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The Toronto World.

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TENTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1889. PRICE ONE CENT.

LESSONS FROM LAMBTON,

THE POLITICAL PRESS OF TWO PROVINCES ON THE RESULT.

A Remarkable Admixture of Consolation and Comment From the Leading Dailies—What The Ishmaelite Mail Has to Say—The Equal Righters Badly in the Soup—All Kinds of Pen Pictures.

The West Lambton election was given considerable attention in Toronto yesterday. The opinions expressed were as unique as they were varied. But they are not any more so than the opinions expressed in the "political press" of Ontario and Quebec, a large number of which are given in The World of this morning. Many of the Toronto Liberals seemed to be wonderfully amazed at the size of Mr. Mackenzie's majority. The Conservative leaders spoke of the result as a blow at Mr. Mowat's government because Mackenzie's vote was barely equal to the combined votes for McCrae and Fleck. The Empire, in its headline over its Sarnia despatch, said this: "The Grit Horde Defeated—West Lambton Pronounces Against Mowat." This caused a great deal of merriment at the Reform Club and in Liberal circles. The party organs all have leading editorials on the result and they adduce their measure of consolation therefrom. To the onlooker these articles prove highly interesting reading. The World never heard Mr. Mowat himself swear, but it is related that yesterday one of his ministers said to the Premier that he ought "to be d——d well satisfied with West Lambton and Monday's work!" Mr. Mowat is described as replying: "Tut, tut, H——y; no profanity at the table. Pass the soup to Merrick!"

[From The Mail (Ishmaelite).]

West Lambton has returned Mr. Mackenzie, the Government candidate, by a large majority. At the general election in 1875 Mr. Pardee's majority was 618; in 1879, 228; in 1883, 370; and at the last general election in 1886, 452. Mr. Mackenzie's majority yesterday was about 600. It is clear from this that the Catholic vote, about the course of which there was some doubt, must have been cast pretty solidly for him. Mr. Fleck, the Opposition candidate, tried to carry water on both shoulders in dealing with the clerical question. His party in the legislature is singularly weak in the ways than one, and he found it hard to make the people believe that it would be possible for Mr. Meredith to form a cabinet out of the material at hand. Mr. McCrae, the Third Party candidate, who also favored Equal Rights, polled a very respectable vote. Indeed, a considerable portion of which probably came from the Conservative ranks. For obvious reasons the result in Lambton does not furnish the slightest clue as to what might occur in the event of a general election where the various organizations were thoroughly equipped and in good fighting trim.

Race and Religious Cries in Ontario Played Out.

[From The Globe (Liberal Organ.)]

There is no mistaking the meaning of the verdict which West Lambton gave yesterday. It signifies simply that the people of Ontario have full confidence in the honesty and wisdom of Mr. Mowat's administration. No other inference can be drawn from the fact that Mr. Mackenzie, a new man in politics, has been elected by a much larger majority than the late experienced and very popular Mr. Pardee ever had, and this against the combined influence of the Tory Party, the Third Party, The Empire, The Mail and the Dominion Alliance. * * * The strange notion that a Government absolutely unchallenged as to its legislative and administrative course could be defeated by simply shouting race, creed and temperance cries against it has now, we presume, been effectually dissipated. It could never have been entertained by men having a just confidence in the intelligence of their fellows. Were it not that many men, who are themselves too sensible to be carried away by such cries, fear that other men will be excited by appeals to their prejudices, the absurdity of The Mail and Empire new plan for defeating Mr. Mowat would have been generally recognized long ago. * * * The Minister of Education stands now, not merely fully vindicated by his own acts and speeches against all charges against him, but fully assured that the electors understand and commend his policy. This is one of the important significations of the splendid victory of yesterday, and now we presume the Tories, the Sutherlandites and The Mail will perceive that they cannot hope to craze level-headed Ontario, with unjustifiable race and religious cries.

Every Vote for the T. P. Man was a Vote Against the Government.

[From The Empire (Conservative-Organ.)]

The election which terminated in West Lambton yesterday was one of the most significant that have been fought out in the province of late years. Always considered a Reform stronghold the riding was one which, under ordinary circumstances, might have been left by the Government to take care of itself. But if was quite evident from the first that Mr. Mowat recognized that a spirit was abroad in the province which boded no good to his administration, and that even in such a place as West Lambton strenuous efforts would have to be put forth to stem the rising tide of dissatisfaction.

