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ELEVENTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1890. ONE CENT.

GLADSTONE TO PARNELL.

THE CRUCIAL TEST OF THE IRISH LEADER'S PATRIOTISM.

The Confidence that He Would Retire Misplaced—He Again Accepts the "Uncrowned Sovereignty" of the Nationalist Party—The Grand Old Man in a Grand Old Rage—A Remarkable Letter.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A meeting of the Irish Home Rulers was held to-day before the opening of the session of the House of Commons. Mr. Parnell was present. He was loudly cheered as he entered the room. A motion was made that Mr. Parnell be re-elected chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party. It was carried unanimously. It is announced that Mr. Parnell will retain the leadership at the express desire of his followers.

Mr. Parnell made an address, in which he thanked his followers for his re-election. He said it was for the Irish members to decide whether he should lead them. If their decision had been a negative one, or there had been any diversity of opinion among them he would cheerfully have withdrawn from public life. Nothing but the conviction that his colleagues desired to still utilize his services in the common cause induced him to resume a position which, under his altered circumstances, exposed him, and them through him, to attacks of their opponents.

Mr. Parnell entered the House of Commons at 3 o'clock. The first member to greet him was Cuninghame Graham, who accosted him in the lobby and shook him warmly by the hand. Mr. Parnell, after congratulating Mr. Corbett, a Home Rule member, upon his recent marriage, managed to elude the crowd of journalists waiting in the lobby in the hope of obtaining an interview with the Irish leader and left the House accompanied by Justin McCarthy. The Parnellite members did not know until after the reading of the Queen's speech at what time they were to meet Mr. Parnell, who had not communicated with his followers since the sending out of the circular calling the meeting. The Nationalist members all declared that if Parnell were elected to the leadership he would receive the full support of the party. Individual Nationalists, however, recognizing the feeling of the English Liberals in the matter, expressed themselves as opposed to Parnell's retaining the leadership. No one knew what Parnell's decisions would be, but all declared he would do the right thing. The Liberal members were almost unanimously of the conviction that Parnell would have to go.

A Nationalist Meeting.

The Nationalist meeting was held in a committee room of the House of Commons. Every Nationalist member in town was present and the room was crowded. Mr. Power, the chief Nationalist whip, presided, with Mr. McCarthy on his right. Mr. Parnell was cheered as he entered the committee room and took his seat on the left of the chairman. There was a general impression beforehand that Parnell would be asked to preside as usual, but when the members had assembled Mr. McCarthy's proposal that Mr. Power be made chairman was accepted. The sitting was private, but outsiders in the corridor heard constant cheering as Mr. Power explained the feeling of the Irish party toward its leader. Mr. Power referred to Parnell's services in behalf of Ireland and said he believed there was a unanimous feeling that Parnell should be re-elected chairman of the Irish party. The meeting re-elected Mr. Parnell by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Parnell subsequently was re-election to the Irish leadership, and a conference with John Morley and Sir Charles Russell. Nothwithstanding his endorsement by the Nationalist party, Mr. Parnell may for a time withdraw from Parliament.

Among those who greeted Mr. Parnell, as he made his way to his place in the House of Commons, was Jacob Bright, who rose from his seat as Parnell approached and shook the Irish leader by the hand.

A Letter from Gladstone.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—At the request of Mr. Gladstone Mr. Morley has communicated to Mr. Parnell the following letter, written Monday:

DEAR MORLEY: Having arrived at a certain conclusion with regard to the continuance of Mr. Parnell's leadership of the Irish Party, I have seen Mr. McCarthy on my arrival in town and have enquired from him whether I am likely to receive from Mr. Parnell himself any communication on the subject. Mr. McCarthy replied that he was unable to give me any information. I mentioned to him that in 1882 after the terrible murders in Phœnix Park Mr. Parnell, although totally removed from the idea of responsibility, had spontaneously written and offered to take the Chiltern Hundreds, an offer much to his honor, but which I thought it my duty to decline. While clinging to the hope of a communication from Mr. Parnell to whomsoever addressed I thought it necessary, viewing the arguments for the communicement of the session to-morrow, to acquaint Mr. Morley with the conclusion, after using all the means of observation and information in my power I had myself arrived. It was that, notwithstanding the splendid services rendered by Mr. Parnell to his country, his continuance at the present moment in the leadership would be productive of consequences disastrous in the highest degree to the cause of Ireland. I think I may be warranted in asking you so far to extend the conclusions given above as to add that Mr. Parnell's continuance as leader would not only place many hearty and effective friends of the Irish cause in a position of great embarrasement but would render retention of the leadership based as it has been upon the prosecution of the Irish cause, at almost a nullity.

