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SIXTH YEAR TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1886. PRICE ONE CENT

THE POLITICAL PARSONS.

HON. SAM BLAKE BLOWN FROM THE MOUTH OF THE CANON.

The Rector of St. James' Makes a Lively Decoction of His Antagonism to the Scripture Selections—Other Features of the Campaign in the City.

To-day at noon the nominations for the Ontario Assembly take place at Shaftesbury Hall. The struggle goes on apace. Toronto is thoroughly aroused and before next Tuesday (election day) comes around things political will have reached white heat. Many of the clergy of the city continue to take an active part in the battle. Canon Dumoulin's speech at St. Lawrence Hall last night was the sensation of the town. The Labor people are keeping up their end in the way of meetings. They held three last night.

AT OLD ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

The Conservatives "oil a Rousing Meeting in the Ancient City Pile.

The Conservatives held a big mass meeting in St. Lawrence Hall last night, and the audience was in great part composed of the working classes, while the big guns of the party were not particularly noticeable. Rev. Canon Dumoulin, Rector of St. James' Cathedral, was the chief speaker, and he spoke well. As the Canon entered the hall a book under his arm, a copy of the "Scripture Selections," gave a hint of what he would talk of. Mr. W. R. Brock was there early, and so were the two Clarkes and George Tate Blackstock, with his deep bass voice and curiously cut collar; and Lawyer Wm. Laidlaw, with his heavy black hair and fur-trimmed coat; and John S. Winnett, carriage maker and Conservative-workingman; and many of ers who filled the hall.

On motion of Mr. John Massey Mr. Brock was elected as Chairman, and he, at once opened the proceedings by saying: "This is a political meeting called by the Conservative candidates, but before the political part we will hear a man who has been assailed by Mr. S. H. Blake and who will defend himself against the attacks that have been made on him. I call on the Rev. Canon Dumoulin."

The Canon Replies to the Great Samuel.

The Rev. Canon was received with great applause. He spoke for an hour and delivered himself of his remarks with a great deal of enthusiasm, as if a great matter rested heavy on him. He held once reading and commenced coudly on his breast. He spoke to this effect.

On the second Sunday in Advent, when the subject for the Sunday in the Church of England was the Holy Scriptures, I ventured to preach on that subject, and at the close of that session I animadverted upon the selections from the Scripture for the Public Schools. I was assailed thereafter with indescribable abuse because I ventured to express an opinion on this great question that was agitating the public mind. I trust, my friends, that I have some of the remnants of a man still left in me—[applause]—and on the following Sunday I resumed that subject, and I justified by argument and quotation the remarks I had made on the previous Sunday in my previous sermon. Again I was assailed by overwhelming abuse, and on Saturday night last the Hon. S. H. Blake, addressing a meeting in the Pavilion, ventured to say that I was a political parson, and, moreover, that I had voted with declamation in the Anglican Synod on this question for the very selections from Scripture which I had so sweepingly condemned.

I am here to-night to give both of these assertions the emphatic contradiction—[applause]—to tender to you such solid proofs to the contrary as no man living can refute. Now, sir, I occupy the position of a parson. I am a clergyman of any church to be a politician, to say that when he enters upon his holy office he must part with the dearest rights of humanity. Sir, while I live, and while I have the blood of a free born Briton circulating in these veins I will never give my assent to such a proposition as that. [Loud applause.] I maintain that as a minister of the church I have a perfect right to exercise the elective franchise and to express my views on all the public questions of the day. But while I assert that proposition I firmly assert and maintain in the present instance that this man (indicating himself) came to Toronto—he has never in any way played the part of a politician. Never since I came to Toronto four years ago have I attended a political meeting till to-night, never listened to a political address, never written a single article for a newspaper, never voted for any man or sought to be member of Parliament. I beg further to state as a personal matter that Providence has placed me in one of the most independent positions that any man can possibly occupy in this or any other city. I have no master to serve but one. I have no favors to ask, I have no favors to fear. A great and good Providence has lifted me above those mortal contingencies, and I therefore hurl back with an honest and righteous indignation the charge that I have been catering for any party in politics.

Now, I will answer the charge that in the Synod I voted with Orangeism in the selections which, I, in St. James' Cathedral, so emphatically condemned. It was in December, 1884, that these selections were approved by the Provincial Government, and at every Synod since that time after were circulated in the Public Schools. And it was not till June, 1885, that the Anglican Synod met in convocation and appointed to examine into the subject of public instruction in the schools presented its report. The Synod never met until October, and it was recommended by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council, until they were committed for reading in the Public Schools. In other words, the committee appointed to make its report the Synod until six months after they had done the work finally and conclusively. Further, I want to say that I have taken very little part in the religious questions Synod here. I attend the first day and enter my name, which causes me to be put down as having attended the Synod. I have never attended one night in the Diocesan Synod of Toronto, and I strongly deny with uplifted hands (elevating the same) that I was present when that resolution was passed, or that I cast a vote approving of it. [Applause.] Even if I had chosen to uplift my voice against the selections at that meeting of Synod they would have said, "You are too late, the work is done, the selections are already in the schools."

