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TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR — TEN PAGES—MONDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 25 1905—TEN PAGES — ONE CENT

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SENATE P O

THE JAFFRAY-COX ALLIANCE

The Globe has at last been forced to join issue with The World on the charge that there is an alliance between Sir Wilfrid Laurier, representing a solid Quebec, demanding and succeeding in getting coercion in the matter of education of the two new western provinces, and the great corporation interests represented in a large measure by Senator Cox, and that as a result the government we have in this country to-day is such as this alliance cares to give us, and as a matter of fact it is of a character that robbed the people of the west of their constitutional educational liberties, and is robbing the citizens of Canada of the great public rights they are supposed to enjoy in their relations with private corporations.

Incidentally to this main charge, The World asserted also that Senator Cox, thru Robert Jaffray, had control of The Globe newspaper, and that that paper, instead of being the mouthpiece of the great body of the Liberals of Ontario, as it once was, is now the organ of the Cox interests, and that while it pretended to speak for Liberals it was misleading them, deceiving them, professing at one time to fight for Liberal doctrines, but finally abandoning them.

We also charged that the Cox-Jaffray interest had deliberately selected Rev. J. A. Macdonald, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, as editor, in order to chloroform the Liberal Presbyterians with high-sounding, flaunting articles on "general goodness," while Mr. Jaffray looked after the corporation end of the game, and promoted in his own especial way the interests that he and Senator Cox had at heart. We also charged this Rev. J. A. Macdonald with pulling wires in the general assembly and among Presbyterian ministers and others to get them to accept coercion.

We also charged Robert Jaffray as a member of the Niagara Falls Park commission with making a most improvident and improper contract with the Ontario Development Company, of which Senator Cox is a chief director, for doubling the amount of water it was to take from the Niagara River, and when The World exposed the iniquity of this bargain and Mr. Whitney saw fit to refuse confirmation of it, Robert Jaffray, as chief executive of The Globe, had that paper come out and urge upon the government to hurry up and make some deal with the Cox company. It was as we have established, and will establish again, one of the most disgraceful things ever attempted on the people of this province in order to forestall them in the matter of the use of the water powers of the Falls, and to put them at the mercy of the men who had already grabbed the franchises over there.

Incidentally The World has had occasion to voice the feeling of widespread distrust among policyholders in certain Canadian insurance companies, that perhaps the things exposed in connection with New York companies might exist here, or were at least possible here. The World in so speaking out was speaking after personal contact with judges, with high officials, with all kinds of citizens who held policies in Canadian companies, and who were more than alarmed and who are to-day none the less alarmed because of the Michigan investigation into the Canada Life, which is owned and controlled by Senator Cox.

For doing all these and other things The Globe indulges in personal abuse of W. F. Maclean, and wild denunciation of The World. Maclean is an irresponsible, and The World has been making false statements, and both the paper and its reckless editor would have brought on a panic in regard to insurance and investment if they could. To show how bad a man Maclean (extremist and fanatic) is, and what absolutely false statements The World publishes, we reprint The Globe's article in full in another column of this issue.

We propose to-day to make no complete answer to The Globe; the public have the speeches of Mr. Maclean and they have the articles of The World, and they have the record of The Globe, the conduct of Mr. Jaffray, Mr. Cox, Mr. Macdonald before them. But we do propose to touch at some length on (1) the relations between Senator Cox and Robert Jaffray, and their companies and themselves with The Globe; (2) the position of Senator Cox toward the policyholders in his insurance companies; (3) the relation of Robert Jaffray as a power commissioner and as chief executive of The Globe to Niagara Falls power.

The Globe does not remove the shadow of the Cox influence from its editorial precincts when it mentions the amount of the senator's holdings in The Globe Newspaper Company. Senator Cox, it says, holds only sixty-eight shares out of a total of 1000 shares. This is no reply to The World's charge, which was not that Senator Cox held a controlling interest in The Globe Newspaper Company, but that Senator Cox and Robert Jaffray between them did own a controlling interest. Since The Globe is in a confessing mood, let it confess to the public the number of shares held by Mr. Jaffray. If we are not greatly mistaken, it will be found that the joint Cox-Jaffray holdings of stock represent a controlling interest in The Globe Newspaper Company. Is it so, or not so? The Globe has the floor.

