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The Toronto World.

Quinn The Shirtmaker 115 King St. West.

SIXTH YEAR

FRIDAY MORNING JANUARY 22 1886.

PRICE ONE CENT

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN PRESENT IN PERSON.

The Speech from the Throne—A Policy of Suppression Adopted by the Government Towards Ireland—Debate on the Address.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The weather to-day was inauspicious for the reappearance of the queen in public, being dull and heavy and the streets covered with snow and slush. Promptly at 1.30 p.m. the royal party left Buckingham palace for the house of lords. Her Majesty rode in an open carriage drawn by eight horses, the household cavalry acting as escort. Large crowds lined the streets through which the royal procession passed, and her majesty was greeted with hearty cheers all along the route. The scene in the house of lords was very brilliant. Peers and peeresses, judges, ministers and bishops being present in large numbers in full court dress. Gaslight was used in the chambers owing to the absence of the sun. This enhanced the beauty of the scene, as it showed more fully the brilliancy of the jewels and splendor of the dresses worn by those present. The Queen appeared to be suffering from a cold.

Her Majesty, in her speech, said her relations with other powers continue friendly. The differences with Russia regarding the Afghanistan boundary had been satisfactorily adjusted, and she trusted the work of the Russo-English frontier demarcation commission, already advanced, would tend to secure the continuance of peace in Central Asia.

Referring to the rising in Eastern Roumelia Her Majesty said her object in the negotiations which followed the outbreak had been to bring the inhabitants of that country, according to their wish, under the Prince of Bulgaria's rule while maintaining unimpaired the essential rights of the Sultan.

The Queen regretted that she had been compelled to declare war against King Theebaw of Burmah, owing to acts of hostility by himself and subjects. The gallantry of the forces under Gen. Pendergast had rapidly overthrown the Burmese forces, and she had decided that the most certain method of ensuring peace was to be found in the permanent incorporation of Burmah with her empire.

Negotiations respecting the rights of the French on the coast of Newfoundland have been satisfactorily concluded.

With Spain an agreement had been reached, giving the British the same commercial rights as Germany in the Caroline islands.

Parliament would be asked to adopt certain measures rendered necessary in a convention relative to an international copyright, to which the Queen had agreed.

Turning to internal affairs the Queen said:

I regret to say that no material improvement can be noted in the condition of trade or agriculture. I feel the deepest sympathy for the great number of persons in many avocations of life who are suffering under a pressure which I trust will prove transient.

I have seen with deep sorrow the renewal since I last addressed you of an attempt to excite the people of Ireland to hostility against the legislative union between that country and Great Britain. I am resolutely opposed to any disturbance of that fundamental law, and in resisting it I am convinced that I shall be heartily supported by my parliament and my people. The social, no less than the material, condition of the country, engages my anxious attention. Although there has been during the year no marked increase of serious crime there is in many places a concerted resistance to the enforcement of legal obligations, and I regret that the practice of organized intimidation continues to exist. I have caused every exertion to be used for the detection and punishment of these crimes, and no effort will be spared on the part of my government to protect my Irish subjects in the exercise of their legal rights and in the enjoyment of individual liberty. If, as my information leads me to apprehend, existing provisions of the law should prove to be inadequate to cope with these growing evils, I shall look with confidence to your willingness to invest my government with all the necessary powers. Bills will be submitted for transferring to representative councils in the counties of Great Britain local business which is now transacted by the courts of quarter sessions and other authorities. A measure for the reform of county government in Ireland is also in preparation. These measures will involve the consideration of the present incidence of local burdens.

A bill for facilitating the sale of glebe lands in a manner adapted to the wants of the rural population will also be submitted to you, as will also bills for removing the difficulty which prevents the easy and cheap transfer of land; for mitigating the distressed condition of the lower classes in the western Highlands and islands of Scotland; for the more effectual prevention of accidents in mines; for extending the powers of railway commerce on the report for the regulation of rates and for codification of the criminal law.

I trust that results beneficial to the cause of education may issue from the Royal commission which I have appointed to enquire into the working of the education acts.

Lord Salisbury on Ireland.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—In the house of lords the Duke of Abercorn moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He spoke of the grave responsibilities of those who directed the affairs of the government and said that one cloud hung over the empire, and that was the state of Ireland. He mentioned a number of duties which the government must perform in relation to that country, among which were the maintenance of union, the suppression of the persecutions of which he said the National league was guilty, and the defence of the loyal Irish minority. He said no statesman, whatever party he might be, would sacrifice the interests of the country.

The Earl of Scarborough seconded the motion of the Duke of Abercorn.

Earl Granville congratulated Lord Salisbury on his possession of two such eloquent supporters, and skilfully avoided all dangerous subjects.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech outlining the policy of the government, said that Germany had given assurances that she did not intend to annex Samoa. With regard to Burmah he said it would be better to await the arrival of papers from Lord Dufferin before making any statement. The government was using its influence to prevent any important breach of international laws. On this point, Lord Salisbury said, he felt strongly because it had been reported that he had given encouragement to Greece. This statement he emphatically denounced as untrue, and declared that England above all desired peace in the east. Referring to Ireland, the prime minister said the government had refrained from renewing the crimes act because there had been a prospect of returning order in that country. The experiment, however, had failed, although every chance had been given to make it succeed. Nothing, he said, could exceed the patience of the Earl Carnarvon in carrying out his mission of peace. The disease, said Lord Salisbury, existed in Westminster and not in Ireland, and the government must try to stamp it out here. The words of Mr. Gladstone, he declared, were answerable for many of the Irish evils. Mr. Gladstone had not spoken, he said, with sufficient firmness concerning the integrity of the empire. The prime minister's speech was received with cheers.