Now as to the selections themselves. Why were they submitted to Archbishop Lynch? Why were they submitted to him before they were submitted to the Committee of Protestant Churches? Why, I say? I persist in demanding an answer to that question. The alleged reason is that the 50,000 Catholic children attending the schools would be enlightened by the Word of God being put in their hands. But oh, gentlemen, that argument has not the shadow of a foundation. By the regulation of the Minister of Education issued in December, 1885 (see page 35 of his last report) he enjoined teachers to assume that, unless notified to the contrary by their parents, all Catholic children were not to be present at the religious exercises, and that therefore a short interval was to elapse, during which such pupils might retire. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, there is the game for which you have sacrificed your whole Bible, and got in this miserable book (pounding the "Selections" with his fist) in its place.

This book, not more than one-sixth of the Holy Bible, is a book not for the public eye; you can't go into a store and buy it. This book, I wish to point out, is distinguished by two or three remarkable features. In the first place it is distinguished by a process of elimination, and those parts that are eliminated are just the portions of Holy Scripture that define the doctrinal difference between the Reformation churches and the Church of Rome. Luther himself said that the great doctrine of justification by faith was the test of a true and of a false church. Everybody knows it was the Epistle to the Romans that set Luther thinking out the Reformation, that turned the Church of Rome from the fair fields of Europe and brought in truth and light and liberty where darkness before prevailed. [Applause.] Where would any one find his arguments to sustain the great doctrine of a sinner's justification by faith before God and not by his own works or deserts? Why, from the Epistle to the Romans. And what has become of that Epistle in the selections? Utterly gone, just a few words to be found taken from the end of the Epistle. Not a word upon the doctrine upon which the Reformation turned.

Then there is another omission to which I will refer, the 11th chapter of the Epistle to the Corinthians, wherein is shown the wisdom of the Bible being read and public worship being conducted in the language of the people, not in an unknown tongue which is the custom in the Church of Rome. "I would rather speak five words," says St. Paul in that chapter, "in a language understood than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue." This crucial chapter, this chapter enjoining the worship of God in an intelligent language, is wholly eliminated from the Selections.

Again there is omitted the 8th, 9th and 10th chapters of Hebrews which confute the doctrine of the True Presence and show that the sacrifice of Our Lord was finished on the cross once and finally.

One great point of difference between us and the Roman Catholics is that Protestants believe in the all-sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures as God's revelation for their salvation, and that doctrine is found in the 3rd chapter of the Epistle to Timothy—which to be sure is not found in the "Selections."

You have only to turn to the 39th chapter of Genesis to see that this book is garbled, that chapter giving the story of Joseph's temptation with Potiphar's wife. I say if there is any scripture from the beginning to the end of the Bible that I believe solemnly in my heart God has caused to be written for the guidance of young people particularly, it is this 39th chapter of Genesis, because it shows every young man entering life the terrible temptations he may be subjected to and may have to wrestle with, those temptations that face him in the streets of Toronto every night he walks the town, and the story is calculated to encourage and strengthen that young man by the example of one who like himself was young yet strong to overcome the temptation and escape the snare laid by a beautiful woman to entrap him. The ten verses that are omitted from this story tell you in the very words the temptation that was submitted to him and how nobly he withstood the seductive influences of Potiphar's wife. The portion that contains the whole point for which this story has been given us has been carefully left out in this remarkable book of Selections. The young in our schools will read the story without in the least knowing what it means and the beautiful lesson it is calculated to teach.

Then there is the story of David and his adulterous desire after Bath-Sheba, told in II. Samuel 11 and 12. That part is not given in the book of selections but you find the 51st Psalm, the litany of David wherein he prayeth for the remission of his sin. You have presented the prayer without any account of the sin that was the occasion of that prayer and repentance. Is not that a wise way to deal with the Bible, to tell you of a man weeping the tears of a broken heart and at the same time suppressing from you the story and the record of the sin that caused the grief.

