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EIGHTH YEAR — MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1887. — PRICE ONE CENT

MAYOR HOWLAND AT HOME.

HE TALKS TO A WORLD REPORTER ABOUT MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

But Does Not Commit Himself in Any Way —His Worship's Trip to the United States —Dr. John S. King's Views—Gossip of the Campaign.

There is nothing very new in the municipal campaign arena. No new candidates for the mayoralty have been announced, and should Ald. Rogers consent to run the opposing forces will probably be that gentleman, E. F. Clarke and Ald. D. M. Defoe. It is positively stated that Mr. J. J. Withrow declines to run under any consideration.

Mr. Clarke was freely talked about on the street on Saturday, in fact his name was in almost everyone's mouth. Ex-Ald. John Turner was the subject of a robust rumor throughout the day. Mr. Turner's extensive municipal knowledge naturally brings his name to the front at such a critical time as this.

Mr. Howland and the Mayoralty.

Mayor Howland was seen on Saturday by one of The World's young men, on his return from his visit to several of the American cities. In reply to the question if he was prepared to state the general result of his impressions and his views on the present state of matters municipal, he said:

"I have not been long home, and am quite unprepared to go into these matters. The fact is that I have not read much or heard much of what has been transpiring during the past week. I believe some good propositions respecting civic government have been made, but I have not had the time to properly consider them. At a later period I may be prepared to express my views on the subject. I think it a very good plan for The World to give the views of all sections of the citizens on this important question.

"As regards the mayoralty, I believe the next Mayor will be one who will endorse and continue the lines of public policy which the Council has taken for the last two years. I think for the benefit of the city this should be done, and I believe that public-spirited citizens with the city's interests at heart will be of the same opinion.

"It has given me," said the Mayor, "great pain to retire at this juncture, but it was a matter of duty and I had no alternative. I cannot discuss the merits of any of the gentlemen already named as candidates, but this I will say: I shall be prepared to help and support any one who will take up civic affairs and carry them out on what I believe to be the good and sound principles which I set before myself as the head of the Council. I pray that the city may find such a man. He ought to be of high character, thoroughly devoted to the duties of his office and the best interests of the city, and be prepared to carry out energetically, with the aid of like-minded men in the Council, what he believes to be a just and right course.

"The election of Mayor ought not to be made a political matter, but each citizen should seek to know the qualifications of all the candidates and place the best man in the chair. There is much work in the Council for the best and ablest of our citizens. Whoever is elected to the chair will have heavy responsibilities, but with good business tact and devotion to his duties, I believe the Council will support him. It is a question for the ratepayers to decide, and I have every confidence they will elect men who will see that Toronto keeps the honorable place she has won among the cities of Canada. There is nothing to cry about in the present state of things in connection with the city, and I sincerely hope that the improvements and works which have been initiated may be carried out to a successful issue.

"On the question of suggested reforms I cannot express myself further. I will carefully read all that The World has published. I think something beneficial may result from the full and impartial discussion of the question."

"What can you say, Mr. Mayor, as to the result of your American visit?" queried the reporter.

"On that topic, too, I do not feel at liberty just now to enter into details. I will say, however, that I should regret to see Toronto, socially and socially, in the same condition I saw several American cities. So shocked was I with what I saw publicly in the streets, especially in Chicago, that I felt I could say, 'Lord, let me die rather than live to witness such sights in Toronto.' The drunkenness and degradation was pitiable. On Sabbath morning I saw young boys drunk and staggering around the saloon door. The Sabbath desecration was shocking, and so was the profanity and immorality, and I felt in my duty bound openly on the subject.

"Whatever may be our faults," said the Mayor in conclusion, "I think the City of Toronto far in advance, so far as the appearance of the city is concerned, and public order and morality, over the places I saw in the United States. I should sincerely regret if the future of Toronto should be anything like the present condition of the American cities in this respect."

Dr. J. S. King Talks Municipal Politics.