No doubt attempts will be made to break the force of this significant fact by representing that the vote cast for Mr. McCrae was drawn from both the old parties, but although this is true to a certain extent there can be no doubt whatever but that every vote for him was a vote against the Government by men who, whatever their former leanings, now avow themselves thoroughly disgusted with the course of the Mowat administration. The bitterness with which Mr. Mowat and his fellow-workers attacked Mr. McCrae and his followers was abundant evidence that they recognized this fact. When such a significant change of feeling is seen in a Grit stronghold like West Lambton it may well make the Government tremble for the result and give fresh courage to its opponents when the electors throughout the province have an opportunity to make their voice heard.

This Sound Was Not Uncertain.

[From The London Advertiser (Lib.).]

The electors of West Lambton have spoken, and with no uncertain sound. We would have despaired of the future of this province if the appeals made to the electorate in the campaign brought to a close on Monday had been successful, for they were despicable in the extreme. The result, however, shows that in this representative constituency the large majority of the electorate decline to be seduced from the support of an able Administration by an appeal to the most unfair and unfounded race and religious cries, whispered into their ears when it is believed no one is listening, and on the assumption that the electors thus approached would neither read nor think for themselves. * * * As for the so-called Third Party, it was early demonstrated that the Toronto self-seeking wirepullers—a sort of Sutherland family compact—could make little headway in a constituency of intelligent men. They went on the platform, but only made a very sorry exhibition of themselves. They tried to secure the defeat of the Government candidate by deliberately misrepresenting the temperance record of the administration; they joined hands with the Tory political missionaries in denouncing the Minister of Education for not coercing the French-speaking population in Eastern Ontario into their way of thinking. But the Premier, the Minister of Education and the Minister of Agriculture, unlike Mr. Meredith, who was afraid to enter the riding and state his policy or the objections of his party to the Government, faced the electors, produced undoubted proof of the misrepresentations by means of which their opponents hoped to succeed, and the result has been a phenomenal endorsation of their policy.

Their Majority Totally Wiped Out.

[From The Hamilton Spectator (Con.).]

The West Lambton election has been looked forward to with a great deal of interest. Not with any doubt as to the main result, for no well-informed man had any doubt of the election of Mr. Mackenzie. This riding is overwhelmingly Reform in its complexion. * * * The main interest in the contest arose from the doubt whether the Third Party man would draw his strength more largely from the Reform or the Conservative ranks. The present indications are that he has drawn about equally from both. But a vote for either of the opposition candidates was a vote of censure upon the Mowat Government. The sum of the whole matter is that three years ago the Reformers had in West Lambton a majority of 452, which appears to have nearly or wholly left them.

The Tory Scheme Failed.

[From The Montreal Herald (Lib.).]

The result on this occasion will, therefore, be regarded as amply satisfactory by the Liberals. The expectation of the Third Party was not to elect their man, but to draw a sufficient number of votes from the Liberals to give the seat to the Tory. The scheme failed though it is quite probable that McCrae may have captured a considerable number of Liberal votes.

The Conservatives Suffered Most.

[From The Montreal Gazette (Con.).]

The largest interest, perhaps, centered in the candidature of Mr. McCrae, the Third Party candidate, who received the endorsement of the Equal Rights Association and of the Prohibitionists. The measure of his support will hardly be satisfactory to either of these organizations. Any strong independent candidate could have done at least nearly as well. The Conservatives, who, so far as provincial affairs are concerned, have least to blame themselves for from an Equal Rights standpoint, suffered most from the Equal Rights candidate, their loss of votes compared with the last election being about 330, against about 230 taken from the Liberal total. This would indicate that the Liberals are considerably less inclined to disregard their party affiliations when invited to take up the banner of "truth and righteousness" than are the Conservatives. Perhaps they know why.

Neither Anti-Catholic nor Anti-French Cries Can Do It.

[From The Hamilton Times (Lib.).]

Mr. McCrae, the Third Party man, was put up to help defeat Mr. Mackenzie, the Mowat Government supporter. Every Tory in the land knows this. The idea of McCrae's nomination was to draw away Liberal votes which could not be got for Mr. Fleck, the out-and-out Tory. The scheme did not work.

Lambton has shown that neither the anti-Catholic nor the anti-French cry can compel Mowat to "go."

Carried on Personal Grounds.

[From The London Free Press (Con.).]

Few people were of the opinion that either Mr. Fleck or Mr. McCrae would head the polls in West Lambton yesterday. But, as it was put in these columns, one of the best results to be seen in connection with this election has been the bringing before the public questions of a really important kind, with the prospect that they will at no very distant date form the groundwork of more distinctive lines than at present exist between the Government and the Opposition in Ontario. At the same time it may be noted that the majority that Mr. Mackenzie has to boast of has been greatly secured in the town of Sarnia itself. It is not at all derogatory to Mr. Mackenzie to say that this may be attributed to a very large extent to the fact that his commercial relations with the people in the town gave him an advantage which no other candidate could obtain. But Lambton is not so sure a constituency as it was, and that has been illustrated by the more great pains that the cabinet ministers were at to present themselves in person to try and save it—which they have done. But the majority is no importance either to the Ministry or to the Opposition so far as the status of parties in the present House is concerned.