In the Commons.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—In the house of commons Mr. Connelly, nationalist member for Longford, gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the Irish land act. The announcement was received by the loud cheers of home rulers.

Mr. Gladstone said the conduct of Lord Salisbury in the Roumelian matter was honorable to him and worthy of his name, and was a credit to England. The opposition would render Lord Salisbury every assistance and grant him every indulgence in connection with the settlement of the Roumelian and Burmese questions. In regard to Ireland Mr. Gladstone said he wished the Queen's speech had been more explicit. He was convinced that only a gentle and conciliatory handling of the Irish question would be effectual. He had always striven to eliminate the elements of wrath and passion in discussing Ireland. The exercise of candor and justice could alone afford the smallest hope of solving the difficulty. Whatever, he continued, it may be necessary to do for Ireland should be done promptly. In the name of heaven let us maintain the union. We have been maintaining it for 600 years. Let us not deviate from the path of good temper and self command, but, forgetful of every prejudice, let us strive to do justice to the great, the gigantic interests committed to our charge. (Loud cheers). Mr. Gladstone spoke for an hour and twenty minutes, and was greatly applauded throughout.

Thomas Power O'Connor, nationalist, gave notice that he would introduce a bill to provide for the cultivation of tobacco in Ireland.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, thanked Mr. Gladstone for his kindly words. He challenged the opposition to come to a decision in regard to their attitude towards the unity of the empire. If they disagreed with the government let them, he said, move an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech. If they agreed with the government they should declare so. If the majority of the house so wished the present government would remain in office. He humbly and earnestly asked all the members to whatever party they belonged to support the government in order to enable it to conduct the affairs of the country.

Mr. Gladstone said that in seeking re-election he was mainly guided by a wish to proceed with the proposals in regard to both the legislative and the social position of Ireland. Only the government, however, was able to act on such a matter. He believing it would be mischievous to do so, did not intend to introduce proposals of his own, but he would reserve his opinion. He would also reserve his decision whether to alter or to add to the proposals embodied in his election manifesto. He pleaded for a patient hearing of the opinion of the Irish nationalists.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that it was boycotting, not agrarian crime, that had increased in Ireland. The new chief secretary for Ireland would consider the question whether the ordinary powers were sufficient, or whether special powers would be needed to suppress boycotting.

Mr. Parnell said that he had always believed that if the principle were admitted that Ireland was entitled to some form of self-government, the settlement of the details would not be found a formidable task, and there would be no great difficulty in securing the empire against separation. He, himself, although a Protestant, feared no danger to the ministry in Ireland from the Catholics. The whole question was one of reasonable or exorbitant rents.

Neither liberals nor Parnellites appearing to be inclined to challenge the government, Lord Randolph Churchill, secretary of state for India, proposed that the debate be adjourned. He wished the house to clearly understand, however, that it would be impossible for the present government even to sanction an Irish parliament. He added that the government would be prepared, when the proper time arrived, with a scheme to improve local government in Ireland.

Several members of the house of commons were injured yesterday in the crush at the entrance of the house of lords. There was a great lack of seats in the house of commons. Members addressed the speaker from unrecognized places.

Mr. Mitchell Henry moved that the house was too small, and that the new rules include one for the adjournment of the house in July and the resumption of the session for a month or two in the autumn.

It is rumored that Viscount Cranbrooke will act temporarily as secretary for war.

Lord Claud Hamilton has called upon the Ulster members to meet at the Carlton club on Monday next to form an independent party in the house of commons. The Carlton is peculiarly a tory club, and is, theresore, a strange place for a meeting to form an independent party.

The Daily Telegraph says that the government intends to ask the house of commons for precedence for a discussion of the proposed new rule of procedure, and will stand or fall by the result. The new code includes rules regarding the limitation of questions, abolishing verbal notices of questions, providing for the carrying of bills from session to session, and providing that the house shall meet at 2 p.m. instead of 4 p.m., and adjourn from 7 to 9 for dinner.

The Impression of the Debate.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The debate left the impression that both parties are anxious to conciliate the Parnellites, and have no desire to enforce strong coercive measures. At the same time it is believed that there is no chance of either conservatives or liberals proposing at this session any home rule measure likely to satisfy the Irish. The tenor of Mr. Parnell's speech gave evidence of a reapproachment with Mr. Gladstone and of the hope of an alliance with the conservatives. It is expected that the debate will continue all next week.

