SUITE NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF MERICAN & WOODY, TORONTO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above have made an assignment to me under the provisions of Chapter 26 of 43. Victoria, Ontario Statutes of all their estate and effects in trust, for the benefit of all their creditors.

A meeting of the creditors of the said estate is hereby convened, and will be held at the office of Messrs. Townsend & Stephens, 16 Melinda-street, Toronto, on TUESDAY, THE AUGUST, A.D. 1888, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the appointment of inspectors and the giving of directions with reference to the disposal of the said estate.

All creditors of the said estate are hereby required to file their claims with me (as directed by the said statute), on or before the day of such meeting.

H. SEYMOUR STEPHEN, Trustee.
FULLERTON, COOK & WALLACE, Solicitors for Trustee.
Dated at Toronto, this 27th July, 1888. 31

Judicial Notice to Creditors of Mary E. Cline.

Pursuant to a judgment of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice made in an action of Johnson v. Cline, the creditors of the defendant, Mary E. Cline, of the City of Toronto, wife of Elmore Cline, are on or before the second day of September, 1888, to send by post prepaid to A. B. McBRIDE, 18 Victoria-street, Toronto, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their claims, statements of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said judgment. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Master-in-Ordinary at his Chambers at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, on Thursday, the twentieth day of September, 1888, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated at Toronto this 28th day of June, 1888.

NEIL McLEAN,
4—Aug. 2—16 Chief Clerk, Master's Office.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

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

Made simply with boiling water or milk. 8.14 only in packets, by grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

MITCHELL, MILLER & Co'
WAREHOUSEMEN
45, 81, & 91
FRONT ST. EAST
STORAGE
ADVANCES MADE ON STAPLE MERCHANDIZE IN STORE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS—Hotel Chautauqua, Niagara-on-the-Lake; now ready, beautiful location, always cool, first-class; rates $2 and $2.50 per day, $10 to $14 per week. Splendid facilities for fishing, boating, bathing, ordering. For further information apply to L. D. GROOM, Manager, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

IT IS THE CORRECT THING TO DINE AT THE

HOTEL HANLAN

and enjoy the concert by the

CITIZENS' BAND.

FULL DINNER 6 to 8.

SEA BATHING

Inch-Arran House,

DALHOUSIE, BAIE DES CHALEURS, N.B.
THE HEALTHIEST PLACE IN CANADA.

This favorite summer resort, on the line of the International Railway, opens June 15.

Beautiful scenery, good buildings, boating, fishing and driving, together with a good table and the other comforts of a city hotel.

The sanitary arrangements are perfect. Pure water, Mecrotest drainage, water closets of modern style on each floor and bathrooms supplied with hot, cold and salt water.

Address,
GEO. D. FUCHS, Manager,
Dalhousie, N.B.,
or P. O. Box 181, Toronto.

N.B.—For passenger rates, etc., apply to A. B. Mudie, Intercolonial agent, 93 York-street, Toronto. 624

PRESTON SUMMER RESORT AND MINERAL SPRINGS.

Preston, one of the prettiest towns in Western Canada, with its beautiful, cool, shady streets and fine, big, long valley, with its charming little river flowing through it until it reaches the Grand River, has long been noted for its celebrated mineral springs. The remarkable curative qualities of the baths in the most obstinate cases of rheumatism, kidney and liver complaints, spinal and nervous troubles of every description, and the therapeutic powers in the treatment of skin diseases, quite set it far in the front rank among our health resorts. Preston is one of the most delightfully cool places in Canada during the hot weather, which low rail way rates make it the most desirable spot in Ontario for our citizens to spend their summer vacation. Preston can be reached by G.W.R. to Preston Station, by Credit Valley to Galt, within three miles of Preston, or by G.T.R. to Blair, only a half mile. Return tickets can be bought at reduced rates. Buses meet every train at Preston Station. Send for circular with rates and particulars to.

C. KRESS,
26 Mineral Baths, Preston, Ontario.

NORTHERN SUMMER RESORTS.

MAPLEHURST HOTEL, LAKE ROSSEAU J. P. BROWN, Proprietor. Now open and ready for guests. Terms $10 and $12 per week.

MILLFORD BAY HOUSE, MUSKOKA. R. STROUD, Proprietor, Room for 80 guests. Mail Daily. Terms from $6 per week, $1.25 per day. Address MILLFORD BAY P.O.

BEAUMARIS — BEAUMARIS. Edward Prowse, Prop. Terms—$1.50 to $2 per day; special terms by the week.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, POINT KAYE, Muskoka Lake. $1 per day. Good bathing and fishing. J. HUTTON, Proprietor.