Dr. John S. King, Sherbourne-street, in an interview with The World, said:

"Your paper is doing good service by the full discussion of the civic situation. It is making a great stir, and is regarded as an authority in municipal matters. You have had some very good suggestions. There are one or two points which I think very desirable.

The first is that the aldermen should be elected by the entire city instead of by wards. We should then get a better class of men in the Council and get rid of the mere office-seekers and the influence of wire-pullers. I think twenty-four would be a good workable number and would be preferable to thirty-six.

"Another good point is that every department should have one competent responsible head. I would do away with the reinstatement of chairmen of committees merely because they had been in office so long. I would make the heads of departments responsible for all the work of that section, and would give them the power of appointing or discharging the men under them. The heads would be appointed by the Mayor.

"I would also advocate a President of the Council, apart from the Mayor. Only by a two-thirds majority of the Council should the Mayor's selection be upset.

"By these methods the Mayor's duties would be lightened, better government would be obtained by the city, and more satisfaction would be given to the ratepayers. It would be clear then on whose shoulders the responsibility would lie for any neglect or default in any department."

Not Acceptable to the Temperance People.

Ald. Fleming was asked on Saturday if Mr. E. F. Clarke would, failing Ald. Rogers, prove an acceptable candidate to the temperance people. He said not. Mr. Clarke, as Dominion license commissioner, had granted licenses for the Island and Exhibition Park against the earnest protest of the temperance people, and the latter would now remember that deeds proved stronger than words. On the other hand it is stated that Ald. John McMillan, who leads another wing of the temperance party, will support Mr. Clarke heartily.

Will Oppose His Colleague.

From The Evening News, Nov. 12.

It having been rumored that H. E. Clarke, M.P.P., would not support his colleague in the Local House for the office of Mayor, a reporter waited on him this afternoon to secure a confirmation or denial of the statement.

"What is your position with regard to the candidature of E. F. Clarke?" was the question put to him.

"I would have much preferred," he replied, "to have said this to himself personally, but since you have mentioned him, I will tell you frankly. I am opposed to him, for the reason that he has had no experience in the Council. When Mayor Howland first ran I opposed him on the same ground, and I do not know a man whom I would support under the same circumstances."

"Is there any chance of your entering the field yourself?"

"None whatever. I do not understand why my colleague should have decided to run, even at the earnest solicitation of his friends, as all his interests seem to me to lie in the other direction. I am against him for the reason given; that is the simplest way I can put it."

Gossip of the Campaign.

Ex-Ald. W. W. Farley was waited upon on Saturday by a deputation and asked to run for his old ward, St. Andrew's, as alderman. Mr. Farley is considering the matter.

Ex-Ald. James is still undecided about St. Lawrence.

Mr. O. B. Sheppard will, it is thought probable, be a candidate in St. Andrew's. Mr. Sheppard ought to make an excellent city father.

W. & D. Dineen, corner of King and Yonge-streets, for fine fall hats, and ladies' fur garments. Hundreds of ladies daily throng their show rooms. All the latest styles.

THE OTTAWA FOOTRACE.

Billy Bingham Gets a Preliminary Examination in the Capias Charge.

MONTREAL, Nov. 13.—On Saturday at 11 o'clock the Practice Court was filled with sporting men and others interested in the much-talked-of Bethune-Unknown footrace which took place in Ottawa three weeks ago. Judge Mathieu had agreed to hear the petition presented by the defendant, W. R. Bingham, to quash the capias issued against him by A. R. Elliott, and when His Honor came on the bench the parties were all present. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. J. N. Greenshields and Mr. Ed. Guerin, and the defendant's interests were watched by Mr. Donald Macmaster, Q.C., Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Farquhar and Mr S. Maclennan.

