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TWELFTH YEAR. MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1891. ONE CENT.

THE OLD MAN'S APPEAL

A Patriotic Farewell Address to the Canadian People.

HOW THE COUNTRY WAS BUILT UP

Unrestricted Reciprocity Means Annexation and Nothing Else.

I Was Born a British Subject and a British Subject I Will Die--A Deliverance From Sir John Macdonald That Will Become Historical--What a Wise and Patriotic National Policy Did For Canada in a Few Short Years--The Dangers of Direct Taxation and Tariff Legislation at Washington--Other Political Intelligence From All Parts of the Dominion.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The following manifestos have been issued by Sir John Macdonald:

To the Electors of Canada:

GENTLEMEN,—The momentous questions now engaging public attention, having, in the opinion of the ministry, reached that stage when it is desirable that an opportunity should be given to the people of expressing at the polls their views thereon, the Governor-General has been advised to terminate the existence of the present House of Commons and to issue writs summoning a new parliament. This advice His Excellency has seen fit to approve, and you therefore will be called upon within a short time to elect members to represent you in the great council of the nation. I shall be a candidate for the representation of my old constituency, the city of Kingston.

In soliciting at your hands a renewal of the confidence which I have enjoyed as a minister of the crown for 30 years, it is, I think, convenient that I should take advantage of the occasion to define the attitude of the Government in which I am First Minister towards the leading political issues of the day.

Trade and Commerce of First Importance.

As in 1878, in 1882, and again in 1887, so in 1891, do questions relating to the trade and commerce of the country occupy a foremost place in the public mind. Our policy in respect thereto is to-day what it has been for the past 13 years and is directed by a firm determination to foster and develop the varied resources of the Dominion by every means in our power, consistent with Canada's position as an integral portion of the British Empire. To that end we have labored in the past, and we propose to continue in the work to which we have applied ourselves, of building up on this continent, under the flag of England, a great and powerful nation.

Canada in 1878.

When, in 1878, we were called upon to administer the affairs of the Dominion, Canada occupied a position in the eyes of the world very different from that which she enjoys to-day. At that time a profound depression hung like a pall over the whole country from the Atlantic Ocean to the western limits of the Province of Ontario, beyond which to the Rocky Mountains stretched a vast and almost unknown wilderness. Trade was depressed, manufactures languished, and exposed to ruinous competition, Canadians were fast sinking into the position of being mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the great nation dwelling to the south of us. We determined to change this unhappy state of things. We felt that Canada, with its agricultural resources, rich in its fisheries, timber and mineral wealth, was worthy of a nobler position than that of being a slaughter market for the United States. We said to the Americans: "We are perfectly willing to trade with you on equal terms. We are desirous of having a fair reciprocity treaty, but we will not consent to open our markets to you while yours remain closed to us." So we inaugurated the National Policy.

The Country Blossomed Like the Rose.

You all know what followed. Almost, as if by magic, the whole face of the country underwent a change. Stagnation and apathy and gloom—aye, and want and misery, too—gave place to activity, and enterprise and prosperity. The miners of Nova Scotia took courage; the manufacturing industries in our great centres revived and multiplied; the farmer found a market for his produce; the artisan and laborer employment at good wages, and all Canada rejoiced under the quickening impulse of a newfound life. The age of deficits was past and an overflowing treasury gave to the Government the means of carrying forward those great works necessary to the realization of our purpose to make this country a homogeneous whole.

To that end we undertook that stupendous work, the Canadian Pacific Railway. Undeterred by the pessimistic views of our opponents, nay, in spite of their strenuous and even malignant opposition, we pushed forward that great enterprise through the wilds north of Lake Superior, across the western prairies, over the Rocky Mountains to the shore of the Pacific, with such inflexible resolution that in seven years after the assumption of office by the present administration the dream of our public men was an accomplished fact, and I, myself, experienced the proud satisfaction of looking back from the steps of my car upon the Rocky Mountains fringing the eastern sky.

The Canadian Pacific Railway now extends from ocean to ocean, opening up and developing the country at a marvelous rate and forming an imperial highway to the east, over which the trade of the Indies is destined to reach the markets of Europe. We have subsidized steamship lines on both oceans—to Europe, China, Japan, Australia and the West Indies. We have spent millions on the extension and improvement of our canal system. We have, by liberal grants of subsidies, promoted the building of railways, now become an absolute necessity, until the whole country is covered as with a network; and we have done all this with such prudence and caution that our credit in the money markets of the world is higher to-day than it has ever been, and the rate of interest on our debt, which is the true measure of the public burdens, is less than it was when we took office in 1878.

The Attitude of the Reform Party.

During all this time what has been the attitude of the Reform party? Vacillating in their policy and inconsistency itself as regards their leaders, they have at least been consistent in this particular, that they have uniformly opposed every measure which had for its object the development of our common country.