A Big Victory for Mr. Mowat.

[From The Hamilton Herald (Ind.).]

We imagine if Equal Righter McCrae had got the 600 majority the circumstance would have furnished a convincing clue as to what would occur in the event of a general election. The Herald maintains is frequently under all circumstances, and neither resorts to legerdemain nor trickery to explain away the significance of figures. Mr. Mowat gains a majority of about 600 votes. At the last election the majority was only 452. Mr. Mowat knows what victory. That's what the figures indicate, and what the unprejudiced people believe.

Love's Labor Lost.

[From The Evening News (Ind.).]

The result in Lambton must have been a surprise to Liberals, who were not very hopeful on Saturday, and gloomily spoke of the result as uncertain. Mr. Mackenzie is a much stronger man in the constituency than he was given credit for, polling a larger majority than the late Mr. Pardee had in any of the contests in which he engaged.

* * * This was very good for the first attempt of the Third Party, but it was a great deal of labor lost.

He Was the Third Party in Fact.

[From The Evening Telegram (Ind).]

Upon the strength of returns now in we opine that Mr. J. G. McCrae was decidedly the Third Party in the fight yesterday.

Mr. S. C. Wood Approves of the Rain.

Mr. S. C. Wood was not inclined to say much yesterday about the West Lambton election; but turning to the weather he was quite effusive on the good the two days' rain would do Canada, the country. "This is what we want; it will fill up all the wells and cisterns throughout the country and the farmers will have plenty of water for their stock throughout the winter."

A SEVERE ELECTRIC SHOCK.

Fred Reed's Distressing Accident at the North Toronto Telephone Office.

Fred. Reed, employed by the Telephone Company at their North Toronto branch, received a severe electric shock last night through one of the electric light wires crossing a telephone wire. It was in attending to one of the latter, which had got out of order, that the shock was received. It is supposed that the shock was caused by the same electric light wire which produced the defect in the telephone switch that Reed was endeavoring to remedy when the accident occurred. So powerful was the shock sustained by him that it was deemed necessary to summon the ambulance in order to remove him to his boarding house in Isabella-street. Reed has only been in the employ of the telephone company for a short time, having come recently from Peterboro.

Eastus Was At This Feed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The Chamber of Commerce gave its 121st annual banquet to-night. The banqueting hall was a perfect bower of flowers, and plates were laid for over 200 guests. President Smith occupied the seat of honor, having on his right ex-President Cleveland and on his left Secretary Noble. Others at the table were Justice Miller of the United States Supreme Court, General Sherman, Chauncey M. Depew, William McKinley, Carl Schurz, General Howard, Edward J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, Frank Hiscock, Erastus Wiman, Henry Villard, Roswell P. Fowler, Clinton B. Fisk, Amos J. Cummings, Seth Lowe and Eugene Kelly.

A Mineral Water Combine.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—A new organization, representing an invested capital of over $25,000,000, and including all the prominent mineral water spring owners of the country, was effected here to-day. The object is to secure protection by legislation from foreign manufactured mineral waters which now enter free of duty.

Progress on the Pacific.

This afternoon at 1.30 o'clock an exhibition will be given against the new Bank of Commerce building of great interest to all fire departments. The Toronto Rubber Company (T. McIlroy, jr., & Co.) will put through its paces the very latest development in the way of fire relief. It is a machine that obviates all difficulty due to the multitude of overhead telegraph wires and makes escape and the preservation of articles on top floors as near a certainty as possible. It is known as "The Preston Aerial Turntable Truck," and has been especially constructed for the excellent fire department at Victoria, B.C., to which enterprising city it will be shipped to-day. A number of officials of different fire departments are coming to town especially to witness the display.

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

WE ARE THE PEOPLE

The Knights of Labor Definitively Set the Land Question at Rest.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 18.—The Convention of Knights of Labor to-day went into committee of the whole on the land question. The following resolution was adopted as the fourth plank of the declaration of principles of the Knights:

That land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people and should not be subject to speculative traffic. Occupancy and use shall be the only title to the possession of land. Taxes upon land should be levied upon its full value for use, exclusive of improvements, and should be sufficient to make for the community all the unearned increment.

After the committee had risen and the assembly had adopted the resolution, Mr. Powderly and A. W. Wright of the Executive Board were appointed a committee to attend the National Farmers' Alliance Convention at St. Louis.

Brass fenders and Fire Irons. Milne & Co, the home-furnishers, 169 Yonge-street.