This expansion of my views I begged of Mr. McCarthy to regard as confidential and not intended for his colleagues generally, if he found that Mr. Parnell contemplated spontaneous action, but I also begged that he would make known to the Irish party at their meeting tomorrow that such was my conclusion if he should find that Mr. Parnell has not in contemplation his withdrawal. I now write you in case he should be unable to communicate with Mr. Parnell, as I understand you may possibly have an opening to-morrow through another channel. Should you have such an opening I beg you to make it known to Mr. Parnell the conclusion stated in this letter. I have thought it best to put it in terms simple and direct, much as I should have liked, had it lain in my power, to alleviate the personal nature of the situation. As respects the manner of conveying what my public duty has made it an obligation to say, I rely entirely on your good feeling, tact and judgment.

(Signed) WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

It is learned that Mr. Gladstone had an interview with Mr. Parnell before the publication of the letter to Mr. Morley and then he urged Parnell to retire from the leadership of the National party. The publication of the letters caused intense excitement in the lobbies of the House of Commons. The Parnellites gathered in groups and informally discussed the situation resulting from Gladstone's action. Finally a formal meeting of the Nationalist members was called for 10 o'clock to-night.

The Ultimatum Necessary.

The Liberal leaders are unanimously of opinion that Gladstone's ultimatum was an absolute necessity. Mr. Gladstone s annoyed because Parnell, at the meeting of his followers, did not mention his interview with Mr. Morley and resents keenly Parnell's disregard of his protest. Mr. Gladstone had previously intimated his intention to give no countenance to any amendment to the address if Parnell were re-elected to the Irish leadership. This explains the sudden ending of to-night's debate. The Conservatives and Unionists gleefully chatted in the House over the split in the Opposition.

A Previous Pledge.

It transpires that during the trial of the O'Shea divorce case the Nationalist members of Parliament pledged themselves to support Parnell whatever the result of the trial might be and not to consider the sentiment of the English Liberals in the matter.

Sir Charles Russell, in a speech at Hackney, said many Irish members were sad at heart because of the calamity that had befallen the cause of Ireland. He believed they wished that Parnell would bow his head to the storm and recognize the fact that he had inflicted a serious wound upon the conscience of the people of both countries, and had damaged the cause for which he had fought so long.

The Irish members met at 10 o'clock to-night, as arranged, but without Parnell, who was in another part of the House. Another meeting has been arranged for tomorrow. Several Liberal candidates have written letters announcing that they withdraw from the field, foreseeing certain defeat. The Parnellites openly assert that they mean to stick to Parnell, even if they should delay Home Rule 15 years by so doing.

The Grand Old Man Reported to be in a Grand Old Rage.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Edmund Yates cables throughout the length and breadth of the land there was not an individual who was so astounded and dismayed as Gladstone at the issue of the O'Shea divorce case. Gladstone had all along been humbugged into the belief most firmly that the suit would end in the complete and ignominious discomfiture of Parnell's enemies, persecutors and slanderers, so there were no bounds to his indignation last week. Gladstone's exasperation is intensified by the curious fact that about two months ago he was shown a letter written by Parnell to one of his lieutenants, in which the Nationalist leader proudly boasted that his second appearance before Justice Hannen would be as triumphant as his first had been. Quite apart from the heavy blow which Parnell has dealt the separatist party Gladstone, being a man of most austere morality, is furious at the thought that he should have so closely associated himself with that legislator. Parnell is quite resolved not to surrender the leadership of the Irish party, and the knowledge that his disappearance from the scene would lead to a Donnybrook row among his followers and a hopeless break-up of the party is seriously embarrassing other separatist leaders. I cannot believe, however, that Gladstone will consent any longer to recognize Parnell as his colleague or act with him as he has been doing for nearly five years. Some shrewd observers of the recent course of political events are of opinion that Parnell is really rejoiced to have placed Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt in so doleful a plight, because he has never forgiven them for keeping him in prison six months, and for abusing and deriding him in every form of invective during a period of five years. He has certainly succeeded in avenging himself, for, after having dragged them through the dirt, he leaves them struggling in the slough of despond.

There is no uncertain note in Scotland as to what the position of the Liberal party should be with regard to Parnell. The press is unanimous in demanding that Gladstone should have no dealing with an unclean thing, and in that opinion the United Presbyterians, Free Church Independents and Established members join. No formal protest for votes will be pressed by any denominational bodies till the oracle has spoken. Gladstone has only to read Scotch papers to see what he must do. The Land League and crofter papers are even stronger than others.

TO RAISE HOTEL RATES.

Hotel Men Discussing the Feasibility of a Combine.

There was a meeting in the Rossin House on Monday night of the proprietors of that hotel, the Queen's, the Arlington, the Walker House and the Palmer, to discuss two questions. The first was whether it would be expedient to raise the rates 50 cents per day all round, and secondly, whether it would be to the advantage of all concerned to inaugurate a hotel association of the province. The feeling in favor of the proposed innovations was all but unanimous, the exception being the Palmer, which kicked over the traces at the last minute and refused to come in. Owing to this there was no final decision arrived at. Another meeting is to be held shortly.

