THE TORONTO RUBBER CO.
OF CANADA
T. McILROY, JR., & CO.
India Rubber goods of every description.
26 KING-ST WEST.

The Toronto World.

C. S. GZOWSKI, JR,
Stock and Exchange Broker.
24 KING-ST. EAST.

ELEVENTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING. JANUARY 10, 1890. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE FAD IS IN THE FIRE

Internal Rows Have at Last Split Up the Wimanites.

THE GLOBE THROWS UP THE SPONGE

No Hope for Unrestricted Reciprocity or Commercial Union.

SIR JOHN THE BOTTOM OF THE MISCHIEF.

The Whole Fraternity of Annexationists at One Another With Knives---Senator Hoar's Committee Will Report Against the Fad---Republicans Are in Power and They Take No Stock in It--The World's Deductions.

When Rogues fall out Honest Men get their due.

The crowd of Annexationists, Commercial Unionists, and Unrestricted Reciprocitarians represented by:

F.W. Glenn, formerly one of the M.P's for Ontario County, but now of Brooklyn, N.Y., an open and an avowed Annexationist.

The Toronto Mail including C. W. Bunting who has made several mysterious pilgrimages to Washington. Both paper and man have, assisted 'Ras Wiman in his attacks on Canada; then abandoned him; now broken with him and even ready to knife him.

Ben Butterworth, U.S. Congressman and Commercial Union missionary to Canada, father of the Butterworth bill. etc.

'Ras Wiman, an international political tramp, a Yankee by breeding, a Canadian by accident of birth, an all-things-to-all-men kind of a man, guilty of all sorts of prevarication contradictions, exaggerations, double-dealing and political dishonesty in his short career as a political jobster.

The Toronto Globe, a newspaper lost to all sense of journalistic decency, whose record of twistings, turnings, recantations, is unparalleled in the history of Canada, and who has at last succeeded in reducing the Reform or Liberal party of Canada to a beggarly guard committed to "the one plank of Unrestricted Reciprocity."

These are but a few of the ringleaders of the plot. But they are all now engaged in the great American game of "knifing" one another, and the spectacle is a moving one. Wiman and The Globe are the only two who are friends for the moment, and this is only for such time as 'Ras can get his long-handled knife into Christopher W. Bunting. Brother Glenn has already "probed" 'Ras in beautiful shape. The Globe within the past three days has "opened up" The Mail and Bunting.

But already these things are admitted by the entire gang, viz.: that it is all up with Commercial Union or the other name for it, Unrestricted Reciprocity, and that even Annexation won't go, or if it is it can only be made to go by the United States disciplining Canada by in fact a policy both of non-intercourse and reprisal.

And from this there flows the corollary that C. U. or U. R. being a lost cause, (as The Globe admits) the Reform party is on its back through the admitted collapse of its "one plank" U. R., within one week of the opening of parliament, when Mr. Laurier was to lead his courage-thumping forces to victory, glory, and power! All is in the soup, if we may be pardoned an everyday vulgarism. All of which is preliminary. We now proceed to give the facts as they have been developed within the past three days, our quotations being from the mouths of members of a now disorganized band of political brigands:

THE GLOBE UNEARTHS THE PLOT.

Butterworth's Bill Won't Go—Hunting and Farrer in League With Sir John.

The revelations began on Tuesday morning when The Globe prominently published a Washington special, the substance of which is fairly given by the extracts that follow:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The following letter to a member of Congress from Michigan, at Washington, from a gentleman in Detroit lately in attendance upon the sessions of the Hoar Committee on Canadian Relations, held in New York, contains so much of interest that it is given to the public:

It is clear enough to the close observer of the proceedings of the Hoar Committee on Canadian Affairs, that the relations between the two countries will not be promoted by that body except on lines that tend toward Annexation pure and simple.

* * * * * * *

The examination in New York, extending over two days, took in a variety of topics, but the whole tendency was to indicate that a policy of indifferentism, slightly tinged with retaliation, would much more likely result in Annexation than a policy of conciliation, or the creation of intimate trade relations between the two countries, and it is clear enough that it is Annexation that the committee is after.

Mr. Butterworth's bill, recently introduced, provides for a simple exchange of products and merchandise on the most liberal terms, and it is claimed by those who know that it would meet the views of the Liberal party in Canada so completely that at the next general election a Parliament would be created which would give it effect, and thus promote the most intimate relations between the two countries, which in time might lead to Annexation, or not, as the circumstances dictated. But it does not suit the purpose of the Tory party in Canada to have the Congress of the United States pass either the Hitt Resolution or the Butterworth Bill, and you will see that they are working through the Hoar Committee to defeat both.

