

PLUCKY MRS. DUDLEY.

WHY SHE UNDERTOOK THE KILLING OF ROSS.

A BURNING DESIRE TO KID THE WORLD OF A MONSTER—HER ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN ENGLAND—SHE DECIDES TO FLEE.

New York, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Dudley, who shot Ross yesterday, was arrested at the Tombs today. She declined to plead and was remanded until the result of Ross's injuries can be ascertained. She was represented by Counselor A. C. Butts of Morrisania, N.Y., who declared that he was acting as Mrs. Dudley's request and that the statement that he had been engaged by the British consul-general was false. The prisoner was very calm and allowed a smile to play round her lips as she left the courtroom to be released in her cell. She will not open her mouth to reporters, and one woman at least has been found who can and does hold her tongue, although before the affair she is credited with having been very voluble. Pierpont Edwards, the British consul-general, says if Mrs. Dudley asks for British protection she will get it.

She Condescends to Talk.

New York, Feb. 3.—To a reporter to-day Mrs. Dudley, in answer to a request for facts in connection with the shooting of Ross, said: "I will make no statement except to the reporter of a certain paper. I have determined to make my communication with the public through it. There has been so much rumormongering and sensation published already that people can go without any more. I never in my life saw such a pack of ridiculous lies as the papers have about me. The facts will all come out in the trial. I will tell the whole truth then."

"Are you one of a band of assassins?" asked the reporter.

"Why," said the lady, arching her eyebrows, half smiling and biting her lip, "you are trying to get up the most sensational story of the lot. A band of assassins? Band of assassins? Why if I had taken place in London the papers would have printed twelve lines about it and that would have been an end, but here they must print columns."

"No one was with you in this attack on Ross?"

"No, I did it alone, and knew I was going to do it."

"Did you know Ross personally before you shot him after sending your first note?"

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BRITAIN'S NATURAL ALLY

A VISION OF THE FUTURE BY THE PALL MALL GAZETTE.

What Should Follow the Federation of the Empire—An Alliance that Cannot Fail to be Beneficial.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Pall Mall Gazette, in an editorial, has expressed the opinion that the federation of the British Empire is a project which should be seriously considered. The article points out that the British Empire is the largest in the world, and that it is the duty of the British government to consider the interests of the whole Empire. The article suggests that the federation of the Empire would be a great benefit to the British people, and that it would be a great benefit to the world. The article also points out that the federation of the Empire would be a great benefit to the British Empire, and that it would be a great benefit to the world.

Another Arrest in England.

A Man with Cunningham's Brown Box.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The police this evening made another important arrest in connection with the recent dynamite explosion. The prisoner had been pursued several days and was running down the afternoon. He was believed to be an accomplice of Cunningham. The brown box which was purchased in Whitechapel and substituted for Cunningham's brown trunk in the Prescott street lodging, and which mysteriously disappeared immediately after the explosion, was found in the possession of the man arrested this evening. The prisoner was found in the possession of the man arrested this evening. The prisoner was found in the possession of the man arrested this evening.

French Operations in China.

Capture of the Kelung Mines—Wanton Destruction of Fishing Craft.

HONG KONG, Feb. 3.—Only three French vessels are now engaged in the blockade of the southwest coast of Formosa. The French are destroying hundreds of fishing and trading craft, and killing the crews or sending them to Kelung. The inhabitants of Hong Kong are indignant at the French operations. The French are destroying hundreds of fishing and trading craft, and killing the crews or sending them to Kelung. The inhabitants of Hong Kong are indignant at the French operations.

Portugal Claims Her Rights.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—H. M. Stanley has received a telegram stating a Portuguese map of Africa has annexed both banks of the Congo and the contested line.

A Plot Against Westminster Abbey.

London, Feb. 3.—The Standard, referring to the shooting of Ross, says: "It is not human nature to suppose the attack will evoke a spark of pity. In taking the law into her own hands Mrs. Dudley followed Ross's precept. This ought to be a timely admonition to those who contemplate the adoption of the doctrine of private vengeance."

Cable News.

It is stated that two German officers and a Frenchman were among the slain on the maddish side of Shebaca wells.

The Italian occupation of the Red Sea coast has been extended to the Gulf of Aden.

The Port has sent direct complaints to the English and Italian governments against Italy's action on the Red Sea coast of Egypt.

The crofters recently arrested at Portree were released on bail yesterday.

There is much jubilation in England over the fact that O'Donovan Rossa got the drop on his pursuers.

Russia and the United States are said to be parleying with regard to a treaty for the extradition of dynamiters.

The queen has offered to personally contribute a reward for the conviction of dynamiters.