The National Policy was a failure before it had been tried. Under it we could not possibly raise a revenue sufficient for the public requirements. Time exposed that fallacy. Then we were to pay more for the home-manufactured article than we used to when we imported everything from abroad. We were to be the prey of rings and monopolies, and the manufacturers were to extort their own prices. When these fears had been proved unfounded we were assured that overcompetition would inevitably prove the ruin of the manufacturing industries and thus bring about a state of affairs worse than that which the National Policy had been designed to meet.

It was the same with the Canadian Pacific Railway. The whole project, according to our opponents, was a chimera. The engineering difficulties were insuperable; the road, even if constructed, would never pay. Well, gentlemen, the project was feasible, the engineering difficulties were overcome and the road does pay.

Disappointed by the failure of all their predictions and convinced that nothing is to be gained by further opposition on the old lines, the Reform party has taken a new departure, and has announced its policy to be unrestricted reciprocity, that is (as defined by its author, Mr. Wiman, in The North American Review a few days ago) free trade with the United States and a common tariff with the United States against the rest of the world.

The adoption of this policy would involve, among other grave evils, discrimination against the Mother Country. This fact is admitted by no less a personage than Sir Richard Cartwright, who, in his speech at Pembroke on Oct. 21, 1890, is reported to have said: "Some men whose opinions I respect entertain objections to this (unrestricted reciprocity) proposition. They argue, and argue with force, that it will be necessary for us if we enter into such an arrangement to ad mit the goods of the United States on more favorable terms that those of the Mother Country. Nor do I deny that that is an objection and not a light one."

It Means Annexation.

It would, in my opinion, inevitably result in the annexation of this Dominion to the United States. The advocates of unrestricted reciprocity on this side of the line deny that it would have such an effect, though its friends in the United States urge as the chief reason for its adoption that unrestricted reciprocity would be the first step in the direction of political union.

Also Direct Taxation.

There is, however, one obvious consequence of this scheme which nobody has the hardihood to dispute, and that is, that unrestricted reciprocity would necessitate the imposition of direct taxation amounting to not less than $14,000,000 annually upon the people of this country. This fact is clearly set forth in a remarkable letter addressed a few days ago by Mr. E. W. Thomson—a Radical and free trader—to The Toronto Globe, on the staff of which paper he was lately an editorial writer, which, notwithstanding The Globe, with characteristic unfairness, refused to publish, nevertheless reached the public through The Toronto World. Mr. Thomson points out with great clearness that the loss of customs revenue levied upon articles now entering this country from the United States, in the event of the adoption of the policy of unrestricted reciprocity, would amount to not less than $7,000,000 annually. Moreover, this by no means represents the total loss to the revenue which the adoption of such a policy would entail. If American manufactures now compete favorably with British goods, despite an equal duty, what do you suppose would happen if the duty were removed from the American, and retained, or as is very probable increased, on the British article? Would not the inevitable result be a displacement of the duty-paying goods of the Mother Country by those of the United States? And this would mean an additional loss to the revenue of many millions more.

Electors of Canada, I appeal to you to consider well the full meaning of this proposition. You—I speak now more particularly to the people of this Provine of Ontario—are already taxed directly for school purposes, for township purposes, for county purposes, while to the Provincial Government there is expressly given by the constitution the right to impose direct taxation. This latter evil you have so far escaped, but as the material resources of the province diminish, as they are now diminishing, the local Government will be driven to supplement its revenue derived from fixed sources by a direct tax. And is not this enough, think you, without your being called on by a Dominon tax-gatherer with a yearly demand for $15 a family, to meet the obligations of the central government?

Gentlemen, this is what unrestricted reciprocity involves. Do you like the prospect? This is what we are opposing, and what we ask you to condemn by your votes.

Under our present system a man may largely determine the amount of his contributions to the Dominion exchequer. The amount of his tax is always in direct proportion to his means. If he is rich and can afford to drink champagne he has to pay a tax of $1.50 for every bottle he buys. If he be a poor man he contents himself with a cup of tea, on which there is no duty. And so on all through the list. If he is able to afford all manner of luxuries he pays a large sum into the coffers of the Government. If he is a man of moderate means and able to enjoy an occasional luxury he pays accordingly. If he is a poor man his contributions to the treasury are reduced to a minimum. With direct taxation, no matter what may be the pecuniary position of the taxpayer—times may be hard, crops may have failed, sickness or other calamity may have fallen on the family, still the inexorable tax collector comes and exacts his tribute. Does not ours seem to be the more equitable plan? It is the one under which we have lived and thrived and to which the Government I lead propose to adhere.

The Old Flag Waved.