The gentleman who assailed me, a churchman—though a most rebellious one—attacked me with his great weapon, ridicule, and hurled against me personal abuse, which is his stock-in-trade, because I point out their omissions in extracts. I did not deplore their absence as he would make out. I merely pointed out that the readings are garbled as presented in the selections, and, if you will get the Bible and read exploring that any man with impious hand should be allowed to remove a single verse that Almighty God has commanded to be written in His Book, and what do you find is the lesson for the third Sunday of Lent? It is this same 39th chapter of Genesis without emasculation. The other chapter which I have been assailed for lamenting the absence of from these readings is II. Samuel 12, the story of David's sin. On the sixth Sunday after Trinity I was enjoined by the Bishop to read that chapter, and I am enjoined to read that so that it may be heard and understood by the people in his regular course in the building. Now, before I read those chapters in Genesis and Samuel I beg to say I intend to send to everyone to turn the big hymn book in front of their pews. [Loud applause and laughter.]

I never in all my life minded my business so entirely and with so much propriety as when in the pulpit of St. James I ventured to speak out for the word of the living God. When I was ordained the Bishop said to me, "Study the Holy Bible in my ministry, and when I came to St. James' Cathedral I was again enjoined to be guided by the teachings of the same book. I look back to these two solemn occasions as the justification of my conduct.

I say it is an awful state of things when a gentleman who has spent his whole life in quarrelling with the clergy and authorities of his own church, and who cannot find a church in the whole city in which to rest the sole of his foot, because he thinks not one is pure or Protestant enough, lifts his voice and says: "I rejoice that these readings were laid before Archbishop Lynch." When Archbishop Lynch looked over them he knew in the first place they would lead to no bone to the children for this reason that his children would not be there, and he knew they were so emasculated as to the doctrine of justification that they would be perfectly innocuous, and therefore he smiled and gave them back and said: "They will do very well—just put D—vgo for 'which.'"

Three rousing cheers were given for the Canon as he left the hall at the close of his address.

Blackstock, Winnett and the Clarkes.

Mr. G. T. Blackstock, barrister, was called on for a speech, and with a business air he thumped the table a big book and a batch of papers, as if about to open a case and say "May it please your lordship, gentlemen of the jury." He referred eulogistically to the Canon's speech and said of Mr. S. H. Blake: "We, who meet Mr. Blake professionally, and therefore hear him often than you, know that there are times in his history when he is not exactly responsible for his utterances, and while we doubtless the personal privilege of the Pavilion Saturday night in the same man whom the Roman Catholic Church asked to have removed from the bench because of attacks he made on it." Mr. Blackstock devoted the rest of his time to poking fun at the Globe, and showing that "Oliver Mowat is the first and greatest political hypocrite in this country." He produced the sworn evidence in the South Renfrew election trial showing that, when a Grit named Hickey who had got a license from Mowat's partisan, as sworn by Dr. Dowling, whom he helped to elect, wrote to Mowat threatening to show Dowling up for bribery, Mowat replied: "Do not forget that by unseating Dowling you do an injury to the great cause which you have so long supported; and later, "I hope that in the general election you will do what you can to defeat the petition and thereby give another proof of your faithfulness, etc."

Mr. Blackstock also denounced Mr. Mowat's action in making Dowling eligible after he had been unseated and disqualified. He was scathing all through, and created amusement by using "Camoronism" for "lying."

Chairman Brock introduced Mr. Winnett, saying of him: "He comes before you as a sensitive workingman, such as the Conservative party likes to honor, a man working for the best interests of the country."

Mr. Winnett asked the vote of workingmen on behalf of Mr. E. F. Clarke because of what he had done for the cause of labor. He judged men by the company they kept, and he could not support March when he kept company with Dan O'Donoghue and Alf Jury. The statement that the two Clarkes had no workingmen as supporters was untrue, for he was one and he was not looking for any political reward. "Here am I," he said, "a bona fide workingman, and here (pointing to R. J. Fleming) the best boss in the city." [Applause]. He urged workingmen to vote for the Clarkes.

Mr. H. E. Clarke made a short speech, in the course of which he said: "The two Clarkes will get there on time, and don't you forget it. They'll head the poll," and "we won't stand a gerrymandered Bible to suit jellyfish Protestants, which means Grits."

Mr. E. F. Clarke asked the support of workingmen, because of his record of eight years. The platforms of the Conservative party and the Labor party were so much alike that it was not fair for the workingmen to offer opposition.

Cheers for the Queen and the candidates brought the meeting to a close.

THREE LABOR MEETINGS.

The Workingmen's Candidates Actively Engaged in the Fight.

A largely attended meeting, in the interests of the Labor candidates, was held last night in McBride's Hall, at Elizabeth and Edward-streets. Mr. Charles Miller was called to the chair, Mr. Charles March was the first speaker, and received many warm plaudits as he dwelt upon the various planks of the Labor platform, upon which he relied for support. He advocated manhood suffrage, the election of assessors, chairmen of civic committees and the extension of the income exemption tax from $400 to $500. Mr. J. Strachan made a brief speech in support of the labor cause, in which he pointed out that the workingmen of the present day were merely advocating the reforms demanded forty years ago by the Chartists. The repeal of the corn law at that time was attributable to the efforts of the labor class. Vigorous speeches were made by R. Glockling, G. T. Beales and W. H. Bews, the latter's being remarkable for the statement that certain union men were making the assertion that Mr. Roney had been brought out by the Conservatives and Mr. March by the Reformers, with a view of splitting the Labor vote. He characterized these persons as scabs and rats. A resolution pledging the meeting to the support of the Labor candidates, moved by Mark Breden and S. Strachan was unanimously carried.