A report was current in London yesterday that an attempt was to be made to rescue Cunningham from Clerkenwell prison.

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A CHILD DAY FOR DRUNKARDS.

How James Beatty, M.P., Proposes to Punish the Men Who Get Paid.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—James Beatty, M.P. for West Toronto, will introduce a bill in a few days into parliament having a peculiar and original object.

Beatty proposes by his measure to punish drunkards and prohibit the sale of wine, beer or spirits in the dominion of Canada.

Unadvisedly also and wisely do not come within the provisions of the proposed act. Mr. Beatty appears to be somewhat enthusiastic on the subject of punishing drunkards.

Speaking to The World representative this evening he said:

"There is not one law that I can discover that makes drunkards a crime. Drunkards are arrested and fined in Canadian towns and cities and sent to the workhouse or to the streets, but they are convicted of no other crime, principally for being drunk. What I propose is to punish a man for being drunk, and to make it a crime for him to be drunk in his own house or on his own premises. I do not, however, propose to interfere in any way with the Canada temperance act. What we want is partial prohibition and punishment of drunkards."

Well, for the first offence a fine would be imposed. Imprisonment would follow. On a second offence a man would be sent to the workhouse or to the streets, and on a third offence he would be sent to the workhouse or to the streets, and on a fourth offence he would be sent to the workhouse or to the streets.

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A SMOULDERING VOLCANO

LARGE BODIES OF MEN READY TO RISE AGAINST CAPITAL.

Immense Introductions of Arms and Explosives Into Pittsburgh—A Favorable Opportunity Only Awaited.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 3.—The Chronicle-Telegraph says it has come to the knowledge of some secret agents here that the socialists have stored arms and dynamite in Pittsburgh and are ready for an outbreak and an attack on capitalists. Men from Hooking Valley and elsewhere are said to be here ready for business. Sensational developments are expected.

The paper alluded to says: "Within the past two weeks information has been obtained which shows that in Pittsburgh there is a smouldering volcano ready to burst forth at any propitious moment. The information is to the effect that dynamiters are armed and equipped with explosives and ready to cause an outbreak whenever a favorable opportunity is present. For several months agents have been at work in Pittsburgh and vicinity endeavoring to learn who was in sympathy with the Irish dynamiters. Men in the mills and mines who believe in the doctrine of annihilation have been liberal in their donations to the cause, and the men and boys of Canada will have to keep silent. I do not, however, propose to interfere in any way with the Canada temperance act. What we want is partial prohibition and punishment of drunkards."

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RASCALITIES OF THE TURF.

Justice Rose on the London-Smith Case—Verdict for Defendant.

The case of London v. Smith was continued yesterday at the civil assizes, the jury bringing in a verdict in favor of defendant shortly after 6 o'clock.

For the defence the defendant, J. C. Smith, testified that what first roused his suspicions as to London's honesty was the receipt of a letter from Chicago dated June 22 in which London said he (Smith) should not be surprised if London should win as she was the best horse in the field except Scalper. Witness immediately telegraphed that Scalper must win the race if possible. Witness had no conversation with London when they were coming home from Chicago about returning him the money he had put into the horse. Witness had not been very successful with his stable and had not made any money from his winnings about the expenses. He had sunk altogether about \$900 in the horse and expressed his willingness to sell out for one-quarter of that.

The object in buying Lloyd Daly was to get one that could beat Disturbance. It then produced the check given to London for \$2000 and \$1000 and others for expenses of various kinds. He also affirmed that he would not have made up the balance of the purchase money of Daly if London had not shown him a receipt for \$500, which he said he had paid Phelan on account of the horse. He also said that London paid him the winnings at the Woodbine May 24.

T. C. Patterson testified as to London's being ruled off the track by the Ontario Jockey club on account of his general record.

Other witnesses having been examined, Mr. Oaler addressed the jury on behalf of defendant. His address was in a great measure an attack on London's character. He was followed by Mr. Lount, who made an eloquent address on behalf of plaintiff. His lordship then proceeded to charge the jury. He said it was anything but pleasant for him to sit and hear such revelations as had been brought out in that case. If the turf was managed by black legs and scoundrels then young men of respectability had better keep away from it. No matter what had been added regarding the character of plaintiff he had his civil rights which should be respected. His lordship then said he was not prepared to say that London was a black leg, but that he was a scoundrel.

The principal questions for the jury to decide were:

Was it understood by the agreement in 1883, that the money had been invested in the horse, and that the money was to be repaid out of the winnings after expenses?

Was it agreed that plaintiff should defend and that the former should pay the latter any money paid for plan or other expenses?