Now as to the alliance between Senator Cox and Robert Jaffray. The evidences of this business and political combination extend over a number of years, and they are glaring enough to satisfy the most skeptical. The firm of Cox and Jaffray have been using The Globe as the chief instrument of political and corporation exploitation ever since they secured control of it. The Globe says that this is not the case, and that Senator Cox has no voice whatever in the editorial direction of the paper. How is it, then, that The Globe is now, and has been for years, at the back of every Cox scheme originating in Toronto or Ottawa? The Globe cannot mention one Cox project it has not endorsed. It cannot name one public man friendly to Geo. A. Cox that it has not befriended. The Cox schemes and the Cox political allies have ever had a champion in The Globe office, and anti-Cox projects and anti-Cox political influences have been just as consistently denounced.

Do these circumstances not suggest an alliance between Senator Cox and The Globe? No other conclusion is open to the public, and equally obvious is the inference that the alliance is thru Robert Jaffray. Take the Crow's Nest Pass deal for instance, Senator Cox and Robert Jaffray were together in that transaction. They were its two chief promoters. Both made large profits by reason of their manipulation of the Laurier government. The Globe was in evidence in the days of that memorable controversy if it ever was, urging the government into a deal that meant fortunes for Geo. A. Cox and Robert Jaffray, and singling out as its own particular enemies Conservatives, Liberals and Independents alike who dared take issue with the government's policy. The Globe's support of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway project is a more recent proof of the Cox influence in The Globe office.

There is also to be considered the Niagara Falls Power Syndicate, of which Senator Cox is a distinguished member. The Globe helped this syndicate to a valuable franchise, and then tried to obtain for it a concession which was in effect another franchise fully equal to the first. And now we have The Globe busying itself with the whitewash brush in behalf of Senator Cox's insurance company. How many more links are required to complete the chain of evidence which establishes the Cox-Jaffray alliance, and their manipulation of The Globe?

The Globe's vague protests are no answer to the set of circumstances above related. Mr. Jaffray attends to the financial and promotion end of the newspaper, Rev. J. A. Macdonald, the nominal editor, hands out the fine line of abstractions which are designed to fool the people. Editor Macdonald has a free hand in the dispensation of high-sounding generalities in the intervals between the Cox-Jaffray exploitations. The moment a Cox scheme presents itself for consideration, the generalities cease, and The Globe gives itself up to the most definite and specific kind of endorsation. And yet it says it is not a Cox organ. This is a denial which would have force in the light of a record of occasional opposition to the daring exploits of Geo. A. Cox, but the cold, blunt, significant fact is that The Globe has yet to have its first quarrel with a Cox ally or a Cox scheme.