LAKE SIMCOE—Summer Hotel and Cottages—On Strawberry Island is a large and commodious summer hotel, a number of cottages, a large pavilion, bathing house, row boats, fishing tackle, etc.; around the Island is the best bass fishing grounds in Lake Simcoe; steamer daily between Orillia and the Island. For information concerning hotel and grounds, apply to C. McINNES, Proprietor, Orillia. 624

THE PENINSULAR PARK HOTEL of Lake Simcoe is now open for the reception of guests. For further particulars address R. J. FLETCHER, Barrie.

HERO CIGARS.

14

NASMITH'S No Better Place in the city to get your LUNCH.
54 King-st. West & 55 King-st. East.

CHICORA & CIBOLA,
Parlor and state tickets for those fine steamers can be obtained at office of
CROWN & BUCHAN,
Agents Dominion Line Royal Mail Steamships for Liverpool and Bristol.

# The Toronto World.

T.S.L. TORONTO STEAM LAUNDRY.
SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS A SPECIALTY. 135
106 YORK-ST., NEAR KING
GEO. P. SHARPE.

NINTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 3, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

## THE GAMBLERS IN STOCKS.

*THE MEN ARRESTED AT HANRAHAN'S HEAVILY FINED.*

**Robert Fitten is Discharged and Tells What He Knows About "Bargains," "Deals," and "Trades" as Carried on in the Toronto-street Bucket-shops.**

Every one who (A) with the intent to make gain or profit by the rise or fall in price of any stock or any incorporated or unincorporated company or undertaking, either in Canada or elsewhere, or of any goods wares or merchandise, and without the bona fide intention of acquiring any such shares, goods, wares or merchandise, or selling the same, as the case may be, makes or signs or authorizes to be signed any contract or agreement, oral or written, purporting to be the sale or purchase of any such shares of stock, goods, wares or merchandise, and every one who acts, aids or abets in the making or signing of any such contract or agreement; or (B) with the intent to make gain or profit by the rise or fall in price of any stock of any corporated or any unincorporated company or undertaking either in Canada or elsewhere, or of any goods, wares or merchandise, makes or signs or authorizes to be made or signed, any contract or agreement, oral or written, purporting to be for the sale or purchase of any such shares of stock, goods, wares or merchandise, in respect of which no delivery of the thing sold or purchased is made or received and without the bona fide intention to make or receive such delivery, and anyone who acts, aids or abets in the making of any such contract or agreement is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, and to a fine not exceeding $500.

Such is the text of Hon. J. J. C. Abbott's "Bucket-shop Bill," which was passed in the Dominion Senate on April 6 last, without a division, and subsequently in the House of Commons with very little opposition, the opposition, such as it was, coming principally from the lobby. Mr. Abbott is the Government leader in the Senate, and when he introduced his famous measure in the Red Chamber, it was with the consent and patronage of the entire Cabinet, the Minister of Justice, it is understood, preparing the bill.

Montreal has been more directly interested in Senator Abbott's measure than any other city in Canada, although it was left for Toronto to make the first case, and this was done in the Police Court at 6.40 last evening, when all the defendants found in Hanrahan's "bucket-shop" on July 20 last were fined in various sums. Montreal will be deeply interested in this conviction, as all the frequenters and managers of those places in that city have been awaiting the outcome of the Toronto case with much anxiety.

**Mr. "Bob" McGibbon Works the Lobby.**

At the last session of Parliament the Montreal bucket shop men were represented in the lobby by Mr. "Bob" McGibbon, an energetic young Q. C. of the City on the St. Lawrence, who used all his legal acumen and ingenuity to thwart Senator Abbott's bill; but, alas, to no purpose. Mr. "Bob's" principal haunt was the restaurant of the House of Commons, where, over liberal replenishers of "fizz" and whisky and spollounais he was wont to cajole the urban and suburban member into noising down the bill which was to deal a death-blow to the bucket shops. The hope was deeply cherished that the House of Commons would throw it out—but it didn't. Mr. McGibbon did not bother with the senators very much, as he thought the best field for his talents was among the commoners. And besides, the corpulent Senator Ogilvie was doing good battle against the bill in the Upper Chamber.

The only action that seems to have been taken in Montreal to enforce the bill was a resolution passed by the Police Committee the other day, which instructed the Chief of Police to "suppress all kind of gambling—dice in saloons, cards and the bucket shop." It was mentioned at the committee meeting that Toronto was "investigating a bucket shop case," and the members expressed themselves as content to await the outcome of it. They now have it.

Both the Montreal and Toronto managers or "correspondents" of American bucket shops were confident, up to last evening, that it was almost impossible to secure a conviction against them. "They had," they contended, and one of them informed The World to that effect, "consulted eminent counsel, and had unearthed a device to make 'trades' and 'deals' without coming under the ban of Senator Abbott's bill." So much for the first attempt. Police Magistrate G. T. Denison did not see it in that light, found all the defendants guilty and promptly fined them. Notice of appeal was given.