Captain Nelson of the Rossin talked freely to The World on the subject. "It is a fact," said he, "that such a movement is on the tapis, but it is hardly probable that it will come into vogue just now. You see, there are people who play one hotel against the other. They go down to the Walker and show the rates they are getting at the Palmer and ask if they cannot get one better. It is to guard against this kind of business that an association is required. The Windsor in Montreal raised its rates 50 cents a day last June, and it is well known that in Toronto the hotel rates are very low."

THE VARSITY BUILDINGS CLOSED.

Policemen on Hand to Preserve Order—Prof. McKay's Lecture Postponed.

The action of the University authorities yesterday precluded the possibility of another fight between the arts and medical students for precedence of seats at Prof. McKay's lecture on physics. But it is said the interference was not needed, as the students had come to an amicable understanding and there would have been no row in any case. However, when the students arrived at the building at 9 they found this notice on the fence surrounding the ruins:

The University buildings are closed this morning by order of the president. Lectures will begin at 11 o'clock. DANIEL WILSON, president.

The outside gates of residence were locked and the residence-men forbidden to leave.

The outside students came up as usual and seeing the notice, the majority of them went away again, but a few remained to see what would turn up. A telephone message was accordingly sent to police headquarters, and Inspector Ward, Sergt. Bond and 20 constables were sent to the University, where they remained until all danger of a row was past. Sir Daniel announced that the lectures in physics would not take place and the students gradually dispersed. The other lectures were resumed at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Morrison's Bookkeeper Hustling for Bail.

Mr. Joseph Roe, the missing bookkeeper for Mr. James Morrison, the brass founder, has returned to town. He got in yesterday and had scarcely touched the platform when he was nabbed by the Sheriff. All yesterday he was hustling around in charge of a sheriff's officer for bail without success. Among others approached was Mr. William Burns, whose business engagements prevented him doing anything. There are strong representations being made to Mr. Morrison to get him to compromise and it is probable that he will. Some time ago Roe presented a pair of silver candlesticks to St. Patrick's Church, valued at $150, and now the parishioners are taking steps to foot the bill themselves.

Course of Literary and Instructive Lectures.

The St. Luke's Guild have arranged for a course of lectures of the above character to be delivered by permission of the rector and church wardens in the schoolhouse of the Church of the Holy Trinity. The lecturers will ensure the success of the course. Among them are: Professor Clark, Goldwin Smith, Lloyd Boddy, Col. G. T. Denison, Hon. G. W. Ross and the Rev. A. Pitman. Professor Clark will deliver the first lecture on the Study of History on Monday evening next, the 1st December at 8 o'clock.

The Boys' Guild of Holy Trinity.

The Boys' Guild held a very successful meeting last night, the feature of the meeting being a mock court. The prisoner, T. Hance, was charged with assault on one F. Hewitt. He was ably defended by T. B. Jones, T. W. Coyne working for the crown. After the witnesses were examined the judge, Rev. Dr. Mockridge, gave the case to the jury, who brought in a verdict of guilty.

The next meeting will be held on Dec. 4, when, besides the usual proceedings, the guild will hold a mock parliament.

Pugs at Play.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., Nov. 25.—A prize fight for $1250 took place here to-day between Choynski, an American pugilist, and an Australian named Fogarty. The battle resulted in a victory for Choynski.

Godfrey Wins the Fight.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The glove fight between George Godfrey, the colored fighter of Providence, R.I., and Ed. Smith of Denver took place to-night on the stage of Cronheim's theatre, Hoboken, and resulted in a victory for Godfrey.

Golden Syrup.

The Canada Sugar Refining Co. (limited), Montreal, direct special attention to their syrup put up in two-pound cans. It is of a special manufacture, and will be found superior to any syrup ever put on the market, as regards purity, flavor and consistency; it will be found to be an excellent substitute for butter, honey, preserves, etc.

The Renovated Church.

St. Paul's Church, Bloor-street east, which has been completely renewed, repainted and reseated, so as to hold a much larger congregation, will be opened for divine service on Sunday next, Nov. 30, when there will be special services appropriate to the occasion.

Jurgenson Watch es.

If you carry a "Jurgenson" don't risk a large depreciation in value by allowing it to RUN TILL IT STOPS. Ed. Beeton, High Grade Watch Specialist, 88 Leader-lane.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

SWEEPING CHANGE IN THE FORM OF MOVING THE ADDRESS.

