to	1 50
Peas	1 00	to	1 10
Beans, per bush	1 10	to	1 20
Barley, per 100 lbs	1 00	to	1 05

PROVISIONS.

Eggs, retail	15	to	15
Eggs, basket	14	to	14
Eggs, store lots	12	to	12
Butter, pound rolls per lb	16	to	20
Butter, crock or larger rolls	14	to	16
Butter tub or firkin	10	to	14
Cheese	9	to	9
Lard	10	to	10
Dressed hogs	6 00	to	6 20
Turnips, per bush	00	to	00
Carrots, per bush	00	to	05
Potatoes, per bag	40	to	50
Parsnips per bush	50	to	60
Onions, per bush	00	to	65
Apples, bag	25	to	50
Beef, per cwt	5 00	to	5 50
Mutton, per lb	6	to	0
Lamb, per lb	8	to	8½
Veal, per lb	5	to	0
Chickens, per pair	50	to	70
Ducks, per pair	75	to	1 00
Turkeys each	1 00	to	2 00
Hides, No. 1, per lb	4½	to	4½
Hides, No. 2, per lb	3½	to	3½
Hides, No. 3, per lb	2½	to	2½
Wool, per lb	18	to	23
Calfskins, green, per lb	5	to	6
Calfskins, dry, per lb	0	to	0
Lambskins, each	25	to	35
Pelts, each	25	to	30

FLOUR AND FEED.

Patent roller flour, per 100 lbs	2 75	to	2 75
Roller flour, per 100 lbs	2 50	to	2 50
Stone flour, stone	00	to	00
Buckwheat flour	0 00	to	0 00
Oatmeal, standard per bag	2 25	to	2 50
Oatmeal, granulated per bag	2 25	to	2 50
Oatmeal, rolled 90 lbs	2 25	to	2 50
Cornmeal, per bag	2 00	to	2 25
Bran, per ton	12 00	to	14 00
Shorts, per ton	18 00	to	20 00
Clover seed per bushel	6 00	to	0 00
Timothy seed, per bushel	0 00	to	0 00
Hay	9 00	to	10 00
Hungarian	00	to	00
Millet	00	to	00
Flax	0 00	to	0 00

Do You Keep a Horse?

Buy your Feed from A. M. HAMILTON & SON. We keep only fresh, sound grain and chop. Pea Size Oil Cake is making many friends among horse feeders. Call and see it.

373 TALBOT STREET, third door north of King. Telephone 662.

The Dairy Markets.

BROCKVILLE, Sept. 24.—To-day 5,815 boxes of cheese boarded here, of which 1,635 were colored, balance white; about 2,500 boxes sold at 10⅛c to 10 3-16c; factorymen holding for higher figures.

Live Stock Markets.

EAST BUFFALO.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Cattle—Butchers took about a dozen cars at Monday's prices; 5 or 6 cars unsold.

Sheep and Lambs—Demand very limited. City butchers bought up a number of small bunches of lambs at very irregular prices. The commerce guides have practically no steady value and the week just about what butchers will pay for them. Several loads of Canadas, good quality, weighing 82 to 87 lbs, sold at $5 50 to $5 60; prime Canadas would bring $5 75. Sheep very dull; one bunch of good 88 lb wethers sold at $4 10; prime sheep would not sell above $4 50 to $4 60; market closed very dull.

Hogs—Market very dull; 10c to 15c lower. Packers bought most of their kinds at $5 10 to $5 20, a few fancy bringing $5 30; good to best corn-fed Yorkers, $5 05 to $5 10, extra, $5 15; grassers and pigs not quotable above $5 for grassers and $4 40 for best pigs; roughs, $3 50 to $4 10; stags, $3 50 to $4. Market closed fairly steady at these values with the good hogs about sold.

American Markets.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.

THE LEADING FUTURES CLOSED.