I have pointed out to you a few of the material objections to this scheme of unrestricted reciprocity to which Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright have committed the Liberal party. But they are not the only objections, nor in my opinion are they the most vital. For a century and a half this country has grown and flourished under the protecting ægis of the British crown. The gallant race who first bore to our shores the blessings of civilization passed by an easy transaction from French to English rule, and now form one of the most law-abiding portions of the community. These pioneers were speedily recruited by the advent of a loyal band of British subjects, who gave up everything that men most prize and were content to begin life anew in the wilderness rather than forego allegiance to their sovereign. To the descendants of these men and of the multitude of Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen who emigrated to Canada that they might build up new homes without ceasing to be British subjects, to you, Canadians, I appeal, and I ask you what have you to gain by surrendering that which your fathers held most dear? Under the broad folds of the Union Jack we enjoy the most ample liberty to govern ourselves as we please, and at the same time we participate in the advantages which flow from association with the mightiest empire the world has ever seen. Not only are we free to manage our domestic concerns, but, practically, we possess the privilege of making our own treaties with foreign countries, and in our relations with the outside world we enjoy the prestige inspired by a consciousness of the fact that behind us towers the majesty of England.

A Patriotic Appeal.

The question which you will shortly be called upon to determine resolves itself into this: Shall we endanger our possession of the great heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers and submit ourselves to direct taxation for the privilege of having our tariff fixed at Washington, with a prospect of ultimately becoming a portion of the American Union?

I commend these issues to your determination and to the judgment of the whole people of Canada, with an unclouded confidence that you will proclaim to the world your resolve to show yourselves not unworthy of the proud distinction you enjoy—of being numbered among the most dutiful and loyal subjects of our beloved Queen.

As for myself, my course is clear: A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die. With my utmost effort, with my latest breath, will I oppose the "veiled treason" which attempts by sordid means and mercenary proffers to lure our people from their allegiance. During my long public service of nearly half a century, I have been true to my country and its best interests, and I appeal with equal confidence to the men who have trusted me in the past, and to the young hope of the country, with whom rests its destinies for the future, to give me their united and strenuous aid in this my last effort for the unity of the empire and the preservation of our commercial and political freedom.

I remain, gentlemen, your faithful servant,

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Ottawa, Feb. 7, 1891.

TUPPER AT KINGSTON.

The Warhorse of the Cumberland Makes His First Speech in the Campaign.

KINGSTON, Feb. 7.—To-night a great ratification meeting was held by Conservatives to endorse the candidature of Sir John A. Macdonald. Sir Charles Tupper made his first public utterances. After pointing to the great advantages of Canada over those of the United States in national products and which manufacturers of United States feared to have opened to their markets, he referred to the McKinley bill as a measure passed to coerce Canda and prompted by unworthy men in our own land for the purpose of handing over Canada to the United States. He felt the attempt would meet with such an indignant response at the hands of Canadians as to prevent it ever being made again. He touched on Wiman's proposals for commercial union, and said that the making of a tariff for the United States and Canada at Washington was scouted by Canadians and even refused recognition by the Liberal leaders. The Liberals wanted freedom between the two countries, but asked leave to make their own tariff against the rest of the world. This the United States would never endorse unless Canada became part of the Union. It would not be listened to for a minute. There was no use, he said, wasting time killing a dead thing. He then touched on the policy of Sir John Macdonald as contained in Lord Stanley's despatch to Lord Knutsford. He wanted such reciprocal and friendly trade as the conditions and positions of the two countries can make mutually agreeable. He was not prepared to adopt the treaty of 1854. The policy suggested had the favor and approval of Lord Knutsford, he had it from that minister's lips that he would be delighted if such reciprocity could be carried out. The opposition to such a course came from the Liberal party in Canada, who were baulking matters in the United States and trying to prove that other influences would prevail and that the people of Canada would endorse such a movement as would give over to the United States the great continent of British North America. Sir John was justified in bringing on the elections to show that the great body of the people were unfavorable to such a proceeding. He had no doubt of the verdict of the people.

Candidates Nominated Saturday.

South Brant—W. Paterson (Lib.).

Prince Edward—Arch. Miller of Picton, farmer, and also of the firm of A. C. Miller & Co., canners (Con.).

Kingston—Alexander Gunn has consented to oppose Sir John Macdonald.

West Peterboro—James Stephenson, the late Conservative member, was re-nominated.

London—Hon. John Carling (Con); C. S. Hyman (Lib.).

Guysboro, N.S.—At a Liberal convention Saturday John D. Kirk, M.P., declined renomination for the Commons on account of illness, and Hon. D. C. Fraser, at present a member of the Legislative Council and Provincial Government, was unanimously chosen to contest the county.

Talk of Treason and Yankee Gold.

[Special to The World.]