CALM, LABOR, COMMERCE,

THE BENEFICENT TRINITY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Premier Tirard's Address to the Chamber of Deputies—An English Judge Shot by a Defented Litigant—A Sharp Fight in the Lake Nyassa District—John Morley Talks at the Eighty Club.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—M. Floquet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, delivered an address to the Chamber to-day. He declared he would endeavor to sink all personal predilections and assured the members the liberty of the Tribune. All France, he said, had manifested a desire that concord should prevail among her representatives. He therefore appealed to all the forces of democracy to rally around the Republicans.

M. Tirard, the Prime Minister, also addressed the chamber. He indicated the policy the Government would follow and emphasized the necessity of fulfilling France's desire for peace. He declared the Government's course in strengthening the armaments of the country had for its only object her defence from exterior attack. The country, he said, desired a business instead of a speculative policy. Questions like the revision of the constitution and the separation of church and state must be abandoned. He announced the Government would introduce land tax and liquor duties' bills. M. Tirard said:

"Universal suffrage has finally been crowned with triumph, the democracy by the recent elections inviting all Frenchmen to unite under the banner which the Republic has raised above parties and which from this day forward is above attack. France has spoken. She has not only signified that she intends to maintain, fortify and develop the institutions which she has founded, but she has resolved that the Republic shall mean a stable government, security of property and respect at home and abroad. Taught by recent experience, we think such a government must not show weakness nor remain disarmed in struggling with those who refused to bow to the will of the majority so clearly declared. The elections have manifested above all else France's resolve to enter upon a definite era of calm and labor. We therefore propose to put aside questions irritating and dividing men's minds and to direct our whole attention to the solution of problems of economy and social justice."

Continuing, he promised reforms that would render the administration of justice cheaper. The budget for 1890 would show real and solid equilibrium. Public works, harbors, canals and railways would be expedited and there would be reforms in land and liquor taxation. Referring to the treaties of commerce expiring in 1892 he said the economic regime of France would necessarily occupy an important place in the labors of the House, and chambers of commerce and arts and agricultural associations would soon be consulted and invited to guide the Government in the difficult task of deciding the tariffs. M. Tirand also said:

"In submitting these questions to your deliberations we furnish fresh proofs of the unchanging sentiments animating Republican France. After the exposition no one in the world has a right to entertain suspicion as to the peaceful sentiments of our country. While laboring to complete our military organization we loudly affirm that our aims are an honorable and dignified peace, befitting a great nation that is confident of its strength and rights. Let us then labor to get her to complete the organization of the democracy. You have a right to demand of us unremitting firmness. We need your confidence. In communicating to you our plans we ask your cooperation in the name of the Republic."

In conclusion he said the Government would not hesitate to dissolve the Chamber. If the Chamber refused to pass a vote of confidence the Cabinet would immediately resign.

M. Mangan (Radical) moved that urgency be granted for the consideration of the question of a revision of the constitution.

M. Tirard appealed to the Chamber to set aside all such questions, which he said created divisions among the Republicans.

M. Mangan's motion was rejected, 345 to 122. This victory for the Government was received with cheers.

Morley Talks at the Eighty Club.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—John Morley, M.P., speaking at the Eighty Club to-night said the social questions to which many Radicals were now seeking to give the first place in the program could not efface the Irish question, on which the next election would turn. It was true, however, that in view of existing social injustices there was urgent necessity for legislation for the benefit of the masses. The people were overburdened and ought to be relieved. Among other things the taxes on tea and sugar should be lowered. He favored free education, free meals for poor school children, reform of the pauper system and the regulation of the wages question. He believed in the principle of giving equality of opportunity to all classes to defend their own interests. The well-off classes, he said, should sympathise with the poorer classes in their efforts to ameliorate their condition.

The Parnell Commission.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Sir Henry James continued his speech on behalf of The Times before the Parnell Commission to-day. He declared that a large amount of the vast sums which had reached the leaders of the Irish national movement had not been accounted for, and this gave scope for evil doing. Looney money, Sir Henry said, had been used to defend prisoners other than those charged with agrarian crimes.

Sir Henry cited the Phœnix Park murders in support of his argument that League money had been used for criminal purposes. He asked the court to accept the evidence of the convict Delaney in relation to these murders and said his testimony has been supported by others.

A Sharp Fight Near Lake Nyassa.

LISBON, Nov. 19.—The latest news from Lake Nyassa is that the Sultan Macangire, a powerful chief whose territory lies on the eastern shore of the lake, had become a vassal of Portugal.

Major Serpa Pinto while surveying the Nyassa district was attacked by Makololo. After a sharp fight the natives were repulsed with a loss of 72 killed.

A Portuguese Victory.