WHEAT—Sept. 95¾c; Dec., 98¼c; May, $1 04¾.
CORN—Sept., 49c; Oct., 49¼c; May, 41½c.
OATS—Sept., 26½c; Oct., 26½c; May, 30¼c.
MESS PORK—Oct., $9 92½; Dec., $10 22½; Jan., $12 42½.
LARD—Oct., $6 65; Dec., $6 77½; Jan., $6 82½.
SHORT RIBS—Oct., $6 87½; Nov., $6 87½; Jan., $6 47½.

CASH QUOTATIONS.

No. 2 spring wheat, 95¾c; No. 2 red, 96c; No. 2 corn, 49c to 49½c; No. 2 oats, 26½c to 26¾c; No. 2 white, 28c to 28½c; No. 2 rye, 83c; No. 2 barley, 63c to 64c; mess pork, $9 90 to $10; lard, $6 65 to $6 67½; short ribs sides, $6 90 to $7 10; dry salted shoulders, $6 62½ to $6 75; short clear sides, $6 70 to $6 80.

Receipts—			
Flour	13,000	Wheat	209,000
Corn	433,000	Oats	439,000
Rye	78,000	Barley	5,000
Shipments—			
Flour	16,000	Wheat	384,000
Corn	197,000	Oats	160,000
Rye	15,000	Barley	30,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

FLOUR—Unchanged; fairly active.

WHEAT—Receipts, 436,400 bu; exports, 154,978 bu; sales, 4,320,000 bu futures; 352,000 bu spot; spot unsettled, closing stronger; fair business; No. 2 red, $1 03 to $1 04, store and elevator; ungraded red, 93c to $1 08; options advanced ⅜c to ⅝c on weather reports, reacted 1⅛c on a raid, favored by the decline in corn and a fear of tight money, advanced ⅝c to 1c, and closed firm at ½c to ⅝c advance on covering and increasing export demand; No. 2 red, Sept., $1 04½; Oct., $1 04⅝; Nov., $1 06½; Dec., $1 08; Jan., $1 09½.

RYE—Depressed; closing at 91c to 92½c for No. 2 western; after sale at 91c to 96½c.

BARLEY—Steady; No. 2 Milwaukee, 73c to 74c.

CORN—Receipts, 217,900 bu; exports, 8,920 bu; sales, 3,208,000 bu futures; 334,000 bu spot; spot opened weaker; closed firmer; No. 2, 60c to 60½c, elevator; 59½c to 61c afloat; ungraded mixed, 59c to 61c; options declined ⅜c to ½c on liquidating by outsiders; advanced ⅜c to ⅝c on covering, foreign buying; closed steady; Sept., 60c; Oct., 58½c; Nov., 57½c; Dec., 54½c; Jan., 51½c.

OATS—Receipts, 12,505 bu; sales, 270,000 bu futures; 180,000 bu spot; spot firmer; options quiet; Sept., 32½c; Oct., 32½c; Nov., 33½c; Dec., 34½c; spot No. 2, 32c to 32½c; mixed western, 30½c to 33½c; white do., 33c to 39c.

SUGAR—Steady; standard "A," 4½c; cut-loaf and crushed, 5½c; powdered, 4⅞c; granulated, 4½c to 4⅜c.

EGGS—Not quoted.

TOLEDO, Sept. 24.

WHEAT—98c cash and Sept., $1 01 bid Dec., $1 07½ May.
CORN—33c cash.
OATS—30c asked cash.

DETROIT, Sept. 24.

WHEAT—No. 1 white, 96½c cash; No. 2 red, 97⅞c cash, $1 01½ Dec., $1 07 May.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 24.

WHEAT—Quiet; 91c cash and Sept., 93½c Dec.

Toronto Market.

TORONTO, Sept. 24.