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—I have information from high authority that within the next few days the country will be startled by arrests on account of treason of men now prominent in political affairs. I am assured that the evidence on which these arrests will be made is overwhelmingly direct and that the Government is only awaiting the perpetration of one or two minor moves before putting the law in motion.

The story has been in circulation that American greenbacks will be freely distributed in the interest of the Reform party, especially in Quebec. Sir John's friends have been told to be on the lookout for such an attack.

Somewhat Misleading.

"The Reformers are misleading their friends," said an old Tory yesterday, "when they tell them that all they want is a mere majority of one in the next parliament; that if they had that Sir John would have to resign, that they could then pass a readjustment law, gerrymandering the constituencies so as to get a majority of 30 in an election which they would immediately order after passing the readjustment act. For even," continued the old Tory, "if they did get a majority of one or 10 they could not get their readjustment act through the Senate. No matter what comes of this election it will be some years before the Reformers can hope to carry a readjustment measure through parliament."

Will Call a Special Meeting of the Senate.

The New York Sun says: We are not speaking from mere probabilities when we inform the public that a proclamation from the President may be expected probably before the 20th or 25th of this month, calling an extra session of the United States Senate to meet in Washington on March 4 or immediately afterwards. It may also be presumed that the business to be brought before this called session will be of more than ordinary importance.

Knocked Out for 50 Years.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 8.—At the annual banquet of the Louisville Commercial Club the principal guests were: Governor Buckner, Erastus Wiman of New York; Hon. John W. Longley, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, and Eckstein Norton, President of the Louisville and Nasbville Railroad. Mr. Wiman in his speech said that the outcome of the bonds in Canada in the next 30 days decides the commercial destiny of half the continent for half a century.

North York.

A committee meeting of the North York Reform Association was held at Newmarket Saturday. Mr. William Cane, president, occupied the chair. There was a large attendance and the Reformers present were enthusiastic and hopeful. Mr. Mulock, M.P., and the local member, R. J. Davis, were present. A mass meeting was called for Tuesday, Feb. 17, at Bradford, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to contest North York.

Mercier Cheers Them On.

The Reformers of the city feel more elated over the news that Mercier is to forego his trip to Europe, take off his coat, and turn in and fight the elections for all he is worth, than they do over any other fact.

Off For Washington.

Mr. E. Farrer of The Globe left last night for Washington.

The Situation in the City.

The St. John's Ward Conservative Association met last Saturday night to send along delegates to the convention for the Centre. At present writing Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn is the favorite, although some of the old heads are talking about a dark horse.

It is being given out that License Commissioner and ex-Mayor W. B. McMurrich will carry the banner of the Reform party in the Centre.

Mr. Alexander Wheeler, another license commissioner, is spoken of as the Reform candidate in East Toronto, although Ald. Hallam's friends are striving hard to get him the call. "If I get the nomination," said the St. Lawrence Ward representative, "I shall fight to win."

At last accounts West Toronto, so far as the Reformers are concerned, is still open to conjecture.

The friends of Mr. John Small, ex-M.P., say he has the Toronto collectorship in his pocket. He will not run. Mr. Coatsworth is to be the man.

"The Conservative candidate for East Toronto will be Lawyer Coatsworth," remarked Hon. John Throckmorton with a knowing wink to The World yesterday afternoon. "He is not the strongest man the party could bring out, however," added John. "Blackstock is stronger. He would capture the Catholic vote, which Coatsworth can't."

The Conservative Association of St. David's Ward met in Lake View Hall, Winchester and Parliament-streets, Saturday night and elected these officers: President, J. S. Williams; 1st vice, John Mills; 2nd vice, John Stewart; secretary, R. Clewlo; treasurer, Frank Mack; delegates to the convention were also elected.

Mr. W. H. Howland and Mr. S. H. Blake have been nominated by the Toronto City Council No. 2 Royal Templars of Temperance, as candidates for East and Centre Toronto respectively. The order asks "all temperance and moral associations in the city to make a similar nomination so that Toronto may be redeemed from the drink traffic."

ALONG THE LINE.

Rumblings of the Artillery Heard in All Directions.

Mr. Charles Macdonald, barrister, of Ridgetown is spoken of as a likely opponent of Mr. George E. Casey in West Elgin. The convention will be held at Bismarck on or about Tuesday, the 17th inst.

Mr. Taylor McVeity of Ottawa states that he will issue his address to the electors of Carleton county this week and will hold meetings forthwith to further his candidature as an Independent Conservative.

In all probability Mr. W. Clegg of Wingham will be the Conservative candidate for the East Riding of Huron, though Mr. Musgrove's name has been mentioned. The Liberal candidate will be Dr. Macdonald.

The names of Messrs. John Langford and W. F. Killackey are mentioned in connection with the Conservative nomination in Kent. If Mr. Campbell retires ex-Mayor Malcolmson is spoken of as the probable Reform candidate.