In Robinson's Hall, in St. Mark's Ward, a lively meeting, called by the Labor candidates, was held last night, owing to the appearance of Mr. A. P. Macdonald upon the platform in support of the Conservative party. Dr. McCosnell presided. Speeches were made by D. J. O'Donoghue, E. E. Sheppard and Mr. Roney. Mr. Sheppard's speech was mainly in reply to Mr. Macdonald's. The meeting pledged itself to the support of the Labor nominees.

In the Forresters' Hall in Herrick-street, a third Labor meeting was held and several good speeches were listened to by a large gathering.

Aid From the Typos.

Toronto Typographical Union met last Saturday afternoon and voted $100 towards the Labor party campaign fund. George Entwhistle of the Painters' Union has given $25.

Christmas Number of Montreal Star, London Society, Belgravia, London World, London Truth, Graphic and London News, Scribner's New Magazine etc., at Wanlfrith Bros., 6 Toronto-st. ed

A VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE IN THE CAMPBELL DIVORCE CASE.

Gen. Butler Blamed for Not Coming Forward to Give Evidence, and Severely Censured by the Jury Because He Did Not do so.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Sir Charles Russell concluded his argument for Lady Colin Campbell in her divorce case against her husband to-day. The Judge proceeded at once to sum up the case. He said Lord Colin Campbell denied his wife's charge of infidelity, which depended chiefly on the testimony of Lady Miles. Whatever might be said against Lady Miles by the defence, it must be admitted that she was until lately Lord Colin's friend, that she had done all in her power to discourage the bringing of the action against him and that she only took Lady Colin's part when she became convinced that unjust charges were to be brought against that lady. The testimony given by the doctors that Mary Watson was virgo intacta did not negative the testimony of Lady Miles that she saw Lord Colin and the girl in such a position as to warrant the belief that the pair were guilty. Suspicion, however, the judge said, was insufficient. If adultery was not proved as a fact the jury were bound to find as a fact that Lord Colin was innocent. At the last trial, in which Lady Colin secured a decree of separation, it was shown that Lord Colin had given the plaintiff a disease in such a manner as to compel the latter to bring the matter on the basis of her petition for separation. In the present case the evidence against Lady Colin depended on what the plaintiff's servants said. This should be received with suspicion. In regard to the Purfleet incident, the judge said there were so many important circumstances connected with it that the jury would be compelled to carefully consider whether sufficient evidence had been adduced to reliably establish the charge against Lady Colin. He also explained that the visit to the theatre with the Duke of Marlborough was Lady Colin Campbell.

Referring to the allegations concerning Lady Colin's conduct at Leigh Court, the judge said they all depended again on stories told by servants, and principally on those told by Nosey, a peculiar person, fellow to describe her as a chatterer. She had contradicted herself, and other witnesses had contradicted her on important points. As at first proved that the Duke of Marlborough and Lady Colin occupied the same apartment for an entire week at Leigh Court, and afterwards Nosey testified that the Duke of Marlborough was at Leigh Court only two nights. The judge declared he believed these latter had by command the story about Lady Colin and the Duke of Marlborough sitting together, like lovers, on a bench in the Paddington gardens. As to Lady Colin's conduct towards her wife while she was in Paris, on the occasion when he telegraphed the Paris police to arrest her and lodge her in a prison for fallen women, Lady Colin characterized as outrageous, remarking that he never had known anything more dishonest than Lord Colin's allegation to the Paris officials that his wife was living in open adultery with one of the correspondents and should be arrested and treated as a common woman of the town. The story told by the manservant, O'Neill, that he once saw through the keyhole of the dining room at Cadogan place Chief Shaw and Lady Colin in a compromising situation, the judge said he could not regard with favor. The jury must consider whether they believed Lady Colin. After his discharge by her, seeking employment, was not an attempt at blackmail, and the jury should further consider the question whether Chief Shaw's testimony in denial, as the statement of a distinguished public official, was not worth as much, if not more, than the statement of such a person as O'Neill. Gen. Butler, the Court thought, should have come into court and given testimony as to his innocence, but as long as he chose to remain in Germany he was not to be judged by Butler, if he was innocent, in remaining away from court, because in so doing he deserted Lady Colin. But the jury, the judge said, must not take Gen. Butler's absence as evidence of guilt on either his or Lady Colin's part. Replying to a question of a juryman the judge said that Gen. Butler was beyond the jurisdiction of the court and that a subpœna could not compel him to attend. The jury could not consider the co-respondent, he was protected by the clause of the law which makes it impossible to ask an incriminating question unless the witness was a voluntary one.