WHEAT—Manitoba hard, No. 2, $1 07 to $1 07; Manitoba hard, No. 3, $1 to $1 01; spring, No. 2, 94c to 95c; red winter, No. 2, 98c to 99c; fall, No. 2, 00c to 00c; barley No. 3, 42c to 45c.
PEAS—No. 2, 64c to 68c.
OATS—No. 2, 30c to 32c.
CORN—70c to 70c.
FLOUR—Extra, $4 20 to $4 25; straight roller, $4 40 to $4 45; Manitoba hard, $5 50 to $5 60; Manitoba strong bakers, $5 25 to $5 35; Ontario patents, $4 75 to $5 25; low grades, $2 to $3 75.

Local market was unsettled. Sales—No. 2 fall outside at 90c to 92c; No. Manitoba 2 hard at equal to $1 07 to $1 09; oats on track at 30c to 32c; outside at 23c; peas on track at 61c.

Montreal Market.

MONTREAL, Sept. 24.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,600 bbls; market quiet and unchanged. Patents winter, $5 25 to $5 50; do. spring, $5 50 to $5 75; straight roller, $4 90 to $4 99; extra, $4 60 to $4 70; superfine, $4 20 to $4 30; strong bakers, $5 25 to $5 25; Ontario bags, $2 20 to $2 30.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 hard Manitoba, $1 04 to $1 06; corn, 68c to 70c; peas, 00c to 00c; oats, 34c to 35c; barley, 55c to 57c; rye, 98c to $1.

MEAL—Oatmeal, $2 50 to $2 50; cornmeal, $1 60 to $1 65.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $17 00 to $17 50; lard, 7½c to 8c; bacon, 10c to 10½c; hams, 11c to 11½c; cheese, 9c to 10c; butter, townships, 16c to 17c; Morrisburg, 00c to 00c; Western, 14½c to 15c; eggs, 14½c.

The Oil Market.

PETROLEA, Sept. 24.—Oil opened at $1 35½ and closed at $1 35½.

English Markets.

Baerbohm's Report by Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Floating cargoes—Wheat quiet, corn quiet.

Arrivals — Corn 1, sold wheat 3; waiting orders—Wheat 7, corn 1.

Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn rather easier.

Mark Lane—Spot good No. 2 club Calcutta wheat 39s, was 39s; present and following month 39s 3d, was 39s 6d; do. good Danube corn 28s 6d, was 28s 6d; prompt 26s 9d, was 27s 3d; do. good mixed American corn 29s 9d, was 30s; S. M. flour 29s; good cargoes No. 1 Cal. wheat off coast, 43s 9d, was 43s 6d; do. Australian off coast, 41s 9d, was 42s; present and following month 42s, was 42s; do. Walla off coast, 42s 9d was 43s, present and following month 43s.

Liverpool—Spot wheat quiet and steady, corn moderate demand.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24.

The quotations for the past three market days are as follows:

	Sept. 22.		Sept. 23		Sept. 24	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Spring	9 1	9 1½	9 0	9 0½	9 0	9 0½
Red Winter	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 1	8 0	8 1
Kan. winter	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
No. 1 Cal	8 9½	8 10	8 9½	8 10	8 9½	8 10
Corn	5 11½	0 0	5 11½	0 0	5 11	0 0
Peas, per c	6 6	0 0	6 6	0 0	6 6	0 0
Pork	55 0	0 0	55 0	0 0	55 0	0 0
Lard	35 3	0 0	35 0	0 0	34 9	0 0
Bacon, h'vy	39 0	00 0	39 0	0 0	29 0	00 0
Bacon, light	39 0	00 0	39 0	0 0	39 0	00 0
Tallow	26 6	00 0	26 6	00 0	26 9	00 0
Cheese, wh	45 6	00 0	45 6	00 0	45 6	00 0
Cheese, col	45 6	00 0	45 6	00 0	45 6	00 0

Wheat steady, demand poor, holders offer moderately; corn quiet, demand poor.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

A demand for an advance in wages will shortly be made by 9,000 railroad coal miners in Pittsburg, Pa., district.

There is another strike of painters in Halifax.

So far there is no change in the condition of the Ottawa lumber strike.

Perley & Pattee's mill at Ottawa will close down for the winter. They have discharged all their foremen and millwrights.