Was it intended by defendant to advance the money to plaintiff and to have it repaid out of the winnings after expenses had been paid?

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, 1885.

The Pacific Railway.

The rumor that the Dominion government has in view to buy the Canadian Pacific railway lands at a big price has all the appearance of a bold fabrication. The Telegram plunged into it on Monday, regardless of expense; in desperate anxiety to make a big point at 3 o'clock in the afternoon—an hour when Telegram editors have usually ceased.

Yesterday the Globe ventured upon what it called "the alleged proposal," but in rather a subdued and cautious manner. Now that the Globe has committed itself, and gone into the trap, an official or semi-official demand may be promptly expected.

That the government would buy back lands which were gifted to the syndicate is not very likely. But that it might undertake the sale and settlement of the same lands, paying proceeds to the syndicate, less costs and charges, is within the bounds of probability.

From all we can learn at present writing the company will not ask for more money. It may ask that a loan be made preferential as regards the government's lien.

Differential Railway Rates.

It is not only in America that the system of differential railway rates is felt to be a great evil. In England the railway companies are promoting with all their influence certain private bills providing for a reduction and increase of their rates. To raise railway rates when everything else is down, seems a queer proceeding, but the railway men are equal to it. At a recent meeting of the Railway and Canal Traders' association it was stated, so says the London Economist, that examination of the revised lists shows that rates are proposed to be raised in many cases from 300 to 400 per cent, and this not on unimportant articles but on such industrial staples as coal, wool, cotton goods, hardware, etc.

Power for making additional charges for "station terminals" is also to be asked for. The manufacturing industries of England, heavily handicapped as they are already by protection abroad, are to be further weighted with heavier railway charges at home. The influences working for all this are very powerful in the British parliament, but they may not prevail this time, after all.

While the railway men in England are pushing for higher rates, their right to charge as much as they are now charging is gravely questioned. The Economist, cautious as it is, says that the question of preferential rates must soon press for settlement. In other words, while the railways are asking for more, their right to what they now charge is to be challenged. Among other striking examples of unfairness there are given. The railway carry to London American cattle bought in Liverpool, and slaughtered there, at the rate of 25s. a ton; while the charge for the conveyance of English meat from Liverpool to London is 50s. a ton. Upon what rational principle is this difference of two to one maintained, should we like to know? Policies are brought from France for 30s. a ton, across the channel by steamer, then by rail to London; but from Persia (in Oranville), this charge is 45s. a ton. American cheese is carried from Liverpool through Cheshire to London for 25s. a ton; but once picked up by the way in Cheshire pays 42s. 6d. a ton. The difference in the rates charged by the railway companies between foreign barley and wheat and home barley and wheat is equal to a rent of 6s. an acre. The Economist wonders these figures by using them to sustain its argument, which is to this purpose:

If the rates on foreign produce are simply fair profit rates then those on home produce are a gigantic extortion. But if they are below profit rates, then home produce is taxed enormously for the support of their foreign competitors. In other words, a tax must be laid on home trade in order that the foreigner may get his goods carried to market at less than the cost of doing so. "What," asked our London contemporary, "would be said if the government, while continuing to subsidize home free of duty, imposed a tax of 25s. a ton upon all English meat brought to market? Yet this is practically what the railway companies do by means of the differential rates, and the wonder is that such an abuse of their monopoly powers should have been tolerated so long." We are glad to see the powerful aid of the London Economist fairly enlisted on the side of the home producer against his foreign competitors. The indication is a remarkably good one, we should say.

The other side's objections.

An intelligent American resident of Toronto, after reading The World's statement of Canadian objections to reciprocity in recent days, chiefly because our relations with England would be prejudicially involved in the freedom of our markets to the manufacturers of Germany, France and Belgium, selling through British exporters, advise us that our relation with the protectionists of the United States have to reciprocity with Canada. He says that if free or reciprocal trade between the Dominion and the union were established, English manufacturers could afford to treat the United States tariff with contempt. Canada would then, argue our American friend, become a funnel through which Manchester and Birmingham would pour the products of their cheap labor into the United States as Canadian goods, and swamp the home industries beyond the hope of resurrection. "If you were an independent people," says this scribe of Uncle Sam, "things would be different, but so long as you remain as you are we cannot dicker with you."

This will be a new aspect of the case to most Canadians, but we can easily understand with what force it could be urged upon the manufacturers and the actions of the great republic. We both seem to be pretty much of a mind as regards reciprocity in manufactures, and Canadians are content that it should be so. Reciprocity in raw products is also feasible, but our cousins do not seem to be very eager for even that. Any attempt upon our part to lead them on can only result in confirming their belief that we are in the need of their patronage. Canada's proposal in this business is that of the coy maiden rather than the bold wooer.