Let us now discuss for a few moments the relations of Senator Cox to the policyholders of the Canada Life, even if we do lay ourselves open to the charge of trying to create a panic. It is the least charge Senator Cox's paper should make against anybody, and especially against people who happen to be policyholders in the Canada Life. That company has over one hundred millions of dollars of current insurance and assets of over thirty millions, and the management of these hundred millions of assurance and the absolute control of thirty millions of trust funds are in the hands of Senator Cox, who happens to own all, or nearly all, the proprietary shares, which are capitalized at $1,000,000. Some years ago, Senator Cox saw the advantage to himself of controlling large sums of trust money, and he set out to secure the management of the trust funds of the Canada Life. Life insurance, up to within a recent period, and as it is still practised in England, and especially in Scotland, is based on the idea of the trust funds being in the hands of a board of carefully selected directors, who are models of integrity, who would scorn to make a cent out of handling the trust funds, and whose sole object is to invest the money so as to give the greatest security to the policyholders, and at the same time a reasonable, but sure, interest. The new doctrine in connection with insurance companies, as it has been developed in New York, is for one man or a clique of men to get hold of immense blocks of these trust funds, and to manipulate them and to use them for their own advantage, rather than to the advantage and protection of the policyholders. Let us take the case of the Hydes, the Alexanders, the Morgans, the Depews, and the whole crowd, whose names have been recently made public in New York, and whose policy was to use the trust funds of the insurance companies of which they were directors, to the advantage of themselves or of other corporations of which they were directors, and all of which had need of the use of great blocks of money. For instance, if George Gould or Mr. Harriman and railway magnates of that kind went in for being directors of the Equitable and other companies, it was that, if at any time—and the times were frequent — they wanted five or ten millions of dollars, they could get it out of the trust funds of these insurance companies. And that was not all; these men manipulated the trust funds thru a lot of subsidiary companies, of which they were directors, so as to make immense profits for the subsidiary companies, or for themselves. At one time trust companies, another time loan companies, sometimes banks or companies that did flotation business, were so associated with the insurance company. They also made money for themselves or their companies by selling bonds and securities to the insurance companies of which they were directors. These things are wrong, are against the law of trusteeship, are against all the good practice that has hitherto prevailed, and are above all things a menace to the policyholders and their dependent relatives.

Take the case of the Hyde family, which, on an original investment of

Continued on Page 2.

LOOKING FOR WORK

MRS. ONTARIO: Ah! you have come to cut the weeds?
MR. JAFFRAY: No, mum—we prefer to shovel snow, tariff snow, y'know, Coxey'n me.

Pirate Launch on Humber

Attempt to Rob Canoe Upsets It

Leaves Two Boys to Drown

Toronto Junction Youths' Thrilling Adventure on Saturday Night—Called on to Stand and Deliver on Penalty of Being Shot At—Meeting of Craft Causes Upset and Launch Steams Away.

Upset in the Humber River by a gang of robbers using a gasoline launch, is the remarkable story told by Joseph Williams and George Hodson of Toronto Junctin. The two boys' story is borne out by their wet clothes, and the fact of Williams losing his watch in the river. No person was near when the attack was made on them by the pirates, and no complaint has been made to the police department.

The boys rented a canoe at a boathouse at the mouth of the Humber, shortly after suppper. After they had gone up about a mile they heard the chug, chug of a gasoline launch close behind. Hodson, who was in the stern, turned and saw the bow of the approaching craft pointed straight at him. He yelled to Williams and turned the canoe toward shore, when they were stopped b ya yell from the bow of the launch—"If you don't stop paddling I'll shoot."

Hoson again looking back over his shoulder saw the arm of one of the three men in the boat pointed toward him. It seemed to him as if he was pointing a revolver. The boys stopped paddling.

"I want your money," said the bow man as the launch came up. Then the launch struck the side of the canoe and over it went, dumping its occupants into the water. The launch, which had slackened speed, went ahead at full speed again. The last thing the two boys in the water saw of the pirate craft was her turning to go down stream.

Struggle for a Life.

"Hi, you fellows in the launch, this fellow can't swim," yelled Hodson, but received no response. Finding his hands full in attempting to rescue Williams, Hodson wasted no further breath in shouting. Williams went under the water when the canoe was spilled and came to the surface gasping for breath. Before Hodson could see him, for it was quite dark, he went down again. On his head coming above water for the second time, Hodson seized him and got him into the canoe, which was not quite full of water. Williams had sense enough to keep still. Hodson took the rope in his hand and towed the canoe to the eastern bank, twenty yards away, tho it took him nearly a quarter of an hour before he touched bottom.

On Williams getting ashore the two started to run for Jane-street, about a quarter of a mile east. On arriving there, they walked to their homes in Toronto Junction. Williams yesterday was so hoarse that he could hardly tell the story.

Watch is Gone.

Williams, in company with another young fellow, went yesterday to the place of the upset to see if any trace could be found of his watch, which had dropped from his pocket during the struggle in the water. He found that the water was about 8 feet deep and the bottom of a soft mud. It is not likely that his watch can be recovered. It is just north of the bend below the Bloor-street bridge.