After all, the best way to know the real merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is to try it your self. Be sure to get Hood's.

Living Mermaid at Morris' Illusions.

Whitewashed.

A Majority of Fifteen for Sir Hector Langevin.

Telling Arraignment by Hon. Wilfrid Laurier.

Unanswerable Arguments Against the Exoneration of the Minister.

Mr. McCarthy's Peculiar Attitude and Motion.

Mr. Davin Rebels Against a Course Which He Says Will Defeat His Party — Scenes and Incidents of the Great Debate.

OTTAWA, Sept. 24.—The debate on the Langevin-McGreevy report reached the climax of its interest to-day. The first speech was made by Sir Adolphe Caron, who was referred to by Mr. Tarte the other day as a man who was nearly ruined by the McGreevy clique. He had little or nothing to say about the evidence and much to say about Sir Hector's devotion to his country and his Queen, his distinguished services, even down to the smallest details of his office, the gallant race to which he belonged and other subjects of a post-prandial character. The old flag, the tri-color and the flag of Canada were waved vigorously, and it was represented that a stigma would be cast on the French-Canadian race if Sir Hector were condemned.

Hon. Mr. Laurier, who on rising was greeted with prolonged applause, said that after the feeling remarks of the honorable gentleman who had just sat down, it might not be out of place for him to refer to the motives that animated the Liberal party from the commencement of this case to the present. It had been said by Conservatives that the motives of the Opposition in this case were simply to enhance their own chances of success in the next election. As to that, he could say he would prefer a thousand times to fight out the political issues, unrestricted reciprocity, as against protection, than to gain power by accusing the members of the Government, singly or collectively, with malefeasance in office But if he departed from this course now it was because his opponents had never yet met the Opposition on even ground, but had always used this corruption to defeat them What is the meaning, he continued, of all these scandals which are exploding around us like craters in a land of volcanos, if not that underneath lines a seething, fermenting mass of corruption? The men now in power, indeed, had refused to meet the Liberals on great questions of public policy. And when they had been persistently charged with governing by bribery and corruption, Sir John Macdonald took occasion to deny the allegations. In a banquet at Quebec city, he rather gloried in it. He said: "Our opponents say that we bribed the constituencies." There is the charge. Did he deny it? did he attempt to explain it? did he execrate it? Nothing of the kind. He rather gloried in it; and what was his answer? "Our opponents say that we robbed the constituencies—but we bribed them with their own money." This is the painful truth. Such were the ethics which were taught to his party by the late leader of the Conservatives. We remember (continued Mr. Laurier) on the eve of a general election that Sir John called together the manufacturers of the city of Toronto. The invitation had been public but the meeting was secret. What was discussed there? Affairs of State? No. If affairs of State had to be discussed Parliament was the place to discuss them. And why of all men should he call the manufacturers together but in order to have the funds necessary to bribe the constituencies with their own money?

Mr. Foster—Order.

Mr. Laurier—Order? Is not this history?

Mr. Foster—It may be history, but it is not the question.