Chicago Views of the Speech.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Patrick Eagan, president of the Irish National league, was interviewed this afternoon regarding that portion of the Queen's speech that touches upon the Irish question. Pronouncements of that kind, he said, mean nothing. Her Majesty says nothing new. The situation is such that no matter what what she may say parliament will be compelled to deal with the home rule question and grant it to Ireland. Her reference to coercion is also vague and will not lead to any material results in Ireland. From experience we know that pronouncements of that kind precede surrender. We know that this, our national movement, holds the key of the position and we are all quite confident as to the result.

Ex-Congressman Finnerty said: "The speech seals the fate of the Salisbury ministry, and then should Gladstone upon returning to power refuse to meet Irish demands in a fair spirit no recourse will be left to Ireland to obtain her rights but to resort to first principles, in other words she will be compelled to make the physical sacrifice that have been made by all other people similarly circumstanced."

She Stopped the Procession.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—While the royal procession was returning to Buckingham palace, a horse ridden by a trooper kicked a boy standing at the edge of the pavement. The Queen, who was an eye-witness of the accident, stopped the procession and enquired as to the extent of the lad's injuries. On being told that they were not serious Her Majesty resumed her homeward journey.

A WARNING TO SALISBURY

SUPPRESSION OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE MEANS WAR.

Irishmen Called Upon to Prepare for the Grand Struggle—Suspension of the Law of Eviction Required.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21.—United Ireland, in an article entitled "Breakers Ahead," says: "Suppression of the National league will inevitably lead to conspiracy. Invincibilism and dynamite will replace the league's open methods, for which the government will be answerable." United Ireland warns Lord Salisbury to beware, and exhorts nationalists to prepare for action.

Vital to the Peace of the Country.

LIMERICK, Jan. 21.—The board of guardians of the poor law union has resolved to ask Mr. Parnell to demand of the government a suspension for six months of the law relating to evictions, in order to allow time for a settlement of the dispute respecting rents. The board claims that such action by the government is vital to the peace of the country.

A RISING IN BURMAH.

Native Princes Rallying to Fight the Invader.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Mandalay correspondent of the London Times, in a recent despatch said: The forces under the rebel princes are daily increasing in strength. Their troops no longer plunder the villages, this fact showing that the movement is developing from brigandage into an insurrection. Prince Htaitsin, son of the late "war prince," who has proclaimed himself king, is at Tabain, to the northeast of Mandalay. He has 10,000 armed men. One body of his troops, under his younger brother, is threatening Tsagain, seven miles to the southeast of Mandalay. Another body of his troops is expected to cross the Irrawaddy to the north of Mandalay and to threaten the city from the northwest.

The pretender Alompra prince and two of his adherents have been found guilty of rebelling against the Queen and shot.

Advices from Mandalay state that the British troops on Monday captured Kemnah and secured six guns. Thirty rebels were killed. The rebellious princes fled to the interior. One Sepoy was killed.

An Unheeded Protest.

KEIL, Germany, Jan. 21.—Peter Jepsen, belonging to Petersburg, Illinois, has been expelled from the country by the German authorities. Mr. Pendleton, the U. S. minister, protested against the expulsion, but it was unavailing.

An English Assurance Co. Fails.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Briton Medical and General Life Assurance company, limited, with a capital of £750,000, has suspended payment.

Lost His Wedding Presents.

ST. RAYMOND, County Port Neuf, Jan. 21.—At about 3 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the drug store of E. Rollean on Main street, which forms part of a large wooden building, also occupied by Mr. Edward Plamondon and Mr. Pat Allen, assistant superintendent of Q. & L. St. John railway, as private residences. Rev. Cure Bergeron and Mr. Panet organized a bucket brigade and by strenuous efforts succeeded in saving the surrounding property. Messrs. Plamondon and Allen lost all their furniture and effects. Mr. Allan, who has been but a few days married, had among his effects consumed many costly wedding presents. The total loss will amount to over $4000, on which there is no insurance.

Eli Perkins on the West Shore.

"It is the best built road in America, and should be run like any other great road. I want it to make its regular connections with Montreal, Oswego and Ogdensburg. It is the shortest line to Buffalo and Chicago, and should continue to run through fast passenger trains, as it has been running.

"Since Mr. Vanderbilt's death the word has gone out to run all trains as if it were the only railroad running out of New York. The West Shore has the best track, the best rock ballasted road-bed and the best cars running out of New York. Its depots are the most beautiful in the United States. If any man intends to build an attractive Queen Anne cottage he should ride over the West Shore and study its beautiful depots. It's worth a trip over the West Shore just to enjoy its beautiful Queen Anne depots. The West Shore has a state full of friends who are standing by it. In fact, anyone who wants a clean, fast, refreshing trip, always on time, cannot do so well by any other road. That old Nestor of managers, J. D. Layng, is managing the road, and Henry Monett, known to every railroad patron in the west, is its general passenger agent."

When regard is had for class and number of readers and price per line The World is the best and cheapest advertising paper in the city.

CABLE NOTES.

Two thousand drivers of public vehicles in Naples have struck for higher wages.

The powers threaten to leave Greece, Servia and Bulgaria to their own devices if they do not disarm.

It is rumored at Madrid that a revolutionary expedition against Spain is being prepared in France and that it will depart from Marseilles.

Mr. Gladstone has announced his intention to oppose any attempt of the government to press the parliamentary procedure bill before more important measures.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says the French flag has been hoisted over Sumboawa, one of the Sunda islands, which has hitherto been under Dutch protection.