NO TRACE OF LOST GIRL
200 PEOPLE IN SEARCH

Prescott, Sept. 24.—(Special.)—Altho a search has been continuously in progress since Wednesday, no trace has yet been gotten of the missing eight-year old Gill girl.

It is not thought that she has met with foul play, but that she has strayed into the big swamp near her home and been either lost or immersed.

To-day a party of over 200 neighbors and friends were out searching the swamp.

MAY BE A TORONTO MAN.

Inquires Being Made to Identify a Body at Detroit.

Detroit, Sept. 23.—It is believed that the body of a man taken from the river last spring at a point where foot prints in the snow on the dock were seen during last winter, which could not be accounted for at the time, may be the body of a missing Toronto man.

Coroner Toepel has a letter from A. E. Kirkpatrick of Toronto, agent for the U. S. Fidelity and Life Insurance Co., asking a full description of the body. Mr. Kirkpatrick does not mention the man's name, but says that he disappeared from Toronto about the time that the footprints were seen here last winter.

Inquiry from officers of the company in Toronto last night brought information of the quest, but names and reasons were withheld.

TIME EXETER AWAKENED.

Exeter, Sept. 24.—A bylaw to authorize the council to buy out the electric light plant, at a price not to exceed $18,000 was voted on here to-day and defeated by eight majority.

The vote was very light, the people didn't take much interest in the matter either for or against.

Gave Choir Day Off.

Yesterday was "rally day" in all the Presbyterian and many of the Methodist churches of the city. In Parkdale Methodist the choir were given a holiday, the musical services being taken by the young men of the church.

Otto Coke.

Put up in strong paper sacks—cheap, lasting, convenient. Your grocer keeps it.

Otto Coke.

Chestnut size, in paper sacks, at your grocer's. Clean, bright, smokeless, lights with charcoal.

IS CARRIE FROM LONDON? SOMEONE ANXIOUS TO KNOW

Alleged Inquiries Would Indicate That Mrs. Nation May Prove Canadian Heiress.

New York, Sept. 24.—(Special.)—The American to-day prints the following despatch from Wichita, Kansas:

Joseph W. Phoenix of Hamilton, Ont., is anxious to learn the whereabouts of Carrie Nation, and offers a reward for information that will tend to show that she was once a resident of London, Ont. It is suspected that the Kansas smasher has fallen heir to a big fortune, and it may be possible that she may yet become famous in other ways than smashing bottles, mirrors and glasses.

Mr. Phoenix wrote Mayor Ross, as follows:

Mayor of Wichita, Kas.:

Dear Sir,—Kindly inform me what Carrie Nation's maiden name was before she was married in the first place, and whom she married first. Was he a doctor? Also please tell her present address, and if she was originally from London, Canada. If Carrie is the person we suppose she is you shall be well paid for your trouble. Joseph W. Phoenix.

It is believed that Carrie Nation once lived in Canada, but no one has yet been seen here who was able to answer the question of Mr. Phoenix.

Mayor Ross, in replying to Mr. Phoenix, stated that Carrie Nation had never been a resident of Wichita.

NOT KNOWN.

Hamilton, Sept. 24.—(Special.)—If Joseph W. Phoenix lives in Hamilton, he has not been in the city long enough to get his name in the directory. There are but two families of that name in the city, and they do not know Joseph W.

MILITIA CHANGES.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—(Special)—Lieut. H. T. Hughes, district engineer for Western Ontario has been transfered to Halifax to be attached to the Royal Engineers for duty and instructor Lieut. St. Jean is transfered from Quebec to Tonorto.

In March 1906 a long course of instruction, to 16 officers will be held at R. M. C.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA
28 King Street West, Toronto.
Sterling Exchange bought and sold.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL ON SATURDAY POLICE HADN'T HEARD LAST NIGHT

Screw Loose Somewhere in Combination Between Authorities—Convict Hides Under Wheelbarrow Till Guards Leave Him Had Clothes Provided.

