

ELLIS' THE LEADING DIAMOND HOUSE. Diamond Rings. In So Itars, Bar and Cluster Settings and in the Most Fashionable Combination with Precious Stones. The J. R. ELLIS CO., Ltd., 175 King-street east, Toronto. Estab. 1854.

FIFTEENTH YEAR

SANDBAGGED AND ROBBED

ROCHESTER COMMERCIAL TRAVELER MURDEROUSLY ASSAULTED.

Frank Dupre, Who Came to Toronto to Be Married To-Day, Discovered on Spadina-avenue This Morning Unconscious and His Pockets Filled of Silver—His Condition is Serious.

Frank Dupre, a Rochester commercial traveler was sandbagged and robbed of over \$1200 on Spadina-avenue last night. Early this morning Dupre was still in a dazed condition and may die from his injuries.

Dupre was found lying unconscious on the pavement just in front of Broadway-place on the west side. He was unable to give any account of his assailants, and although two men were arrested on suspicion of the crime, the police believe that the men who were arrested were not the men who did the deed.

His pockets were scattered some pencils and a match box, part of the contents of his pockets, which the thieves had not taken. P. C. Whiteside took him to No. 3 station, where Dr. W. J. Fletcher was called.

Dupre said that he was walking up Spadina-avenue last night about 11 o'clock. He stepped under a wooden verandah in front of Rennie's grocery store to wait until the rain stopped. That was the last he remembered. He had been struck with a sand bag, and the base of the skull and all his money, with the exception of some loose change, which was in an overcoat pocket, was taken. In his half-dazed condition this morning he said that he had over \$1200 in his pockets.

Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning the man was found. He was taken to No. 3 Station and thence to the residence of Thomas Halloway, 175 Huron-street, where he was stopping. It is said that he was to have been married to-day at St. Stephen's Church to Miss Hillway.

Dupre is a commercial traveler for the hardware firm of Pack & Co., Rochester, N.Y. He is about 25 years of age. At 2.30 this morning Dr. Fletcher said that it was impossible to state the extent of the injury.

Broadway-place is a blind street, running west from Spadina-avenue, between St. Patrick-street and Grange-avenue. It is lighted by gas lamps, and is well-lighted by electric lamps. Under the verandah, however, it is quite dark and a likely place for such an assault.

FOUND DYING ON THE ROADSIDE

A Toronto Township Farm Hand Discovered in Brampton.

Brampton, Oct. 3.—A middle-aged man was found in a comatose condition under the railway bridge at an early hour this morning, where the G. T. crosses the creek. He was partly in the water.

He was carried to McCall's planing mill and later to the jail, and this evening Dr. Heggie reports him dying. Last night he was seen on the streets in an intoxicated condition. It is supposed he wandered down to the creek and there fell in a drunken stupor. He is said to be a farm labourer from James R. Lewis of Hanlan, Toronto Township.

TWO TOWNS FIRE SCORCHED

Kincardine, Oct. 3.—The stables of the Queen's Hotel were destroyed by fire Tuesday night, and the loss is estimated at \$10,000. The fire started in the stable of William Henderson of Tiverton. The audience in the theatre adjoining were awakened by the fire. Paisley, Oct. 3.—Wednesday morning about 5 o'clock fire broke out in D. Fish's woolen mill property here destroying the mill.

SMALLER IN WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 3.—A cast of smallpox was discovered here today. The victim, whose name is concealed, has been traveling in the territories, where he is supposed to have contracted the disease.

Mrs. Monford at Pavilion to-night.

North American Life Assurance Company has had a successful year's business and has a position in several particulars in 1913.

There is an increase of no less than \$203,000 in reserves from the business of 1912, a circumstance which has a direct bearing on the earning power of the company. The growth of the surplus by over \$70,000 is a pleasing feature of the year.

Mrs. Monford-box plan at North-humers.

It was not a peer. In the Royal Household a considerable quantity of spirit is used by the cooks for making sauces, etc., and some whiskies sold for that purpose are advertised in a manner which is not only unbecomingly but also in violation of the laws of the country.

The Queen's Own paraded last night 627 strong. The march was to old Upper Canada College grounds, where they drilled till 10 o'clock. Seventeen men were taken on the strength of the regiment, and 18 were struck off. Pte. H. Lyon of D Company was promoted to corporal, vice Atkins, promoted.

The charge of this preferred against John G. Cameron for delivering short measure in wood was dismissed yesterday by the Police Magistrate, who said that under the criminal code a charge of this kind could not be laid.

Harbert M. Jarvis, a book agent from Ottawa, was convicted at the Police Court yesterday of receiving a pair of opera glasses from Miss M. Luke, and of the larceny of books from the Normal School. He will be sentenced to jail.

At the general meeting of the German Benevolent Society these officers were elected: President, N. L. Steiner; vice-president, W. F. Halm; treasurer, Carl Schaefer; financial secretary, John Kell; corresponding secretary, Julius Kamm; secretary, Carl Auerbach; John Walz, August Eichhorn.

Joseph Dixon, 26 Fair-street, was arrested on a warrant issued by P. C. Wallace (136) on a charge of assault on his wife, who charges him with assaulting her.

A. J. Hughes, formerly license commissioner, has been appointed secretary of the Ontario Automobile Association, which is being organized in place of the late William Mallory. John Tates has resigned the position of license commissioner.

Alex McDonald, bartender at the Bowtell Hotel, was arrested last night for having on Monday night assaulted P. C. Newton while in the discharge of his duty.

While the G.T. were practicing physical drill last night, at the old Upper Canada College grounds a curious accident occurred. Pte. Monkhouse of K Company, in swinging his rifle as a sign of his right hand, the trigger guard was hand caught in the trigger guard and was hand caught in the trigger guard and was hand caught in the trigger guard.

Mrs. Monford at Pavilion to-night. Highest prices paid for country produce. John Miller & Co., 75-81 Queen-street west, and Dr. Palmer of B Company attended to the injury.

CONGRESSMAN WILSON'S SPLEEN

Vented Upon Canada and Things Canadian in An Article in The Investor's Review.

London, Oct. 3.—In an article in The Investor's Review Congressman Wilson makes a bitter attack on the Canadian Government. He says the system of logging, rolling, and the merchants is disgraced. The Canadian Government is discredited in denunciations. Minister of Finance Foster's budget speech is likewise denounced, as well as the policy of protection imposed by the Canadian Government. The Canadian Pacific Railway, he says, had been promoted by devices the most unscrupulous ever employed. This line's completion had nearly ruined the Grand Trunk's credit.

In the review of Quebec, Mr. Wilson pursued, the public credit was so low that no money could be obtained in England on any terms.

The Chronicle, in a criticism of these remarks, says Canada has been injured by much injudicious boomerang. The Canadian Government has prepared misleading immigration returns. English and Irish immigrants are being discovered that Canada's resources do not begin to compare with the States, and leave the Dominion. Protection has done nothing but mischief to Canada.