Give a Dog a Bad Name.

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A FANTASY FLIRTATION.

BY L. BROWN.

"Goodness gracious!" exclaimed Lily Lovelace, as a stranger entered the ball room with a young lady leaning on his arm. He was tall, dark and handsome, with a color fresh and clear as a lady's. His eyes sparkled with intelligence; and his voice was low and musical, with a deep tenderness and power which gave him a wonderful advantage among the fair sex, and earned for him the envy of the men wherever he went. He was the son of a Southern gentleman, with a large fortune at his disposal, and being yet but 25 years of age, he spent most of his time in sight-seeing and pleasure, and playing and havoc among the ladies. He had just reached Toronto the day before our story opens, and having met one of our eminent lawyers (Mr. Blackburn) in Europe he secured an invitation to the government pavilion at the Horticultural gardens. Miss Lovelace being the reigning beauty of the day was there of course; and when she saw the stranger she was leaning on the arm of her betrothed, Robert Boyd, a young physician of rising fame.

Miss Lovelace was the only child of a wealthy and distinguished family, whose wife departed this life when Lily was quite a baby; and she was therefore brought up almost altogether by strangers, who had more regard for her own interests than they had for hers. It is not surprising to find her as a young lady spoiled and spoiled, and willful to a dangerous degree. She was lovely (as a poet's dream, and she knew it. She was only 21 years of age, and she counted her conquests by the score, and the man who could secure her company for an evening felt himself far above the ordinary run of mortals.

As soon as she could frame an excuse she tore herself away from her lover and ran over the band, played a lively galop, and Mr. Rockaway and his partner, Miss Lovelace, were whirling away among the merry throng. As for Miss Lovelace, if ever her beauty and elegance and fascination reached a culminating point, it was upon this occasion. When the dance was finished Mr. Rockaway led his partner to a seat, which much to their satisfaction was some distance apart from the others.

"This, I believe, is the first visit to Toronto, Mr. Rockaway. How do you like our city?"

"Yes, this is my first visit, but not my last hope, and I must say I like the very much indeed Miss Lovelace, but, judging from the present company, I should say Toronto's first glory is in the beauty of her belles."

"Mr. Rockaway flatters," said Miss Lovelace, with a bewitching smile which showed plainly that she believed the flatterer also she preferred not to.

"If I flatter by flattery then I do, but I can assure you that what I have traveled a great deal of late and have seen many fair faces I have none so fresh or so fair as these I have seen in Toronto."

"Thank you, Mr. Rockaway, I trust you will continue to think and speak so highly of the ladies of our city," said his companion.

Before he had time to reply Mr. Boyd came up and bowing to the stranger said, "Excuse me, sir. Then turning to Miss Lovelace with a smile he said, "Lily, I believe your next dance is mine, the sets are for me; I shall go and join them."

"Certainly," said the fair one. "Excuse me, Mr. Rockaway. An avowal, and the bells of the ball room will ring to the dance, leaving Mr. Rockaway to his own thoughts. He was not left long, for no sooner had the waltz ended than, by some strange fortune, they met again.

"I leave the city in a few days, Miss Lovelace, but I should be delighted to see you once more before going," said Mr. Rockaway.

"I shall be pleased to have you call upon me, to-morrow afternoon will suit me; till then good bye."

He held her hand in his, and with impression said, "Till then, good bye."

It is needless to say that Mr. Rockaway kept his engagement next day, and in fact became a daily caller at the Lovelace house during the remainder of his stay in the city.

Upon the evening after the ball Miss Mackay, the intimate friend of Miss Lovelace called upon her and the conversation naturally turned upon the handsome stranger. "He is certainly very handsome, Lily," said the former, "and quite entertaining and so very much to be regretted, and that means a great deal; and I would advise you not to become too free with him, especially as you are engaged and therefore likely to be talked about. Besides you know, dear Mr. Boyd might not like it."

"Why my dear, sweet, little innocent, I know your love for me leads you to speak as you do, but you need not be alarmed, I have no intention of deserting Mr. Boyd; but I see no harm in flirting a little and making a conquest of the handsome Southerner."

"Well, Lily, of course you know best your own business; but let me tell you that Mr. Boyd's mouth is already open wide enough to swallow your reputation. Take my advice and drop his acquaintance until you know more about him."

"Stop! May I, I shall have no more; let Mr. Boyd's mouth be shut for ever, I am quite capable to mind mine. If you and I are to be friends, never mention the subject again," interrupted Miss Lovelace excitedly.