Mr Gladstone Criticizes the Queen's Speech for What it Does Not Contain—The Government Will Not Appoint a Commission to Enquire into the Emin Relief Expedition Disclosures.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Imperial Parliament was opened to-day. The serious illness of the wife of Mr. Peel, the Speaker, necessitated his absence. Mr. Parnell took the seat he usually occupied in the House of Commons, but soon retired to the lobby, although he shortly afterwards took his seat on the third bench. The Queen's Speech was as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen:

No change has taken place in the foreign relations during the short period which has elapsed since the close of the preceding session. The sureties of European peace appear to be undiminished. I have commenced negotiations with the King of Italy to determine the boundary which separates the territory under British influence in the northwest of Africa from that belonging to the protected empire of Abyssinia. A treaty was signed on the 20th of Aug. having for its object the ascertainment of the boundaries between the British territory in Central Africa and the Portugal provinces of Angola, Gaza and Mozambique. It has, however, not received the ratification of the King of Portugal. Pending further negotiations a temporary arrangement has been made in regard to the most urgent questions concluded between the two countries, which will be laid before you.

Negotiations have been commenced in respect of the Newfoundland fisheries question. I trust a settlement may be arrived at which will be satisfactory to all parties.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The estimates for the ensuing year will be submitted to you at the ordinary time. Strict economy will be observed in preparing them.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

The general condition of Ireland has improved under the salutary legislation which you have applied to it, but I have learned with deep regret that a serious deficiency of the potato crop in certain sections threatens a recurrence of those periods of severe distress to which the population of the western counties is peculiarly exposed by the industrial economic conditions under which they live. I trust the measures of my Government may mitigate the threatened evil and diminish the probability of its return. It appears to me desirable for the increase of contentment and the diminution of political discontent throughout Ireland to take measures for augmenting the number of owners engaged in the actual cultivation of land. A measure for this object has been in view and will be laid before you. Proposals will again be submitted to you for remedying the difficulties which have arisen from the indirect incidence of the tithe rent charge on land in England and Wales. A measure will be submitted for facilitating the transaction in Scotland of the sale of one more important stages of private legislation affecting those countries. Your attention will be invited to the expediency of diminishing the burden which the law of compulsory education has within recent years imposed upon the poorer portion of my people. There are several other matters upon which legislation is desirable, but recent experience has rendered it doubtful whether the time at your disposal will in your judgment be sufficient for the consideration of many subjects of an important character which those to which I have referred. In the time for further legislation should be found. I have directed the preparation of bills for enactment of a reformed and uniform county government in Ireland analogous to that put in operation for Great Britain; for the establishment of district councils; for the extension of facilities for purchasing small parcels of land in Great Britain; for amending the law in respect to the compensation payable by employers of labor of persons in their employ, for consolidating and amending the laws relating to public health; for the appointment of a public trustee; for increasing the securities of friendly societies and savings banks.

In discharge of the anxious duties assigned I commend you to the guidance of Almighty God.

After the reading of the Queen's Speech, Mr. Balfour gave notice he would introduce four bills relating to Ireland; Mr. Gladstone of the introduction of a bill to remove the disability which prevents Catholics from occupying the offices of Lord Chancellor of England and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. Balfour announced that he would reintroduce the Irish land bill Thursday next.

W. H. Smith, the Government leader, intimated that the Government would take the whole time of the House until the leading bills were read a second time. He said the Government did not intend to appoint a commission to inquire into the Emin relief expedition. The Ministry, he added, was in no sense responsible for the selection of Stanley's staff.

Mr. Storey moved a resolution simply thanking the Queen for the speech addressed by Her Majesty to Parliament.

Mr. Fulton (Conservative) seconded the motion.

Mr. Gladstone's Criticism.

Mr. Gladstone said the change in the form of the address in reply to the Queen's speech appeared to proceed from the assumption that only a single amendment could be entertained. He (Gladstone) was glad he was to expedite business by preventing discussion of topics not mentioned in the Speech from the Throne, he felt that the difficulty of thus confining the debate had been greatly increased by Mr. Smith's announcement of the Government's intention to take the whole time of the House until the Government bills were read a second time. Many members would not be willing to permit their former privileges to be so curtailed. Moreover the Government had avoided reference to some important matters. Was the House to understand that there existed nothing in the differences with the United States regarding Behring Sea that was likely to interfere with the continued existence of the friendliest relations with their kith and kin across the Atlantic! Ought certain events in the Turkish Empire — events that had made a deep impression upon the mind and heart of the country—to be treated with silence? Although he did not expect to find in the Speech from the Throne any reference to painful events that had been made regarding the Emin relief expedition, he desired to know whether the relations of the Government towards the expedition had been made such as to make it the duty of the ministry to take steps to ascertain what truth there was in statements that compromised the reputation of the English people for humanity. Referring to Ireland Mr. Gladstone said it was unfortunate that the Government were not content with inserting in the speech words stating the improved condition of the country, but likewise thought it necessary to congratulate themselves about the cause of the improvement whereon members of the Opposition were bound to express dissent. The list of measures which had been set as a postscript to the speech places the Government in a position of no responsibility regarding them. They were told the ministry had prepared a bill proposing local government for Ireland. Would that consoling assurance satisfy the country? Was the House prepared to wait indefinitely upon the convenience of the Government in order to learn how they intended to deal with the greatest questions of the day? [Cries of "Hear, hear!"]