"NUMBER C. 100"

Murderer MacWherrell Takes His Place in Kingston Penitentiary.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 3.—To-day at noon MacWherrell, accompanied by the Sheriff of Peel and a constable, and attached to a fellow-convict named Williams, stepped off the last express at the outer station, jumped into a cab and was hustled off to the penitentiary. On arrival at that institution he was divested of his clothing, and given a uniform known as uniform No. 2. By good behavior he can gain No. 1, or, by bad conduct can be reduced to No. 3.

The steward questioned him, measured him, weighed him and made inventories of every critical character. After his bath, hair cut and general transformation, he was conducted to the Warden's office, where he was again subjected to investigation, his record, age, crime, etc., being being given by Warden Williams, who was as far as he would divulge it. He was sent off to work, and as No. C. 100, he loses his identity to the outside world.

RECENT CANADIAN FICTION.

A New Book That Has Been Well Received in the Dominion.

Those who lament the death of fiction from Canadian pen will welcome "Hill Crest" by Mrs. E. J. Kelly. It is a charming book, telling of the trials and tribulations of a family of four middle-class Canadians. The narrative at times, it is not devoid of quaint humor or good-natured criticism of things social. The book, now for sale under the name of P. McKenna, 80 Yonge-street, cloth \$1.00.

It resembles somewhat the works of Annie Besant and Pausanias, but, perhaps, will more like some of E. P. Roe's best books. Its high moral tone is a reflex of the morality of the Canadian people.

Do not miss the Bedouins of the Desert

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WANT AN INVESTIGATION.

THE ALLEGED BRAWLING BROOD OF WOULD-BE BRIBED.

The Mayor Will Bring Down a Message to Council Recommending That Through Investigation Into All the Circumstances Be Made—What the Directors Have to Say.

There is now very little doubt that the grave charge of crookedness against certain aldermen, unnamed, will be investigated by the County Judge. Every alderman in the Council looks upon the matter as a personal affair, and they feel that an official and formal enquiry is absolutely necessary to clear those innocent from the stain which has been cast upon them.

As it is, no names having been mentioned, they are all included in the indictment, and they have to endure statements to remain and jere that are particularly offensive.

How the Mayor Views It.

Mayor Kennedy is perhaps more indignant than any of his colleagues that such a reproach should have been hurled at the aldermanic body during the term of his presidency, and the public may rest assured that the Chief Executive will leave no stone unturned to probe the whole thing to the bottom.

As one alderman said yesterday there is most certainly one guilty party. If the charges are substantiated, then a member of the Council is the guilty party; if the accusations are found to be baseless, then the guilty party is the person who first made public the offensive statements.

Mayor Kennedy took decisive action yesterday morning. In company with Ald. McMurrich he held a long consultation with City Council Meredith for the purpose of being advised by the best methods to pursue in the matter. Mr. Meredith expressed the opinion that the Mayor's proper course would be to prepare a message for the council, reciting all the facts of the case and recommending an investigation.

A Message From His Worship.

The Mayor will act upon the advice of the lawyer and at next Monday's meeting of the council he will present a message as suggested. Ald. McMurrich will then move a resolution on the House of the Mayor's message, and calling for an investigation before the county judge.

Information which came into the possession of the Mayor yesterday led to the supposition that if an investigation is held, and that investigating committee is a broad based, the case of the Toronto Electric Light Company will not be the only one that the judge will have to report upon.

Other Tenders Approached.

A new charge is now made, but as in the previous accusations, no names were mentioned, the persons who are in possession of the facts being too fearful of libel suits to disclose them.

A well-known Toronto manufacturer, and one of the competitors in the recent tendering for the new High Bridge, mentioned yesterday to a reporter that he had received information from another source to the effect that the firm had "approached" directly by an alderman.

The head of the firm himself told this reporter that he had received information from another source to the effect that the firm had "approached" directly by an alderman.

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The Toronto World.

THURSDAY MORNING OCTOBER 4 1894. SIX PAGES.

TURN ON THE LIGHT, MR. MAYOR!



AND SEE WHO ARE UNDER THE TABLE.

JAPS ARE MARCHING ON.

CHINESE MARCHING TROOPS TO DEFEAT PEKIN.

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Troops Gathered Around Peking, But Only Seven Thousand Are Effectively Armed.

The Chinese Fear a Rebellion in the Province of Han-Ko.

New York, Oct. 3.—A special to The Herald from Shanghai says it is reported that the Japanese have captured Kin Lien Cheng, on the eastern side of the Yalu River, nearly opposite Wai-tung.

A hundred and fifty thousand men have been gathered at Peking for the defence of the city, but only 7,000 are effectively armed. Only 50,000 soldiers are available for the defence of the province of Chi-Li—that of Li Hung Chang.

A Japanese army has landed to the north of the Yellow, or Hoang-Ho River in the southern part of the Gulf of Pechili, to intercept the transport of troops from the south, via Grand Canal, to Tsin-Tsin.

A fleet of 17 ships is blockading the Gulf of Pechili. Prince Kung is favorable to foreigners and the western development of the Chinese Empire.

French troops are reported to be marching in Tonquin.

Editor World: Dear Sir.—Referring to the advertisement of Mr. William Mara, 79 Yonge-street, in your issue of this date and in several other recent issues of your paper, offering what he alleges to be his own bottling of our ale at 90 cents per dozen quarts and the Longyale bottles, we beg to state that we have not sold Mr. Mara any ale for bottling purposes since Oct. 25, 1894.

While, even if we cared to try, we could not prevent Mr. Mara from trying to sell our ale at the prices advertised, as there can be no doubt as to the success of the opening, which is announced for Monday next.

The Toronto Brewing and Malting Co. (Ltd.), 241-243 King-street, Toronto, Ont., Oct. 3, 1894.

Editor World: Dear Sir.—Referring to the advertisement of Mr. William Mara, 79 Yonge-street, in your issue of this date and in several other recent issues of your paper, offering what he alleges to be his own bottling of our ale at 90 cents per dozen quarts and the Longyale bottles, we beg to state that we have not sold Mr. Mara any ale for bottling purposes since Oct. 25, 1894.

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LUXURIOUS WRECHESITIES

Are the Beautiful Furs Which Will Be Offered at the Opening of the Hova Campaign.

Of all the various fabrics, costly or commonplace, that are utilized for the adornment of the feminine votary of fashion, there is none that in elegance and luxury more compares with the rich furs that now form such an important part of every lady's wardrobe.

From time immemorial furs have been used as clothing, first, in all likelihood, a substitute for the primitive fig leaf, but in later years as a fashionable necessity, and at the present time they are undoubtedly the most highly esteemed articles of apparel.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

\$2900 - REGILL-STREET, NORTH... 2 1/2-acre lot, with 1000 sq. ft. of building...