The case was then given to the jury and they retired. After a short absence they returned and reported that they could not agree upon a verdict. The disagreement of the jury was not final. They retired to reconsider the case and returned at 10 o'clock with a verdict for Lady Colin Campbell and she committed adultery and that Lady Colin had not committed adultery with any of the co-respondents. The jury added a rider that, in their opinion, Gen. Butler was unworthy of a gentleman and an officer, and had caused the only difficulty which the jury experienced in reaching a decision. The announcement of the verdict was received with applause.

Fur capes and dolmanettes at closing prices, from the commonest to the finest. C. N. Bastedo & Co., 54 Yonge-st. ed

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of Interest Received by Hail and Wire.

The hotels and boarding houses are unable to accommodate the transient population at Sudbury.

John O'Boyle, employed in Bell's factory, Guelph, had the fingers of one hand taken off the other day by a planer.

Robert Campbell, a Sarnia druggist, has been fined $50 and costs in two cases of selling liquor contrary to the Scott Act.

John Brown, who assaulted Philip Broderick of Sarnia, with intent to kill him, has been sent to the penitentiary for seven years.

There is no snow in the neighborhood of Macleod, in the Northwest. Even the mountains are free from snow.

Robert Gilpin, one of the Nile voyageurs, died in Ottawa on Saturday of consumption, the result of a cold contracted in Egypt.

The coal seams in the Saskatchewan, Northwest Territory, is turning out 300 tons of coal a day and three train loads a day are sent east and west.

Henry Joiner, a young farmer, living in Southwold, was struck by a falling tree on Saturday and has been insensible since. It is feared that he will die.

Robert Morrow, in custody at Simcoe charged with having poisoned a number of cattle belonging to Dr. McKay, County of Norfolk, will come up to-day for trial.

The people of Ingersoll will vote upon a by-law granting a bonus of $10,000 to W. D. Hepburn & Co. of Preston, on condition that the firm remove their shoe factory to that town.

Work in the copper mine near Sudbury is being pushed and Messrs. McKenzie and Purcell, the owners, have commenced laying a railway track from the settlement to the mine.

E. J. Ponse, who was tendered the Liberal nomination for the Legislature for Frontenac has declined, as he is of the opinion that a successful newspaper proprietor can do much more good outside the Legislature than he can in it.

Mr. Jones of Southwold station, near St. Thomas, has lost a number of cattle recently through some mysterious disease, and it is suspected that they were poisoned by some malicious person.

Joseph Treen, who has been convicted of several charges of larceny, was found robbing a hotel in London the other day, and the proprietor, instead of handing him over to the police, let him go on his returning the articles he had stolen.

F. McDonald and J. McGinnis of Sarnia visited the house of Mrs. Eccleston, Brantford, a few days ago and threatened the woman with all manner of violence if not given food. The police were called and the tramps were given four months in the Central.

A little child of Mr. George Emery of St. John, N.B., narrowly escaped death by poisoning a few days ago. A mixture of carbolic acid and vaseline had been procured with which to dress a wound, and the youngster getting possession of the bottle drank part of the mixture. The doctors had great difficulty in saving the child's life.

In June Messrs. Hawry & Judd, bankers of East Saginaw, Michigan, drove into the Cypress Hills, Northwest Territory, 1300 head of cattle, a few horses and a general ranch outfit. No customs entry had been made and on November 7 the cattle and outfit were seized. The Government has the seizures now under consideration.

Furs of all kinds at clearing prices. C. N. Bastedo & Co., 54 Yonge-street. ed

Butcher Britton's Display.

The enterprising young butchers of St. Lawrence Market, the Britton Brothers, are arranging one of the finest collections of Christmas meat ever seen in Toronto. Wait till you see it.

THE CZAR OFFENDED.

Prince Alexander's Reception at the English Court Not to His Liking.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—A World's London special says: Relations between Great Britain and Russia are daily becoming more strained. In order to mark the bitterness of his feelings against England the Czar recently recalled his ambassador from London, leaving important questions now pending between the two countries to be transacted by the Charge d'Affaires. Lord Salisbury has retaliated by summoning the Queen's ambassador, Sir Robert Morier, to London on a trivial pretext. It is not likely he will return to his post until the situation assumes a more peaceful aspect.