M. Pasteur writes to a would-be patient that the spittle of a healthy dog may contain microbes sufficient when inoculated to cause an abscess, and sometimes septic blood poisoning.

The North German Gazette is unstinted in its praises of the Pope's mediation in the Carolines dispute and says nobody else would have been able to bring about a peaceful settlement.

The French chamber of deputies yesterday by 250 ayes to 24 nays voted urgency for M. Rochefort's bill granting amnesty to all political offenders and to the Arabs imprisoned at Marseilles for participating in the Algerian rebellion.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Chas. Paine has resigned the second vice-presidency of the Erie railway.

Three hundred men employed in the Union Pacific shops at Omaha were discharged yesterday to cut down expenses.

At Boston, Edwin J. Hobbs having been convicted of trying to poison two girls, was given permission to shave himself. He at once cut his throat and died within a few hours.

An old man named Miller of Palmyra, Iowa, was killed, and fifteen passengers injured, by an accident caused by a broken rail on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system, near Albany, Mo.

A despatch from Boston says: "There is the bitterest kind of a bitter war being waged in Massachusetts at the present time over the subject of a reciprocity fish treaty with Canada, the fishermen being on one side and the fish dealers on the other.

If you have an announcement that you wish to make to the business men in the morning utilize the columns of The World.

THE TEACHER'S NOBLE CAUSE.

Opening Lecture by Principal Kirkland at the Normal School.

Principal Kirkland of the Normal school delivered the opening lecture of the present session in the school lecture room yesterday morning. The minister of education presided. Present were the students of the school, the staffs of the normal and model schools and Inspector Tilley. The lecturer, after heartily welcoming the students, addressed them on the qualifications and r wa d of the teachers' profession. To regard the teachers' office as simply to teach the young to read, write and cypher was a poor conception of the office. To unfold the powers of thought, discipline the will, inspire the pupils with a love of truth, of virtue and excellence was the aim of the true teacher. Earnest efforts should be made to prepare for this great responsibility. One of the qualifications required for the due discharge of the teacher's duties was a love of truth for its own sake. The next most important qualification of the teacher was common sense. This was, in a great measure, a gift, but might to a great extent be cultivated by an habitual attention to the subjects of common life. The third qualification was an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the subject taught. Accuracy was absolutely necessary to command the unwavering confidence of the pupil.

The chairman then made a few remarks. He advised the students to learn all they could from their teachers, but not to emulate them slavishly. Each one should try to develop along the lines of his own individuality.

There are now over 120 students on the roll, of whom 80 are ladies. Some 50 applications for entrance were refused for want of room. All the students come from places west of Toronto; those east of Toronto are received at the Ottawa Normal school.

A TRAITOR TO HIS COUNTRY.

Mr. Chapleau Speaks Out Boldly and Manfully Against Riel.

MONTREAL, Jan. 21.—While Mr. Chapleau was being carried round the hall at the close of the speech-making at Terrebonne, and after resolutions expressing confidence in him had been carried, some one struck him, apparently with a stick, and Mr. Chapleau was suddenly seen to raise his hand to his forehead and exclaim: "I am struck," and fell back into the arms of the men behind him. This incident raised tremendous excitement, and wild conjectures were made, when suddenly the secretary of state sprang up on the table and began to address the crowd. When he had concluded his admirers again took him up and carried him out of the hall. Mr. Chapleau's speech is the great topic of discussion on the streets to-day. He denounced the killing of the unfortunate Scott as one of the most atrocious murders ever committed, and one which was without the connivance and approval of Lepine, but which was the result of the selfish vengeance of the dictator of the Northwest, Louis Riel. He described the Riel agitation as an appeal to fanaticism, and said that the French Canadian and Acadian population in other parts of the dominion, similar to that of the province of Quebec in origin, all condemned this agitation. He defended his course throughout in this matter and concluded: "If I were to call Riel a patriot, a man who, according to the evidence of Nolin, a witness that cannot be gainsaid, said that if he had $100,000 from the government of Canada he would go to the United States and endeavor to stir up the fenian movement against Canada—he would stir up these discontented people in the United States to conquer the Northwest; if I were to tell you that man was a patriot, you are too honest, too noble, too law abiding, not to give him the title which I have given and now give to Riel, the title of a traitor to his country."

THE ROSE OF SHARON.

A Great Success Scored by the Hamilton Philharmonic Society.

HAMILTON, Jan. 21.—Susan Brown, keeper, and Annie Deadman, an inmate of a disreputable resort at 35 Barton street west, were this morning committed to the Central prison for twelve months each.

The bone of contention between the townships of Glanford and Ancaster, as to the dividing line between them, will at last be done away with. Mr. Kennedy, provincial land surveyor, began the survey to-day by order of the Ontario legislature.