FARMS - NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY ONE... Call and see anyone who wants to buy...

HOTEL FOR SALE... THAT WELL-KNOWN AND SUCCESSFUL... Hotel in the heart of the city...

HELP WANTED... WANTED - ASSISTANT COOK, WOMAN... one not afraid of work...

WANTED - GOOD LIVE AGENTS TO... Employers' Liability - Trolley and plane... insurance...

ARTICLES FOR SALE... Advertisements under this head a rent a word... 100 words for 10 cents...

EXTENSION TOP PHAETON, NEARLY... new, for sale cheap, also good coal wagon... for sale...

DOUGLAS BROS. DOUGH BRAKES... 10 in. G. T. Pender, 21 Adelaide west, Toronto.

OILY BARBUS WATER MOTOR, HALF... horse power, cheap, G. T. Pender, 21 Adelaide west, Toronto.

DIAMOND HATS, UNDERWEAR AND MEN'S... Furnishings are correct in value, style and... quality...

LADIES' FINEST LEATHER SHOES \$1.00... men's tan, \$1.50 worth \$1.75 worth... quality...

FOUND - A BUNCH OF KEYS, APPLY 48... Elm-street.

EDUCATIONAL... EVENING CLASSES OPEN AT BARKER'S... School, 14 King-st. west, on Sept. 10th...

FINANCIAL... LARGE AMOUNT OF PRIVATE FUNDS... to loan at low rates, 25 King-st. east, Toronto.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE... 100 to 200,000, 25 King-st. east, Toronto.

LARGE AMOUNT OF PRIVATE FUNDS... to loan at low rates, 25 King-st. east, Toronto.

VETERINARY... ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, TEM... 125-50 Queen-st. west, Toronto, Canada. Session 1894 begins October 17th.

ART... W. L. FORSTER, PUPIL OF MONS... 125-50 Queen-st. west, Toronto, Canada.

MARRIAGE LICENSES... H. MARL, ISSUES OF MARRIAGE... 125-50 Queen-st. west, Toronto, Canada.

BUSINESS CARDS... KENNY'S CELEBRATED HAIR RESTORER... 125-50 Queen-st. west, Toronto, Canada.

ENGLISH RIDING SCHOOL, 61 YONGE... 61 Yonge-st. east, Toronto, Canada.

OKAVILLE DAIRY - 475 YONGE-STREET... guaranteed pure farm milk supplied... 475 Yonge-st. east, Toronto, Canada.

FURNACES... TORONTO FURNACE AND CREMATION... 125-50 Queen-st. west, Toronto, Canada.

MESMERISM AND HYPNOTISM... PROF. HALPENEY, PHYSICAL DIRECTOR... 125-50 Queen-st. west, Toronto, Canada.

LEGAL CARDS... M. H. CLARKE, BOWEN & HILTON... 125-50 Queen-st. west, Toronto, Canada.

FRANK H. POWELL, BARRISTER, 310... 310 Queen-st. west, Toronto, Canada.

COOK, MACHINER & BRIGGS, 18... 18 Adelaide-st. east, Toronto, Canada.

LIDLAW, KAPPEL & HICKNELL, BARRISTERS... 125-50 Queen-st. west, Toronto, Canada.

ALAN & BAIRD, BARRISTERS, ETC... 125-50 Queen-st. west, Toronto, Canada.

DENTISTRY... R. H. DENTIST - BEST - BEST... 125-50 Queen-st. west, Toronto, Canada.

MUSICAL... P. W. NEWTON, TEACHER OF PIANO... 125-50 Queen-st. west, Toronto, Canada.

MEDICAL... DISEASES OF WOMEN - DR. TURBER... 125-50 Queen-st. west, Toronto, Canada.

DOWN TOWN OFFICES OF DIS... 125-50 Queen-st. west, Toronto, Canada.

BILIARDS... CHEMICAL IVORY BILLIARD AND POOL... 125-50 Queen-st. west, Toronto, Canada.

HOTELS... DAVISVILLE HOTEL, WALTER H. MINN... 125-50 Queen-st. west, Toronto, Canada.

ROYAL HOTEL, HARRISTON, ONE OF THE... 125-50 Queen-st. west, Toronto, Canada.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL, & Parliament... 125-50 Queen-st. west, Toronto, Canada.

TO EXILE... 55 WELLESLEY-STREET, Furnished or Unfurnished, first-class, 14 rooms.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR... Mole, Wart, and all facial blemishes... 125-50 Queen-st. west, Toronto, Canada.

KNOX COLLEGE JOUBILEE

THE FESTIVAL DAY A TIME OF MUCH REJOICING.

The History and Struggles of the Institution - Speeches by Principal Grant of Hecuba, President Patton of Princeton, Principal Caven, Hon. G. W. Ross and Hon. Edward Blake.

Yesterday was the second and festival day of the Knox College Jubilee, and from early morning until late at night speeches were being made and congratulations were being passed. The alumni of Knox were gathered from far and wide, and in the college halls the silken gowns and purple degrees of the reverend doctors rustled with dignity. Convocation Hall was decorated with flowers and immense Union Jacks festooned the corridors.

At 10.30 the proceedings of the day commenced with a meeting devoted to reviewing the past and planning for the future. Prof. McLaren occupied the chair and the students filled the gallery. After a few introductory remarks the chairman called on Rev. Dr. Reid, who was in active work when Knox College was founded 50 years ago, and who is now General Agent of the Presbyterian Church. The bent old veteran remained sitting while he told those assembled of the history and the early struggles of the institution. The present site of the college was purchased for \$10,000, and the building completed in 1874. Among the bequests which have assisted in freeing the institution from debt were those of Hon. Mr. Hall \$40,000, Mr. James McLaren \$70,000, Mr. Bowman \$20,000 and Mrs. Nichols \$20,000.

322 Graduates since 1844. The college started with an attendance of seven students, and since 1844 a total number of graduates has been 322; of these 312 are still in active work in Canada.

Principal Grant of Queen's University was the next speaker. The relations of sister theological colleges were, he said, worthy of deep consideration. Certain an identity in all college work. As there can be no theology without certain common studies, a Presbyterian College must be the same as other theological colleges, with the little difference that there is a Presbyterian colony in controversial divinity, which latter is not greatly esteemed nowadays. The ministers who are going forth to preach should remember this. They might create a sensation by a controversial sermon occasionally, but it would mean going up like a rocket and coming down like its stick. It was easier to get up a sensation. They need only ask some wandering star to occupy their pulpits for a Sunday or two, or ask some disreputable woman to preach.