The Czar is furious about the manner in which Prince Alexander was received at the English court. On the other hand his objection to the candidature of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg has given great offence to the royal family here. Neither the Czarewitch nor Czarina is to spend the winter in the South of France as had been arranged. The Czar is so chagrined by the conduct both of the Orleans family and of Prince Waldemar in the Bulgarian difficulty that he is determined to prevent his wife coming into contact either with her brother or with the Duc d'Chartres' family, all of whom are spending the winter at Cannes.

1000 pairs Damaged Blankets, all wool, at half price. Duffell, Michael & Co., cor. Yonge and Wilton-ave. 2356

DISTRESS IN LONDON.

The Lord Mayor's Committee Says That Existing Relief is Sufficient to Meet it.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The committee appointed by the Lord Mayor to find out what can be done to relieve the great distress here has made its first report. It thinks that no public fund nor any departure from the existing system of relief is called for. The London Socialists cannot be pleased by this report, and if they propose a new means for showing that they are in earnest. On New Year's day, if the plan is carried out, several thousand unemployed men, with their wives and families, will march to the poorhouses and relief agencies and make a demand that a change be made or that new wings should be added to the poor-houses at least. West End tradesmen, who have given and subscribed liberally to the demonstrations of the poor have met and told what they want as well as they are able. They want the police to prevent the Socialists from holding their meetings, and plead as a reason for this demand the expense and annoyance of boarding up their windows and doors in the presence of the increased insurance rates. The proposal to turn the stony, flagcovered surface of Trafalgar-square into a surface railway yesterday, was laughed at and trotted out, and is anxiously discussed again, the idea being to make it impossible for the Socialists to meet there without treading on the grass.

Books for boys, books for girls and books for little folks at McIntosh & Ellis', opp. Post Office.

The Bright, Young Lawyer and His Pal.

NEWBURY, Dec. 20.—Matteswan is startled at the allegation that the robbery of the post-office and King & Parson's grocery a few nights ago was committed by Arthur L. Conine, a bright young lawyer, and Albert Somers, grocery clerk. They have both been held to await trial.

The Adelaide Exhibition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting a report from the Secretary of State in relation to the invitation from Her Britannic Majesty to participate in an international exhibition, to be held at Adelaide, Australia, in 1887. Referred.

A person who presents given away during Christmas week. Come and get them. Duffell, Michael & Co., cor. Yonge and Wilton-ave. 2356

Suffocated by Gas.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.—A family consisting of six children and their parents were asphyxiated by escaping gas last night at Carrick-on-Suir, County Tipperary. The five children were dead when found. The other child and the parents were still alive, but they cannot survive.

Suicided at Seventy-five.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Dec. 20.—Rev. Silas Wright of Littleton, aged 75, committed suicide by hanging on Saturday.

Conservatives, rally to Adelaide-street Rink. Fine speakers and speeches.

PROSPECTS OF A BASEBALL WAR.

The Minor Organizations Will Fight the League and Association.

"The prospect of war," says the New York Sun, "between the clubs of the minor baseball associations and the League and American Association seems certain. The two older organizations have for some time past been grinding down the younger organizations until the new comers have turned upon them and showed fight. The minor organizations have been allowed just enough protection under the so-called national agreement to prevent their doing anything to retain their own players when the older organizations want them. They had no voice in the Arbitration Committee meeting, but were forced to sit outside the closed doors of the star chamber, while the League and American Associations framed regulations to suit their own interests.

"Ever since the end of last season the leaders of the several minor associations have been at work with the idea of arranging a plan by which they may band themselves together for their protection. The Eastern League was the first to make a start, and was soon joined by the Eastern League and nearly every minor league in the country. Preliminary organizations are now up in arms, and a meeting of all the representatives of clubs outside the League and American Association will soon be called to complete the organization against the baseball monopoly. The several minor organizations that will form the combination against the League and American Association are as follows: The International League, the Eastern League, the Southern League, the Hudson River League, the New England League, the Western League, the Pennsylvania State League, the Colored League, the Northwestern League, and four or five similar organizations, composed in all of 75 clubs, representing nearly 1000 baseball players. A great combination of this sort, it is said, will bring the two older organizations to terms."

The Melbourne Stable.