The Hamilton Philharmonic society tonight performed for the first time in Canada Mackenzie's magnificent dramatic oratorio, The Rose of Sharon, to an immense audience. The chief soloists were Mrs. Gertrude Luther of Buffalo, soprano; Mrs. McCulloch, Hamilton, mezzo soprano; Mr. Fred Jenkins, Cleveland, tenor; F. W. Wodell, Hamilton, baritone; and Messrs. D. Steele and J. H. Stuart, Hamilton, bass. The chorus numbered 150 and the orchestra forty, including players from Buffalo, Toronto and London. F. H. Torrington is the conductor of the society. The performance was a great success, the chorus singing the very difficult music magnificently. The artistic triumph of the evening was the brilliant singing of Mrs. Luther, who has a thrilling soprano voice, and was ably seconded in the frequent duets with the tenor. Mrs. Luther sings the part in Toronto with the Philharmonic society of that city on Feb. 16.

TRADE IN MONTREAL.

A Decrease in 1885 Compared With 1884.

MONTREAL, Jan. 21.—The total value of the foreign trade of Montreal for the year ended Dec. 31, 1885, was $59,649,917, against $63,511,351 for 1884; a decrease of $3,861,434. Exclusive of coin and bullion, however, the total figures were $56,633,851 for 1885, and $56,632,103 for 1884, an increase of $1748. Of the grand total, the imports are represented by $38,716,604, against $36,052,517 for 1884; decrease, $2,335,913. The imports of coin and bullion were $2,330,290, against $3,651,696, a decrease of $1,321,406; while the imports, exclusive of coin and bullion, were $31,386,304, against $32,400,821 in 1884, a decrease of $1,014,517. The total duty collected was $6,683,442, against $8,792,927 in 1884.

Chinese Starving in B. C.

VICTORIA, B.C., Jan. 21.—Three Chinese were found starving in tent at Port Haney yesterday. There is great destitution among the Chinese on the mainland, and many are dying with hunger. The situation is little better here, many coolies subsisting on garbage. The city authorities have decided to take steps to relieve them.

The World is delivered at any door in the city before six o'clock for 25 cents a month.

Thinks Well of the Country.

From the New York Sun.

"Shine 'em uppa?" said an Italian bootblack to Pat, just landed.

"That's the charge?" asked Pat.

"Five cents."

"Begorra," said Pat, as he seated himself in the chair, "it's a foine counthry, Ameriky, where a poor Oirishman can get his boots blacked by a gintlemon wid goold rings in his ears."

OUR GREAT STATE TRIAL.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF RIEL'S CASE.

Full of Romantic Incident—All Canada Interested—Idiosyncracies of the Rebel Leader — Ma Belle Nation Metisse—Marchons Mes Braves!

"The Queen vs. Louis Riel," a blue-book just issued by the Queen's printer, Ottawa, is one of more than ordinary interest. Although sent forth as the official report of the trial, yet the events connected with the Saskatchewan rebellion, as told by the various witnesses, constitute a narrative equalling in incident and dramatic effect many of our well-known historical works. The book contains two hundred pages of verbatim evidence. The testimony is given complete, but the arguments on the legal points are omitted, as well as counsel's addresses to the jury and the judge's charge, all of which we think should have been included.

To show that the rebellion was national and not provincial in its character one need only to look at the personnel of the trial, so to speak: The magistrates reside in the Northwest territories where the offence was committed. The clerk of the court is a resident of Regina. The reporters were three from Ontario and one French from Quebec. The bar is represented by four provinces: Messrs. Robinson and Osler from Ontario; Fitzpatrick, Lemieux, Greenshields and T. C. Casgrain from Quebec; Burbidge (deputy minister of justice) from New Brunswick, and D. L. Scott and T. C. Johnston resident in the territories. We have thus legal lights of Canada gathered from the sea to the mountains engaged in this trial. Chief Stewart of Hamilton marshalled the court and worked up the evidence. The witnesses were of a very mixed character: French, English, Indian, Metis, and spoke mostly in French, English and Cree. Manitoba supplied the first court of appeal, and subsequently the imperial privy council had a hand in the final settlement. The witnesses ranged from ordinary halfbreeds up to the major-general, and included robed clergy, experts in lunacy, mounted police, scouts and volunteers. While Riel in himself was the leader of the Metis (halfbreeds), he was by reason of his descent on one side looked up to by the Indians, and on the other side regarded with most fraternal feelings by the French. He spoke Cree, French and English. Here is his own description of his descent:

My ancestors were among those who came from Scandinavia and the British islands a thousand years ago. Some of them went to Limerick and were called Rielson, and then crossed into Canada and were then called Riel. So in me there is the Scandinavian, and well-rooted there is the Irish, and there is the French, and there is some Indian blood.

RIEL'S POLITESSE.

Clerk—Louis Riel, are you guilty or not guilty?

Prisoner—I have the honor to answer the court I am not guilty.

A JUROR'S PLEA.

Thomas Peel—Your honor, on account of being postmaster and contractor to carry the mails, I beg to be relieved.

His honor refused to accept the excuse and her majesty's mail carrier was duly empanelled.

GOOD ADVICE FOR ALL.

Presently Riel got up and passed in front of me (Dr. Willoughby) and he suddenly stopped and turned to me and said, "The time has come when it would have been well for a man to have led a good life."

RIEL'S MISSION.

He said the time had come now when he was to rule this country or perish in the attempt.