LISBON, Nov. 19.—Advices from the Guinea coast of Africa say the Gebs war has ended in favor of the Portuguese. Eighteen Demboes chiefs have submitted to the Governor of Angola.

A Judge Shot.

NOTTINGHAM, Nov. 19.—A German dentist named Arnemann shot and dangerously wounded Judge Bristowe of the county court to-day. A judgment given by Judge Bristowe against Arnemann led to the shooting.

Moussa Sey in Jail.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19.—Moussa Bey, the Kurdish chief charged with perpetration of outrages upon Christians in Armenia, has been imprisoned. He has also been subjected to a private examination. His trial will take place Nov. 23.

Cable Flashes.

It is reported that the camp of Capt. Rust of the Peters expedition has been burned.

Seventeen deaths have resulted from the explosion in the powder works at Hanau.

An evangelistic society has been formed in London to seek the conversion of the fashionable residents of the West End.

Ninety-one Social Democrats are on trial at Elberfeld for belonging to a secret society. Among them are four deputies.

The United States man-of-war Pensacola, with the American scientific expedition on board, has arrived at Freetown, West Africa.

In the Reichstag Herr Richter, leader of the German Liberals, moved the stoppage of the steamship service to Samoa and Sydney and a corresponding reduction of the subvention to the North German Lloyd Company. The matter was referred to the Budget Committee.

THE EMPEROR'S FAREWELL.

Dom Pedro's Reply to the Revolutionists—The Republican Manifesto.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 19.—Emperor Dom Pedro's reply, dated yesterday, to the message sent him by the new Government was as follows: In view of the address handed me on the 17th at 3 p.m., I resolve to submit to the command of circumstances, and to leave with all my family for Europe to-morrow, leaving this beloved country to which I have tried to give firm testimony of my affectionate love and dedication during nearly half a century as Chief of the State. I will always have kindly remembrances of Brazil and hopes for its prosperity.

D. PEDRO DE ALCANTARA.

Adhesion to the new order of things continues. Candido Oiweira is still a prisoner. The King of Portugal has offered the Emperor the use of his palace at Lisbon. The funeral ceremony in honor of King Luis has been postponed.

Campos Salles, the new Minister of Justice, who has been absent, has arrived and was received with applause. The Provisional Government delivered to the Emperor a draft for 500 contos to enable him to live well and independently of the donation already mentioned. The Minister of Justice has taken possession of his department, having declared before the President and ministers of the supreme tribunal his adhesion to the new order of things. Like declarations have been made by all the generals and magistrates. The National Guard and the most prominent public men of all the provinces are in accord with the new order of events. Count d'Eu has resigned. The Bourse continues animated.

The Republic's Manifesto.

The manifesto of the Republican Government follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—The people, the army and navy and the provinces have now decreed the fall of the Imperial dynasty and the suppression of the Monarchical system. This patriotic revolution has been followed by the formation of a provisional government, whose first mission is to guarantee order, liberty and the rights of the citizen. The formation of this government until a definite government has been named has been made with full regard to the most competent material. The government is composed of patriotic and honest agents who will govern and maintain peace, liberty, fraternity and order. The attributes and extraordinary faculties invested are for the defence and integrity of the country and the preservation of public order.

The provisional government promises to use all means in its power to guarantee security of life and property to all inhabitants of Brazil, native and foreign, and respect for individual political opinions excepting the exigent modifications necessary for the good of the country. The army and navy, the ordinary functions of the Department of Justice, the civil and military administrations will continue as under the old regime. Writing contracts and obligations will be made.

DEODORO FONSECA,
Chief of the Provisional Government.

Dom Pedro Yielded to Force.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 19.—The city awoke Friday to hear the Republic proclaimed. Gen. Da Fonseca, Senor Constant and others proceeded to Petropolis in the morning and informed the Emperor that he had been dethroned. Dom Pedro, supported by his family, received the deputation with absolute composure. Gen. Da Fonseca was the spokesman. He said Brazil had advanced far enough in the path of civilization to dispense with monarchy. The country, while grateful to the Emperor for his patriotic services, was firmly resolved to recognize only the Republic. Dom Pedro made a dignified reply. He declined to abdicate, but said he would yield to force. The imperial family were allowed one hour to prepare for departure. Carriages escorted by soldiers were waiting to take them to the outer harbor, where a man-of-war was lying under steam. The captain had been instructed to sail as soon as the imperial family had embarked. He had received sealed orders instructing him what route to take. It is supposed Lisbon is the destination of the vessel.

The new Government decree proclaims the Republic, declares that the provinces of Brazil united by federation compose the United States of Brazil, directs each state to form its own local government and to send a representative to the Congress which will convene shortly and the final decision of which the Provisional Government will await. The governors of the states are directed to adopt means to maintain order and protect citizens' rights. The internal and external relations will be represented meanwhile by the Provisional Government.