**The Defendants in Court.**

The nine men whom Staff Inspector Archabald and his officers arrested in Hanrahan's office, Toronto-street, on July 20 last were, after a couple of enlargements, brought to trial in the Police Court yesterday afternoon. They are:

ATTACHES OF THE OFFICE.

DAVID LOGAN, manager, 203 Church-street.
GEORGE McCOPPIN, telegraph operator, 149 Mutual-street.
ROBERT PADDEN, clerk, 149 Mutual-street.

LIST OF FREQUENTERS.

FRANCIS BRISBANE, reporter, no residence.
ROBERT BARTON, agent, 77 Bloor-street west.
SAMUEL T. NELSON, broker, 24 Wood-street.
CHARLES H. CORNELL, butcher, 567 Yonge-street.
ROBERT FITTEN, manufacturer, New York.
EDWARD J. MURPHY, broker, 21 Montague-place.

The name given G. Brisbane, who claims to be a reporter, is believed to be fictitious.

County Crown Attorney Badgerow and Mr. J. J. Maclaren, Q. C., appeared for the prosecution; Dr. McMichael, Q. C., for Mr. Logan; Mr. W. Seton Gordon for Messrs. McCoppen and Padden; Mr. J. G. Holmes for Mr. Barton; Dr. McMichael and Mr. F. Morson for Messrs. Nelson, Cornell, Fitten and Murphy. Brisbane was not represented by counsel.

The defendants were charged as follows:

That they were unlawfully playing in a common gaming house at 23 Toronto-street on June 20, 1888.

Logan was then charged with unlawfully being a keeper of a certain gaming house for bets at No. 23 Toronto-street.

Logan, McCoppin and Padden were jointly charged in the next information as follows:

That they did unlawfully act, aid and abet in the making of a certain contract or agreement for the purchase of certain shares of an incorporated company, to wit, ten shares of the stock of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, an incorporated company, in respect of which no delivery of said stock was made or received, and without the *bona fide* intention of making or receiving such delivery, with the intent to make gain or profit by the fall in price of such stock, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The informations were all sworn to by Staff-Inspector Archabold.

The first charge was proceeded with, viz., that of playing.

**Inspector Archabold's Statement.**

Inspector Archabold being sworn stated—I entered the place kept by Logan, at 23 Toronto-street, in this city, on July 20, by authority of a warrant signed by the Police Magistrate and produced. I was accompanied by Sergeant Reburn and Detective Burrows, being followed by Sergeant Archer and a constable. This was a few minutes past three. As I entered I saw the defendant Logan in the office with a book in his hand open. He appeared to be writing. On the desk beside him was the following paper:

No. 31. Report—
BUFFALO, N. Y., July 19, 1888.
Margin, $20. Stop order Halt 80¼.
You have this day bought 500 of Dec. wht. at 81⅛ on margin as above, subject to conditions now posted in our office.
To F. NK. HANRAHAN & Co.
H. R. Toronto. Per R. L.
Cut your losses short.
Let your profits run long.

The book is the regular stock book in which the business transactions are recorded. George McCoppin was sitting at the telegraph instrument, commonly called a ticker. Murphy was sitting beside McCoppin. Placing Detective Burrows in charge of the room, I and Sergeant Reburn went into the next room. The greater part of the wall was painted black, and used to put up quotations. There were chairs in the room. I now put in a book that contains entries that correspond with the quotations on the board that day. It also contains other quotations than that day's. Whilst I was there I saw no figures written on the boards. In that room I found Barton, Nelson, Cornell, Padden, Fitten and Brisbane. I asked Mr. Logan if he was in charge of that office. He said he was. I then said: "Are you the manager?" At first he said he was the manager, but afterwards said: "I don't want to use the word manager. I am the correspondent." Mr. Logan told me that McCoppin was operator, while Padden had charge of the blackboards. I said: "I have a warrant for you." Mr. Logan replied: "All right; I was expecting you." In a wicket I found a small file with slips of paper containing quotations on it. I put in a book called "The Telegraph Cypher Key," also another book, "Instruction Book, or How to Play the Game."

To Dr. McMichael—I saw no gambling going on. I believe the blackboard, etc., I saw there were gambling implements under the meaning of the Bucket Shop Act.