Throughout the examination of witnesses Mr. Hoar's questions aimed constantly towards the disclosure of his possession of secret information from Canada that the growth of the annexation sentiment had increased so greatly that it was only a question of time when the "ripe plum would fall into the hands of the United States. It was in vain that Mr. Erastus Wiman, in his three hours' examination, explained how impossible it was that, except by armed revolution and interventions from the United States or by constitutional means, Annexation could be achieved for many years to come.

* * * * * * *

Throughout the entire sessions of the committeee Mr. Hoar, every now and again, called upon Mr. Wight, the secretary, for information which he said had been furnished by a Mr. Farrer, the editor of The Toronto Mail, of which paper, by the way, Mr. Wight turns out to be the Washington correspondent. I learned that Mr. Farrer had been on a prolonged visit to Washington last spring when this committee was formed, and that within the last month he had gone to Washington on a special mission, interviewing Mr. Blaine and spending a large portion of his time with Mr. Hoar. It was clear from the figures, which were frequently referred to and which had been collected by Mr. Farrer, that the committee were relying for information as to the state of feeling in Canada upon representations from The Mail office.

Of course, if it could be made to appear to the committee, and through the committee to Congress, that Annexation was likely to be promoted by a total want of action in the direction of better relations between the two countries, the chances of the Liberal party would be greatly diminished, and it is surmised that Sir John Macdonald, or some of his ministerial leaders, are really behind this movement to defeat the Liberal party even before it goes to the polls, by showing the utter impossibility of reciprocity in the Congress of the United States.

* * * * * * *

The eagerness of the committee to snap up anything in favor of Annexation was illustrated in the avidity with which they adopted the views of Mr. Glenn, late a member of Parliament, whose evidence pointed directly to the folly of granting commercial privileges to what he alleged to be the certain defeat of the growth of the Annexation sentiment.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Wiman's views did not meet those of the committee, and his strong points were discussed and warped by the various members, while the flat-footed Annexation views of Mr. Glenn, who evidently is not nearly so well informed, were seized with avidity, and were evidently far more influential than the points urged by Mr. Wiman.

Further Globular Remarks.

The Globe backed up its despatch with a double-leaded article. Here are some extracts therefrom:

In our present despatches from Washington will be found one of the most astounding disclosures ever made in connection with Canadian politics. The revelation is that the opponents of Unrestricted Reciprocity have been propagating in Washington the opinion that Annexation will be soon sought by Canadians if Unrestricted Reciprocity be withheld. To this nefarious device the enemies of Canada's Liberal party have resorted in the hope of inducing Congress to defeat the Butterworth Bill. That bill proposes, not a Customs Union, but just such a scheme of Unrestricted Reciprocity as is favored by Sir Richard Cartwright and his political associates. Were it adopted by Congress the offer of an acceptable plan for Continental Free Trade would be distinct, and no Canadian party proposing to refuse the offer could survive a general election. To balk the Butterworth Bill is therefore necessary to the salvation of Canadian Restrictionism.

Our contemporary's principal man, by the plain avowal of Senator Hoar, furnished the Hoar Committee with the statistics which were used to further the impression that Washington should refuse Unrestricted Reciprocity in order to promote Annexation. Thus we find Mr. Christopher Bunting and Sir John Macdonald pulling heavily together as in the days of the Britling plot. The Hoar Committee, whose chairman has been in close correspondence with The Mail man, manifests a tendency "to a policy of indifferentism, slightly tinged with retaliation." This, it is remarked, is the opinion of an impartial American observer.

Can such a conspiracy as is now revealed be justly called anything less than traitorous?

* * * * * * *

That The Mail emissary went to Washington on behalf of Sir John Macdonald to imbue Congress with a belief that Canadians will soon crave Annexation if they can't get Unrestricted Reciprocity, is our opinion.

* * * * * * *

To block Unrestricted Reciprocity and injure the Liberal party is the Tory purpose which The Mail has sought to serve by spreading in Washington the report that Annexation will soon be sought by the Canadian people.

Fortunately the Washington people are not likely to be gulled by the tale. The prospects are that Mr. Butterworth's bill will be approved by the Committee of Ways and Means and afterward by the House of Representatives. We have trustworthy information—nay, we have seen proof—that one of the most influential Republican leaders, formerly supposed hostile to Unrestricted Reciprocity, is now a warm friend to the plan. Hence the present outlook for Continental Free Trade is very favorable. But let it not be forgotten that, no matter what Congress may do this session, Canada can never reasonably conclude that Unrestricted Reciprocity is unattainable till the Canadian Government have formally proposed negotiations in the matter.

This editorial is remarkable for two things, mainly: (1) That it's all up with C.U. or U.R.; (2) that Sir John Macdonald, the wily old fox, has burst the whole thing by his plotting and scheming. Sir John was supposed to be clever among Canadians, but fancy to have The Globe admit that he can really hoodwink all the "practical politicians" that the United States boasts, is the greatest tribute yet paid to the Fox, aforesaid.