The Government Leader's Reply.

Mr. Smith, replying to Mr. Gladstone, declared that the Government had the strongest hopes that the Behring Sea negotiations would prove successful. He knew no reason for apprehending any difficulty in connection with the matter. The Government sympathized with the persecuted people of the Turkish empire and took what measures were practicable to abate their sufferings. In regard to the Emin relief expedition the Government had no right to institute an enquiry, as the expedition was a purely voluntary undertaking. Regarding the distress in Ireland ample measures would be taken to meet the trouble and care for the people in every district.

Mr. Morley intimated that he would introduce a motion concerning recent events in Tipperary and Mr. Smith intimated that an opportunity would be given for a full discussion of the subject.

After a few minor members had spoken the address was agreed to. This is the first time in 15 years that the address has been agreed to on the day of the opening of Parliament.

House of Lords.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—In the House of Lords this evening Baron Windsor, Conservative, moved the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Baron Ardilaun (Conservative) seconded the motion. The latter as an Irish landlord denounced the assertion frequently made that the landlords desired to sell the land and supported the land bill because they wished to pocket the plunder. Many landlords, he said, would doubtless be compelled to leave the country unless they were enabled to sell their land, but as a class they desired to live in Ireland.

Earl Granville, Liberal, congratulated the Government on its being able to report prospects of permanent peace. He said Lord Salisbury had conducted the foreign affairs of the country with prudence. Though all reference to the new American tariff law had been avoided in the Speech from the Throne, he must express the regret of the Liberals at the stand taken by the Americans in favor of prohibition, which he asserted would give rise to an enormous amount of smuggling and other evils to the American people. England would find compensation in the increase in trade with Africa and the colonies. The reaction in America would operate upon European opinion as a warning against prohibitive tariffs. He asked the Premier to state what action the Government had taken in regard to the recent financial crisis and what attitude it would assume with reference to the Stanley expedition and the blunders of the Tipperary prosecutions.

Lord Salisbury then spoke. He would not say England's trade with Africa and the colonies would immediately compensate her for the loss caused by the new American tariff, but it would be a motive for preventing territory in Africa from falling into the hands of nations exercising prohibition. It was lamentably true, he said, that the colonies did not follow the motherland in Free Trade, yet it was a fact that the trade of Australia increased faster than elsewhere. The Premier said he could not now discuss the financial crisis, as negotiations in progress were of a confidential character. As to the troubles at Tipperary Lord Salisbury said the League's combination there aimed to defraud, oppress and coerce honest traders and the task of restoring prosperity to Ireland would be hopeless, unless the law was enforced and such combinations were destroyed. He approved Mr. Balfour's denunciation of Mr. Morley. The Government, he said, had firmly pursued its object of increasing the number of persons interested in land in Ireland, and thus creating a moral and political force which would frustrate the efforts of political agitators. (Cheers.)

PROF. WRIGHT'S DEPARTURE.

Students Serenade Him on Leaving for Germany to Investigate Koch's Remedy.

The popularity of Prof. R. Ramsay Wright and the great esteem in which he is held by the students of Toronto University were shown by the farewell given him yesterday afternoon on his departure for Germany to investigate Prof. Koch's great remedy for consumption.

Over 500 medicals formed in line at the Toronto School of Medicine and marched down to the Union Station, where they were joined by a large number of Arts and School of Science students. While waiting the professor's arrival they called on Vice-Chancellor Mulock for a speech. He, in response, shook his head and added, "I told you my opinion of you the other day."

After Prof. Wright had completed his arrangements for departure he was conducted to the south platform, where he was compelled to mount a baggage truck in response to enthusiastic calls of "Speech! speech!"

The Professor in thanking the students said the knowledge of their kindness and appreciation would be a great source of strength to him in his task. He began to speak of the liberality of the Vice-Chancellor, but the mention of his name was the signal for an outburst of cheering. Continuing he said that if reports were to be believed Koch's discovery must be greater one than Jenner's of vaccination, and he hoped to be able to return in a few months to the science of knowledge of the preparation of the wonderful lymph.

As it was now nearly train time, 4.55, the enthusiastic students formed their procession and started on the drag within the station, to the car door. While waiting for the departure of the train, they alternately cheered Prof. Wright and Vice-Chancellor Mulock, the former "what's the matter with Ramsay?" and the reply, "O! he's all right" and sang, "Good-bye, Ramsay, we're going to leave you now." After his departure they formed into line again and marched up town.