"Sorry if I have offended you, Lily," said May, as she rose to leave. "I must bid you good night. May I mean nothing personal, dear; but it makes me wild to think that you can't speak or look, or scarcely think even, without becoming the talk of a lot of fools."

Thus these two girls parted—and when they met again it was in the month of August, a lady and gentleman were walking to and fro in front of the Queen's Hotel, in the quiet town of Niagara. The girl of day, in her majestic march across the heavens, had reached the west, and seemed to linger a moment on the hilltops, as if to cast one long look of farewell before bidding her good night, then, with a passionate kiss which brought the blush of pleasure to her cheek, she gracefully withdrew, and day gathered about him

his jacket of night and buttoned it with stars.

"Do those stars remind you of, Royal?" asked the lady, as she seated herself in a rustic chair which stood with some others near the brow of the hill overlooking the river.

"They remind me," said the gentleman, taking a chair beside his companion—"they remind me of bright thoughts in hours of mental darkness—they also remind me of you, my darling, existing and aiding for the admiration and good of others in general, and myself in particular. Do you like the thought, Cleo?"

"The first comparison I like very much, but I fear, Royal, the second would not be as edifying," said the lady in reply, as she looked into his face in a way that told too plainly her soul's surging emotions.

"Like your own name said to say so, darling, but in this case I claim the right to judge. To me you are my morning star, the sun of my life and the soul of my existence. With you by my side, life would be all sunshine. Without you, the sweetest joys, the brightest hopes, the greatest grandeur, would be but mere hollow mockery," and drawing her yielding head gently to his breast, he added: "Hang there, my darling, like fruit till the tree dies this earth will be one gigantic iceberg. It is hard, with our present light, to see just what cause the ice dealers will find in putting up the price of ice that summer; but do you imagine that the dealers will get lost? No, gentle reader you know too well the characteristics of the species."

Two weeks ago with lowering brow, the ice dealer would not sell his ice for less than three shillings per ton. With smiling face he now sells it for one shilling per ton. A Brooklyn scientist believes that in about three million years this earth will be one gigantic iceberg. It is hard, with our present light, to see just what cause the ice dealers will find in putting up the price of ice that summer; but do you imagine that the dealers will get lost? No, gentle reader you know too well the characteristics of the species.

Young Men!—Read This.

—The Voltaire Belt Co., of Marshall, Mich., offers to send their celebrated Elastic Yarn Belt and other KIDNEY AFFLICTIONS on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

A big thing on ice—The price. An open winter makes ice men hot. A man may smile and smile and be a fool.

—At age creeps on apace, the various functions of the body grow weaker in their performance. Old people who suffer from increasing indigestion, torpidity of the liver, constipation, and other ailments, need impetus to the action of the stomach, his secreting organ and bowels, with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, from which sick is never so long in vain. It works wonders as a blood purifier.

A door bell is the pretty maid servant. A teacher who lives in a glass house should be careful how he throws stones.

—A field of corn—Thomas Sabin, of Eglinton, says: "I have used Northrop & Lyman's Corn Cure very successfully, and have saved ten acres from my field. It is not a half way cure or reliever, but a complete extirpator, leaving the stalk smooth and clear from the least appearance of the corn."

The loss bridge at Niagara is said to be over sixty feet thick. If an ice man were to get into financial difficulties next summer such a bridge would carry him safely over.

—There is nothing equal to Mother Gray's Kidney and Bladder Remedy for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

The prevalent form in which the ice man serves—"Ice cream," writes:

—Henry Clement, Almonte, writes: "For a long time I was troubled with chronic rheumatism at times woefully disabling me. I tried many remedies, but failed to get any benefit, until a gentleman who was cured of rheumatism by Dr. Thomas Sabin's 'Corn Cure' told me about it. I began using it both internally and externally, and before two weeks the rheumatism was radically cured. We did it a household medicine, and for crop, burns, cuts and bruises, it has no equal."

A heavenward pointed tack is no respecter of persons. She will be ready to put her back to the wall for you to-morrow, however. You must excuse me now as this young lady is going west by the first train. She is the daughter of a friend of mine who is in the city, and he could not accompany her in her shopping this morning he asked me to show her the place where they met, they met again. I will meet you at Marshall's at noon, when I will have more time at my disposal. Good bye, Florence," concluded Mr. Rockaway, as he entered the store in search of his bride. He found her and as soon as she had made her purchases they returned to their hotel.

They had scarcely seated themselves in their room when Florence confronted them and in an excited voice demanded an explanation.

"What does this mean, Mr. Rockaway?" she said, then turning to Lily, she asked, "Are you aware that this is my husband?"

"Your husband?" she explained.