Mr. Laurier—The language which I use, sir, is history and it is within the question, and if to-day we charge the Minister of Public Works, as we do, it is because the system proclaimed upon that occasion had been followed too long. Is it anything extraordinary, sir, that when such were the ethics and practice of the leader, the man who held the second rank in command should have also done his best in his own way to provide for the raising of a fund in order to bribe constituencies with their own money? (Cheers.) Mr. Laurier pointed out that the duty to be performed by the House was one which concerned not Sir Hector Langevin alone, but every man in Canada, because no nation could live under such a system of corruption as had been revealed. "It is no pleasure," he said, "to pronounce upon the conduct of the Minister, but the question is not one of his own guilt or innocence alone. It involves the existence of a system which is to be put down or which is to put the country down." Mr. Laurier laid stress upon the reputation gained by Sir Hector Langevin as the master of the details of his department, and said that up to a few months ago there was a general impression that it was a model department. But irregularities, jobbery and corruption reigned there, plans and specifications were altered to suit contractors, the chief engineers were bribed, the inspectors were bribed, and all this went on for years before the eyes of the Minister of Public Works. No explanation could be given of these things except his knowledge and connivance. Then he dwelt with the plea that the Minister was the victim of a conspiracy. That plea, he said, might have been allowed if the Minister of Public Works had never heard the charges until Mr. Tarte brought them. But in 1886 La Presse, a Conservative journal, described the system of jobbery, corruption and theft with such accuracy that the article might have been written as a comment upon the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. One of Mr. Laurier's arguments for holding the Minister personally responsible was founded upon his obligation to Thomas McGreevy in connection with the loan of $10,300 for election expenses. Mr. McGreevy indorsed Sir Hector's note for this amount, paid the interest and assumed the whole responsibility, so that Sir Hector said, "I never troubled my mind about the matter," nevertheless Mr. McGreevy was cunning enough to perceive his hold on the Minister by keeping the notes renewed. He might as easily have paid them off, for he subscribed much larger sums to Le Monde. But he preferred to go to Sir Hector every four months and ask him to sign the renewal notes, and so keep the obligation fresh in his mind; and what Minister could deny anything to the generous friend who relieved him of his debt, and who every four months reminded him of the favor? The leader's concluding remarks had special reference to the Province of Quebec. As to the Mercier-Pacaud charges, he said, "the measure of justice which is called for in this Parliament we want dealt out also in the Province of Quebec, and after investigation where blame and censure are deserved let blame and censure be given, and let the guilty be punished." The passage in which he drew a parallel between the corruption of to-day and the corruption from which Quebec suffered 130 years ago was a magnificent piece of oratory. The highest literary art was displayed in the contrast which he drew between Montcalm and his fellow-officers paying back their own salaries into the treasury of the colony, and the intendant Bigot and his fellow-rogues plundering the treasury, weakening the resources of the colony, paralyzing the arm of valor and paving the way for the invasion and conquest. It was a situation which forcibly recalled Milton's lines:

In vain doth valor bleed,
While avarice and rapine rule the land.

"Quebec," said the Liberal leader; "has again become the prey of official jackals. Again we see evils such as were denounced by Montcalm, and if Montcalm were here he would denounce this Government as he denounced Bigot and his followers in the old days. Montcalm is not here, but his example is here, and if patriotism still lives in the hearts of his countrymen let us now do as he would have done."

DALTON M'CARTHY'S AMENDMENT.

As Mr. Laurier resumed his seat amid thunders of applause, Dalton McCarthy rose on the other side of the House. But as it was 5:55 o'clock he did no more than formally take possession of the floor, leaving the members two hours more to speculate upon the course he would take. His speech had a very curious beginning. First he solemnly lectured the leader of the Opposition on the fact that his speech was not sufficiently judicial in tone. Then he proceeded to put the House into a judicial frame of mind by abusing Mr. Laurier, accusing him of bargaining with Mr. Mercier for the payment of an increased subsidy to Quebec, and of being "bought and sold." Naturally this language elicited not only an indignant denial from Mr. Laurier, but angry interrogations from the Opposition benches. Perceiving that Col. Amyot was among the interruptors, Mr. McCarthy turned upon him and told him that a sword of Damocles in the shape of a Parliamentary inquiry was hanging over his head.

Mr. Laurier—Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. (Uproar.) Has the honorable gentleman a right to use threatening language to other members?

Mr. Speaker—If the honorable member is threatening the member for Bellechasse it is not quite Parliamentary.

Mr. McCarthy—If I threatened the honorable member for Bellechasse I withdraw it, and I hope his sleep will not be disturbed by what escaped from me in the heat of argument.

Col. Amyot—I rise to a point of order. If the honorable gentleman means by his reference any personal charge against me I beg him to state it. If so it will not go on suspicion. (Cheers and cries of "Order, order.")

Sir John Thompson—He has no right to make a speech on a point of order.