The Empire Joins in Denouncing the Traiter.

[From The Empire of Jan. 8.]

The treasonable distance thus given by The Mail to those who are seeking to rend our country from the British Empire and annex it to the United States, cannot be read by any true Canadian without a feeling of indignation mingled with contempt for such baseness. We find that it was from The Toronto Mail, a professedly Canadian journal, that secret information had been obtained upon which the assailants of our country based their line of action. It is true that much of this information was false, but that only aggravates the offence, as it was intended to guide those aiming at the annexation of Canada, and was of a nature to encourage their attacks upon our country. That The Mail should employ its staff to supply information to be used against Canada—that upon representations from The Mail office those who were assailing the very existence of Canada, should have relied for their guidance—will be startling to Canadians, so terrible is the depravity thus displayed by a journal published within the Dominion, but fighting against it in secret. That The Mail has been playing a treacherous, traitorous part has been more than suspected, but the cold-blooded treason of this deliberately prepared and secret-given aid to those who would annex our country will strike horror into all patriotic Canadians.

The Mail's Defence.

[From The Mail of Jan. 8.]

The Globe is constantly unearthing plots against the Liberal party. It presented its readers yesterday with a mare's nest of large dimensions. A member of The Mail staff, who had been ill, was ordered to the south by the doctors last spring. The same person went to Washington again last month in search of health and recreation. On the strength of these by no means important occurrences, The Globe makes out that the person in question, acting in conjunction with Sir John Macdonald, is engaged in the work of persuading the Republican party to refuse free trade to Canada, the object being to injure the Liberal party and bring about the annexation of Canada to the United States. By way of bolstering up this theory our contemporary states amongst other things that Mr. Wight, the Secretary of the United States Senate Committee on Relations with Canada, of which Mr. Hoar is chairman, is the Washington correspondent of The Mail. This is the only true statement in the lot. Mr. Wight is a distinguished journalist, who has been the Washington correspondent of several leading American newspapers for a quarter of a century. He has been The Mail correspondent there for years, beginning his connection with this journal long before he became secretary of the Hoar Committee. It is not necessary to say anything of the other details, still less of the inherent probability or improbability of The Globe's story. Those capable of believing that a member of The Mail staff is secretly leagued with Sir John Macdonald in operating against the Canadian Liberals, in directing the trade policy of the Republican party at Washington, and in hastening the annexation of the Dominion, are, we fancy, few in number and confined to The Globe office and the lunatic asylum.

Still Crazy on the Subject.

But after all its statements that the game is up, The Globe caps its crazy crusade by the following yesterday:

There is, therefore, no reason to doubt, but every reason to believe, that he [Sir John Macdonald] has been the prime mover in the conspiracy whose methods we have revealed. Confirmation of this belief will be supplied if he takes no measures to counteract the evil report that Canadians will seek Annexation if Washington refuses Unrestricted Reciprocity. In the circumstances that have been created it is the plain duty of the Canadian Parliament to signify that a friendly offer of Reciprocity from Congress will be received at Ottawa with gratification. No doubt the Opposition leaders will give Parliament an early opportunity to declare in that sense. From the attitude of the Government the people will be able to judge accurately of the degree in which the Premier is responsible for the foul work of the Emissary to Washington.

The World's Deductions.

From all the foregoing it is plain that the movement inaugurated by Wiman, fathered by The Globe and Mail, and successively disowned by both, aided and adopted by the Liberal party, the "one plank," has come to grief. And why? Not through any plottings of Sir John Macdonald, not even through the dissensions of its friends, but by the discovery of the fact that the Republican party, now in power and likely to be in power for years, do not believe in it and never did. For a while Cleveland nibbled at it, but Cleveland is with the past. Even his party did not follow him on this point. But the great mass of the American people are against it. The American farmer is against it tooth and nail, and ever will be. As Mr. Glenn puts it:

We are to go in and discover and develop the mineral resources of Canada, populate the agricultural sections and buy the surplus agricultural products, increase the value of their fisheries by purchasing their surplus fish, make their shipping more valuable by giving their vessels free access to our coasting trade, permit their railways to live and grow strong on our carrying trade, make Montreal the great rival of New York and Boston for the import and export trade of the West and Northwest, Northern New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. We are to furnish the men, the capital, the skill and the energy and permanently invest them in Canada under the British flag.

The fad is a crazy project. Americans are not the fools The Globe pretends to imagine them to be.

There is but one way into the market of the United States and that is by the door of Annexation. And we predict that The Globe will yet be advocating that last resort. It has been beaten from pillar to post and there is nothing but this left to it in the last ditch. Six months will see it either flying the Stars and Stripes or in its political grave.