W. S. Barnes & Co., Lexington, Ky., have been before the racing public but a few years, yet short as the time now seems the Cherry and Gold Hoops have taken a firm hold upon the affections of race-goers generally, and many expressions of regret were heard when Mr. Barnes announced that he would retire from the turf with the close of the season. The Melbourne Stable contained some high class performers this year, and their winnings were sufficient to place the stable seventh on the list of winning owners. During the season Mr. Barnes' horses started in 100 races, of which they won 12, ran second in 20, third in 14, and unplaced in 54. Total winnings $28,000, as follows: Blue Wing, 3, by Billet—Mundane, $13,445; Pure Rye, 3, by Billet—Mary Clark, $4595; to $800. Mr. J. Strachan made a brief speech in to $850. Mr. J. Strachan made a brief speech in support of the labor cause, in which he pointed out that the workingmen of the present day were merely advocating the reforms demanded forty years ago by the Chartists. The repeal of the corn law at that time was attributable to the efforts of the labor class. Vigorous speeches were made by R. Glockling, G. T. Beales and W. H. Bews, the latter's being remarkable for the statement that certain union men were making the assertion that Mr. Roney had been brought out by the Conservatives and Mr. March by the Reformers, with a view of splitting the Labor vote. He characterized these persons as scabs and rats. A resolution pledging the meeting to the support of the Labor candidates, moved by Mark Breden and S. Strachan was unanimously carried.

In Robinson's Hall, in St. Mark's Ward, a lively meeting, called by the Labor candidates, was held last night, owing to the appearance of Mr. A. P. Macdonald upon the platform in support of the Conservative party. Dr. McCosnell presided. Speeches were made by D. J. O'Donoghue, E. E. Sheppard and Mr. Roney. Mr. Sheppard's speech was mainly in reply to Mr. Macdonald's. The meeting pledged itself to the support of the Labor nominees.

In the Forresters' Hall in Herrick-street, a third Labor meeting was held and several good speeches were listened to by a large gathering.

Aid From the Typos.

Toronto Typographical Union met last Saturday afternoon and voted $100 towards the Labor party campaign fund. George Entwhistle of the Painters' Union has given $25.

Christmas Number of Montreal Star, London Society, Belgravia, London World, London Truth, Graphic and London News, Scribner's New Magazine etc., at Wanlfrith Bros., 6 Toronto-st. ed

DYNAMITING SIR JOHN A.

THE "ACCIDENT" TO THE JAMAICA A PLANNED EXPLOSION.

The Political Palace Car Badly Damaged—The Porter's Account—They Thought Their Hour Had Come—What the Premier Said of It.

The World was at the station last night when Sir John Macdonald's car, the "Jamaica," came in on the 10.40 train on the Grand Trunk Railway from the east. He boarded the platform, passed in, greeted Sir John, and on through to the other end, where the porter, Mr. J. Milton Dowdall, was to be found, and straightway proceeded to interview that gentleman in regard to the accident to the "Jamaica" early Sunday morning, coming out of Thamesville Station, on the Great Western Railway. But before relating the interview let Mr. J. Milton Dowdall be described. He is a little man, little in length, little in girth, and conversely voluble in speech, and most active in his movements and gesticulations. He is a Cockney, as his tongue, his cut and his little idiosyncacies clearly indicate. He has the reputation of being a first-class porter, and to this he adds the desirable qualification of being an excellent cook, so that he is no small party, except as to size, in the combination.

Well, Mr. Dowdall's firm opinion is that "the accident" of Sunday morning was not caused by a board protruding from a passing train, but that it was an explosion, and a most villainously planned one at that. It was about 4 o'clock in the morning that the happening occurred, and the car was asleep but Mr. Dowdall, and he says he heard two distinct explosions. The window of the door, the end window, was blown out, and the first shot missed—the one around the corner—were all blown out and the fragments scattered about the car, the remains of thick plate. Beside the table, the framework of the door, of the heaviest hardwood, was badly damaged. It was not a shock, but a bang, and it was such that it awaken everyone in the car. Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P. of Montreal, was sleeping on the sofa nearest the door and he is sure of it, and Sir John affirms that he heard a distinct explosion. So does his secretary, Mr. Pope. An examination of the car convinced The World that there was no accident and the reporter felt inclined to accept Mr. Dowdall's version of a malicious explosion. Some one either had a dynamite cartridge on the car, or threw one at the passing car and timed it well. The fright sustained by the inmates of the car was such that one of them said he would believe his hour had come.

The car is now lying at the station.

Although none of the ministers would say what had been done to ascertain the truth it is believed that two special officers in the Dominion service have been detailed to report on the matter.

Grand Conservative meeting, Adelaide-street Rink to-night, 7.30.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FROM CHINA.

How the Twenty-Two Toronto Celestials Remembered Their Lady Teachers.

Four years ago a baby Chinaman was received at the Post Office here, for transmission to California. The address was an enigma to the Post Office clerks, although the Mongolian who had penned it had made it as legible and comprehensive as possible. It was intended for a Chinese firm in San Francisco, and it contained an order from the Chinese residents of Toronto for a quantity of rice and grain, were consumed. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as tracks were seen leading from the barn into the adjoining woods. Loss, about $1000; insured in the B. & W. Farmers' Insurance Company for $580.

Ottawa Items.