Fighting in Rio Streets.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The Figaro says merchants in Hamburg have received despatches from Rio Janeiro stating that a movement has been started in that city for the restoration of Dom Pedro and that fighting has occurred in the streets between the Monarchists and Republicans.

The Republic a Settled Fact.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Senor Valente, the Brazilian Minister, discredits the Paris cablegram telling of an attempt to reinstate the Empire in Brazil and of fighting at Rio between Imperialists and Republicans. He believes that if any such movement were possible it would have occurred before the imperial family had been sent away. The minister does not believe the Emperor could now be induced to return and he regards the Republic as established. He says he will remain here until relieved under instructions from Brazil.

The State Department has received no despatches confirming the report of fighting at Rio and the Navy Department has not been asked to send a vessel there.

Financial Circles Reassured.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A despatch from Rio Janeiro this morning states that Da Fonseca, President of the new Ministry, has formally announced the departure of Dom Pedro for Lisbon. Da Fonseca also announced that he will continue to exercise supreme executive authority until the country shall have decided upon a new government. Meanwhile the ordinary functions of administrations will continue as under the old regime.

Despatches of yesterday had a reassuring effect in financial circles. Brazilian securities on the London Stock Exchange to-day recovered much of the ground lost yesterday and are quoted from two to three points higher than last night's closing price. The feeling prevails that the change of government will not injuriously affect Brazilian financial obligations.

Coffee Prices Firm.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The excitement on the Coffee Exchange resulting from the Brazilian situation was largely abated to-day. Prices are, however, firm.

A Radical Paper's Opinion.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Daily Telegraph says: The revolution in Brazil indicates what may fairly be called the final disappearance of monarchy from the New World. It may be said that Canada is subject to Queen Victoria, but as a matter of fact it is all but an independent republic under the British Crown. Thus the institution of hereditary kingship is uprooted beyond the Atlantic, and with Dom Pedro of Brazil the last of American sovereigns retires from the scene.

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

Flannel shirts are being worn more to-day than ever they were. The people have found out they are more economical, more comfortable, easier to get done up, and what is best of all they don't cost as much as a white shirt. We have some really nice patterns made into shirts, and the flannel in the piece. A. White, 65 King-street west.

THE JUNIOR BACHELORS' BALL.

A Gay Revel at the Pavilion—The Dances and the Dancers.

Lady Patrons—Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. S. Nordheimer, Mrs. G. T. Denison, Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Sweny, Mrs. J. K. Kerr, Mrs. A. Nordheimer, Mrs. Raymond Gamble, Mrs. Nichol Kingsmill, Mrs. Langmuir and Mrs. J. L. Scarth.

Stewards—A. H. Murray, S. F. Houston, R. L. Cowan, F. S. Dickey, F. A. Manning, Vaux Chadwick, G. H. Muntz, L. S. McMurray and George H. Jones.

The Junior Bachelors opened "the season" last night at the Pavilion, where their fourth annual ball was held. A crowded dancer-room, profuse decorations and good music gave their aid in making the event a pronounced success. The Pavilion has not looked so gay in a long time as it did last night. At 9.30 o'clock about two hundred gentlemen in conventional black and as many ladies in charming evening attire, bowed at the first strains of the Lancers. As the dance went on it was watched by many spectators ensconced among the drapery and lace hangings of the galleries. The stage was transformed into a pretty arbor, furnished with fauteuils and sofas and decorated with palms and ferns. This place was set apart for the lady patrons.

The program was as follows:

1. Lancers.	2. Waltz.	3. Waltz.
4. Polka.	5. Waltz.	6. Waltz.
7. Polka.	8. Waltz.	9. Schottische.
10. Waltz.	11. Polka.	12. Lancers.
13. Galop.	14. Waltz.	15. Schottische.
16. Polka.	17. Waltz.	18. Waltz.
	19. Polka.	20. Waltz.

EXTRAS.