A SCENE IN THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

He called his committee and wanted to put me (Mackay) on trial for my life. Garnot, the secretary, got up and went to the table with a sheet of paper, and Gabriel Dumont took a chair on a syrup keg, and Riel called up the witnesses against me. While the trial was proceeding Riel went upstairs to a committee meeting, and occasionally he put his head down stairs and said I (Mackay) was speaking too loud, and that I was annoying their committee meeting. The trial was conducted in the Cree language.

THE VICTORIOUS GENERAL.

Riel rode into the yard on horseback. He waved his hat, cheering his men and hurrahing, and he thanked Ste. Marie, St. Jean Baptiste and St. Joseph for his victories.

BLOOD-THIRSTY GABRIEL.

Dumont rode into the yard a little while after; I think it was after the prisoner had been cheering, and he said in Cree to bring out the prisoners and kill them.

DUCK LAKE FIGHT.

The battle of Duck Lake lasted 30 or 40 minutes. We (the loyalists) left ten men upon the field, but one of them (Newett) was wounded and turned up afterwards.

Q. How many men would you judge to be engaged upon the other side? A. We could not see them. I cannot tell that. Some were in the house, some were behind the hills. The road seemed to be pretty well covered with them.

William Tompkins says there were 300 rebels at Duck lake, half of them were Indians.

Riel maintained the volunteers fired the first shot. After they fired he ordered his men to fire in the following terms:

In the name of the Father Almighty, who created us, fire; in the name of God the Son, fire; in the name of God the Holy Ghost, fire.

He continued to issue his commands in this language throughout the fight.

MARCHONS, MES BRAVES.

After Duck lake, Riel was on horseback outside the yard, making a speech to his men. Among other things he said:

Qu'est-ce que c'est que Carlton? Qu'est-ce que c'est que Prince Albert? Rien! Marchons, mes braves! (What is Fort Carlton? What is Prince Albert? Nothing! Advance, my brave army).

CHARGE IT TO BUSTER.

Riel came into the store and demanded guns and ammunition. The halfbreeds jumped around to take them and he said: "Who is boss here?" I (Kerr) told him I was and he said: "They have no right to go behind your counter." He then says: "Give my men what they want and charge it."

RIEL'S IDEA OF THE CHURCH.

He compared religion to a tree, Christ the trunk, his (Riel's) church the strongest branch and the other denominations the remaining branches, the weakest ones being at the top.

A NEW IRELAND.

The rebel leader asserted that he was to be aided in his plans by the Germans, Italians, Bavarians, Poles, Irish, and among these he was to parcel out the Northwest. He would plant a new Ireland in the Northwest. The Jews he did not recognise.

SIR JOHN'S FATE.

Riel said a great deal against Sir John and the other members of the government, particularly against Sir John. He said he intended to bring Sir John to his feet.

NO POPE FOR CANADA.

He explained his religion as a new liberal one, and he claimed the Pope had no right in this country.

MESSIEURS LES CONSEILLERS.

Phillipe Garnot was at the head of the table. He had a book, sitting down. He got up and said: "Messieurs les conseillers, these men have come here, and we want to know what to do with them."

RIEL'S BETE NOIR.

Father Andre: He could not suffer any contradiction in the question of religion or politics. To speak to him of them was like showing a red flag to a bull, to use a vulgar expression.

RIEL'S DUALISM.

Vital Fourmand: Before the rebellion it appeared as if there were two men in the prisoner: In private conversation he was affable, polite, pleasant, and a charitable man to me, but when he was contradicted on politics he became a different man and he would be carried away with his feelings. As soon as the rebellion commenced he lost all control of himself and of his temper.

ONLY HALF A JURY.

Riel to the jury: I do respect you, gentlemen, although you are only half a jury.

A TYPICAL RIEL SENTENCE.

To-day, when I saw the glorious General Middleton bearing testimony that he thought I was not insane, I felt that God was blessing me and blotting away from my name the blot resting upon my reputation on account of having been in the lunatic asylum of my good friend, Dr. Roy.

In speaking of his people Riel generally referred to them as "Ma belle nation metisse." The official title of the council was the Provincial government of the Saskatchewan.

CLUBS IN TORONTO.

The List Steadily Growing—Club Law Must Be Enforced.

Toronto is developing into a club city. Of clubs proper we have four:

The Toronto, the oldest, the wealthiest, best appointed and most exclusive, on York street. It is strictly non-political, and its chairman Mr. A. Thornton Todd.

The National now ranks second in age. It is on Bay street, has a large and growing list of members, ex-Mayor Manning is president. It is non-political and is a great resort of literary, professional and business men.

The Albany is conservative and the modest successor of the defunct U. E. Hon. Alex. Morris is its head, and a quiet house on Bay street is its home.

The latest addition is the new Reform club in Holland house on Wellington street. Sir Richard Cartwright is president.

These are all regular clubs, having establishments of their own, stewards, cuisine and cellars more or less generously stocked.

In summer the Royal Canadian Yacht club house on the Island is in full swing and a great resort of club men. It also has all the appointments of a club. Mr. John Leys is the head of this establishment.

On King street east the Toronto Gun club and the Toronto Rowing club have comfortable quarters mostly frequented in the evenings. They have reading, billiard and smoking rooms and liquid refreshments only.