OTTAWA, Dec. 20.—Principal McCabe of the Normal School, who had been very seriously ill, is improving in health but it is thought it will be a good while before he will be beable to be about.

Premier Sullivan and Hon. Mr. Ferguson, P.E.I., expect to leave for home early this week. They are satisfied with the outcome of their visit to the capital.

McQuade Sentenced.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Ex-Ald. McQuade has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and a fine of $5000.

McQuade's counsel, late this afternoon, served a notice of appeal. Martine within notice of appeal in his case to be taken to the general term of the Supreme Court, which meets next month. This will have no effect to prevent the prisoner being sent to Sing Sing.

Sir John, Chapleau, White, Foster, etc., Adelaide-street Rink to-night, 7.30.

Mr. Parnell Ill in London.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Mr. Parnell is at Euston Station Hotel. He is ill and confined to his room. He is unable to receive visitors and is obliged to avoid the transaction of business, and is even prohibited by his physicians from taking any part in political discussions.

Loss of a Steamship.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The steamship Lianelly, sailing from Liverpool, has foundered at Holyhead. Two persons were drowned.

CABLE NOTES.

The proceedings against David Sheedy, member for South Galway, for refusing to sign a trustee under the plan of campaign at Templemore, County Tipperary, have been abandoned.

William Redmond, member for North Tipperary, has been served with a writ to appear and answer a charge of conspiracy for serving as a trustee of rents.

The Cunard steamer Gallec, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, took £220,000 in bullion for New York.

M. Auroyeni Dey, First Secretary of the Turkish Legation at Madrid, has been appointed Turkish Minister at Copenhagen.

The British have captured Boshway's camp, in Burmah, and the rebels have been scattered.

A Spanish Journalist was stabbed to death in the streets of Madrid on Sunday night.

There is a general belief that the candidacy of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg Gotha for the Bulgarian throne has collapsed.

The Fairfield Company of Glasgow are building a steamer for the Lloyds which shall surpass in speed and size any vessel now afloat.

It is announced that M. DeLesseps has given the Khedive of Egypt $400,000 for sufficient Government land to widen the Suez Canal.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Counsel for Jacob Sharpe, accused of bribing New York aldermen, has asked for a change of venue in his case, as he asserts there are strong prejudices against him in New York.

The winter prospects for cattle and other live stock in the country west of San Antonio, Tex., are reported by stockmen as very gloomy. The sheep are in better condition.

A wreck occurred at Woodyard Station, Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway yesterday, resulting in the killing of Engineer Neal Heappy.

The Young Prohibitionists' Candidates.

The Young Men's Prohibition Club met in Temperance Hall last night and after hearing reports from committees and discussing the matter fully decided on suporting these municipal candidates: For Aldermen—St. Andrew's Ward, Ald. Carlyle, James Bond; St. Marks' Dr. McConnell; St. Patricks, Geo. J. St. Leger, ex-Ald. Harvie; St. Matthews, Ald. Macdonald, J. C. Graham; St. Paul's, Ald. Road; W. J. Hill, John Sark; St. Stephens, R. H. Graham; St. Thomas, Ald. Carlyle, Ald. Galley, Ed. Hewitt; St. James, Ald. Boustead, Ald. McMillan, Wm. Iredale; St. Johns, James Thomson; St. Davids, Ald. Fleming, Mr. Wickett. For the School Board the club will not oppose Mr. McMurrich in St. Andrews, and will support Mr. Vair and Mr. Bishop in St. Pauls. Mr. S. T. Whiteside and Mr. F. S. Spence (president of the club) in St. Thomas. Mr. W. A. Logn in St. James and Mr. John Kent in St. Johns. The club will give Mayor Howland its heartiest support. There was a long talk as to whether Ald. Hunter should be supported by the club in St. Johns, and it was decided in the negative. Several of the speakers remarked that Ald. Hunter did not look for and solicit the club's auspices.

The mass meeting which the club was to have held in Shaftesbury Hall to-night was declared off.

Crumbs of Comfort.

—Buy your wife the most comfortable garment possible, viz., a Japanese silk dressing gown—warm as toast and light as a feather, just the thing for cold snaps. Gentlemen can be accommodated in the same way, also smoking jackets and caps. The Japanese silk handkerchiefs are all the rage for Christmas presents, and a more acceptable present cannot be imagined. Have you seen the umbrella? ICHI BAN, 81 Yonge-street. x

HOW TO VOTE.

By inadvertence in our brief summary yesterday of the law as to the method of voting in the city it was stated that "ballots with more than *two* marks opposite the name of any candidate will be void." This should have read: "All ballots with more than *one* mark opposite the name of any candidate will be void." No person can give more than *one* vote for any candidate, and if he attempts to do so by putting two marks opposite the name of any candidate his vote will in all likelihood be lost.