Mr. McCarthy—I rose to discuss this question quietly and judicially—(Opposition ironically: "Hear, hear")—but I thought it right to show that the language with which the honorable leader of the Opposition dealt with it was not the spirit in which we should come to consider it.

Mr. Mulock (smiling)—Now you have got us into a judicial frame of mind, go on with your speech. (Laughter.)

While the air was filled with angry interruptions and the Speaker was trying to rule on several points of order at once, Mr. McCarthy leaned back in his chair laughing like a boy who has successfully played a practical joke. After the incident he buckled down to hard work on the evidence and drew from it these conclusions: Either Perley was the Minister's tool or the Minister was Perley's dupe. Perley was the only man who could tell the truth, and Perley's evidence had been interrupted by his illness. But whatever may be said of the Minister's personal guilt or knowledge he must be held responsible as a Minister for all the acts of his department. The following was

MR. M'CARTHY'S AMENDMENT:

1. That from the facts which were made to appear before the committee and reported to the House in support of and in relation to the charges which it was its duty to investigate, the House is convinced in many of the dealings of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. with the Public Works Department and of the Quebec Harbor Commissioners, gross frauds have been perpetrated and the public have been defrauded out of large sums of money.

2. That these wrongs were accomplished by means of a conspiracy on the fact of the members of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. and Thomas McGreevy, a member of this House, and some one or more of the officers of the Public Works Department.

3. That owing to the unfortunate illness of Mr. Perley, which rendered it impossible for the committee to finish his examination, the House does not feel that it ought, in the absence of his complete evidence, to pronounce decisively as to his complicity or otherwise in the conspiracy which the committee finds to have existed or to determine who among the other officials of the department participated therein.

The House for this reason and because respecting some of the matters as to which evidence was given, urged especially that relating to the supplemental contract for the completion of the Levis graving dock of 1884, as the charge had been made against the late Minister of Public Works, and the evidence in respect thereof is incomplete, felt unable to decide whether the conduct of the Minister in approving and sanctioning the various contracts with Larkin, Connolly & Co., the indulgence granted to them in the performance thereof, and the overpayments made in accordance therewith is to be ascribed to a blind confidence in the integrity and efficiency of his chief engineer. Even in that view, scarcely to be distinguished from weakness almost criminal or to a guilty conscience in the spoliation of the public treasury, which ought to be characterized in very different language.

The Conservatives did not enjoy the last part of Mr. McCarthy's speech. He sat down amid little applause, and when the Speaker read the amendment there was a chorus of "No," from the Government benches, in which the Minister of Justice joined. Then Mr. Curran, of Montreal, rose and upbraided Mr. McCarthy for further complicating the report. He supported the Conservative report.

MR. DAVIN SURPRISES THE HOUSE.

Mr. Davin, a Conservative, followed Mr. Curran, and surprised the House by declaring against the Government report. He used the following language: "Is it to be tolerated, Mr. Speaker, in a young country for one minute that a man who is a member of a Government may enter into a conspiracy with contractors to rob the country? Why, the verdict of the country will be 'No.' (Cheers.) I have read over the evidence carefully, very carefully, and I have come to the conclusion that you cannot possibly acquit Sir Hector Langevin of either one or two things, that he is corrupt or he is an imbecile. (Hear, hear.) You cannot get over that. I will support the amendment of the member for Simcoe."

Mr. Edgar rose at 11:50 and argued strongly in favor of the minority report.

Col. O'Brien said he would vote for the amendment because of its enunciation of the doctrine of Ministerial responsibility.

Mr. McNeill, who had also been numbered among the followers of Mr. McCarthy, made a weak plea for the adoption of the majority report. Mr. McNeill's action was an indication that Mr. McCarthy's amendment would find very few supporters on the Government side of the House. The Liberals objected to it, not so much because of what it declares as because it amends only the conclusions of the majority report, leaving untouched the great bulk of the report.

ONLY A PAIR.