Prof. Wright was accompanied by Mrs. Wright and will be gone about two months.

The Koch Lymph.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Dr. Shafler, who has just returned from Berlin, bringing with him three tubes of Koch's curative lymph, says he saw cases of cavities in the lungs much diminished by Koch's treatment. He consulted with Prof. Koch regarding the effect of the lymph in surgical cases. The professor did not hesitate to pronounce it a curative in the bone. He only claimed he could arrest the progress of tuberculosis.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Dr. Jacobi has been notified that a number of tubes of Koch's lymph consigned to him will arrive Dec. 3.

Diphtheria Now.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—It is said Prof. Koch's researches looking to a cure for diphtheria have reached advanced stage.

From Police Blotters.

James Kearney and John Murphy, Model Lodging House lodgers, were locked up last night on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of print shirting found in their possession.

Fred Curran, a Whitby plasterer, is under arrest charged with stealing a pair of boots from the Clyde Hotel.

W. S. Gibbon, the proprietor of the Maple Leaf restaurant, was arrested last night on a warrant charging him with fraudulently removing goods while under seizure.

Policeman Craig was passing up Spadina-avenue last night when he saw a woman in a vacant house, busily engaged in breaking the panes with a bottle half full of whisky. He called her out and had her landed into St. Andrew's market station, where she was recognized as the notorious Jennie Grogan.

Grand Trunk Constable Hodge, who has been so active arresting citizens for walking along the Grand Trunk tracks, made an important capture last night. He caught a little boy named William Warren of 83 Sullivan-street picking up a few broken sticks in the G.T.R. yard, and landed him in St. Andrew's Market station on a charge of stealing.

City Hall Small Talk.

Ald. Swait and Brandon state they intend to retire from council this year.

Plumbing Inspector McCartney has condemned all the plumbing in Bathurst-street school.

Street Commissioner Jones is recommending brick as a substitute for wood in the material for sidewalks.

Contractor McNamee has only three more lengths of pipe to lay before completing his large contract.

It is the opinion of City Surveyor Sankey that there will be no difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory arrangement with the Grand Trunk in the matter of the extension of the western cattle market.

The following building permits were granted yesterday: Fred Baylis, three attached two-story brick buildings at 334-8 Manning-avenue, $7000; Richard Hayes, pair of three-story brick stores, Queen, west of O'Hara, $7000.

The Central Prison Investigation.

Prison Inspector Christie concluded yesterday afternoon an investigation into the affairs of the Central Prison, lasting over three days. The accounts of the bursar's office were particularly enquired into, and the present incumbent of the office, Mr. Wheler, underwent a searching cross-examination.

It is widely whispered that a brother-in-law of Hon. Christopher Findlay Fraser is a strong candidate for the position, while there is also a very large number of the supporters of the Government who want Mr. Wheler retained.

Horseback Riders Beware.

Some of the young gentlemen who go out horseback riding up in the Queen's Park early in the morning had better keep off the sward, especially where the authorities have gone to the expense of boulevarding it. To ruin the green border by putting a horse at full gallop over it is neither good for the grass, nor will it be for the rider if he is caught, and caught he will be, as the police have been notified, and a couple of watchful residents will hereafter be on the lookout.

Pilfering Goods in Transit.

A despatch from Montreal states that a meeting has been arranged for Thursday morning between representatives of the Toronto and Montreal Boards of Trade with the steamship and railroad companies, to come to some arrangement whereby pilfering from goods in transit can be prevented.

Eva Hamilton Pardoned.

NEWARK, N.J., Nov. 25.—Eva Hamilton was pardoned this afternoon by the State Court of Pardons and within an hour had left the state prison.

DID THEY MURDER THEIR BABE?

Suspected Infanticide at Mount Forest—The Parents Arrested.

MOUNT FOREST, Nov. 25.—The body of a child about 2 years old was found in an unused cistern this morning. The cistern was closed, which at once led to the suspicion that the child had been wilfully drowned. It appears that William Coutts and his wife had lived in a house across the street, opposite that where the body had been found. They had two children and had been trying to get some one to adopt the children. They succeeded so far as the eldest was concerned, Mr. Coutts' mother undertaking to keep it. Mr. Coutts stated to his landlord that he had disposed of the other to a farmer and nothing more was thought about the matter until the discovery of the child's body. Coutts is under arrest, and an inquest is in progress.

ONTARIO'S CROP REPORTS.

Statement of the Department of Agriculture—Grain and Roots—Fall Wheat—Live Stock.

The following is extracted from the annual report of Mr. Archibald Blue, secretary of the Bureau of Industries and Agriculture:

The Grain Crops.