As for Canada, our policy for the present is one of pursuing our own course in our own way. We should go in for a RECIPROCITY OF TARIFFS. That is the only manly and national attitude to take. We need fear nothing from our neighbors. They will respect us all the more. To be imploring them all the time to open their markets to us is the very reason why they will bar the gate. Let any and all advances for some time to come come from them.

Bargain day to-day. Men's strong tweed suits for $4. Boys' or $1. British Arms Clothing Store, 221 Yonge-street.

Fifty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Furs For Sale.

For the past two or three days the stores of W. & D. Dineen have been crowded with people buying furs. This is the result of the recent break in prices. The Dineen firm on first of the new year re-marked all their stock down, and now the people are getting the benefit just when the cold weather is setting in. If you want a bargain in any of the following articles you can get it: Seal mantles, seal jackets, Persian lamb mantles and coats, Astrachan mantles, fur lined circulars and wraps, beaver, seal, sable, mink and other cheaper shoulder capes, storm collars, muffs of every kind, and about five hundred very fine long fur boas in bear-skin, sable, fox, lynx, etc., etc. Large grey robes $7. Smaller sizes $6. Men's fur coats at $15 up. There never was such value offered in furs as is shown at Dineens' store, corner King and Yonge-streets.

$8 all wool worsted overcoat for $4.75. To-day bargain day only. British Arms clothing Store, 221 Yonge-street.

Influenza (La Grippe)—An Absolute Preventative for this Terrible Disease.

This preparation emanates from scientific sources, and is exactly what is prescribed by the most eminent physicians in Europe, and is used in the great hospitals of that country and Great Britain, not only because it is a preventative but for the reason that it is recognized as being the only medicine known which will effect a cure.

It has been arranged that this medicine shall be made in Canada to supply the American demand, and a binding agreement has been entered into whereby the price has been fixed at one dollar—no more and no less. The Hospital Remedy Company, 295 West King-street, Toronto, Canada, are the only authorized agents and manufacturers for this continent, and their name is on every box. Sent postpaid on receipt of price—one dollar.

The Erie Railway Flyer.

Leaving Toronto at 2.50 p.m. is the best train to New York, arriving at 8.20 a.m. Through parlor and sleeping car line. Apply to G.T.R. agents for Pullman berths. ed

A MYSTERY OF THE WARD

JANE SPEERS' PECULIAR DEATH IN AN AGNES-STREET HOUSE.

Found Bloody and Bleeding With a Rope Around Her Neck—She Dies Shortly After Being Removed to the Hospital—What the Neighbors Say—She Could Not Have Hanged Herself, the Surroundings Would Indicate.

Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock word was received at the Agnes-street Police Station that Jane Speers, an unmarried woman living in the rear of 18 Agnes-street, had been found dead in her bed. Inspector Ward at once went over to the house, where he found the woman lying in a pool of blood on the floor of the dining room and with a rope hanging loosely around her neck. He sent word back to the station to have a doctor called. He telephoned for the ambulance and had the woman removed to the hospital, where she died last night. The woman was still alive when discovered, but would not say anything about how she came to be in the condition in which she was found. The detectives now have the case in hand and will make every possible effort to throw some light on the mystery before the inquest takes place.

Miss Speers' body was first discovered by a Mrs. Ward, who lives in the adjoining house. There is a cupboard in Mrs. Ward's house against the partition between Mrs. Ward's house and the house where Miss Speers has lived. Mrs. Ward was in the act of taking some dishes out of this cupboard when she heard her name called out. She listened intently and heard a voice which she recognized as that of Miss Speers, weak and faint as it was, calling "Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Ward." She immediately went into Mrs. Speers' house and there saw a sight which, as she told a World reporter last night, "fairly took her breath away." Miss Speers' body was lying in the western corner at the back of the kitchen. The table, a common board one, was beside her. It was covered with blood and there was blood spattered on the floor around the table. Miss Speers lay on the floor with a rope hanging loosely over her neck. She was still alive, but was breathing faintly and seemed to be very weak from loss of blood. Around her head was wrapped a print jacket. The jacket was saturated with blood and there were blood marks here and there on the floor. There was no one in the house at the time.

After the body was removed to the hospital Inspector Ward made a careful search of the house. Everything was in perfect order, and nothing had been disturbed except Miss Speers' trunk, which was in the east front room. The trunk is an old-fashioned square box, the lid of which was open and was thrown back against the wall. The contents of the trunk were in great disorder. There were but few papers and letters, but what there were were scattered here and there amongst the clothing. There was nothing of value in the trunk except a small leather purse which contained a small amount of money. There were several old silver coins of little value and a gold dollar of United States issue. All the coins were evidently keepsakes or "luck money."

Mrs. Levins' Story.