Princeton's President, Rev. Francis L. Patton, president of Princeton University, then addressed the assembly. He spoke of the men who are going forth to preach. The evangelist who goes into a new field, and who is not the typical preacher, he is the man who preaches twice every Sunday, and who is a burden upon him that ordinary people do not comprehend. Other professional men may specialize, he can do so, but he is obliged to have a proper adjustment between general knowledge and his own learning, which shall make a proper medium of thought to the lay audience. This was a fact that all young ministers should realize.

The Academic Opening. The academic opening took place in the afternoon at 2.30, in Convocation Hall, Rev. Principal Caven presiding. On his right sat Hon. Edward Blake, Chancellor of Toronto University, and on his left President Patton. Vice-Chancellor Mulock, Rev. Dr. Proudford, Hon. G. W. Ross, Rev. F. H. McLaren, Thompson, Wray, Milnes, Grant of Orlin, Principal Dickson, Principal Kirkland, Rev. Prof. Gregg, Dr. Dewar and others. After a hymn and a prayer by Rev. Proudford, Rev. Principal Caven gave a short address of welcome to the students for the coming session.

Rev. Dr. Wallace then presented the names of the B.D. degree, Messrs. W. D. Kerwell, B.A., and G. Logie, B.A. Mr. Kerwell's degree was conferred in absentia.

The conferring of the honorary degree of D.D. was then proceeded with. Rev. Mr. Turnbull presented Rev. Robert Hamilton of Motherwell with a sketch of his 35 years' pastorate.

Mon. G. W. Ross presented Rev. Mr. Somerville of Toronto University with a short address.

Prof. Kirkland led forward Rev. G.M. Milligan, who is a graduate of Queen's, and told of the reverend gentleman's life and his part in building up the congregation of Old St. Andrew's, after most of the old adherents had left to form the congregation of New St. Andrew's under Rev. D. J. Macdonnell.

Principal Dickson of Upper Canada College presented Rev. George Bruce, B.A., and Rev. Dr. Parsons led forward Rev. E. F. Thompson of McGill College, Montreal.

Rev. Prof. Gregg then presented the name of Rev. Robert Meek, Thornton of London, England, for the same honor, which was conferred in absentia.

Rev. Prof. Thompson was called upon to unveil a portrait of the late George Paxton Young, painted for the Alumni Association by Mr. W. L. Forster. The speaker delivered a striking eulogy of the man who had been a student of Knox College, and who had been a member of the Knox College Association by Mr. W. L. Forster.

The speaker delivered a striking eulogy of the man who had been a student of Knox College, and who had been a member of the Knox College Association by Mr. W. L. Forster.

When the curtain was drawn back and the features of the dead professor revealed there was a burst of applause from the men who had known him. Principal Caven likewise called attention to the heroic portraits of Mr. James McLaren and Rev. Dr. Willis, which had been hung in Convocation Hall.

Vice-Chancellor Mulock then spoke on "The Benefits of Affiliation to the University." He said that relative to his subject he had done some days of thought to University, when failure seemed almost inevitable, and only when he came to his assistance and saved it as a national institution was Knox College. It had assisted them in their studies, and he reminded them in the public mind the idea that to give their support to Toronto University was to exchange dollars for dollars, and that for the result of the federation consummated with the assistance of Knox College was a great University, though from a secular or political prejudice, and a house of science, a home of learning, free to all creeds, had grown up.

The Benefits of Affiliation. President London then spoke on "The Benefits of Affiliation to Knox College." He said he was not a disbeliever, because he was not a theologian, nor a graduate of Knox. He had discovered investigation however, that of the 77 students in attendance at the University, 31, or about 40 per cent, were Presbyterians. In view of the widening of the modern field of thought the theologian must add many studies to those formerly pursued and this fact made plain the benefits derived from affiliation. No kind of learning comes amiss in the training of a minister of the gospel and it was a subject for congratulation that Presbyterian divines had always stood high for their learning as well as their piety.

Hon. Edward Blake, in calling upon Hon. Edward Blake,

DID PRITTEE BURN HIS HOUSE

THE QUESTION A JURY IS BEING ASKED TO DECIDE.

There are Forty Witnesses Summoned and the Defence Will Occupy Three Days - The Defence Claim That the Fire Was Kindled by an Imbecile Son of Prittee's.

The trial of R. W. Prittee, charged with having on 14th May last set fire to his residence in Dovercourt-road, was opened before Judge McDougall at the Sessions yesterday. The defendant was represented by Wallace Nesbitt, G.C., and Hugh Roe. More than forty witnesses have been subpoenaed, and the case is expected to occupy three days. The witnesses called yesterday had all been examined at the fire inquest held by Coroner Johnson in July, and their evidence was for the most part a repetition of what was deposited at that time. The crown brought forth witnesses who were among the first to reach the scene of the fire, several of whom were found gasping for breath in different parts of the house.

Joseph Terrall, electric light man, Joseph Coriell and John Irwin, firemen, were among the witnesses who swore to their observations on the occasion.

What the Crown Claims. The theory of the crown and the supposition upon which they are trying to prove their case is that Prittee had moved the gas from the gas-taps, opened the stop-cock, removed the register from the boiler, and as a result a good draft, then starting several small fires in different portions of the house, turned the gas on full at the metre, and thus spread the fire through the whole of the house. They will also endeavor to show that financial difficulties were pressing hard upon him, that he was in a state of nervous prostration, and a heavy mortgage was about to be foreclosed against his property, thus making a strong motive for the deed.

Blames It on the Son. The defence seems to be that the fire was set by an imbecile son of Prittee's, who had frequently shown a mania for fire, and who was around the house that morning after his father left. Prittee claims he left the house the morning of the fire at 8 o'clock, while the crown says he was still in the house at that time. One witness swears he saw him walk of the place when the alarm was given. The defence claims that he was later than 8.30 o'clock that morning.

What a Telephone Man Saw. At the afternoon sitting Samuel Wickes, an employe of the Bell Telephone Co., said he was at Prittee's house previous to 8 o'clock the morning of the fire, and through an upstairs window over the verandah into the room where the telephone was, he saw Prittee sitting at the table. The blaze was shooting upward eight or ten inches. He saw another man standing in the room, and he denied that he had been approached by the fire.

Robert Gray and George G. Miles, members of the coroner's jury at the fire inquest, were called, but Mr. Nesbitt, counsel for the defence, objected to the admission of their evidence. His Honor decided he could not exclude it, however. They told of the condition in which the house was found after the fire.

Coroner Johnson Testifies. Coroner Johnson identified the inquisitions and depositions. He had not every thing clear in his mind, but he was sure, as it was almost impossible to get things out of him.

He denied that at a meeting of coroners in 1888 he stated he could make a jury of the jury at the fire inquest, and that he had been asked to examine him on his relations with the fire inquest, but he had not been asked to do so.