The results of the threshing are disappointing. The wet weather of June and July caused considerable rust, which resulted in a more or less shrunken grain, especially in the case of spring wheat and oats. The quality of fall wheat is more favorably commented upon than that of any other cereal. Spring wheat is a comparative failure. There is a considerable discoloration of barley. Oats have proved a great disappointment, the yield being short and the berry small and light. The straw is considerably rusted, which will injure it for feeding purposes. Peas have been attacked in nearly every district by the bug.

Corn, Beans and Buckwheat.

The quality of corn is below the average. Owing to rainy weather it was rather soft, and there is a tendency to mould in the crib. Beans are far from being a fair yield, and on account of wet weather were late in ripening and difficult to gather. Buckwheat is not largely sown, but the yield per acre is large and the quality good. Frost did slight injury to the crop, and also touched very late beans.

Roots.

The potato crop appears for the most part to have turned out rather light in yield and often small in sample. The damage to the seed was general from heavy rains, and the drought of summer caused the tubers to mature before a large size had been attained. The crop did best on lighter soils, but was almost a failure on clay lands. Rot is complained of from all quarters, and, as it sometimes continues after housing, it may possibly further diminish the yield of merchantable roots. Turnips, mangels and carrots are good crops almost everywhere, particularly mangels. Turnips are small in some localities, but the late rains are said to have improved them.

Fruits.

In scarcely any section of the province can it be said that the apple crop has been an abundant one. In the counties of Essex, Kent, Elgin, Lambton and Middlesex the apple crop was nearly an entire failure, and of other fruits there is not anywhere enough to supply local demands. In most of the West Midland counties there has been a small surplus of winter apples, and there, as well as in the Niagara peninsula, pears, plums, cherries and other tree and small fruits have been moderately plentiful, but grapes are the only fruit of which any considerable shipments have been made. All varieties of peaches were severely cut by the cold weather in the counties of Grey, Bruce and Huron, and also moderately good in Simcoe. From the first three of these counties large quantities have been shipped at good prices. From the township of St. Vincent (Grey) it is stated that 15,000 barrels have been shipped. Pears were moderately plentiful also, and have generally turned out better than apples.

The New Crop of Fall Wheat.

There has been a considerable increase in acreage, and the condition of the ground at the time of sowing, except on clay land, which was rather dry and stiff, was most favorable for a good start. The general appearance of the fields is such as to evoke admiration. The chief cause for fear lies in the fact that the plant has made rather too rank a growth. The prevailing opinion is that a better outlook for the new crop of fall wheat has never been reported during the first week of November.

Pastures and Live Stock.

Fall pastures have been in unusually fine condition all over the province, and are for the most part still quite fresh and green owing to the abundance of warm showery weather. Hay is very abundant, and of straw and coarse feed there is a sufficiency. All kinds of live stock are consequently in a thriving condition, but with the exception of hogs their numbers are somewhat small. Cattle are in good condition, but not numerous. There has been a greater demand than usual for breeding sheep. There is quite a noticeable increase in the number of hogs all over the province. The demand for all kinds of live stock has so far been brisk, in some localities in the southern part of the province buyers have picked up nearly everything, and fair prices have been paid. The number of silos appears to be slowly but steadily increasing, notably in Huron, Grey and Bruce.

The Dairy.

The past season has been a favorable one to the dairying industry, with plenty of grass and water. In the eastern part of the province especially cheese making has flourished, and farmers seem well satisfied with the returns. Throughout the rest of the province cheese appears to have taken the lead also and to have given better results than butter, except in the neighborhood of cities and large towns. Durhams and their grades are still the favorite breed for the dairy cow in the west, but Holsteins and Jerseys are being introduced to a considerable extent where butter is made, and they are well liked. In the east, Holsteins, Ayrshires and Durhams and their grades are the most popular breeds.

Statistics of Crops.

The revised estimates of cereal and leguminous crops show lower yields than the estimates of August, but it is only in spring wheat and oats that the decrease is material. The wheat was injured in the ripening stage, a few days following the date of August returns, and the effect of the blight upon oats was not fully recognized until the threshing season opened. As a consequence, the yield of spring wheat is 2,000,000 and of oats nearly 4,000,000 bushels less than the August estimate. The acreages of spring wheat, oats, peas, corn, buckwheat and beans are greater than their respective averages of nine years, while those of fall wheat, barley and rye are less. Fall wheat and buckwheat are the only crops whose yield per acre is greater than the average of nine years, while peas, corn, buckwheat and beans are the only crops whose aggregate yield is greater than the average of the same period.

Through Wagner Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car Toronto to New York via West Shore Route.

The West Shore through sleeping car leaves Union Station, Toronto, at 4.35 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 10.10 a.m. Returning this car leaves New York at 5 p.m., arriving in Toronto at 10.25 a.m. Sundays leaves Toronto at 12.30 p.m., connecting with through car at Hamilton.