**Detective Reid's Statement.**

Detective John Reid testified: I have been in the premises, No. 23 Toronto-street, occupied as a bucket shop by Hanrahan & Co., on four or five different occasions, and know Logan, McCoppin and Padden, whom I have seen there. On July 12 I asked Mr. Logan to sell me ten shares of Delaware & Lackawanna stock, and he said he would when the next quotations came in. No quotations came in that day, however, and I called again the next morning, when Logan and the wires were down. On July 19, about 10.30 a.m., I called on Logan again, and he told me I could have the stock. I at once bought and paid for the stock. I filled in the blank myself and paid $10 to Logan. He gave me the number "29," telling me it was the number of the contract, and said I would receive the contract next morning by mail. While I was there grain and oil quotations arrived and were placarded on the blackboard, and a number of men were standing and sitting about watching the figures which Padden was entering on the board. I heard a "ticker" or telegraph instrument at work. McCoppin gave the quotation slips to Padden and the latter put them on the file. On July 20 I visited the shop about 10.30 o'clock.

Mr. Maclaren: What did you go for there?

Witness—Oh, just to see how the stock was doing and how much money I was making. Logan said to me it was a pity I didn't get the stock on the 12th, and I replied that if I had I would have been $30 ahead. I bought the stock at 133⅜ and the commission, when added, made it 133⅞.

The Magistrate: What does this "stop order limit" mean?

Witness: It means that you are wiped out. When it reaches that figure you are gone.

The Magistrate: How do you know this? Did you have a book of instruction?

Witness: No; but I've had thousands of them other things to study narrow.

The Magistrate: Oh, you have had some deals before?

Witness: I guess I have had many of them, but none before with Hanrahan & Co.

The Magistrate: And were you wiped out?

Witness: I was, indeed.

The Magistrate: Was there any stock delivered to you?

Witness: No, I never intended to buy the stock absolutely, nor was the stock transferred to me. No one suggested anything about a transfer and there was nothing said about making my margin good.

Mr. Maclaren: When did you visit the place again?

Witness: About 1.30 p.m. on the same day, and nearly all the defendants were there. I heard Barton say he didn't care a damn when the police arrived, as he was ready for them.

Mr. Maclaren: How long did you remain?

Witness: I waited until my stock fell to 132⅞, and then I left.

Mr. Maclaren: Why?

Witness: I was wiped out.

Mr. Maclaren: Just look at this book and tell me if your transaction with Logan was entered?

Witness: Yes, here it is under date of July 19. I lost the $10 and the bucket shop's profit was just that much.

Dr. McMichael: Are you a broker?

Witness: No, sir. I never had but one transaction in Hanrahan's office. Mr. Logan told me that T. E. Hanrahan & Co. were out of the business altogether, and that the place was now run by Hanrahan & Co., the "T.E." being scratched off my stock receipt.

Dr. McMichael: Are you prepared to say whether Hanrahan was ready to supply you with the stock you bought?

Witness: I am not, but I am positive they never would have delivered the stock to me as there is more of that stock sold in that way than ever was issued. I have no idea where the contract was signed; it might have been in Buffalo or Toronto. Logan certainly seemed to be managing the business.

Detective Inspector Stark was called to identify the books and papers produced as the same that were taken from Hanrahan's office on July 20.

Detective Sergeant Reburn gave similar testimony. He was present when the books were removed from the office of Hanrahan & Co., and carried them to Police Headquarters.

**Fitten is Discharged and Gives Evidence.**

Mr. Badgerow asked to have Robert Fitten, one of the defendants, discharged, so that he might be called as a witness for the prosecution.

The Magistrate accordingly dismissed Fitten, who thereupon entered the witness box.

Fitten deposed that he commenced dealing with Hanrahan & Co. about July 10, and since then had had six or seven "deals." There I operated under the initials "L. M. N." On July 13 I bought ten shares of St. Paul Railway stock, and put up two margins of $20. I was "wiped out."

Mr. Badgerow:—In this book I see entered, "Profit $20." What was that? A.—I suppose it was my $20. All went to the house. On the same day I put up $12.50 on ten shares of the same stock.

What became of that? A.—"Wiped." Next day I bought 1000 barrels of oil and put up $10 margin.

Did you get the oil? A.—No. I don't know what I would have done with it.

You made on that transaction? A.—Yes. I cleared $1.25.

But about the oil? A.—I never saw it.

When did you buy? A.—At night.

When did you sell? A.—Next morning, at $1.25.

How long did they take to pay you the $1.25? A.—About five minutes. I believe they sent to Buffalo for it.

The Magistrate: And you never saw the oil? A.—Didn't want to see it. It would be like an elephant to me. Next day I had two lots of N. P. stock. On one I got "wiped," and I got back $7.50 on the other I sold.

Did you get the stock? A.—No.

But you sold it all the same? A.—Yes. But I never owned any stock on the road. My wife has some stock. I sold always through Logan, who corresponded with Buffalo before closing.

The Magistrate: What I want to know is how they could sell and buy at the same time.

Mr. Badgerow: Did you ever put in a requisition to get the stock? A.—I never did.