"My husband," replied Florence, bowing stiffly as she spoke.

"Lily," cried the newly made wife, "peak! Is this woman your wife?"

Mr. Rockaway stood with bowed head in the middle of the room covered with confusion, his face pale as death and wearing a look of dangerous determination.

As length he raised his head and said, "Yes, but stay," he pleaded as he returned Lily by the arm, as she was about to quit the room, "Lily, the only excuse I offer for my conduct is, my dear, that your beauty and my own love for you led me on."

Before either of the women could comprehend his meaning he drew his revolver, placed it to his heart, fired and fell dead at their feet.

Three days later Dr. Lovelace was walking up and down in front of his large mansion, smoking his after dinner cigar. He was nervous and excited, resulting from a strange feeling of anxiety about his beautiful and wayward daughter.

"Oh, if she would only come back to me," he said to himself, "she is so wonderful, but she is gone, perhaps gone forever, my poor Lily." Then dropping into a chair which stood on the veranda, he became absorbed in thought. He was in this position when a hand gently touched him and a soft, sweet voice said to him, "Father."

He started to his feet in amazement, trembling with excitement and caught the figure beside him, holding it in front of him for a moment, then in breathless and broken accents, "Lily! My God, is it you? Oh—my child—my child! thank God, you are home at last!"

Thus they stood for a few moments and wept out their sorrow and their joy, but suddenly Lily fell in a death-like swoon at her father's feet. Willing hands bore her to her own room, where she lay for many weeks battling with death and with the agonies of brain fever. She recovered finally, but only to the more shadow of her former self. Her health and beauty were gone forever, and her mind was at times strangely affected. She never appeared out side of her own home again, and even there saw few friends. As soon as Miss May Mackay heard of her return she called to see her, and finding her ill

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Best Hardwood, long, Beech and Maple, delivered, \$5.00 per cord	
2nd class do do do do do do do do do do	3.50
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VERY BEST QUALITY.

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ENORMOUS SACRIFICE SALE.

Never perhaps in the history of the Dry Goods Trade in this country has there been such general wide-spread depression among Manufacturers and Importers of Dry Goods as at present exists. In consequence we have been enabled to make our own prices for many large lots and we desire to ransom on to the people of Toronto and Province of Ontario for Monday morning, and continuing throughout the entire month, we will inaugurate the New Year with the greatest Genuine Bargain sale the people of this city have ever known. We do not intend to offer a few new hats, but we will continue for the entire month an absolute slaughter of a complete stock of Fine Dry Goods. Note our prices carefully, come and examine the goods, and we know you will not be disappointed in the values presented.

A Large Lot of Silks, Satins and Brocades, bought in bond at almost half price, clearing at cost prices.

Black Cashmeres, Colored Cashmeres, Black Dress Goods, Colored Dress Goods, Black Gapes, Plushes, Velvets, Black and Colored Velvetines, Woollens, Cashmeres, Gloves, Kid Gloves, Laces, and Children's Laces, Wool Underwear, Men's and Boys' Lanes' Wool Underwear, Lace Goods, Ribbons, Corsets, Dress Buttons, Mantle Ornaments, Blankets, Comforters, Table Linens, Sheetings, Lace Curtains, Flannels, Cottons, Winceys, Crotonades, Mante Cloths, Ulster Cloths, Manteils, Plushes, Sealottes, etc.

All reduced to cost price during this Great Bargain Sale. For further particulars and prices see hand bills. Ladies living out of the city who cannot conveniently visit us, can have samples sent by mail.

EDWARD MCKEOWN'S
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COR. CARLTON AND BLAKELER
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THE WOMAN'S CHAMPION.

MR. WATERS EXTENDS THE POWER OF THE FEMALE FRANCHISE.

Fifty Minutes in the Legislature—The Opposition Score a Point on a Crown Lands Debate—Notes.

The house for a wonder opened sharp on time yesterday, and the sitting lasted about fifty minutes. About half a bundle of petitions were presented. The premier handed in one from Oxford county, asking the house to prefer a claim to the dominion government for the refunding to the municipalities the amounts given as bonuses to the Credit Valley, Port Dover and Lake Huron, and Brantford and Port Burwell railways, on account of their having been taken out of local control and placed under the dominion railway law. When this petition was presented it was received with cries of "hear, hear" from the opposition leaders.

Mr. Hardy presented the report of the committee appointed to strike standing committees, which read very much like a page of the city directory.

Dr. Dowling, the three-elected of South Renfrew, was introduced by Mr. Hardy and Mr. McLaughlin. He wore a neatly-fitting black frock coat, and after shaking hands with Mr. Speaker walked with a rapid, jaunty air to his seat near the foot of the back row on the government side, amid loud and repeated applause from his fellow partisans.