It was scarcely expected, however, that the division, which took place after a powerful speech from Mr. Mulock, would result as it did in the recording of only two votes for the amendment, those of Mr. McCarthy and Mr. O'Brien. Between this vote and the vote on the Davies amendment came a speech in French from Mr. Tarte declaring his intention of refraining from voting either upon the amendment or the main motion. He considers that he is a party in the case just as Sir Hector Langevin is, and that like Sir Hector he is precluded from voting. He maintains, too, that both reports justify him in bringing the charges, and that whichever is adopted his object is attained. He voted, however, against the McCarthy amendment. The vote on the minority report was, yeas 83, nays 104. It was a straight party vote, McCarthy and O'Brien voting with the majority. Davin, too, voted with the nays. The House then divided for a third time on the majority report.

The amendment for the adoption of the minority report was lost on a straight party vote of 83 to 104, among the nays being McCarthy, O'Brien and Davin who had spoken against the majority report. The main motion for the adoption of the majority report was carried on a vote of 86 yeas and 101 nays, McCarthy, O'Brien and Davin voting nay. The majority for the Government position was thus 15.

Cheers from both sides greeted the announcement.

The House rose at 2:35 o'clock and the Conservatives stood up and sang, "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

AQUATIC.

THE CANADIANS GET THERE.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—O'Connor won the $1,000 prize in the sculling race at New Westminster, B. C., yesterday. Hanlan got the second prize of $400, and the Australians, Dutch and Stephenson, were third and fourth.

"Positive Proof Offered."

"The Hamilton Miracle" is the inscription on a banner which is suspended over a rugged and healthy-looking man who is seated on a table on the ground floor of the Main Building at the Exhibition. This man, whose name is probably known from one end of the country to the other, is John Marshall, of Hamilton, whose recent cure from that terrible disease, locomotor ataxy, has caused medical experts to look in wonderment and surprise. The marvelous nature of the case has been commented on by nearly all the leading papers on the continent, so that more than a brief idea of his condition may be mentioned. A severe fall some four years ago resulted in the complete breaking down of his nervous system, which was soon followed by locomotor ataxy, which left him devoid of feeling from his waist downwards and altogether unable to move his lower limbs. After being treated by several physicians without being benefited and pronounced incurable by the physicians of the Royal Templars of Temperance, he was paid his total disability insurance of $1,000 by that institution last November. In April last he was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking these for about six weeks he was completely restored. To satisfy any parties doubtful as to the truth of the miracle Mr. Marshall would be glad to give any information and answer all questions as to his recovery. He can be found every day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. at the Main Building, and from 7 to 9 p.m. at the Grigg House until this evening, after which he may be addressed in Hamilton.

It may here be remarked that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are offered by the proprietors as a certain blood tonic and nerve builder for all diseases arising from an overtaxed or weakened condition of the nervous system, or from an impoverished or vitiated condition of the blood, such as the complaints peculiar to female weaknesses, loss of appetite, inability to sleep, dizziness, pale and sallow complexions, loss of memory, that tired feeling which affects so many, and diseases resulting from overwork, mental worry, abuse or loss of vital forces, etc. Mr. Marshall is enthusiastic over the wonderful cure accomplished, and very anxious to explain the workings of the effective remedy.

Mr. Marshall, as a living curiosity snatched from the grave, has been interviewed by scores of people every hour during the week, and those who have conversed with him have found it impossible to do otherwise than believe in his sincerity and the genuine worth of the medicines that effected his cure.

DRESS GOODS.

More marvelous oddities than any season has yet evolved. More distinguished novelties than you can find in any one store in the city in Camel's Hair, Plain and Stripe Lansdownes, Scotch and Irish Homespuns, Serges, etc.

See Our East Window. A Pleasure to Show Goods.

FINE DRESSMAKING A SPECIALTY.

A. Rolfe

Late with T. Beattie & Co. 202 DUNDAS STREET

The Western.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE RONALD FIRE ENGINE ASTONISHES EVERYBODY.