A meeting of the Executive of the Equal Rights Association was held Friday, at which it was decided to place two candidates in the field in Ottawa. A manifesto will be issued to the electors, requesting them to abstain from pledging themselves until the Equal Rights man are nominated.

Sir Hector Langevin occupies parlor E of the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal. Sir Hector said that he had arrived to take charge of his section of the province in the coming fight, and he had no fears for the result. "There are no dissensions in the Cabinet," said Sir Hector in reply to a question, "and the work that we will do together will amply prove that. We are all good colleagues." Sir Hector stated that he would run in his old constituency.

The Reformers up in Huron have a delicate job in hand. John McMillan, the old member for the south riding, stands square in the path of the machine, which cannot pass him and dare not run over him. The party has been hugging a false hope for four years that John would make way for some vigorous boy like M. C. Cameron or M. Y. McLean of The Seaforth Expositor. But John is anxious to succeed himself. In West Huron M. C. Cameron is also after nomination, and both he and A. H. Manning, a Clinton lawyer, have laid several miles of pipe. The present scheme is to somehow retire John McMillan, suppress M. Y. McLean and let Cameron run in South Huron and Manning in West Huron. If this fails then Manning will probably succumb to the superior strategy of M. C. Robert Porter, the Conservative member for the west riding, is getting in his best licks, expecting a hot fight but final victory whoever opposes him. ad notes

Nominates Mr. S. H. Blake.

[From The London Advertiser, Feb. 7.]

There is a strong desire to have the Hon. S. H. Blake enter the Dominion Parliament at the present time. We second the motion. Mr. S. H. Blake made the best speech delivered in Ontario during the late provincial campaign. He would be a tower of strength in Parliament and on the platform. We second the motion.

Reciprocity in Specific Articles is Blaine's Great Policy.

[From The Oswego Palladium.]

Besides this treaty with Brazil, within about ten days, or at least before the end of the session, conventions will have been signed between the United States and Mexico, the United States and Cuba, the United States and the Central American republic, the United States and Venezuela, the United States and the Argentine republics, the United States and Colombia and one or two other countries.

Why Not Trade With Canada in the Same Way?

[Washington Post.]

The agreement with Brazil * * * is all the more gratifying because of the assurance it embodies that the policy inaugurated with Brazil will gradually be extended until freedom of commercial intercourse between all the countries of the Western Continent becomes an accomplished fact.

FROM EAR TO EAR.

A Former Resident of Owen Sound Cuts His Throat in Detroit.

DETROIT, Feb. 8.—At 2.30 yesterday afternoon William Kinney, a boarder at the Western Hotel in Third-street, found John Gray, another boarder, lying on the bed in his room partially undressed with his throat cut from one ear almost to the other. The bed clothes were covered with blood and the razor that Gray had used on himself lay on the floor near by. Gray is 54 or 55 years old, a Scotchman by birth, and came here from Owen Sound six years ago, when he went to work for the Michigan Central Railroad Company as a checker in their city delivery office. Between two and three weeks ago he was discharged from his position, it is said, on account of irregular habits. He will die.

RAN OFF WITH THE OLD MAN.

A Lothario of 65 Elopes With His Daughter-in-Law.

NIAGARA FALLS, Feb. 8.—A man named Shumway, residing in the township of Tuscarora, Bradford county, Pa., died last fall leaving a young widow and a bright little child. The father-in-law of the widow, an old man of 65, whose name is Winslow Shumway, took her and her child to his home to support them. It was not long, however, before the old gentleman's wife observed certain irregularities between her spouse and her daughter-in-law. She remonstrated somewhat strongly, and the result was that a couple of days later the old gallant left Tuscarora on the evening train, the widow following the next night. They came here about Dec. 1 and, renting a house in Simcoe-street, settled down to housekeeping as husband and wife. Meanwhile the deserted wife kept her eyes and ears open, and at last observed at the railway station there a bundle of goods which she recognized as belonging to the runaway widow. The package was addressed to T. Tracy, Niagara Falls, Ont. Immediately the police were communicated with and the couple were located at their residence. The old lady and her son came here and swore out an information against the two. As the object of the prosecution was to induce Shumway to support his wife and send away his daughter-in-law, she was permitted to sleep that night in the house she had occupied, receiving a strong recommendation to skip out before morning. She took the hint and vamoosed, and when the old fellow was brought before Magistrate Hill he agreed to take his wife to live with him again, depositing a considerable sum of money as security that he would appear when called upon. The old couple then went to live in the house in Simcoe-street which had been so comfortably furnished for the young woman.

HE HAD LEFT FOR TORONTO.

A Treasure-Trove Unearthed in a Farmer's House Near Claremont.