Among the first readings were several bills to amend the municipal act, which appeared designed to go through the usual course of patching and tinkering. When Mr. Waters introduced a bill to enable unmarried women and widows to vote at elections for members of the legislature it was received with applause, laughter, and cries of "hear, hear" and "let it pass."

Mr. Hardy presented a batch of voluminous-looking reports respecting timber limits, colonization roads, lots sold, the persons employed as caretakers or wood-rangers of public land, etc.

The opposition scored a point in the debate which ensued on a motion by Mr. Carnegie for a return showing the several lots in eleven townships in Peterborough and Haliburton counties, sold, located or applied for since January, 1880, with the names of the purchasers, the prices paid, and the names of the persons who sold the same. In speaking to the motion he stated that a previous return of the same kind which the government had brought down was defective in some important particulars. He intimated that the reason for moving for a return was that Mr. Coe was operating extensively in some of the localities mentioned.

Mr. Pardee kicked. He said that the government was always willing to afford any reasonable information, but that the return called for would involve a vast amount of labor and that no sufficient reason for it had been shown. He intimated that the return was defective, it was because the mover had not clearly stated what he wished to know.

Mr. Wood denied this statement. He asserted that the former return was defective in not giving the prices and terms of sale, except in a few cases. There were, he urged, frequent applications to the department for lots which had been unsatisfactorily and unjustly taken up by Coe and the department had been compelled to cancel some sales to the latter.

Mr. Carnegie said he was willing to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Pardee, and amend his motion by giving the names of persons respecting whose purchases of lots he wished to ascertain particulars. But he contended that the report in the shape in which it was originally asked for would be of very little value, and that it was worth the cost of the expense of its preparation. As matters stood, not only were the names of the purchasers, but also the names of the lands, and the names of the persons who sold the same, were being withheld from the public, and the government was being kept in the dark as to the names of the persons who were buying the land.

There was some further discussion, during which Mr. Coe stated that the price paid by Mr. Coe for his land was \$1 per acre, and the motion was allowed to stand.

Mr. Breton moved for a return respecting the number of instructors and students at the Guelph academy. He made a rather tedious endeavor to be sarcastic, saying that no doubt the government had heard that Canadian butter was sometimes used for adulteration and had started the institution to grease the wheels of the chariot by which they rode into power.

At 3:35 the day's program was exhausted and after two or three minutes of the position members as to when some of the returns which they had moved for last session were given, the session was adjourned. The chief feature of the session was the little chaff between the opposite sides the house.

Mr. Waters, the woman's rights champion, has to stand a good deal of criticism from his fellow members. "Always after women," said Premier Mowat laughingly, as they shook hands after the house rose. The friends of female suffrage, however, are encouraged by the success of the measure granting the municipal vote last session, and the fact that the sentiment of the house is evidently more evenly divided than formerly.

The O'Donovan Rosa affair is the absorbing topic of conversation, and many remarks were expressed that the reports by the dynamite's death turned out to be unfounded.

There is a great saunter in Dry Goods at the Bon Marche, and the goods must be sold.

The Waterloo Mutual. In our business columns will be found the twenty-second annual report of the Waterloo Mutual fire insurance company. The directors are enabled to show that a large business has been done during the past year, and that although the losses have been large, in all cases they have been promptly met. The company shows a balance of assets over liabilities of \$146,736.03, a record which must be admitted is a good one. The company is a careful one, well managed by competent officers. Its directors are among the wealthiest men in the rich old section of Waterloo county.

Police Court Cases. Robert Bell, stealing grain bags from a Scarborough farmer, 50 days. Charles Full, mutilating papers at the public library, \$10 and costs or 10 days. Edward Morrison, committee for trial for stealing goods from James Bimble's hardware store. In the case of Hyman Brown, charged by Goldstein with perjury, the magistrate refused to commit defendant for trial, but bound him in \$200 to appear before the grand jury to prosecute if cause.

Fur-ned Man Is regardless of cost at the Bon Marche.

COTTON IS KING.

A Visit to the Presses of New Orleans—The Government Building of the Exhibition.

Dear World: Before going to the exhibition we paid a visit to the cotton yards. First I must tell you that the large Mississippi steamers bring the bales. They are about five feet long by three, and some of these steamers can carry 7000 bales and hundreds of bags of cotton seed besides.