The Magistrate: But he sold. That's curious.

Witness: I was working on the rise and fall of the market. If the price went up I won, if the price went down Hanrahan & Co. won. In selling I was not to give stock at all. They always said I could have it if I wanted it.

How much did you lose altogether? A.—About $50.

Did you know that the business was illegal? A.—I did not. I thought it was perfectly legitimate. I saw Barton and Cornell in the shop.

Now, are you not sorry? A.—Not particularly. The worst thing I have done was to go and see Mr. Morson. That cost me $35. [Laughter].

**The Doctor's Cross-Examination.**

Dr. McMichael cross-examined witness.

Did these people sell any stock for you? A.—I don't know. I know I could pay for every dollar's worth of stock I bought in that place.

Dr. McMichael: But you didn't? A.—I didn't want to.

You understood that the rates were to be made in Buffalo? A.—Yes, and the contracts were headed "Buffalo."

Did these people always pay up? A.—Yes.

In Montreal I have done hundreds of dollars' worth of business with them and they always cashed up right. They are a square firm.

Sergeant Archer, who was in charge at Police Headquarters when the prisoners were brought in, put in a number of blank contracts which were taken from the defendants.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Dr. McMichael urged the objection that no evidence had been given which would come under Sec. 6 of the Gaming Act, under which the charge was laid. Defendants were being tried under one act, the Gaming Act, for carrying on transactions which another act, the Stock Act, declared illegal.

Another objection put forward by the learned Doctor was that the certificates and other papers seized were not "instruments of gaming," under the act.

His Worship said he did not agree with the Doctor.

Dr. McMichael's next objection was that the contracts were made not in Toronto but in Buffalo, and that the Canadian law had therefore not been broken.

The Police Magistrate: We are not trying or going to punish the men in Buffalo, but the men who broke the law here. I consider that the contracts were made in the shop on Toronto-street.

Dr. McMichael wished His Worship to note that all the defendants objected to his jurisdiction. They thought that he had no right to try the case under the Summary Convictions Act.

A witness who had been ten years in this special line of business was called by the Doctor. He deposed that operations such as he had heard testified to that afternoon are not illegal in Buffalo, where he resides and carries on business. "There is," he said, "no law against bucket shops in New York State."

**The Police Magistrate Sums up the Case.**

Col. Denison said: I have now all the evidence before me, and I will state my decision. The Legislature, in the passing of the Abbott Act, evidently wished to put a stop to what are known as bucket shops in this country, to put an end to persons putting their money, it might be so many dollars or only a quarter, down without any intention of buying or holding stock.

They did not wish to interfere with any legitimate business but only transactions which are purely speculative. The terms of the act are "make money by the rise and fall of stocks."

The evidence shows that this shop was opened for this purpose—for persons to put their money on stocks without any stock passing at all. I cannot understand how any arguments or evidence can alter this. This was a place where people went simply to speculate on the rise and fall of stocks.

The Legislature intended in passing this act, to consider such transactions as gaming, just the same as playing at cards and dice. The mere subterfuge of sending telegrams backwards and forwards to Buffalo seems to me to be a mere getting around the act. It may be that when the case goes to a higher court my decision may be upset. But my judgment is clear. I desire to put a stop to what the Legislature passed an act to stop.

**The Defendants Sentenced.**

In conclusion His Worship said: To consider the charges proved and I fine Murphy, Padden and McCoppin $20 and costs or 30 days imprisonment; Logan, $100 without costs, or 60 days; Nelson, $20 and costs, or 30 days; Barton, Cornell and Brisbane, $50 and costs, or 50 days.

His Worship added that there should be an order made for the destruction of the "instruments of gaming," but this he would for the present postpone.

On behalf of all the defendants notice of appeal was given. In the meantime the money for their bail remains to cover the amount of their fines.

During the hearing of the case there was a large number of interested spectators in court.

The World last night asked a prominent lawyer what he thought of Col. Denison's decision in fining the defendants. "Well," he said, "I don't see how he could do anything else. The law, Senator Abbott's act I mean, is clear and unequivocal."

**Talks of the Strikes.**

The Brotherhood of Carpenters last night voted $100 to the plumbers' strike fund and $25 to the appeal fund.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners had a largely attended special meeting in Richmond Hall last night to consider the plumbers' case and the question of a federation of all the workmen's unions on the American Continent. It was the almost unanimous opinion of the meeting that federation should take place, and they voted accordingly. They voted their pro rata share of the cost of the appeal in the case of the plumbers, donated a sum to the plumbers' strike fund and arranged that every lodge and shop steward in the States and the Old Country should be immediately notified of the strike here and instructed to inform plumbers to refuse to engage to come to Toronto.