Music in the East.

The Young People's Association of Queen-street east Methodist Church held a successful concert last night. The program was varied and interesting, these contributing: W. Payne, concertina soloist; Thomas Adams, violin soloist; E. N. Rowsher, baritone, and a quartet from Dundas-street Church.

Take Your Watch

to Jorgensen, the Queen-street west specialist. 190 and 190½ Queen-st. west. 136

Cooking ranges, 25 per cent. cheaper than any place in city. Wheeler & Bain, King east.

FLOODS AND HURRICANES.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA IN DIRE STRESS OF WEATHER.

Enormous Damage Occasioned and Numerous Lives Lost—A Peculiar Action Arising Out of the Question of Woman's Rights—Fight Between Socialists and Police in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—Despatches from Elbesfeld state that the Wappe River has risen and that five persons have been drowned in the flood. Two bridges have been carried away and other damage has been done. The neighboring town of Barmer is flooded. At Restorich, on the Warnow River, the timber yards and at Warnemunde, the outport of Restorich, the esplanade has been destroyed. Both rivers are still rising. Yesterday's flood had its origin in the bursting of the dam. When the dam gave way the river instantly rose to a great height and a volume of water ten feet deep at Carlsbad poured throughout the Alte and Neueweise, Marienbader-street and Marketplace and the Sprudelgasse. The gas and waterworks were completely ruined. The flood continued for four hours, when the water gradually subsided. The River Eger, into which the Tepl flows, is now a vast lake. Several corpses have been seen floating on the surface, but it is believed there has been no loss of life in Carlsbad itself. Despatches from Kiel and Lubreck report those places are flooded as well as extensive tracts on the Baltic coast. Damage is enormous.

The latest despatches concerning the flooding and collapse of the Auria pit of the Bruex Mining Company at Tschansch show that the loss of life was greater than at first supposed. The number of victims is now placed at 38.

For the last three days hurricanes have been reported throughout Austria, with avalanches and floods in the mountain regions. The rivers are rising everywhere.

AN UNGALLANT PLAINTIFF.

A Lady Member of the London County Council Heavily Mulcted.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—An important question affecting woman's rights was decided to-day in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Mr. Justice Day. An action was brought by Sir Walter de Sonza against Miss Jane Cobden for the usual penalties for acting as a member of the London County Council while she was disqualified in so acting. Sir Walter, who is a member of the County Council, sued because it has been established that a woman has no right to act as a member of the council.

For some time Miss Cobden was absent from the council, but in February she reappeared and acted and voted on several occasions in her capacity of a member. In Miss Cobden's defence it was urged that Sir Walter was not a British subject and that her election had not been called into question for 13 months thereafter. The plaintiff sought to be awarded penalties of £50 for each, and judgment was given against the defendant in the sum of £25 for each penalty, making in all a total of £125 and costs. On the application of the defendant's attorney execution was stayed in view of a possible appeal.

The Dead King.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 25.—The royal message announcing the death of King William III. and the accession to the throne of Princess Wilhelmina was read to-day in Parliament. The members rose to receive the message, after the reading of which the President of the Chambers made a brief address. He expressed the profound sorrow felt by the country over the death of the King, who, he said, had never failed to maintain the constitutional rights and liberty of the people. He knew Parliament would honor the King's memory by proving their devotion to the young Queen and her mother, who had been bequeathed as precious pledges. The House thereupon adjourned.

The body of the King was placed in a coffin tonight. The Queen was not present. The funeral will take place Dec. 4.

Cruel to His Crew.

ANTWERP, Nov. 25.—Captain Voss, the skipper of a merchant vessel trading between Antwerp and New York, has been sentenced by the Antwerp Marine Court to seven months' imprisonment for maltreating his crew. The first officer, named Krugman, got 4 months for assisting in the maltreating in the cruelties. He was also accused of murdering the second officer on the high seas, but the charge was not proved against him.

The French Tariff Changes.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The tariff committee has raised the import duty on mutton from 28 to 32 francs per 100 kilos, and has imposed duties of 20 francs per 100 kilos on pork butchers meat, 16 francs on smoked or salted pork, 50 francs on pate de foie gras and 27 francs on salted meat. The committee has also raised the duties on tinned meat, meat extracts and bouillons from 8 to 15 and 20 francs according to quality and value.

France to Expel Nihilists.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The police to-day secretly examined a young woman who is believed to be Mlle. Bromburg, who was acquitted at the recent Nihilist trial. Numerous warrants have been issued for a simultaneous search of the houses of Russian refugees. A report is current that the authorities are preparing for a general expulsion of militant Nihilists.

Further Confirmation.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Press Association states if Mr. Parnell persists in retaining the public leadership of the Irish party Mr. Gladstone will refuse to countenance