PETERBORO', Feb. 8.—The police were informed that a number of watches and chains answering the description of the jewelry stolen from Henry Patterson's store at Lakefield had been seen in the possession of a farmer named Oliver Badgerow, who lived among the hills, six or seven miles back of Claremont. They drove to Badgerow's place. Badgerow's brother only was there, and did not want to let his visitors in, but they forced him to open the doors. They asked for Badgerow, but the brother said he and his wife had gone to Toronto. The officer searched the house and came to one room that was locked. This they also forced the man in charge to open, and an astonishing sight met their gaze. The room was filled with a miscellaneous assortment of jewelry, watches, chains, pipes, combs, half a chest of tea, fancy goods, etc. The brother said he had bought them. However, the articles of jewelry which Williamson recognized and which were supposed to have been stolen from Mr. Patterson, were nowhere to be found. Badgerow's return from Toronto is now earnestly desired.

BRIDE 97, BRIDEGROOM 84.

One Has Buried Five Husbands, the Other Four Wives.

SOUTH COLCHESTER, Feb. 8.—Milton Brown, aged 84, of Anderdon will next Tuesday lead to the altar a bride in the person of Mrs. Margaret Clickert, aged 97. The bridegroom-elect has buried four wives and the bride mourns the loss of five husbands. Her last husband died two years ago at the advanced age of 124 years.

Burned By Her Baby.

GUTHRIE, O.T., Feb. 7.—Mrs. William Grimes, after completing her domestic duties to-day, laid down on the bed in her room and went to sleep. Her 4-year-old daughter found a box of matches and with them set fire to the window curtains and the clothes in the closet. The child had previously locked the bedroom door and thrown the key out of the window. When the mother awoke the whole room was ablaze. She could not escape by the door and was obliged to leap from the window with her child in her arms. Her clothing had caugh fire, and when she fell to the ground she was wrapped in flames. She died in terrible agony this evening. Her little daughter escaped severe injury.

The Following First-Class Manufactured Furs Will Be Sold at a Great Bargain.

FOR LADIES.

Seal mantles, seal jackets, Persian mantles, Persian jackets, Baltic seal mantles and jackets, astrachan mantles, capes in beaver, sable, coon, seal, Persian and other furs.

Boas — Bear, sable, fox, lynx, etc.

Storm Collars—Over 100 left; all kinds.

Five hundred Muffs —Seal, sable, beaver, fox.

FOR GENTS.

Twenty-five Persian lamb coats, 22 astrachan coats, 15 Bokhara coats, 30 coon coats, 27 Corsican lamb coats, 10 Siberian dog coats.

Fine sea otter caps, plain seal caps, Hudson Bay otter caps, beaver, Nutria, Baltic seal, Persian and other caps and gloves.

Musk ox and Buffalo robes, black goat robes, etc.

The above goods are for sale at Dineen's, cor. King and Yonge. The goods are warranted first-class. The price is put down so low that it will pay to purchase for next season. Will be glad to have buyers call and examine the above list. W. & D. Dineen, cor. King and Yonge.

Catarrh—Hay Fever—Catarrhal Deafness

A New Home Treatment has been discovered whereby the worst cases are permanently cured by a few simple applications made fortnightly by the patient at home. Send stamp for circular. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 West King-street, Toronto.

LOVERS EATEN BY WOLVES.

A FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY IN THE GOVERNMENT OF KIEFF.

A Similar Horror Comes from Manitoba—A Young Englishman Meets with an Accident and is Left by a Companion who Returns to Find Only a Few Bones.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 8.—Harry Robinson, son of a well-known wood and coal dealer, has returned from his father's wood camp at Poplar Point, bringing a report of the horrible fate of a young Englishman who was employed there. This Englishman and companion were chopping wood a few miles from camp, and in felling a tree his leg was very badly injured. His companion attempted to bring him into camp, and for a mile or so carried him on his back. Becoming tired, however, he was forced to rid himself of his burden and with all possible speed ran into camp for assistance accompanied by several others. He returned in an hour or so and the party were horrified to find only a few of the young fellow's bones in the place where he had been left. Wolves, which infest the district, had attacked and devoured him.

LOVERS DEVOURED BY WOLVES.

A Terrible Tragedy in Russia—Hopeless Fight for Life.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—News of a terrible tragedy which happened in the Government of Kieff has been received here. While two lovers were out walking they were attacked by a pack of wolves, which had been rendered desperate by hunger. The man tried to fight off the famished animals, but was finally compelled to abandon his sweetheart and take refuge in a tree. The wolves then attacked the girl, and from his place of safety the man was forced to witness the terrible sight of the girl he loved being torn to pieces by the snarling animals, which fought savagely over the body of their victim. The man was overcome by the horrible scene, and at last he loosened his hold on the limb of the tree and fell dead among the wolves, which soon devoured him.

AN OCEAN MYSTERY.