One of the most inviting club houses is the little one of the Toronto Yacht club perched out on the bay on spiles and kept open all winter. All club comforts are to be found within it.

The Press club is beginning to take on shape and its members hope soon to secure a steward and a sideboard well ladened with decanters.

The Ontario Jockey club have a club house where they give occasional lunches; the Toronto Hunt club practically make its home at Thomas' and indulges in an occasional spread.

Said an experienced club man last night: Toronto will be a good club town on one condition and one only, and that is by the enforcement of club law. It was laxity in this respect that brought on the collapse of the U. E., and it will do the same for any other guilty of a similar breach. A club must run on law first, last and always.

Freightmen at Supper.

Grand Trunk railway freight employes filled the Revere house dining-room last night. Their annual Oyster Supper, as it is called, was held. This name must not lead anyone into imagining that oysters alone composed the bill-of-fare. The generous banquet that followed the bivalves was last night done as ample justice to as ever before. The committee S. Grant, W. Scott, F. Roper, P. F. Coutts and G. W. Wilson (secretary) had made their arrangements so that everything went off without a hitch.

A most felicitous chairman was Foreman G. B. Hay, and he was ably supported by Secretary J. S. Spence and Foreman Geo. Pepall of the Yonge street station. Seated around the head of the table were G. W. Loud, local freight agent, John Earls, assistant general freight agent, G. A. Carlaw, cashier, A. A. Naver, assistant mechanical superintendent, Great Western division, and others.

Among the toasts duly honored were the following:

The Queen and Royal Family; The President, General Manager and Officials of the G. T. R.; The Toast of the Evening—Mr. Loud's Health; Our Dominion—its Parliamentary and Municipal Institutions; Our Commercial and Manufacturing Interests; The Cartage Companies in Connection with the G. T. R., and Her Majesty's Customs.

Proceedings were enlivened by songs well sung by Mr. Tilsey and others.

High License the Thing.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Is the drinking habit a bad habit? If it is, what better can we do in repressing it than to make it costly to seller and buyer? If we try to prohibit it, we only drive it behind the door and from the open saloons to the private dwellings.

The World is the cheapest advertising medium in the city.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The county council meets next Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

The court house committee will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon and the markets and health at 4.

Brown Bros., the well-known stationers and bookbinders, have got out the swell calendar of the year—all in gold.

A false alarm was sounded yesterday afternoon from box 21, owing to a couple of wires in that circuit getting crossed.

At the Princess roller rink to-morrow night Dave Bennett runs 2½ miles against George H. Hill on a Rudge safety bicycle for three miles for $25 a side.

John Morgan was locked up on suspicion of stealing carpenter tools from the Orange hall. He was found trying to dispose of them in a Queen street pawn shop.

Robert Lindsay, a sneak thief from the other side, was arrested last night for stealing an overcoat from the Albion hotel. He walked off with a hat the night before. He would sit around for a few moments, and then go up to the hat rack and select something that suited him.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon at the morgue on the body of Mark Cherkley, who committed suicide in the cells at police headquarters. A verdict was returned of suicide by hanging. Ald. Harry Piper is raising a subscription for his burial, and the local pugilists will give an entertainment for the benefit of his widow.

Three English boys were tried for larceny yesterday morning by J. M. Wingfield, J.P. The boys were brought to this country by charity, had been put to work with farmers, but had lost their situations and landed up in Lombard street. One of the boys, Peter Wilson, was given 24 hours in the cells. The others were discharged.

London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co., Mail Building, Toronto. W. A. Sims, manager. Telephone No. 600. 25

Queen Victoria's Ancestors.

—The Queen of England is the daughter of the Duke of Kent; granddaughter of George III, who was grandson of George II, son of George I; whose great-grandfather was James I; whose mother was Mary Queen of Scots, daughter of James V of Scotland; who was grandson of the Queen of Henry VII; which queen was daughter of Edward IV; whose great-grandfather was Roger Mortimer, Earl of March. The earl was the great-grandson of Edward III, who was the son of Edward II, and grandson of Edward number one. His son Henry III was nephew of Richard Cœur de Leon, son of Henry II; who was grandson of Henry I; who was son of William the Conqueror. Toronto has a local William the Conqueror—William Dineen—who is to-day selling furs at less than it costs to manufacture them. Dineen, corner of Yonge and King streets. x

WYCLIFFE'S NEW WING.

BRILLIANT GATHERING AT THE OPENING LAST NIGHT.

Progress in Seven Years—Memorial Tablet to the Late Chancellor Blake—College Affiliation Well Spoken of.

There was a large and brilliant gathering at Wycliffe college last night at the opening of a new wing to the building, the lower part of which is set apart as a library. Col. Gzowski, president of the college council, was chairman of the evening, and with him on the platform were Rev. Principal Sheraton, Hon. Edward Blake, Archdeacon Body, Hon. G. W. Ross, Dr. J. George Hodgins, Hon. S. H. Blake, Dr. Daniel Wilson, Dr. Castle, Prof. Gregg, Rev. Septimus Jones, Rev. A. Sanson, Homer Dixon, Mayor Howland, Rev. A. H. Campbell and John Macdonald.