Evidently acting by pre-arrangement with parties on the outside, George Graham "cut his lucky" from jail confinement on Saturday afternoon by a plan as unique as it was successful. He is still breathing the air of freedom.

Graham had been out with the gang working on the Don Flats, opposite Smith-street. When the four guards counted up they found that there were only thirty-two men left out of an original squad of thirty-three. There was no sign of Graham.

The gang was hustled back to the jail and a hunt was instituted. The first clue was given by a little girl, and it explained the convict's sudden disappearance. She said she had seen the man emerge from beneath one of the wheelbarrows which the gang had been using in their work, and which are always up-ended when labor ceases for the day.

Another little girl said she had seen Graham possess himself of a bundle hidden near-by, and which probably contained the civilian clothes which the same observant girl said Graham was wearing 15 minutes later when she noticed him riding on a Broadview-avenue car while guards and citizens were beating the bush up the classic valley of the Don.

At 9 o'clock last night The World asked No. 4 police station—which covers the jail district—if they had any trace of the escaped man.

"Hadn't heard that a man had escaped," said the sergeant.

Neither had some of the policemen on the beat who were spoken to by a reporter.

Graham was serving a sixty-day sentence.

New York Civic Elections

Finds All Parties as One

On Public Ownership Cry

Even Tammany Takes it Up With Renewed Vigor—Operation of Gas Franchises by City Threatens to Drive Private Interests Out of Business—Good Results Bound to Come.

New York, Sept. 24.—(Special.)—Municipal ownership as a campaign issue will make its first appearance in New York City with the coming campaign, and it will be accepted by all parties.

Mayor McClellan and Charles F. Murphy have decided that the Tammany platform this year shall contain a municipal ownership plank which shall go much further in the direction of city control of public service franchises than it has ever done before.

As the anti-Tammany forces will make municipal ownership the main feature of their campaign, the adoption of a broad plank by Tammany Hall will bring the question prominently to the front in this city, no matter which side may carry the election.

Mayor Dunne's victory in Chicago on the municipal ownership issue, the Republican revolution in Philadelphia, and the remarkable response which has been given to Everett Colby's campaign in New Jersey have aided in convincing Mr. Murphy that Tammany can no longer maintain with safety its non-committal attitude. The fact that the fusionists are preparing to charge Tammany with subservience to the public service corporations furnishes an additional reason why the organization should take more advanced ground in its declaration of principles this year.

Murphy is Studying Hard.

Mr. Murphy is studying the municipal ownership planks that were contained in the various platforms two years ago, together with the campaign declarations of other cities, the cam m declaration of other cities, with a view to framing a plank which will satisfy. It was said by men who know his intentions that while the Tammany plank will not go as far as that of the Municipal Ownership League, it will commit the organization to the municipal ownership of franchises.

Mayor McClellan will urge in the campaign his action in preparing for the establishment of a municipal lighting plant, his telegrams to the Tammany senators in Albany last winter urging them to vote for the gas bill and his water supply bill providing for the creation of a system of water supply costing $100,000,000.

It now seems probable that all parties will agree as to the city's ownership of its franchises, and their lease for short terms to operating companies. No organization will have the hardihood to advocate the granting of franchises in perpetuity. The real fight will come upon the question of municipal operation, and this will be narrowed down to a certain of the gas franchises, which are about to revert to the city, and to the rapid transit system.

Fusionists Will Declare for Gas.

There will be a square declaration in the fusion platform, it is learned, in favor of the assumption by the city of the gas franchises, which will expire next year. The fusionists will demand that the cit yexercise pdincipal companies, take possession of their property, and operate them not only for city lighting, but for furnishing gas to private consumers.

Such a step, if the city should be able to supply gas for 60 cents or 70 cents a thousand cubic feet—which is said to be possible—would drive the private companies with their tremendous load of securities, out of the field and leave the cit yto light itself.

Another feature of the fusion platform will be a demand for a radical change in the rapid transit law, whereby the city may make separate contracts for the construction and operation of new subways and may undertake their operations on its own account if it cannot obtain satisfactory terms from short term lessees.