**The Writing Machine Speed Contest.**

Already fifteen entries have been made for the international writing machine speed contest, to be held in the Normal School on Aug. 13. Among them are Maguirin, who did such wonderful work at Cincinnati last week; Miss Orr of New York and Miss Henderson of this city, both of whom are said to have extraordinary speed, and McBride of Ottawa, the rapidest operator in the section of country. A handsome certificate of speed will be presented to each contestant, in addition to the medals and cash prizes. Only members of the society and the press will be admitted to witness the contest in the afternoon, but the evening meeting will be open to all.

**Something New—For the Ladies.**

The Cheviot tennis cap (one peak), thirty dozen were picked up to-day by Dineen they were sent out to one of our largest importing houses but arrived too late, and the Dineen firm closed out the lot at 50c on the dollar. They are offered for sale at 50c. each, just half price—made from beautiful soft wool in a variety of colors, in mixtures, plain white, blue, delicate stripes of brown, chocolate, etc. Those caps are just the thing for boating, camping, Island wear, the seaside or ocean travel. Every lady should have one.

**From Police Blotters.**

George Anderson, of Abbey-lane was arrested on a warrant yesterday on a charge of wife-beating.

Nelson Brown, Ernest Brown and Edward Berry, three boys, were arrested by Policeman Wilson last evening on a charge of stealing several sausages, the property of Andrew Wm. Dunn, 748 Yonge-street.

Charles Guerin, charged with stealing a watermelon belonging to Alf. Wilkinson, 283 Parliament-street, was arrested last night.

James Horneshaw, who tried to amuse himself last night by throwing stones at a train in the Don station, is now in custody.

**The Photographers Will Come Again.**

The photographers wound up their business yesterday and resolved to meet next year in Toronto, notwithstanding allurements offered by St. Catharines and Hamilton artists to try their city as a gathering place. Mr. Staunton of Toronto was re-elected President; Mr. J. Stephens of Barrie Vice-President, and Mr. E. Poole of St. Catharines Sec.-Treas. A. T. Barrand of Barrie and S. J. Dixon of Toronto were chosen second and third Vice-Presidents.

**Death of an Ex-Reeve of Parkdale.**

Mr. Wm. Hamilton, ex-Reeve of Parkdale, died yesterday morning at the residence of his brother-in-law, 152 Niagara-street. Deceased was formerly a prominent man in politics and business. He was for years connected with the Masonic fraternity, in whose affairs he took a lively interest. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

## THE TAIL TWISTER TALKS.

*RIDDLEBERGER'S RANT ABOUT THE FISHERIES TREATY.*

**The Virginia Fire Eater's Voice is Still for War—Senator Morgan of Alabama Speaks to His Resolution—An Interesting Colloquy.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Sherman moved to proceed to the consideration of the Fisheries Treaty in open executive session. The motion was agreed to, 42 to 22, a strict party vote, and the Fisheries Treaty was taken up, the question being on Mr. Morgan's (Dem., Ala.) motion to postpone its further consideration till December next.

Mr. Riddleberger (Rep., Va.) said that the vote just taken settled conclusively the only question that could possibly be in controversy from this time on in reference to the treaty, and that was the Republican party of this country was opposed to the ratification of the treaty, and that the Democratic party was in favor of it. It was being considered as a party question on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, and it was proposed to consider it as such on this side. When he offered the resolution some months ago to consider the treaty in open session he had in his hands documents which gave him the right to judge that this was a representative English or pro-English Government.

He did not propose to discuss the treaty in its details. He proposed to bring it to the attention of the Senate as a question which concerned the people of this country outside of the mere catching and curing of fish. If it involved that question only he would defer to the wishes of the representatives of the eastern section of the country in both houses. If concerned not only the people of the whole Atlantic coast, but also the people on the coast of Chesapeake Bay, because Judge Levi Woodbury, a Democratic jurist of acknowledged eminence, had given it as his opinion that under the 12th article of the treaty the Canadian fishermen would have a right to participate in all the coast, bay, sound and river fisheries of the United States, and that Congress or the States would be prevented from passing any laws on the subject without the consent of the British Government. He (Riddelberger) would be willing to risk the whole case on that one opinion, and so the Democratic party in the Senate proposed to give away the last vestige of the rights of the States to protect their own interests against Great Britain and against Canadian fishermen.

He quoted from Sir Charles Tupper's speech in the Canadian Parliament a statement, which he said had never been denied, to the effect that Mr. Bayard had assured him that if the fisheries irritation were allayed there would be no obstacle to arranging for a free interchange of the natural products of both countries in accordance with the policy of the Democratic party. That meant that the Fisheries Treaty was to lead up to free trade.