Two Vessels Sunk, Probably by Collision, Off the Jersey Coast.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Another steamer is reported sunk almost on the spot where the Viscaya went down a few months ago. The vessel is supposed to be the Norwegian fruit steamer, Simon Dumois, which left this port Wednesday last for Matanzas, Cuba. As yet nothing has been heard of any of the crew.

The first tidings of the disaster were brought here to-day by Frank Kelley, a pilot of the boat Ambrose Snow. Kelley reports that on the 5th inst. he passed close to the wreck of a vessel with three masts standing about 20 feet above the water. The vessel was bottom up and her head to the north. A short distance away was a sunken three-masted schooner, whose cargo consisted wholly or in part of petroleum, as oil was floating on the sea. No wreckage was floating about. Inquiry among steamshipmen here brought out facts enough to fix beyond a doubt the identity of the vessel as the Simon Dumois. The Dumois is one of a fleet of five fruit steamers plying between New York and Cuban ports, all owned by Norwegians. Capt. Johan Kanitz was in charge of the Dumois, with a crew of 16 men.

CUT OFF HIS LEG WITH A KNIFE.

The Desperate Work of a Man Who Had Been Caught By a Train.

HUNTSVILLE, Feb. 8.—Coroner Reece held an inquest over the body of a young man named Edward McKenny who had been found dead by the section men in a ditch alongside the railway track in the vicinity of Novar. Deceased was considerably the worse of liquor when he left Novar on Wednesday evening to walk down the track, and before he had gone very far had been overtaken by the Atlantic express. The train crushed one leg, nearly severing it, but it is believed that the poor fellow with a jack knife cut through the remaining flesh, thus completely amputating the limb from the body, as it was found lying beside his dead body next morning.

BEAINED WITH A BOOTJACK.

What May Prove a Murder in North York.

NEWMARKET, Feb. 8.—Friday night at Keswick Chris Lepard and Jack Connell quarrelled. Lepard, it is said, struck Connell on the head with a bootjack, cracking his skull. There are small hopes of the injured man's recovery. Lepard has not yet been arrested.

Mardi Gras Occurs at New Orleans Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Excursions every day via the Illinois Central Railroad. Only one change of cars from Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London and points on the main lines to New Orleans and two to Florida and California points. Those intending visiting California, Florida or Mexico can purchase tickets via New Orleans and take in the Mardi Gras at the same rates as by any direct routes. For rates and full information write A. J. MCDONALD, travelling passenger agent Illinois Central Railroad, Berlin, Ont. 135

At last! A healthful confection that cleans and preserves the teeth, Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. Sold by all druggists and confectioners, 5 cents.

Will Probably Result Fatally.

PORT HOPE, Feb. 8.—Mrs. Simmons, aged 80, was walking from the house to the drying shed when she slipped and fell down a flight of steps and struck with terrible force on the ice below. She lay unconscious at the foot of the steps, and when raised from this position it was found that she had sustained terrible injuries. Blood was oozing from her mouth and ears and she had fractured her collarbone in three places besides sustaining many serious bruises. Her recovery is doubtful.

Through Wagner Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car Toronto to New York via West Shore Route.

The West Shore through sleeping car leaves Union Station, Toronto, at 4.55 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 10.10 a.m. Returning this car leaves New York at 5 p.m. arriving in Toronto at 10.25 a.m. Sundays leaves Toronto at 12.20 p.m. connecting with through car at Hamilton.

Beeman's Pepsin Gum sweetens the breath, stimulates digestion. Give it a trial. Only 5 cents, sold by druggists only.

The Dead.

The death is announced at the Wheat Sheaf Hotel, Rotherham, Eng., of Joseph Hunter, the well-known Yorkshire wicket-keeper. The renowned cricketer was in his 35th year.

George Bousfield, glass-stainer and engraver and for the past five years inspector of glass measures to the York (Yorkshire) Corporation, died last month. He had traveled much and worked in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other American cities. He was well known in Toronto, where he once resided.

Dime Banks.

The latest device, only $1.50. Call early, 190 Queen-street west. 135

Sawmills Burned.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The sawmills owned by Mr. James McLaren at New Edinburgh, Rideau Ward, were destroyed by fire this morning; over half a million feet of lumber also went up in smoke. The loss will be over $125,000. The McLaren property included saw, planing and lathe mills and a machine shop, built on the rocky promontory at the confluence of the Rideau and Ottawa Rivers.

Nothing like Pepsin for indigestion and dyspepsia. Beeman's Pepsin Gum, a delicious remedy. Price 5 cents, sold by druggists only.

MRS. TUPPER IN TEARS.

The Testimony Closed for Both Sides—Summing Up to Begin To-Day.

BUFFALO, Feb. 8.—There was no abatement in the interest of the Tupper-Morin trial yesterday and the court room was crowded as on the previous days.