Change in Transit Commission.

It will also ask for the reorganization of the rapid transit commission, so as t otoesdry cmfwyp nhP—HVn so as to destroy its self perpetuating character and make it more responsive to public sentiment. This is to be brought about adding new members to be appointed by the mayor in such numbers as to constitute a majority of the commission.

How far the Tammany platform will go has not yet been decided, but it is expected to stop short of the municipal operation of the gas franchise. Over this the most strenuous fight will be waged, and it is possible that the new state gas commission, which is to begin its work in this city, this week, may aid the anti-Tammany cause.

VANCOUVER TO BE TERMINUS G.T.P. CHANGITG ITS PLANS

At Least Windsor Lawyer is Said to Have Plausible Information That Such is Intended.

Windsor, Sept. 24.—(Special.)—Edward Kenning, a Windsor lawyer, has received word from British Columbia that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will eventually decide on Vancouver as the western terminus of the road. Mr. Kenning says that many arguments are advanced in support of this prediction, and altho the G.T.P. officials have not even intimated that Vancouver is under consideration the rapid advance in real estate in the northern part of the city leads to the belief that there is some foundation for the rumor.

"Fort Simpson is 600 miles away from the regular route of ocean boats," said Mr. Kenning, "and if the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway expects to compete with the C.P.R. and other transcontinental roads in carrying freight from the Pacific coast to the eastern markets, the road will have to secure the same advantages or else expect to make less money.

"If the terminus is placed near Fort Simpson it means that the vessels engaged in business with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will have to travel 600 miles further than boats calling at Vancouver, besides making the return trip to the regular ocean course. This will occupy time and fuel, and will be a large addition to the expense of delivering a cargo to the G.T.P. or receiving one consigned to the orient. The present proposed terminus is also so far north that there is no agricultural land in the vicinity, and there will be no inducements to settlers who desire to follow farming pursuits. The site of the town is also a barren spot and not one that will attract residents unless it be those who secure situations on the new road.

"When the C.P.R. was constructed the City of Vancouver was ignored as the western terminus, but the company afterward realized its mistake and later ran its line into the city. There is a natural harbor in front of the city, where the entire British navy could anchor, and this is a great inducement to vesselmen, as it is land-locked and makes a secure haven in times of storms.

"Further up the coast there are no natural harbors, and it will be far cheaper for the G.T.P. to construct a line down the coast than to attempt to found a new city and have vessels run 600 miles out of their course."

DREDGE FOUNDERS IN GALE.

Six Men Rescued From Drowning After Hard Struggle.

Dunkirk, N.Y., Sept. 24.—Dredge No. 4, owned by the Lake Erie Dredging Company of Buffalo, foundered in a gale off Dunkirk this afternoon.

Capt. Geo. Miller and his crew of six men were rescued by the tug Cascade of Buffalo after a terrific struggle in the heavy seas. The dredge was valued at $20,000.

BUT IT MAY BE TRUE.

Winnipeg, Sept. 24.—(Special)—The rumor current in Ottawa that Hon. Thomas Greenway is to succeed Sir Daniel MacMillan as lieutenant-governor of Manitoba is also heard here, but no confirmation as to its likelihood can be had. Sir Daniel's term expires on Oct. 16.

Extra Protection.

The Holmes Electric Protection Company differs from any other method of guarding by electricity; individual wires to every bank, store and warehouse. In fact, they cover the business district, and are constantly adding to their already large number of subscribers. The system has been so thoroughly tested and improved during recent years as to merit the hearty endorsation of the bankers and merchants of this city. ed

Otto Coke.

Do not confuse with gas coke. It is cleaner, lasts longer and gives greater heat. At your grocer's, in paper sacks.

Edwards, Morgan & Company, Chartered Accountants, 26 Wellington Street East. Phone Main 1163. 136

If Not, Why Not?

Have you accident and sickness policy? See Walter H. Blight, Confederation Life Building. Phone M. 2770. 136

Smoke Taylor's "Maple Leaf" Cigars

BIRTHS.