1. Waltz. 2. Polka. 3. Waltz. 4. Waltz.

Among those on the floor were: Mrs. H. Vernon, Miss Bunting, Mrs. Hoskin, Mrs. Justice Osler, Mrs. A. M. Cosby, Mrs. H. Rutherford, Mr. Alfred Hoskin, the Misses Seymour (Port Hope), Miss Staunton (Cobourg), Miss Proudfoot, Miss Fuller, Miss Sivar (New York), Mr. and Mrs. Henry Duggan, Mr. Churchill Cockburn, Miss Cockburn, Mr. Hume Blake, Miss Gilmour, Mr. George Michie, Miss Michie, Mr. David Walker, Miss May Walker, Miss Cawthra, Miss Manning, Miss Greenwood, Mr. Coleman, Mr. H. Parsons, Miss Latridge (Hamilton), Mr. George Gates (Hamilton), Mr. A. Gillespie (Hamilton), Mr. Dyke Baxter (Hamilton), Mr. H. B. McGiveren (Hamilton), Mr. Law, Mr. Hoffman, Miss Rathbun (Deseronto), Capt. Rogers, Mrs. and Miss Howard, Miss Barwick, Mr. Payne, Col. G. T. Denison, Miss Ince, Miss Wadsworth, Mr. Ben Cronyn, Capt. Drummond McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips Todd, Mr. W. Gooderham, Mr. D. Lennox, Mr. Ken Bogart, Miss Williams (Port Hope), Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Graham, the Misses Murphy (Deer Park), W. J. Darby, Dr. Nattress.

Supper was served in the northern aisle, which was screened from the dancers in the hall. A table ran down the entire length of the building, decorated with many candelabra twined with vines and carrying colored globes. A dainty repast was set on it by Caterer Harry Webb.

PREMIER GREENWAY IN TOWN.

The Manitoba Legislature Will Meet Early in January.

Premier Greenway of Manitoba, was in the city yesterday. The World saw him at the Queen's Hotel last night and asked him what was the position of affairs regarding the French language and separate schools in the Prairie Province. The ruddy faced westerner said that they had discontinued the publication of The Manitoba Gazette in French, but he did not wish to say anything about the separate school question.

"The Legislature will meet soon," he said, "and the matter will be then dealt with."

"When will the Legislature meet?"

"In January," said Mr. Greenway.

"Early in January?"

"Yes; during the fore part of January."

THE DRUMM CASE.

The Uncle is Lenient and Will Not Prosecute His Erring Nephew.

Major Drumm yesterday left this city for Kansas City, taking with him the $35,000 embezzled by Andrew Drumm, his nephew, and unearthed by the detectives on Saturday and Sunday last.

The accused will appear before the Police Magistrate to-morrow, when at the request of the Major no evidence will be offered and the young man will be discharged. He will leave the Queen City a sadder and a wiser man.

Church Entertainments.

An interesting concert was given in College-street Presbyterian Church last night. These well-known artists took part: Mrs. Caldwell, vocal soloist; Miss Jessie Alexander, elocutionist; Herbert L. Clarke, cornet soloist; Mr. Depew, piano soloist and accompanist. Rev. Alex Gilray, pastor, presided.

Queen-street Methodist Sabbath School anniversary was celebrated last night. Rev. Manly Benson presided. Hymns, choruses, recitations and selections by the efficient orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. James B. Baxter, made an interesting program. The school roll numbers 650 scholars. It contributed during the year $477 towards missionary and charitable purposes.

The Young People's Association of Bathurst-street Methodist Church held an entertainment in the church last night. Mr. Stephen Wilcox presided. Miss Mabel Laura Manis, the whistling soloist, and her sister, together with the following, took part: Mrs. Dickson, Prof. Grant, Mrs. Ferris (organist), Messrs. Harvey, George Cameron and Shirley.

The Shipyard Men Paid.

A meeting of the inspectors of the Polson estate was held at the office of Rice Lewis & Son yesterday. After talking over the affairs of the company for some time it was decided to pay the men who were in arrears. The liquidator was authorized to raise money to make the payment and the Ontario Bank consented to make the advance. About $5000 went up to Owen Sound to pay the men off.

The Benchers at Dinner.

The ample residence of Hon. Edward Blake in Jarvis-street was the scene of a brilliant feast last evening. It was the hon. gentleman's annual dinner to the Benchers of the Ontario Law Society, of which he is treasurer and the leading spirit. There were about 35 guests present, including half a dozen legal gentlemen who are not benchers.

The Empire Has Passed Away.

"Have you got the new Brazilian flag yet?" The World's Young Man asked Consul Muson yesterday.

"No," said the Consul, "but I have an old one I'll sell out cheap."

Finest shell oysters, little neck clams served at English Chop House.

Change in Time for New York via the Erie Railway.

If you want solid comfort, fast time and no changing of cars and the cheapest rates be sure and have your tickets read via the Erie, which is one of the finest equipped lines in the United States. Their sleepers are all vestibule and cannot be equaled. You can leave Toronto at 2.50 p.m., arrive Buffalo 7 o'clock p.m. and New York next morning at 7.45. Through parlor car from Toronto to Buffalo and connect with the Erie fleet at Hamilton, and those who desire a Pullman berth can either take it at Hamilton or Buffalo, and those who do not wish a sleeper can get into the Erie coaches at Hamilton and not leave their seat until they reach New York. You can leave New York at 6 o'clock p.m. and arrive in Toronto next morning at 10.25. Apply to G.T.R. agents for Pullman berths.