Mrs. Levins, who lives at 20 Alice-street, and her aunt, Mrs. Nealon, were among the first people to visit the house after the alarm had been given. Mrs. Levins was nursing a sick friend in No. 16 Alice-street, and on hearing of the discovery at once went back to the house. To a World reporter last night she told the following story: "About 4 o'clock yesterday a little girl came running into the house where I was. She cried out: 'Miss Speers has hanged herself.' I went into the house right away. There were seven or eight of the neighbors there when I went in and while I was there the police came. Miss Speers was lying on the floor with a rope around her neck. I didn't notice in what shape the rope was, only that it was around her neck. I asked her what was the matter but could get no reply. Whenever I would speak to her she asked for water. When I was in the house I heard someone say that a man had been seen in the house some time during the afternoon. I don't know who said that or what the man looked like or who he was."

Said to Have Had Money.

Edward Jackson, No. 6 Agnes-street, told the police last night that he had known of Miss Speers for some years back. His aunt had lived with her in the same house for some few years. At that time deceased, according to Jackson's story, had quite a lot of money in the bank. She lived there alone afterwards, and was supposed to have money to supply herself with everything she wanted. She had plenty of clothes, and was never known to do any work beyond looking after her own little house.

When the police searched the house yesterday they were unable to find any bank book or deposit receipt. Jackson also says that Miss Speers used to have a gold watch, but the police did not find this. Among her effects were some letters and several doctor's prescriptions. One of these had on it the name "Dr. McFarlane, St. James'-square." The World last night telephoned to Dr. McFarlane, and asked him if he knew anything about the woman, or if he remembered ever having attended her. The doctor said he did not. The prescription was dated June 30, 1889.

Who Was the Peddlar?

Among other stories told is one by Mrs. Ward, who lives in the next house, and which, in view of the mysterious circumstances, has a peculiar significance. Mrs. Ward says that between 1 and 2 o'clock she saw a man, apparently a peddlar, standing in front of Miss Speers' house. The man went inside and this is the last Mrs. Ward saw of him. One of the other neighbors says that some time during the afternoon she saw a man coming out of the house. He came out of the front door and closed the door behind him.

This is all that is known about the peddlar, and up to late last night no further trace of him had been discovered.

When the woman was brought to the hospital her face was covered with blood and there was blood in both ears. There was a puffiness of the scalp and bright contusions on both arms and on her left ankle. She appeared to be conscious for a short time, and said on being questioned that her name was Jane Speers, and that two men had assaulted her. One of them, she said, was fair, but she did not know what the other one was like. After making this statement she lost consciousness. She was very much bruised about the head and neck. Both eyes were closed up completely, being greatly swollen and blackened. Her face was considerably bruised, swollen and discolored. Across her neck and extending up behind her right ear was a black mark which looked as though it had been made by pressure. Her right ear was cut in two places and bled.

The rope found around the woman's neck is a piece of common manilla rope, just a little heavier than ordinary clothes line rope. It has loops at both ends. One of these loops is spliced in and has evidently been made for some time. The loop at the other end, though, is a new one. The end of the rope has simply been turned over and tied down firmly with cotton twine. There was no mark at either end of the rope, but about the middle, it was saturated with blood. When the woman was found this rope was not tied or looped around her neck, but was hanging loosely over her shoulders.

The Dead Woman's Home.

The house in which deceased lived and where her mysterious death occurred is one of a pair of semi-detached cottages in the rear of 16 and 18 Agnes-street. There are four rooms, two small rooms in front, with a "dining-room" behind and a small kitchen. The room in which the body was found was the "dining room." It contained but little furniture, other than a few chairs and a table. Everything was clean and tidy, the blood on the carpetless board floor and on the deal-table being the only evidence of the death struggle. The police officers and detectives who examined the room very carefully as soon as they were notified of the occurrence, say there was nothing in the room to which the rope, which the woman had around her neck, could have been fastened to so that she could have strangled herself. There was a rolling-pin hanging on a small nail behind one of the doors, but this nail was not strong enough to support any weight. There was no blood on the rolling-pin.

Deceased is a woman of about 54 years of age. She is short, rather fleshy and dark-complexioned. She has lived in the house in which she was to-day found dead, for some years, and before going there, is said to have been in service somewhere in Toronto.

LA GRIPPE'S VICTIMS.

Great Mortality in New York—The Epidemic in Ontario and Abroad.

CHATHAM, Jan. 9.—About one-third the people of Chatham have had or have the grippe. The Banner staff is almost hors de combat, and this week's issue made its appearance under great difficulties. It says: "Last night our force comprised one compositor and a pressman just recovering. Ten absentees and no 'subs' available is a good deal worse than a strike. We have done all that was possible under the circumstances to give the most important of the local occurrences, and hope to be in proper form again in a day or two."