MASON—At 478 Manning-avenue, Toronto, on Monday, Sept. 18th, the wife of Harry G. Mason of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MORSMAN—CAMPION—At All Saints' Church, on Saturday, Sept. 23rd, by the Rev. Arthur Baldwin, Ernest John Morsman to Amelia Margaret Campion, both of Toronto.

DEATHS.

DIXON—Suddenly, at 62 Arnold-avenue, on Sept. 22, George Dixon, aged 76 years. Survived by his widow, two sons and four daughters, all of this city. Funeral from his late residence Monday, at 2 o'clock p.m., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

FRASER—On the morning of the 23rd, at Fraserville, Que., Edith M. Fraser, eldest beloved daughter of Alderman John Dunn. Funeral on Monday morning to Necropolis, on arrival of Grand Trunk Express from the east.

LEAMEN—At her home on Samson-avenue, Doncaster, on Sunday morning, Sept. 24th, 1905, after a long and painful illness, Mary Ann Inward, beloved wife of John C. Leamen, in her 60th year, a native of Rochester, Kent, England. Funeral on Tuesday, the 26th, to Norway Cemetery, at 3 p.m.

O'BRIEN—At his late residence, 76 William-street, Patrick O'Brien, aged 76. Funeral Monday, 8.45 a.m. Friends and acquaintances cordially invited.

TEMPLE—At Toronto General Hospital, on Sunday, Sept. 24th, 1905, Frederick Temple, aged 33 years. The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Sept. 26th, at 2.30 p.m., from his brother-in-law's residence, 59 May-street, Toronto Junction, to Prospect Cemetery.

TOMLIN—On Friday, Sept. 22nd, Ann E., widow of the late Henry C. Tomlin, in her 69th year. Funeral (private) from the residence of her son, H. G. Tomlin, 418 Bathurst-street, on Monday, the 25th inst. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

WILLIAMS—At Detroit, Mich., Saturday, Sept. 23rd, Samuel, eldest son of Ex-Esplanade Constable Geo. Williams, in his 48th year.

F. W. Matthews Co., Undertakers.

Dineen's Hat Opening.

Now thoroly complete with the latest arrivals from the English fashionable hatters received at the latter end of last week the fall display of hats at Dineen's must interest the man who is a good dresser.

It is really something to see the magnitude of the purchases a large hat establishment has to make to successfully cater to the Toronto trade. Few other cities have as many good dressers proportionately as the City of Toronto.

The latest American ideas from the makers, and the newest the English makers have can now be seen at Dineen's, Yonge and Temperance.

Campbell's English Chop House, 30 King St. West, quick lunch. 136

THE WEATHER.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Fresh northwesterly to northerly winds; fine and cool.

Tuckett's "T.& B." 10 cent plug 246.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Sept. 23.	At.	From.
Bayerlan	Montreal	Liverpool
Virginian	Liverpool	Montreal
Celtic	New York	Liverpool
Graf Waldersee	New York	Hamburg
Ponderanian	Fame Point	London
Umbria	New York	Liverpool
Sicilian Prince	New York	Naples
Teutonic	New York	Liverpool
Ultonia	New York	Trieste
Bordeaux	New York	Havre
La Gascogne	New York	Havre
Potsdam	Boulogne	New York
Moltke	Cherbourg	New York
Cedric	Liverpool	New York
Cymric	Liverpool	Boston
Cevic	Liverpool	New York
Minnehaha	London	New York
Parisian	Rimouski	Liverpool
Hamburg	New York	Hamburg
Ryndam	New York	Rotterdam
Minneapolis	New York	London
Haverford	Philadelphia	Liverpool
Siberian	Halifax	Glasgow
St. Louis	Southampton	New York
Etruria	Liverpool	New York
Mt. Temple	Liverpool	Montreal

Wheat wearied appetites welcome Norka, the food of which one does not tire. Ladies are delighted with its rich flavor. Children grow rugged on it. The morning appetite never tires of Norka. Packed while hot. Sealed in air tight packages which retain the full rich nutty flavor of the oat.