Mr. Doney, sister-in-law to Mrs. Prittee, said the imbecile son of Mr. Prittee had been in the house on the morning of the fire, and that he had been seen to her place about 8 o'clock that morning, and said he was going back to cut the grass. He returned about 8.45 and throwing himself on the sofa said he was tired of cutting grass.

W. E. Auger, residing at 355 Dovercourt-road, saw Prittee the morning of the fire going south in Dovercourt-road, and saw Prittee the morning of the fire going south in Dovercourt-road, and saw Prittee the morning of the fire going south in Dovercourt-road.

Christina Lecker, 7 Shannon-street, left home at 8.35 and was going along Shannon-street, and saw Prittee the morning of the fire going south in Dovercourt-road, and saw Prittee the morning of the fire going south in Dovercourt-road.

John D. Matson, tax collector, 68 Argyll-street, said Prittee was at his office at eight minutes past nine the morning of the fire. Prittee had called in reference to a matter which was out against defendant for taxes that were overdue. Prittee said he was going over to the office, and was going down town and would make arrangements to have the taxes paid. He had no recollection of defendant saying how he expected to raise the money.

Insured for \$15,000. Lockhart Gordon, solicitor for the Scottish American Loan Company, stated that his company held two mortgages against the Prittees, each for \$500, one against the residence which was burned, and the second against the Hummer property. May 14, had not an application for an extension of time been put in the time when the mortgage was granted, and that that debt had not been paid for the Dovercourt residence. This being done a second mortgage was granted on the 21st of Sept. 9, on condition of payment of an additional \$4000 and also of the costs of the mortgage. The mortgage was carried \$15,000 insurance on the Dovercourt property. The court adjourned at 6.30 p.m.

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REVEALS WHAT CANADA WOULD GAIN FROM CONTINENTAL UNION.

A speech by Senator Anthony Higgins of Delaware, delivered at the County Fair at Odgersburg on Friday, Sept. 21.

I have accepted your invitation here to-day to discuss the subject of our relations with our neighbors in Canada. Not only these relations, but also the interests of the people, both of Canada and the United States, and especially those of you who live along the northern border and engage in agricultural pursuits, have been severely affected by the recent tariff legislation of the American Congress.

In common with all the States of the East, the farmer of New York can find no profit in growing products whose price is fixed in the foreign market, or that find any considerable part of their market abroad.

Wheat, whose price is fixed at Liverpool, and which costs to raise twice as much as corn, though intrinsically worth twice as much, to-day is lower in price than corn, and the farmer is almost entirely domestic and whose price is fixed at home.

The farmer of the Pacific Slope, of India and now of the Argentine has driven the farmer of the East out of the market for wheat. He can no longer produce that free trade in manufactures between the two countries should not be shared by Great Britain, they promptly terminated the conference.

No people can be assured of the stability of any prosperity that rests upon the vicissitudes of the legislation of a foreign Government, and Canada can have no assurance that the American legislation of 1884 will stand more than four years longer. In fact, only in continental unity, in the union of the people of Canada with the United States as equal states under one Federal Constitution, can Canada be assured the right to fully share in our markets, and only by continental unity can all the outstanding differences and troubles be settled that arise inevitably out of the contentions being divided as it now is.

By this means only can each Government be secured in its revenue against smuggling from the other. Only by unity can the continent be secured against the Chinese invasion. The United States and the Canadian deliberation adopted the policy of Chinese exclusion. On no subject do our people have a more united opinion than to exclude all convicts, Anarchists and paupers, and there is a strong disposition to extend the exclusion against the further invasion of the Chinese. We want no new taint in the blood. We have suffered enough cost in the one we have not to deliberately create another and yet, while we exclude the Chinese, Canada welcomes them to British Columbia. It is not merely that they are there smuggled over our border, but the serious matter is that Canada is thereby not only plugging them on her soil, but limiting imposed on their numbers and with the interests of the steamship companies in the Pacific Ocean. Against this grave threat on our welfare we have not even the right to protest, let alone prevent.

The Fisheries Question. An old and outstanding difference in the fisheries question. The Canadian fishermen have no right to land on Canadian shores for any purpose except to obtain wood, water, shelter or to repair damages; that they have no right to land to obtain bait, seines, traps or outfit, or to transmit their catch to United States ports. To enjoy these rights they now compel our fishermen to pay \$1.50 per ton per annum on the tonnage of their vessels. They deny to our fishermen the most important rights of hospitality, until this modus vivendi or temporary arrangement is accorded to Canadian vessels in our ports. Their object is to compel the United States to admit their fresh fish into our markets free, and this the Tariff act gives to them without getting any equivalent for our fishermen in return.

Another difference arises out of the treatment of the treaty of Washington of 1817, whereby each country gave to the citizens of the other equal privileges in the use of its canals. Despite this agreement, the Canadian Government allowed a rebate of 18 cents a ton on the tolls for all grain shipped to Montreal, to the advantage of that port and to the prejudice of American ports and canals. Against this discrimination President Harrison protested, and finally in retaliation applied like discriminating duties upon all Canadian vessels passing through the Saint Ste. Marie Canal.

The Canadian Government are expecting in a short time to complete their own parallel canal at the Saint Ste. Marie, and so they continue the discrimination on the Welland Canal to Montreal, feeling that they can disregard the American retaliation.

Four years of war, a half million of precious lives, two million persons maimed or wounded or diseased, and the cost of millions of dollars, was the price we paid, and freely paid, that a strong power, both military and naval, should not be established on the south of the American Union. Such a power cannot grow up on our North, and the war ultimately bring war, and not proximately bring preparation for war.

The British Government might as well know that the American people resent Halifax and Bermuda and Kingston and Queenstown, and they are not blind to the fact that with the deepening of Canadian canals, British gunboats can be sent within a few days and in anticipation of a declaration of war be put on the great lakes, and hold our cities there in a state of devastation. To-day we are in the process of the construction of a fleet of not less than fifteen battleships on the Atlantic coast and ten on the Pacific coast, and they are being built not in apprehension of France or Germany or Austria or Russia or Italy, nor would they be built even on account of Great Britain, if Great Britain were not the act of maintaining herself as a dominant power on this continent, if her military establishments on these islands and continent of America, backed by her vast naval force everywhere, did not offer this nation and people a constant and distinct menace.

Indifference to Canada. It was to prevent the extension and completion of this military and naval cord around us that the American arose in their wrath and by any time abandonment of their interests in Hawaii. For Canada as a nation of 5,000,000 people we have a feeling of neighborly amiability and indifference. For Canada as a nation of 20,000,000 or 30,000,000, backed by the military and naval interest with the British Empire, we should have, to say the least, a different feeling.