The audience was a highly representative one, and a special feature was the large number of ladies. All the rooms in the college were tastefully arranged and well lighted, and were thrown open to the guests. The library is a spacious apartment, and though the shelves are as yet for the most part empty, they display a capacity for holding many thousand volumes. On one of the walls is a tablet with the inscription:

In loving remembrance of William Hume Blake, chancellor of Upper Canada, and chancellor of the university of Toronto; a firm adherent of the principles of religious truth and of the system of higher education upheld by Wycliffe college, his friends have erected this library.

Col. Gzowski read letters from the Bishop of Rupert's Land, Bishop of Montreal, Bishop of Algoma, Bishop of Huron and Bishop of Toronto expressing their sympathy with the work that was being carried on, and regretting their inability to be present. He gave statistics showing the financial condition of the college. Altogether it had cost $51,637.61, which amount had been raised by voluntary subscriptions, and they were at present free from debt. Seven years ago they had commenced with five students, no building and one professor. Now they had twenty-seven students, five professors and had sent out twenty-two educated men to preach the Word.

Rev. Principal Sheraton in an able address pointed out what should be the qualifications and aims of those who enter the ministry.

Dr. Daniel Wilson spoke of the pleasure it gave him to meet friends in a building like Wycliffe college. He rejoiced in the union and affiliation of the different churches with the university, and in the fact that they were all able to work together on a harmonious and liberal plan.

Hon. S. H. Blake referred to the great progress that had been made in the past seven years. Wycliffe college had for a corner-stone the grand doctrine of the atonement. He was glad to know that students received a thorough training in Sabbath school work and temperance—not the sandwich and sherry kind of temperance, but that kind of temperance which enables them to recognize the misery caused by drink and sympathize with suffering, fallen men under its influence. Those who had taken an active part in establishing Wycliffe college had been called fanatics. He was glad of that. Every man who had ever done any good had been called a fanatic, and he was sorry there were not more of them.

The chairman then announced that the ladies had provided tea in the basement, and that friends were at liberty to visit and inspect all the rooms in the building. After a pleasant hour spent in conversation the gathering broke up.

American Cutlery.

From the London Times.

American competition in cutlery has collapsed. The Germans beat them in the lower grades, and they cannot compete with Sheffield in the higher qualities.

If you want help, have an article to sell or have lost a dog, advertise in The World. Three lines Ten Cents.

PERSONAL.

Judge McCarthy, of Orangeville, is at the Queen's.

Rev. Dr. Sexton, of London, Eng., is at the Rossin house.

Dr. Oronhyatekha, of London, is at the Walker house.

Madame Patti has arrived at Paris. She is recovering from her recent illness.

Meissonier, the artist, is a candidate for the French senate for the department of the Seine et Oise.

Joseph Mayer, the well known author of a number of scientific works, died yesterday at Liverpool.

Mr. John Ross Robertson creditably represented the Toronto Press club in entertaining Mr. Burdette.

It is a Poetic License.

Editor World:

If from a rule that's *three* feet long
A shadow *five* is made,
What is a steeple's length in yards
If ninety feet in shade?

I don't want an answer to the question, but I want to know if the word "shade" is grammatically correct? Is a shade a shadow?

Guelph, Jan. 20. READER.

[Shadow is shade within defined limits. Webster says: "Shade differs from shadow, as it implies no particular form or definite limit; whereas a shadow represents in form the object which intercepts the light."]

Brazil.

Editor World: Will you please inform me if there is a Canadian representative in Brazil, and what are the products and population of said country? SUBSCRIBER.

Oshawa, Jan. 16.

[There is no representative there. Brazil has a population of 10,200,000. Its products are: A variety of useful and beautiful woods such as mahogany, logwood, rosewood, brazilwood; sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, indiarubber, tobacco, maize, beans, cassava-root, nuts, wheat and in some parts other European cereals; gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones.]

Our Mathematician Replies.

Editor World: The following question was given by the head teacher in a suburban school. Can your mathematician give us the solution?

Divide $7000 between A, B and C in the proportions of one-half, one third and one-fourth. BLOCKHEAD.

[Here is the answer: A, $3230 76-99; B, $2153 84-99; C, $1615 38-99; total $7000.]

The One That Licked.

Editor World: In case of war between Great Britain and some other nation, which would make the most formidable enemy? CONSTANT READER.

There Is.

Editor World: Is there a song or chorus in "Olivette" beginning with the words: "Rum, rum, Jamaica Rum," etc.? W. M.

The Weather Becoming Colder.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, Toronto, Jan. 22, 1 a.m.—The depression which was over the lakes last night has almost completely dispersed. A shallow depression now extends from Lake Superior to the southwest states, and to the westward there is a most important anti-cyclone, which in the Northwest territories is accompanied by temperatures ranging from 20 to 40 below zero. The weather is fair throughout the country.

Probabilities—Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence: Winds mostly east and south; fair to cloudy weather, with local falls of snow or sleet; north and west winds to-morrow, the weather becoming colder.

DEATH.

RUSH—This Friday morning, at her late residence, 90 Farley avenue, Mary, the beloved wife of Francis Rush.

Funeral notice hereafter.