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., Jan. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Hart were buried together yesterday. They died within 24 hours of each other of pneumonia, preceded by influenza. Mrs. Hart had frequently expressed the hope that they might die at the same time. The couple were 70 years of age.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Wilhelm Sedelmayer, a tenor of the German Opera Company, died yesterday of la grippe.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—At Dover and Aldershot the influenza is very severe among the troops.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9.—Dr. S. T. Evans, a leading physician of Union City, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head. He had been suffering from influenza.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Earl Spencer has the influenza in a very bad form.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The deaths here yesterday numbered 311. The daily average for the last week was 383. The reduction indicates decreased verulence in the influenza epidemic.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 9.—La grippe is still on the increase in this city. Mrs. Henry L. Young, the wife of a millionaire, died of pneumonia to-day which was superinduced by la grippe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The number of deaths in this city during the 24 hours ending at noon to-day was 207, a decrease of 43 as compared with the preceding 24 hours. Of these deaths 26 were attributed to consumption, 22 to bronchitis, 63 to pneumonia, 14 to inpuenza, of which 12 were complicated with pneumonia and one with bronchitis.

BUDA-PESTH, Jan. 9.—All the schools here are closed in consequence of the prevalence of the influenza.

OUT ON $20,000 BAIL.

Dr. Kniffen and Miss Purcell Released on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

TRENTON, N.J., Jan. 9.—Dr. Kniffen and Miss Purcell, arrested last night on a charge murdering Mrs. Kniffen, were released tonight on a writ of habeas corpus issued by Chief Justice Beasley. Counsel for the prisoners made another argument before the Chief Justice this afternoon and his appeal was granted to-night. The prisoners were driven to the residence of the Chief Justice where some fifty prominent citizens had assembled to go on their bonds. The bail was fixed at $20,000 in each case and the bonds were signed immediately.

Families leaving the city or giving up housekeeping can have their furniture carefully stored at moderate cost with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street East.

Plans for Watkin's Tower.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Two hundred and forty-eight architects and engineers, sixteen of whom are Americans and Canadians, and sixteen Frenchmen and Germans, are designing plans for the tower proposed by Mr. Edward Watkin, to be erected on the banks of the Thames. Many novelties are produced in the designs.

Two Workmen Killed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—A pile of timber in a lumber yard toppled over on four workmen to-day. John Thompson and Andrew Johnston were crushed to death, John Perry and John Lindquist each had a leg broken.

Merchants can warehouse goods in bond or free with Mitchell, Miller & Co. Negotiable warehouse receipts issued; rate of insurance low.

Fatal Fall From a Scaffold.

PLAINFIELD, N.J., Jan. 9.—While at work on the new public school building at Scotch Plains to-day, John O'Rielly and Richard Conover, carpenters, were thrown from a sixty-foot scaffold to the ground. Both have since died.

Supposed to be in Canada.

LOCKPORT, N.Y., Jan. 9.—C. Herbert Freeman, Lockport's Police Justice, who was arrested for forgery in disposing of fraudulent mortgages and released on bail, has disappeared. It is supposed he has fled to Canada.

Men's $2.50 working pants for $1. Friday bargain day only. Don't miss this. British Arms Clothing Store, 221 Yonge-street.

J. R. Armstrong & Co., of the "City Found ory," have removed from 161 Yonge-street to 219, 221 and 223 Queen-street east. d

La Grippe or Lightning Catarrh.

MR. EDITOR: La grippe, or Russian influenza, as it is termed, is in reality an epidemic catarrh, and is called by some physicians "lightning catarrh," from the rapidity with which it sweeps over the country. Allow us to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that Nasal Balm, as well as being a thorough cure for all cases of the ordinary cold in head and catarrh, will give prompt relief in even the most severe cases of la grippe or Russian influenza," as it will effectually clear the nasal passages, allay irritation and relieve the dull, oppressive headache accompanying the disease. No family should be without a bottle of Nasal Balm in the house, as cold in the head and catarrh are peculiarly liable to attack people at this season of the year, and Nasal Balm is the only prompt and speedy cure for these troubles ever offered the public. Easy to use and agreeable. If you cannot get it at your dealers it will be sent post free on receipt of price (50 cents and $1 per bottle) by addressing FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont. 6

Advances made on merchandise warehoused with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street east.

Stop Watches.

Intricate and complicated watch work my orte. E. Beeton, High Grade Watch Specialist, Opposite Post Office.

Accidents.

This is a year of accidents, the unfortunate effect of which are largely ameliorated by a policy in the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Co., 33 King-street west, Toronto.

Low Rates to New York.