He arraigned the Administration and the Democratic party which backed it, as a pro-English organization and he proceeded to read extracts from English periodicals to prove that the Mills bill and the President's tariff message were in the direction of free trade, and that the Presidential election contest was a conflict between free trade and protection, and nothing else.

He read an extract from the speech of S. S. Cox in the House, speaking of protectionists as robbers, rascals and plunderers, and said he was not surprised at that sentiment when he read a book published by the same gentleman many years ago, entitled, "The Buckeye Abroad," in which such sentiments as this occurred: "Old England: God bless her! With tears in my eyes I beseech Heaven's best benison upon her. I remember her only as the land of noble deeds and generous hearts." He (Riddelberger) knew Mr. Cox had pleaded the "baby act" in reference to that book and he supposed he would plead dotage in reference to his later utterances.

In conclusion Mr. Riddelberger declared that we could never be a national government until we had whipped England for the third time.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) proceeded to address the Senate. The remarks which he proposed to submit were, he said, in reference to the plan of the case covered by his resolution declaring, that in the opinion of the Senate, the treaty has been properly authenticated and is lawful and valid and that the time has not passed for negotiating on the subject of the fisheries. The country was already aroused by the action of a caucus of the Republican party that the treaty was doomed to defeat, and the purpose of his resolution was to save to the Government of the United States as good an attitude as possible after the rejection of the treaty. If he were opposed to the treaty and believed it to be a sacrifice of the honor of the people of the United States he would nevertheless insist on the adoption of his resolution for the purpose of disembarrassing the future diplomatic or other relations of the United States with Great Britain and providing the means by which the two Governments could get in accord. He could not conceive a more unfortunate situation than for the Government of the United States to make the declarations as proposed in the majority report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, first, that the fisheries relations of the two countries were not a fit subject for negotiation, and secondly that the time for negotiations had passed. He did not believe in either of these statements. The country would receive such a declaration with very serious doubt. He desired, by a vote of the Senate, to free the question from any such embarrassment as that. If it was decided to reject the treaty in solido, without attempting to improve it or to reform it by amendment, let it be so rejected, but let that rejection be accompanied with a declaration, made necessary now by the majority report, that the time for negotiations had not passed and that the subject was a proper one for negotiation.

If the declaration proposed by the majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations were made by the Senate, what reply could Great Britain be expected to make in regard to these Northwestern fisheries which it was now so necessary should be regulated by treaty agreements.

Proceeding to discuss the question in detail and coming down to the treaty of 1818, he was asked by Mr. Hoar, "Do you think that the treaty of 1818 would have been improved if it had contained a provision that the trial of our fishermen, while exercising their own rights, should be before Canadian tribunals with the burden of the proof on our fishermen?"

Mr. Morgan: "I think the treaty of 1818 is greatly improved by the present negotiations."

Mr. Hoar: "That is not an answer to my question."

Mr. Morgan: "Perhaps not, I do not propose to answer any irrelevant question."

Mr. Evans: "Suppose the treaty of 1818 were abrogated by the United States or by Great Britain what would be the subsisting arrangement between the two countries respecting the fisheries?"

Mr. Morgan: "In as much as ours was a perpetual renunciation of fishery rights except as to a certain area, I judge that we should have no rights in respect to the fisheries and that was the great misfortune with the treaty of 1818."

Mr. Evarts: "I understood the Senator to say the other day that he was in favor of abrogating the treaty of 1818."

Mr. Morgan: "I said and I say now that when a bill is brought here to abrogate the treaty of 1818 and to assert the rights which our negotiators then abandoned arising under the treaty of 1783, and which were the fruits of the revolutionary war, I would join the Senator from New York, although I knew it would lead to war, in voting for and receiving our rights resulting from the revolutionary war."

Mr. Evarts: "Then it is worth while to fight for our revolutionary rights but not for our rights under the treaty of 1818."

Mr. Morgan: "It is not worth while to fight about a matter which you intend to give up. It is better to try to amend the conditions and live under them. If we have to wear a yoke let us put something soft under the collar."

Mr. Evarts: "In other words you would say that after the abrogation of the treaty of 1818 there would be no treaty whatever in respect to the fisheries?"

Mr. Morgan: "My proposition is that while the statute of 1818 is on the statute books I am bound under my oath to stand up to it and execute it. I look upon that treaty as part of the supreme law of the United States; yet I believe that treaty to be the sorest spot in our history. While it stands I will execute it and observe it as a man and a legislator according to my lights. I believe to be a just, honest interpretation. I will vote for its abrogation after denouncing it as being violated by Great Britain as it has been. I will with such a party make a clear and open demonstration against it, but I will not attempt to evade it, and step by it. Leaving it behind means a convenient bomb proof to to which I can retire in security when making a raid to capture other concessions from Great Britain admitted to be utterly foreign to the treaty of 1818.