The American people, ever since their independence, except during the years of the Revolution, have been given to these questions but the slightest consideration. We have been given to the peaceful settlement by our people of this vast domain; the conflict between the British Empire and the United States of America, the settlement of the federal character of the general Government, the war of

the rebellion, the reconstruction of the Union, and economic questions have been enough to hold the undivided attention of the American people. Stretching now from ocean to ocean and from link to link, over a continent almost fully subdued to the use of man, and with the great questions of constitutional construction and of a merely domestic and internal character nearly or quite settled. Americans are beginning to realize the character and limitations of those problems yet remaining unsettled and which deeply affect the welfare of their continent and their race. They believe that the continent north of Mexico, with a population practically homogeneous and assimilated, with all the islands of the sea appurtenant thereto, should be under one government.

Look Upon Us As a Brother. They neither wish nor intend that this result shall be brought about by force of arms. As neighbors and brethren, not as enemies, do they look upon the people of Canada. Children of a common civilization and heirs with them of a common destiny, they believe that both should receive their full fruition in a common government, and that the primary and peaceful forces inherent in nature should be allowed full sway to bring about this desired result. Not by war, but by the force of peaceful influences, but by the lowered duties of the recent tariff act will not betray Canadians into the hope that, while remaining a separate people, they will have free access to our markets—where for their forest or their manufactures of their own.

Both peoples will realize that all bickerings between them should cease, and that the great scheme of peace between the two branches of the English-speaking race will be healed, when they will be left to work out their destiny upon the continent free from entanglement with the interests, the influences and the conflicts of Europe. Thus, however, war may rage elsewhere, this continent, Canadian and American alike, will prosper and the twin blessings of prosperity and peace.

Causes of Complaint. All the matters which I have alluded to as causes of complaint to the United States are at their worst, so that annoyances in the present are likely to be future, they cannot check, even for an instant, the majestic flow of our imperial prosperity. It is not that we risk the magnitude of our empire, of its solidarity and its resources. Canada can prosper only as she can share the prosperity of her own continent, and participate fully in its market, the market of the American continent.

British allegiance is dear to her heart, but it comes more dear to her pocket. And all the devices of the Dominion Confederation, Pacific and other subsidized railway and steamship lines, will in vain seek to prolong the original mistake—the mistake that comes from violating the law of the Dominion, the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, the Northwest—cannot trade with another with profit, because the distance between overcomes and because their products are the same. The natural trade of each is the same of the United States adjacent to them.

The Eight treaty throw down the barriers between them, and the Morrill tariff, the McKinley tariff raised them still higher. The Wilson tariff lowers them somewhat. But Canada builds but on the sands, and no Canadian can be sure of his investment in farm, factory or mine, until he is made sure of the American market by coming to the protecting shield of the United States.

The interest of the United States in the union with them is not so much one peculiar to them as one which they share in common with Canada. It is true the property of Canada, developed as it would be when united with them, would augment our own property, our market, and particularly would furnish an outlet for our western migration, how no longer with land left for homesteading.

British Gunboats on the Lakes. The process of appropriating the continent to the uses of military and naval power will not be complete until the occupancy of its plains for farms has rolled up to and been beyond the limit of the far north, and until American homes shall stretch in unbroken chain from Seattle and Tacoma to the Gulf of Mexico. But the people of Canada may as well realize first as last that the American people will not be content to stand by and see their continent divided into two parts, one of which they are to be excluded from.

It was to prevent the extension and completion of this military and naval cord around us that the American arose in their wrath and by any time abandonment of their interests in Hawaii. For Canada as a nation of 5,000,000 people we have a feeling of neighborly amiability and indifference. For Canada as a nation of 20,000,000 or 30,000,000, backed by the military and naval interest with the British Empire, we should have, to say the least, a different feeling.

From the days of our first Congress, under the constitution of the United States not a pound of freight in our coastwise commerce can be carried on either American bottoms, and this whether upon the ocean or the lakes. Then how comes it that freight between our States is carried through Canada by Canadian railways? Simply by a permissive Federal statute and a Treasury regulation that the Secretary of the Treasury may any moment wipe out and with no law to restrain his doing.

The origin of the practice was quite simple, natural and unobjectionable. It was to permit freight to be carried across the Isthmus of Ontario from Niagara Falls to Detroit, so as to shorten the route west, through this tongue of Canadian territory that divides into the heart of the United States. Of course there has been and can be no objection to the carriage of goods from the European through American ports, over American railways to Canada, or the carriage of goods from Canada over American railways to American ports for export. For six months Canada carried for the benefit of the United States, and she has been and can be no objection to the carriage of goods from the European through American ports, over American railways to Canada, or the carriage of goods from Canada over American railways to American ports for export. For six months Canada carried for the benefit of the United States, and she has been and can be no objection to the carriage of goods from the European through American ports, over American railways to Canada, or the carriage of goods from Canada over American railways to American ports for export.

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ation could not then have dreamed of the institution and alliance in which they were born, but it may become almost an unmitigated misfortune were it to be misapplied, where it bars the way of a people to prosperity, and keeps over a continent the threat of war.

While the lowering of American duties on Canadian products will doubtless be of advantage to Canada, such advantage will be of doubtful value to her, because it will be but temporary, and, indeed, of short duration.

The Elgin reciprocity treaty, which made free trade between the two countries in their natural products for a period of 10 years, was promptly abrogated by the direction of the Congress of the U.S. in March, 1884, on the first day possible under the terms of the treaty. Such a treaty will never be ratified by the United States Senate, nor meet the approval of the American people.

Such a treaty, with the addition of a large list of articles of manufacture, was tendered by Canada in 1874 to President Grant, who sent it to the Senate for its ratification, and the Senate advised against it.

The idea of a policy, even temporary, of reciprocity between the two countries, based upon any treaty will prove to be illusory. The obstacles to it are structural and fundamental. In 1882 the Canadian Government sent a large number of representatives to Washington to confer about such a treaty. Their offer for reciprocity in natural products alone was declined by Mr. Blaine. Only a treaty that would include the manufactures of the two countries would be even considered, and when the Canadian representatives learned that the United States insisted that free trade in manufactures between the two countries should not be shared by Great Britain, they promptly terminated the conference.

No people can be assured of the stability of any prosperity that rests upon the vicissitudes of the legislation of a foreign Government, and Canada can have no assurance that the American legislation of 1884 will stand more than four years longer. In fact, only in continental unity, in the union of the people of Canada with the United States as equal states under one Federal Constitution, can Canada be assured the right to fully share in our markets, and only by continental unity can all the outstanding differences and troubles be settled that arise inevitably out of the contentions being divided as it now is.

By this means only can each Government be secured in its revenue against smuggling from the other. Only by unity can the continent be secured against the Chinese invasion. The United States and the Canadian deliberation adopted the policy of Chinese exclusion. On no subject do our people have a more united opinion than to exclude all convicts, Anarchists and paupers, and there is a strong disposition to extend the exclusion against the further invasion of the Chinese. We want no new taint in the blood. We have suffered enough cost in the one we have not to deliberately create another and yet, while we exclude the Chinese, Canada welcomes them to British Columbia. It is not merely that they are there smuggled over our border, but the serious matter is that Canada is thereby not only plugging them on her soil, but limiting imposed on their numbers and with the interests of the steamship companies in the Pacific Ocean. Against this grave threat on our welfare we have not even the right to protest, let alone prevent.