These bales are landed at the levee and at once carted away to the yards, each owner's lot separate from the others. When a lot is sold they are brought to the pressing machine. It is worked by steam, and has a pressure of, I am afraid to say how many tons. The bale is placed on the block and down come the weights, and it reduces the cotton to wood substance, and weighs 80 pounds to the cubic foot. The width of the bale remains the same, but it reduces the height to about one foot. Then they are carted off to the steamers for conveyance to Liverpool. There are a large number of these cotton yards, and will hold about 20,000 bales, and during the year each yard handles about 120,000 bales, each one received in its original package and of about the same size. Surely in New Orleans "cotton is king."

Again at the exhibition, this time to the government building. I cover about three acres, and has spaces set aside for every state in the Union.

The Chicago, St. Paul and Manitoba railroad show a large collection of cereals, etc., grown on their line of railroad, and it is beautifully arranged.

New Mexico shows an obelisk of gold, on which is printed the products of gold in that country from 1550 to 1880. It amounts to forty-five millions. Colorado shows all its products and the country by panoramic views.

California has a grand exhibit. She shows a splendid collection of cereals, which is a great attraction. In this state is a large pyramid of cereals, which is a great attraction. In this state is a large pyramid of cereals, which is a great attraction.

Louisiana has a splendid exhibit, everything the manufacture or grows being represented, and so it goes on. Each state tries to outdo the other and each state has a great attraction. They also show, in addition to the cereals, every beast, bird and fish that is to be found in the United States, also all the minerals. One department is especially attractive to the ladies; it is the woman's department, and it is labeled, "To show why a woman vote."

And certainly they make a splendid exhibit, principally the embroidery and crazy quilts, one of the latter being of silk and gold, and is an autograph of some notable person, over 300 being in it. The Missouri ladies send a large quantity of articles, and the women of the other states send the portrait of a gentleman (evidently an Englishman) so well done that it would be a credit to any of our Canadian artists.

The French department is just finished and every particular is shown—the sailors in their costumes, the articles used, etc. The crowd is packed round it. In this building there is a complete postoffice. Letters are received and despatched and it is open to the exhibitors and their employees.

I regret to say the government has in this building lost the irrepressible Turkish exhibit, but I must not say so. I noticed one Turkish stand with the owner, brown face and wearing a turban, a young lady as his assistant. I asked him to show me his exhibit. He took me to a room where he had a large number of Turkish goods, and he showed me a large number of Turkish goods, and he showed me a large number of Turkish goods.

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HELPING THEIR FELLOWS.

Tenth Annual Meeting of the Prisoners' Aid Association.

The tenth annual meeting of the Prisoners' Aid Association was held in the Mission hall, College avenue, last night. S. H. Blake, the president, being unavoidably absent, W. H. Howland was voted to the chair. Several clergymen had seats on the platform, and every seat in the large hall was occupied.

The proceedings opened with prayer, after which the chairman delivered an address, setting forth the objects of the association and the work performed during the past year. In the ten months ending Dec. 31 last employment had been found for no less than 354 prisoners whose terms of imprisonment had expired. Furniture had been given to 68 families; 250 people had been sheltered in the home of the association at 148 Bay street; had been given to 380; rent had been paid for 244; and 344 had been distributed and 3570 meals had been given away. The sum of \$270 47 had been raised for the prisoners, and that is a honor among thieves may be seen from the fact that \$325 67 had been raised. Part of this was, however, loaned in 1883.

The Sabbath school work of the association at the hall has been successfully carried on. A Russian was, however, wanted to conduct the singing. The Sunday school at the Central prison had been attended with good results. Sunday school work at the Mercer reformatory was referred to by the chairman. The sum of \$270 47 had been raised for the prisoners, and that is a honor among thieves may be seen from the fact that \$325 67 had been raised. Part of this was, however, loaned in 1883.

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REDUCED THEATRE PRICES.

The American Houses Accept the Situation—A Chance for the Good.

Why are not the theatres doing a better business in Canada, and The World to an old-time actor lately.

Because they have not reduced the price of admission, he replied. Especially is this true of Toronto. In Montreal, however, the work of reduction has begun. The Union Square theatre of New York has made a sweeping reduction and you may expect to hear of all the other theatres doing likewise. Managers have said that the exorbitant salaries paid to actors rendered it necessary to keep the prices up in order to play to first-class attractions.

Very truly that a theatre of such well established reputation as the Union Square seen its way clear to reduce the price of admission, and the only obstacle in the way of the difficulty will be to cut down the salaries of the actors, and the price of admission are reduced.

The present depression in the theatrical business, and the waning interest in the drama, but in the fact that in these hard times the people who most largely patronize the theatres cannot afford to pay the prices of admission. In the midst of a struggle in values the prices of admission to theatres have their remained stationary or advanced.

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