"We have opened negotiations. The President has submitted the result. We are engaged in determining what advice to give the President and how far we will concede what he has done. In this stage of our work we are negotiators, we can shape the treaty as we choose, through our power to amend it. If Great Britain does not accept our amendments that ends the matter. If she does accept them then we have a treaty which will be satisfactory to two-thirds of the Senate.

The Senate cannot fail to remember as the country will remember, that we are clothed with all the powers of negotiators. If this treaty does not suit us let us write one that does and advise the President so submit it to Great Britain.

*THE McMASTER BANKRUPTCY.*

**The Adjourned Meeting of the Creditors in London (Eng) until Aug. 8.**

An adjourned meeting of the creditors under the failure of James and William John McMaster of Toronto, and of 30 and 31 street Swithin's lane, London, Eng., was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on July 17. The receiving order was made on the petition of the debtors on Feb. 2 last, and accounts have been filed showing gross liabilities amounting to £111,587 of which £76,673 is expected to rank against assets valued at £19,347. Mr. Biddle appeared for the debtors, stated he had received a cablegram from Canada stating they could not put a definite offer before the present meeting, but hoped to be able to cable the amount of the final dividend in the course of a fortnight. He therefore had to apply for another adjournment, when he felt confident they would be able to arrive at a definite offer. Mr. Davis, for a creditor, stated that these adjournments were a source of considerable trouble and expense to the estate, and he was of opinion that the law should be altered. The chairman put a resolution to the meeting for an adjournment until Aug. 8 next, and, there being no opposition to the same, it was carried, with the understanding that this should be the last adjournment.

**The Foresters' High Court Will Meet in Toronto.**

On Thursday next in Shaftesbury Hall the eleventh annual session of the High Court of Ontario, Independent Order of Foresters, will be opened. It is expected that there will be 300 delegates in attendance. Many matters of importance to the order will be discussed. The Rossin House will be the headquarters of the High Standing Committee.

The Supreme Court officers are: Dr. Oronhyatekha, S. C. R., editor Masonic Tablet, London; F. Botterell, P. S. C. R., House of Commons, Ottawa; Prof. H. C. Creed, S. V. C. R., Fredericton, N. B.; E. S. Cameron, Supreme Secretary, London; T. G. Davey, Supreme Treasurer, London; Thos. Millman, M. D., Supreme Physician, Kingston; John A. McGillivray, Supreme Counsellor, Uxbridge.

The following are the officers of the High Court of Ontario: W. Griffith, H. C. R., Hamilton, Ont.; G. A. Proctor, P. H. C. R., Sarnia; A. R. Milne, H. V. C. R., Kingston; Jas. B. Halkett, H. S., Ottawa; Thos. Pottle, M. D., H. Physician, Ottawa; T. G. Davey, H. Treasurer, London; W. R. Hickey, H. Counsellor, Bothwell.

**Another Evangelist for Canada.**

Mr. Daniel Spencer, F. R. G. S., London, Eng., General Secretary of the Railway Mission, editor of The Railway Signal and of The Christian Treasury, will arrive in Canada about Aug. 24, for the purpose of an evangelistic tour in the Dominion and the States. He brings with him letters of commendation from Lord Aberdeen, Lord Claude Hamilton, Geo. Williams, President of the British Y.M.C.A., E. Y. Kennedy, General Secretary Y.M.C.A., Dr. Barnardo and others, commending him to the public of America. As Mr. Spencer's visit will be a short one he will be prepared to speak at public meetings at the following places: Quebec, Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Buffalo, New York, Boston and Brooklyn. Herr Cohen, the popular temperance lecturer of Manchester, will accompany Mr. Spencer.

**Buy the Latest Novels: "Rootle's Children," by John Strange Winter, 25c.; "The Pride of the Paddock," by Hawley Smart, 25c.; "The Mystery of a Turkish Bath," by Rita, 25c.; "In All Shades," by Grant Allen, 30c. At all bookstores to-day.**

**At the Police Court.**

Col. Denison had a busy time yesterday. He was occupied from 10 a.m. till 7 p.m. Malcolm Kane, a boy, was sent to jail for a day for theft. James Moore and Thomas Johnston, two little fellows, were kept in the cells for six hours on a similar charge. John Armstrong, charged with forgery, was remanded till Aug. 6. W. J. Davey, Thomas Smith and Joseph McFarlane, accused of several cases of burglary, were remanded till today. There was a host of other cases, a number of which were disposed of by fines and some remanded.

**Mountaineers Knocked Cold.**

The Hamiltons pranced around in their preliminary practice like a lot of frisky colts at the ball grounds yesterday. Then the sober old champions came out and stopped their friskiness as easy as tumbling off a bicycle. The home team were greatly encouraged by the pl