The Fisheries Question. An old and outstanding difference in the fisheries question. The Canadian fishermen have no right to land on Canadian shores for any purpose except to obtain wood, water, shelter or to repair damages; that they have no right to land to obtain bait, seines, traps or outfit, or to transmit their catch to United States ports. To enjoy these rights they now compel our fishermen to pay \$1.50 per ton per annum on the tonnage of their vessels. They deny to our fishermen the most important rights of hospitality, until this modus vivendi or temporary arrangement is accorded to Canadian vessels in our ports. Their object is to compel the United States to admit their fresh fish into our markets free, and this the Tariff act gives to them without getting any equivalent for our fishermen in return.

Another difference arises out of the treatment of the treaty of Washington of 1817, whereby each country gave to the citizens of the other equal privileges in the use of its canals. Despite this agreement, the Canadian Government allowed a rebate of 18 cents a ton on the tolls for all grain shipped to Montreal, to the advantage of that port and to the prejudice of American ports and canals. Against this discrimination President Harrison protested, and finally in retaliation applied like discriminating duties upon all Canadian vessels passing through the Saint Ste. Marie Canal.

The Canadian Government are expecting in a short time to complete their own parallel canal at the Saint Ste. Marie, and so they continue the discrimination on the Welland Canal to Montreal, feeling that they can disregard the American retaliation.

Four years of war, a half million of precious lives, two million persons maimed or wounded or diseased, and the cost of millions of dollars, was the price we paid, and freely paid, that a strong power, both military and naval, should not be established on the south of the American Union. Such a power cannot grow up on our North, and the war ultimately bring war, and not proximately bring preparation for war.

The British Government might as well know that the American people resent Halifax and Bermuda and Kingston and Queenstown, and they are not blind to the fact that with the deepening of Canadian canals, British gunboats can be sent within a few days and in anticipation of a declaration of war be put on the great lakes, and hold our cities there in a state of devastation. To-day we are in the process of the construction of a fleet of not less than fifteen battleships on the Atlantic coast and ten on the Pacific coast, and they are being built not in apprehension of France or Germany or Austria or Russia or Italy, nor would they be built even on account of Great Britain, if Great Britain were not the act of maintaining herself as a dominant power on this continent, if her military establishments on these islands and continent of America, backed by her vast naval force everywhere, did not offer this nation and people a constant and distinct menace.

Indifference to Canada. It was to prevent the extension and completion of this military and naval cord around us that the American arose in their wrath and by any time abandonment of their interests in Hawaii. For Canada as a nation of 5,000,000 people we have a feeling of neighborly amiability and indifference. For Canada as a nation of 20,000,000 or 30,000,000, backed by the military and naval interest with the British Empire, we should have, to say the least, a different feeling.

The American people, ever since their independence, except during the years of the Revolution, have been given to these questions but the slightest consideration. We have been given to the peaceful settlement by our people of this vast domain; the conflict between the British Empire and the United States of America, the settlement of the federal character of the general Government, the war of

the rebellion, the reconstruction of the Union, and economic questions have been enough to hold the undivided attention of the American people. Stretching now from ocean to ocean and from link to link, over a continent almost fully subdued to the use of man, and with the great questions of constitutional construction and of a merely domestic and internal character nearly or quite settled. Americans are beginning to realize the character and limitations of those problems yet remaining unsettled and which deeply affect the welfare of their continent and their race. They believe that the continent north of Mexico, with a population practically homogeneous and assimilated, with all the islands of the sea appurtenant thereto, should be under one government.

Look Upon Us As a Brother. They neither wish nor intend that this result shall be brought about by force of arms. As neighbors and brethren, not as enemies, do they look upon the people of Canada. Children of a common civilization and heirs with them of a common destiny, they believe that both should receive their full fruition in a common government, and that the primary and peaceful forces inherent in nature should be allowed full sway to bring about this desired result. Not by war, but by the force of peaceful influences, but by the lowered duties of the recent tariff act will not betray Canadians into the hope that, while remaining a separate people, they will have free access to our markets—where for their forest or their manufactures of their own.

Both peoples will realize that all bickerings between them should cease, and that the great scheme of peace between the two branches of the English-speaking race will be healed, when they will be left to work out their destiny upon the continent free from entanglement with the interests, the influences and the conflicts of Europe. Thus, however, war may rage elsewhere, this continent, Canadian and American alike, will prosper and the twin blessings of prosperity and peace.

Causes of Complaint. All the matters which I have alluded to as causes of complaint to the United States are at their worst, so that annoyances in the present are likely to be future, they cannot check, even for an instant, the majestic flow of our imperial prosperity. It is not that we risk the magnitude of our empire, of its solidarity and its resources. Canada can prosper only as she can share the prosperity of her own continent, and participate fully in its market, the market of the American continent.

British allegiance is dear to her heart, but it comes more dear to her pocket. And all the devices of the Dominion Confederation, Pacific and other subsidized railway and steamship lines, will in vain seek to prolong the original mistake—the mistake that comes from violating the law of the Dominion, the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, the Northwest—cannot trade with another with profit, because the distance between overcomes and because their products are the same. The natural trade of each is the same of the United States adjacent to them.

The Eight treaty throw down the barriers between them, and the Morrill tariff, the McKinley tariff raised them still higher. The Wilson tariff lowers them somewhat. But Canada builds but on the sands, and no Canadian can be sure of his investment in farm, factory or mine, until he is made sure of the American market by coming to the protecting shield of the United States.

The interest of the United States in the union with them is not so much one peculiar to them as one which they share in common with Canada. It is true the property of Canada, developed as it would be when united with them, would augment our own property, our market, and particularly would furnish an outlet for our western migration, how no longer with land left for homesteading.

British Gunboats on the Lakes. The process of appropriating the continent to the uses of military and naval power will not be complete until the occupancy of its plains for farms has rolled up to and been beyond the limit of the far north, and until American homes shall stretch in unbroken chain from Seattle and Tacoma to the Gulf of Mexico. But the people of Canada may as well realize first as last that the American people will not be content to stand by and see their continent divided into two parts, one of which they are to be excluded from.

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PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

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John Macdonald & Co.

TO THE TRADE:

Fancy Furry Fine Furnishings

John Macdonald & Co.

WELLINGTON AND FRONT-STREETS EAST TORONTO

THEY FOLLOW THE HOUNDS.

A Lively Run After a Real Live Fox

Since its organization the Country and Hunt Club has shown itself a most lively institution.

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R. Simpson's Friday Bargains.