While Mr. Morin was testifying an affecting incident occurred. Mrs. Tupper suddenly burst into tears. Her husband beckoned Mrs. Sessions and the two ladies left the court room. Mrs. Tupper sobbing quietly with her handkerchief before her face. They returned in a few minutes, but Mrs. Tupper was far from being composed.

Mrs. Tupper was then called to give rebuttal testimony. She swore positively Cuddy had said nothing to her about Buffalo despatches and that he was one of three men who passed her on the station platform. Her testimony differed materially from that of the Canadian officers, and was important as tending to show that she was arrested because she carried a certain trunk check and not from any resemblance to the Wilson girl.

It was then announced that the evidence was all in, and Tracy Becker, addressing the court, asked for a verdict in favor of the defendant. Mr. Morin, he said, had reasonable grounds for ordering the arrest, believing the woman on her way to Toronto was the one who robbed Mr. Miller's house. Justice Lewis decided to allow the case to go to the jury. An adjournment was then taken until to-morrow morning at 10.30 o'clock.

A London Theatre Episode.

[From Punch.]

Scene—The Pit during Pantomime Time. The Overture is beginning.

An Overheated Matron (to her husband)—Well, they don't give you much room in 'ere, I must say. Still, we done better than I expected, after all that crushing. I thought my ribs was gone once—but it was on'y the umbrella's. You pretty comfortable where you are, eh, father?

Father—Oh, I'm right enough, I am.

Jimmy (their son, a small boy, with a piping voice)—If father is, it's more nor what I am. I can't see, mother, I can't!

His Mother—Lor' bless the boy! there ain't nothen to see yet; you'll see well enough when the curting goes up. (Curtain rises on opening scene.) Look, Jimmy, ain't that nice, now? All them himps dancin' round and real fire comin' out of the pot—which I ope it's quite safe—and there's a beautiful fairy just come on, dressed so grand, too!

Jimmy—I can't see no fairy—nor yet no himps—no nothen. (He whimpers.)

His Mother (annoyed)—Was there ever such a aggravating boy to take anywhere! Set quiet, do, and don't fidget, and look at the hacting!

Jimmy—I tell yer I can't see no hacting.

Mother—It ain't my fault—it's this lady in front o' me with the 'at.

Mother (perceiving the justice of his complaints)—Father, the pore boy says he can't see where he is, 'cause of a lady's hat in front.

Father—Well, I can't help the 'at, can I? He must put up with it, that's all!

Mother—No—but I thought, if you wouldn't mind changing places with him—you're taller than him, and it wouldn't be in your way 'arf so much.

Father—It's always the way with you—never satisfied, you ain't! Well, pass the boy across—I'm for a quiet life, I am. (Changing seats.) Will this do for you?

(He settles down immediately behind a very large and furry and feathery hat, which he dodges for some time, with the result of obtaining an occasional glimpse of a pair of legs on the stage.)

Father (suddenly)—D——the 'at!

Mother—You can't wonder at the boy not seeing! P'raps the lady wouldn't mind taking it off if you asked her.

Father—Ah! (He touches the Owner of the Hat on the shoulder.) Excuse me, mum, but might I take the liberty of asking you to kindly remove your 'at?" (The Owner of the Hat deigns no reply.)

Father (more insistently)—Would you 'ave any objection to oblige me by taking off your 'at, mum? (Same result.) I don't know if you 'eard me, mum, but I've asked you twice, civil enough, to take that 'at of yours off. I'm a-playing at 'ide and seek be'ind it 'ere! (No answer.)

The Mother—People didn't ought to be allowed in the pit with sech 'ats! Callin' 'erself a lady—and settin' there in a great 'at and feathers like a 'Iglander's, and never answering no more nor a stuffed himage.

Father (to the husband of the Owner of the Hat)—Will you tell your good lady to take her 'at off, sir, please?

The Owner of the Hat (to her husband)—Don't you do nothing of the sort, Sam, or you will 'ear of it.

The Mother—Some people are perlite, I must say. Parties might beyave as ladies when they come into the pit. It's a pity her 'usband can't teach her better manners.

The Father—'Im teach her! 'E knows better. 'E's got a Tartar there 'e 'as.

The Owner of the Hat—Sam, are you going to set by and hear me insulted like this?

Her Husband (turning round tremulously)—I—I'll trouble you to drop making these personal allusions to my wife's 'at, sir. It's pufflckly impossible to listen to what's going on on the stage with all these remarks be'ind.

The Father—Not more nor it is to see what's going on on the stage with that 'at in front! I paid 'arf-a-crown to see the pantomime, I did; not to 'ave a view of your wife's 'at! . . . 'Ere, Maria, blowed if I can stand this 'ere game any longer. Jim my must change places again, and if he can't see he must