H. W. Van Every, 5 Adelaide-street east, can sell you single or return tickets to New York City at lower rates than any other agent in this city, and all his tickets entitle you to a chair in their Handsome Parlor Reclining Chair Coaches free of extra charge Buffet Sleeping Cars run through daily. Quick time, no change, landing you at 42nd or Jay-street, N. Y. City. N.B.—Lowest rates to all parts of Europe, Florida, and West Indies. 46

PORTUGAL'S ANSWER.

Something of a Backdown—Ominous Movement of British Cruisers.

LISBON, Jan. 9.—The Dia, an official paper, has an article on the subject of Portugal's dispute with England. It says the Portuguese Government, while willing to negotiate in order to arrive at a proper understanding, will never compromise its authority in Africa by retiring from the Shire district, and that if the London Government insists on this it is with a wish to fish in dirty waters for a pretext to occupy the coast. The Dia states that if forced to the extreme limits of conciliation, Portugal will invoke an international convention.

The conviction gains ground, even among those who have heretofore been Serpa Pinto's defenders, that that officer has gone too far in acts of indiscretion; his private life is recalled and also his wild demands upon the public treasury, of which he has never rendered a proper account. This change of opinion will make Portugal's work one of difficulty.

They Say.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Times has ascertained that the order of the Portuguese authorities forbidding British steamers to receive at Quillimane letters from the Vice Consul and other British subjects, was issued Sept. 10, a month after Mr. Johnston, the British Consul at Mozambique, had reached the Shire River. The Times says the order was probably issued with the direct view of delaying Johnston's despatches.

The Chronicle's correspondent at Rome says Portugal suggested that the Pope should act at arbitrator in the dispute between herself and England, but England refused to accept arbitration.

The Squadron at Zanzibar.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 9.—The largest fleet of British war ships ever assembled in these waters is now here and other men-of-war of the same nationality are constantly arriving. The excitement occasioned by the presence of the fleet is intense, and speculation rife concerning the object of the gathering of the war vessels.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—It is reported from Zanzibar that Rear Admiral Freemantle's squadron will sail to-morrow for a secret destination. The Boadicea (flagship) is held ready to sail at a moment's notice.

Admiral Freemantle's squadron consists of 15 unarmored steam cruisers, of which the Boadicea and the Garnet each carry 14 guns, the Turquoise 12 guns, the Mariner 8 guns, the Reindeer, the Kingfisher, the Pigeon and the Cossack each 6 guns, the Algerine and Grifton each 4 guns, and the Ranger 3 guns. The Sphinx is a side-wheeler and carries 7 guns.

Senor Gomez Replies to Salisbury.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The British minister at Lisbon has telegraphed the reply of the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs to Lord Salisbury's last note regarding affairs in Africa. The reply expresses the hope that the assurances in the note will prove satisfactory to the British Government.

To Restore the Status Quo.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Times of this (Friday) morning says Portugal has agreed to restore the status quo and withdraw her troops from the debatable territory in East Africa. A rumor is current in Vienna that Prince Bismarck has been acting as mediator between Great Britain and Portugal.

"LORD C." AND "LORD L."

Another Chapter in the London West End Scandal.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—In the trial of the persons charged with conspiracy to defeat justice in connection with the West End scandal, a boy witness to-day referred to two aristocrats who frequently visited the house in Cleveland-street. The court ordered that their names be suppressed for the present and that they be indicated as "Lord C." and "Lord L."

Mr. Parke, editor of The North London Press, now awaiting trial on the charge of criminal libel made by the Earl of Euston in connection with the affair, has placed at the disposal of the court twenty-six letters and photographs to be used in tracing the criminals.

The Baby King Dying.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—At 3.30 this afternoon King Alfonso's condition was apparently improved and he was in less pain. The solution of the Cabinet crisis is postponed as Queen Christina is constantly at her son's bedside.

The latest bulletin records a slight increase of fever in the king's case. Many statesmen and diplomats are constantly calling at the palace.

Queen Christina has telegraphed to the Emperor of Austria that King Alfonso is much worse.

At 9 p.m. the gravest fears are felt for the life of King Alfonso. The threatening feature is the much increased prostration.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—4 a.m.—A bulletin has been issued from the royal palace announcing that the infant King of Spain is sinking. [Alfonso 13th King of Spain, is the posthumous son of Alfonso XII. He was born May 17, 1886, and is therefore only 8 months and 24 days old. He was proclaimed King on the day of his birth, with his mother, as Queen Regent.]

Gen. Simmons' Slow Progress.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A despatch from Rome says General Simmons does not make satisfactory progress in his negotiations. The Pope besides wishing to maintain all the existing privileges of the church in Malta demands additional concessions.

The Dead Empress.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—A solemn requiem was given in the chapel of the palace here tonight. The body of the dead Empress was escorted to the schloss chapel by a squadron of the guard, the coffin was carried by twelve non-commissioned officers of Augusta's regiment, accompanied by torch-bearers. The Emperor and the Grand Duke of Baden followed the remains on foot. The Empress and the Princess of Saxe-Meinengen went in a carriage.