Manufacturers, by warehousing their surplus stock with Mitchell, Miller & Co., receive negotiable warehouse receipts.

Stylish Fur Sons.

Messrs. W. & D. Dineen have just manufactured from new skins a large lot of very fine bearskin boas in all the fashionable shades. The best qualities are $20.00, $25.00 and $27.50 each, commoner qualities $10.00, $12.25, $15.00; Alaska sable boas $20.00 and $25.00. All large sizes and full three yards long. Dineen's store is on corner King and Yonge-streets.

TRYING TO SET UP ALIBIS.

STORIES THAT THE CRONIN JURY MAY NOT CREDIT.

Policeman McDonald Comes to the Rescue of His Friend Dan at a Late Day—He Was Afraid of Getting Mixed Up in the Case—The Iceman Went to Bed Early on the Fatal Night.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The first witness in the Cronin trial this morning was Policeman Redmond McDonald. He testified that he saw Dan Coughlin at the East Chicago-avenue station between 8.45 and 9 o'clock on the night of the murder.

On cross-examination witness fixed the time at 9 to 9.10 o'clock. The fact was developed that witness was a member of Camp 20 Clanna-Gael. He remembered seeing Coughlin that night. About a week after, when Coughlin's name was first mixed up in the affair, witness mentioned the fact to Officer Scott, who was also a member of Camp 20, but did not speak of it to others for fear that, as a member of the camp, he would get mixed up in the matter. He acknowledged that this fear had kept him from speaking, not with standing the peril which his silence left his friend Coughlin in. Last Saturday witness first told Capt. Schuettler about the matter.

Witness was asked when he first learned that Coughlin's name was connected with the horse that drove Cronin away.

"I think about a week after, when they first got to writing it in the papers."

"In what paper did you read about Coughlin being connected with the horse and buggy?"

"I do not know."

"Was that before the body was found?"

"Yes."

"Do you not know that Coughlin's name was never connected with that in the public press until May 25, three days after the discovery of Cronin's body?" (Sensation.)

Witness (hesitatingly): "I was written in the papers about him in connection with the rig from Dinan's."

O'Sullivan's Alibi.

Wm. Mulcahy testified he had known O'Sullivan since April 4. He was not a member of the Clan-na-Gael. A few days after he met O'Sullivan he was with him on an ice wagon when they met a man who resembled Coughlin. The latter asked O'Sullivan if he was not acquainted at Lake View and he said yes, and asked if he knew a young man named Kunze if he saw him to telephone to the Chicago avenue police station and tell him I want to see him. Witness had heard O'Sullivan speak of his contract with Cronin. The witness, who was an employe of O'Sullivan, complained that one of his feet hurt him, and O'Sullivan told witness to go and see Dr. Cronin about it, as he (O'Sullivan) had a contract with Cronin to take care of his men. This was said in the presence of O'Sullivan's other men. O'Sullivan also told the men on another occasion that he contracted with a doctor to attend any one that was hurt on the ice wagon. Witness said that in the latter part of April James Meahan, one of O'Sullivan's men, went to the office of The Lake View Record and got a lot of O'Sullivan's newly printed cards. He gave witness about fifty of them and witness distributed them on the line of the road. Other witness testified that O'Sullivan and he were on the ice wagon and they had supper together. Both read during the evening, going to bed at the same time and sleeping in the same bed. Later on two of O'Sullivan's men and a carpenter who was working there came to the door. They were let in. After that Mrs. Whalen came into the room to get a cot and spoke to O'Sullivan. Witness further testified that he had heard the conversation between old man Carlson and O'Sullivan about the tenants of the Carlson cottage. The old man testified that O'Sullivan said he knew them and that they were all right. He remembered that O'Sullivan said he knew none of them.

Did Mulcahy Drive the White Horse?

On cross-examination witness said O'Sullivan was not out of the house after supper and that he went to bed about 9 o'clock. The men who were out came in at 10 or 10.20 o'clock.

Further questions elicited the statements that on the night of the murder O'Sullivan got up when the men who were out came to the door, and let them in. The witness got up at about 7 o'clock on the following morning, leaving O'Sullivan in bed. O'Sullivan, he said, never left the house that night. The witness' memory as to events immediately preceding and following the night of the murder was defective. The witness said he came to O'Sullivan with a letter of introduction from O'Sullivan's brother who lives in Fonda, Ia. The witness about 7 or 8 years ago had worked in Chelsea, Mass., part of the time in the car barns there and part of the time in his brother's saloon. His brother subsequently moved