Wisdom and Economy Lead the Way To Our Store.

JUST a line to draw your attention to the splendid list of Friday bargains that follow. We are determined to make Bargain Friday memorable during October.

S.W. Cor. Yonge & Queen-sts.

Colored Dress Goods.

40-inch English tweed 20c.

Special table dress goods at 25c, worth 40c to 50c.

47-inch fancy coating serge, was 85c for 50c.

See our Scotch tweeds at 50c per yard.

Black Dress Goods.

42-inch black fancy, was 50c for 25c.

47-inch fancy coating serge, was 85c for 50c.

61-inch Henrietta, worth 75c, for 55c.

42-inch fancy black, was 50c for 25c.

Black and Navy, was 85c, Friday 50c.

Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' Dongola kid button, Piccadilly, regular price \$1.75, Friday \$1.25.

Ladies' Dongola kid button, extension sole, pat. reg. price \$2.25, Friday \$1.75.

Ladies' American kid button, sewed, regular price \$1.25, Friday \$1.00.

Men's American calf shoe, Philadelphia kid, extension sole, regular price \$2.50, Friday \$2.00.

Girls' oil pebble button, hand riveted, regular price \$1.25, Friday \$1.00.

Boys' heavy navy pilot cloth oxford, lined, \$2.75, worth \$4.25.

Trunks and Valises.

Imitation leather packing trunks, large size, regular price \$2.25, Friday \$1.50.

Black leather packing trunks, large size, regular price \$2.25, Friday \$1.50.

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MARKETS ARE IRREGULAR.

WIDE FLUCTUATIONS IN THE INDUSTRIAL STOCKS.

Railway Shares Weak at Opening, But Strong Later On—Montreal Stocks Less Active—Provisions in Chicago Irregular—Wheat and Corn Very Strong During Morning, Afterwards Reacted.

10 CARS of SALT

8 of Windsor and 2 of Coarse Salt. We sold them in the last 4 days. We will sell you 7000 Samples and prices answer that.

TORONTO SALT WORKS.

125 ADELAIDE EAST.

Money here is unchanged at 4 and 1/2 per cent on call. At New York 4 1/2 per cent and at London 4 1/2 per cent. The Bank of England discount rate is unchanged at 2 per cent, and the open market rate 3/16 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES for sale at price to yield 4 1/2 per cent, suitable for Trusts or for building purposes. 1000 Shares. Insurance Department. SOUTH MONEY to be invested.

Foreign Exchange.

London, 100 to 100. New York, 100 to 100. Gold, 100 to 100.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

E. R. CLARKSON

Trustee, Liquidator, Receiver, Chartered Accountant.

North British & Mercantile Chambers, 26 Wellington St., Toronto, 246

WALL-STREET!

Operate Successfully in Wall-St. THROUGH OUR Co-Operative R. S. Stock Syndicate.

Large Profits Realized with Minimum Risk. "Prospectus and Daily Market Letter" Mailed Free.

HIGHEST REFERENCE.

WEINMAN & Co.

Stock and Grain Broker, No. 41 Broadway, New York City.

BORROWERS WANTING LOANS

AT LOW RATES JOHN STARK & CO

Should apply at once to 28 Toronto-street.

THE FARMER'S MARKETS

This was a dull day on the street owing to wet weather.

Grain. No grain market, and prices are nominal. Wheat is quoted at 64c for white, at 53c for red and 50c for good. Barley nominal at 45c to 46c, oats at 25c to 26c and peas at 50c to 60c.

W. A. CAMPBELL ASSIGNEE, 32 FRONT-ST. WEST

3208 are in good demand at 15c. Choice butter is in demand at 15c to 20c in pounds and 20c to 25c in crocks. We have some 2000 lbs. of choice butter for sale. We also have some of our Half-Bushel country cheese. Prices your orders and get the best. Apples, 12c to 15c. Peaches, 10c to 12c. Apples, 12c to 15c. Peaches, 10c to 12c. Apples, 12c to 15c. Peaches, 10c to 12c.

H. L. HIME & CO. STOCK BROKERS.

Doboutments, Mortgages, etc. Bought and Sold. Loans Negotiated. 116 Toronto-street.

Tip from Wall-Street. The feature in the morning was the decline in Chicago due to 65 3/4. White and Potter are credited with buying sugar.

St. Paul's earnings for the fourth week of September decreased \$173,848.

Earnings of Atchafal for third week of September decreased \$106,891.

First National's earnings for September increased \$250,000.

Northern Pacific's earnings for September increased \$129,850.

Henry A. King & Co. a special wire from Ladsburg, Thibault & Co., New York: Sugar has again been the feature of the day's stock market. A strong reaction followed the decline at opening, and brokers of the pool interest appeared as buyers on the advance. This caused a good deal of covering and the price jumped some three points before fresh realizations and above selling caused a reaction. There is no fresh news in regard to the stock or the property, and the fluctuation may have been due to the result of manipulative activity. The general list, too, has been strong. London sold to a fairly large extent. However, absorbed, and the fact that the stock is favorable to the market. The decline in gross earnings for September had little effect. Louisville's annual report of operating expenses is concerned. As the close approached the slackening of demand from shorts in sugar made the stock somewhat heavy. On the other hand, the Chicago market was dull but fairly steady.

A Reward of Five Dollars

WILL BE PAID for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who have for some time back been defacing prices marked on goods outside our store and who destroyed an elegant Oak Sideboard by repeated scratching with a dull instrument.

J. F. BROWN & Co.,

Apply to the Homefurnishers—Corner Queen and Yonge-Streets. Entrance 5 and 7 Queen-Street East. Stores Close 9 p.m. W. H. GREEN, Manager.

Decreased \$250,000. Northern Pacific's earnings for September increased \$129,850.

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\$350,000 TO LOAN

At 5, 6 1/2 and 6 per cent on Real Estate security in sums to suit. Titles collected. Valuations and Arrangements attended to.

WM. A. LEE & SON

Real Estate and Financial Broker. General Agents Western Fire and Marine Assurance Co., Manchester Fire Assurance Co., National Fire Assurance Co., Canada Accident and Fire Co., London Guarantee & Accident Co., English and Foreign Assurance Co., Commercial Union Assurance Co., etc.

Offices: 10 Adelaide-st. E. Phone 522 & 2075.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Bananas, bunches, 75c to \$1.75. Grapes, 10c to 25c. Peaches, baskets, 50c to 75c. Apples, 10c to 15c. Potatoes, 5c to 10c. Cabbages, 10c to 15c. Carrots, 5c to 10c. Onions, 5c to 10c. Beans, 5c to 10c. Corn, 5c to 10c. Tomatoes, 5c to 10c. Cucumbers, 5c to 10c. Lettuce, 5c to 10c. Spinach, 5c to 10c. Broccoli, 5c to 10c. Cauliflower,