Cable Flashes.

The ministerial crisis in Spain continues. The Queen has consulted Canovas Del Castillo and the presidents of the two chambers.

Advices from Cairo indicate that preparations are now well advanced for the early inauguration of a new Anglo-Egyptian campaign in the Soudan.

A despatch from the curator of the museum of Egyptian antiquities at Boulak announce that the tomb in which Cleopatra was buried has been discovered.

The Czar, having learned of the shooting of the Russian exiles in Siberia, has, it is said, ordered the culprits to be tried. It is understood he acts on suggestions from Berlin.

The London Times' Lisbon correspondent asserts that the Brazilian budget for 1889 fixes the expenditure at 153,000,000 milreis, instead of 68,000,000, as Minister Barbosa announced.

An attachment has been issued against The Freeman's Journal in a suit for damages brought by O'Shea against that paper for comments upon him in connection with his suit for divorce.

MARRIAGES.

BONNER—CLAXTON—On Jan. 9, 1890, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father S. J. Kris, C.S.S.R., Joseph Bonner to Mary L. Claxton, both of Toronto.

DEATHS.

RIDOUT—On Thursday, the ninth of January, 1890, at his late residence Quorn Cottage, Colborne, in the 32nd year of his age, Walter Lionel Ridout, second son of the late Joseph D. Ridout, Esq.

Funeral to St. James' Cemetery on Saturday at 3 o'clock from his mother's residence, 2 Macpherson-avenue.

IN DEADLY QUICKSANDS.

FOURTEEN MEN LOSE THEIR LIVES IN THE OHIO RIVER.

Engulfed in the Waters by the Bursting of a Caisson Employed in the Construction of the Bridge Between Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind.—The Names of the Victims.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 9.—The most appalling accident known here in many years occurred this evening about 6 o'clock. A caisson of the new bridge now under construction between Louisville and Jeffersonville gave way and the workmen employed in it were crushed to death by stone and timber. Only four of the eighteen men in the caisson escaped.

The caisson was 100 yards from the Kentucky shore. As the working men of the pumping station were looking for the men in the caisson to put off in their boats leaving work for the night, they suddenly saw the low dark structure disappear in dashing white waves and heard the roar of a furious maelstrom. A runner was dispatched to the live-saving station, and three skiffs pulled to the scene of the wreck. A squad of police was also sent to aid in the work of recovery. The coroner was called and went with a corps of physicians.

The site of the bridge is at the upper end of the city, just below Towhead Island. Within an hour from the disappearance of the caisson 3000 people were on the shore and strained their eyes trying to see something of the wreckage. Dozens of boats were plying about over the spot where the caisson had stood, and lights danced to and fro with them, but there was no trace of the massive structure of stone and timber. The water rolled sullenly but smoothly down from the cofferdam above the pumping barge, below where the caisson had stood.

The grief-stricken wives and mothers of the victims were among the spectators. The bridge officials ordered the reporters off the pumping barge and made it as difficult as possible to get information.

The List of Victims.

The following is a list of the killed:

WM E. HAYNES, 40.	JOHN KNOX, 20.
JAMES MCADAMS, 26.	FRANK MAHAR, 23.
PAT NAYLOR, 27.	HAMILTON MORRIS, 30
THOMAS SMITH, 27.	ROBERT TYLER, 16.
THOMAS ASH.	MONROE BOWLING.
CHARLES CHILES.	THOMAS JOHNSON.
JOSEPH GORDON.	FRANK SOAPER.

The six last named were colored men.

The saved are: Abe Taylor, Lewis Coon, Frank Holdox and Murray.

The last man out of the caisson was Frank Holdox. He was barely saved by Murray, who dragged him from where he was caught waist deep in the quicksand.

A Survivor's Story.

Taylor says he stood nearest the iron ladder by which they got in and out of the caisson. He heard a rumbling and there was a rush of air. Almost at the same instant he jumped up the rungs of the ladder followed by the other men. They had hardly got clear of the Caisson when the water burst through the manhole in a surge, knocking them all into the river were they were picked up. Holdox says he saw Sam Morris who was climbing next below him, swiftly drawn under by the sand and heard his cries for help but could do nothing.

The caisson is not wrecked, as at first supposed, but has settled down in the bed of the stream completely filled with sand and water. The pumping station is hard at work clearing the way to the bodies, but none will be reached to-night.

There seems absolutely no hope for any of those caught within the caisson. John Knox, the gang boss, took charge of the work Monday. The negroes who escaped say he had them dig too deep before letting the Caisson settle and the digging was too close to the shoe of the Caisson.