The steam fire engine contest for a gold medal and $100 prize has drawn well for London's big Fair, people coming even from Sault Ste. Marie. The old reliable Ronald was the only machine to come to the front—in three sizes—in order to meet in competition any size, from any maker. In less than 6½ minutes she had won the medal, and, with only 90 pounds of steam, London's famous waterwarks, with two open lines of standard hose pouring into a big tank, failed to supply this great water-thrower. Councilors, firemen and all were surprised. Owing to the insufficient water supply, the full power of the steamer was not manifested. Another exhibition was given yesterday, when one and then two tremendous streams were thrown a great height. The grand stands were packed, while the speed ring was entirely surrounded by a dense crowd of people to witness this latest attraction to London's greatest Fair. Mr. Ronald is highly pleased with the way he has been treated by the management of the Fair, and offers to compete with any engine in the world in a side-by-side test in efficiency, quality and price, and hopes to go "one better" for London's Fair in 1892.

SUNLIGHT SOAP.

This soap has taken the highest award at the Western Fair, a silver medal. Judges cannot overlook the high commendation of special analysts. Watson Smith, F. C. S Owen's College, Manchester, England, says it is "perfectly pure." Ch. Augeust, professor chemical chemistry, Antwerp, says it "contains no counterfeit matter." Sir Charles A. Cameron, M.D., professor hygiene and chemistry, Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, Ireland, says: "I use it for my own toilet purposes," and R. T. Tatlock, public analyst for city of Glasgow, Scotland, says: "I consider it a perfect soap; it cannot injure the skin or the most delicate fabric." Those who use these soaps appreciate their very superior qualities See them at the Fair or buy them from your grocer.

ASSIZES AT SANDWICH.

Changing a Six for a Seven—Strikers Indicted.

SANDWICH, Sept. 25.—Pulford vs. Jackson. Some years ago one Hooper gave a note to the plaintiff, who is his son-in-law, for $500, and on the death of Hooper Jackson was appointed executor. Ten years after the death of Hooper, Pulford presented the note to Jackson, but it was disallowed because the figure 6 in the figures 1868 had been written over with a "7." Jackson paying Pulford $232.

Meade vs. Ellis—The plaintiff sued for damages for false imprisonment. The Judge took the case from the jury and ordered a verdict to be entered for defendant.

Wm. Wigle, against whom the grand jury returned two true bills, has disappeared. W. H. Ryall is the bail of Wigle to the extent of $200.

The grand jury found true bills against the seven locked-out tailors who are charged with assaulting McBain, and true bills against Scribner and McGil for forgery.

Dr. McCully has shipped a large consignment of peaches at Blenheim to Winnipeg.

The Government proposes to introduce a measure next season providing for the increase of salaries for the Superior Court judges.

Charles, son of James H. Dunlop, the Parliamentary library, Ottawa, was accidentally killed on a railway at Owasna, Minn., Thursday.

Justice Ferguson has decided that tax rates are not taxes, but a price for a commodity furnished, and that Dominion institutes are not exempt.

A $75,000 Fire at Bathurst, N.B.

HALIFAX, Sept. 25.—A special from Moncton says: The saw mills of T. Burns at Bathurst, the largest in Northern New Brunswick, were burned to the ground about midnight. Loss, $75,000. About 200 men are thrown out of employment.

—Another large and delighted audience greeted Ida Van Cortland and her company last night at the Grand. "Pygmalion and Galatea" was admirably presented. Tonight "Dick's Dilemma" will be produced and Saturday evening "Oliver Twist." The Saturday matinee will be made enjoyable for the children and ladies.

A bottle of Angostura Bitters to flavor your lemonade or any other cold drink will keep you free from Dyspepsia, Colic, Diarrhea and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Be sure to get the genuine Angostura, manufactured by the J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

All imposture weakens confidence and chills benevolence.—Johnson.

Physiology—The Indigenous Bitters prevent many serious maladies by giving vigor and heat to the stomach, restoring the appetite, facilitating the digestion and maintaining the strength of the whole system.

Greek Statue at Morris' Illusions.