Alma Romeo Elliott, the plaintiff, was examined by Mr. McMaster. He said he was a sporting man, went to the race and made several bets. He was a friend of Bethune and was with him at the Rouse's Point race about Oct. 1. The bets on that race were not paid to the winning party, but the money handed back to the bettors. Coming in from Rouse's Point on the train, he chipped in with Bethune, Koester and Laird to send Sinclair S. McKay to Toronto to arrange a race. Each gave $10 to defray McKay's expenses. McKay went and reported that he had arranged with Billy Bingham for a race in Ottawa, and that Bingham would back an "unknown." The result was the race in Ottawa. He thought Bethune could beat any man in America, and had bet heavily on him. After the race he had Bingham arrested in Ottawa, but he could not remember what he charged him with. He swore out a criminal information here against Bethune, Canardy, McKay and Bingham for conspiracy. He took the capias, after he had heard Bingham had come to Montreal to surrender himself and had given bail in the conspiracy case.

When questioned by Mr. Macmaster as to his knowledge of Mr. Bingham secreting his property or absconding, Mr. Elliott admitted he knew nothing of any secretion or intention to leave Canada, and that Mr. Bingham's financial reputation was good.

In cross-examination by Mr. Guerin, witness produced a letter signed "Harry" and addressed "Dear Mac," in which the writer asked to have one half the spoil secured for him. The letter had been returned to the American House from the dead letter office, and witness swore it was in Bethune's handwriting and that the envelope, though not produced, was addressed to McKay at Toronto. Bingham's name was not mentioned in the letter.

Ald. Lewis of Ottawa, referee, and Sam Cassidy, the stakeholder, were examined by Mr. Macmaster and said the race was run on its merits and that the best man won. Cassidy said he held between $22,000 and $23,000 of bets on the race. He took his lawyer's advice on the matter before paying over the money to Bingham. Elliott offered him $500 not to hand over the stakes.

The most sensational evidence, however, was given by John Laird of Montreal. He had been to the Rouse's Point race, and detailed the alleged scheme planned on the train by Messrs. Bethune, Elliott, Koester, McKay and himself. They contributed $10 each to pay McKay's expenses to Toronto, where he was to arrange a race with Bingham, who would produce an unknown man to run against Bethune. The understanding was that McKay should represent to Bingham that The Unknown should be allowed to win in order that Bingham might be encouraged to back him with plenty of money. After Bingham's money would be up Bethune would then run the race on its merits and win. This is what sporting men call giving "a sure thing." He did not know who Bethune's opponent was, but thought the Ottawa race was square. Laird lost $300 on it himself, but Bingham had been generous enough to return him the money. Bethune was not in condition and could not possibly have beaten The Unknown.

Louis Hyman swore that Bingham came to Montreal to fight the conspiracy case and entered his bonds on Thursday. Bingham did not want to be brought from Toronto in charge of a detective, so he went to Rochester for a few days till he arranged for bail, when he came to Montreal and surrendered himself. Bingham runs a well-known restaurant in Toronto, "The Hub," and deals with witness' house here. Other witnesses were examined to prove the character and stability of Bingham's business in Toronto. Further interesting developments are looked for on Monday, when the case will be continued at 10.30.

In the meantime Mr. Bingham is in jail.

Gone to Montreal as a Witness.

Lem Felcher went to Montreal last night as a witness in the Bingham case. He was subpœnaed by the Elliott party. McKay and Bethune made their divide in Lem's saloon when they got back from Ottawa, and the Montreal people think he can throw some light on the subject. But it is a pretty good prophecy that all they get out of Lem won't send Bingham to St. Vincent de Paul.

Don't forget the concert to-night in the new Y.M.C.A. Hall.

THE BESSIE BARWICK LOST.

The Captain and Crew Safe at Sault Ste. Marie—The Vessel a Total Wreck.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Nov. 12.—The fishing tug boats arrived down at noon to-day with crew of the schooner Bessie Barwick, who were supposed to have been lost by the foundering of the vessel during a recent gale in Lake Superior. The captain of the Barwick reports that the schooner sprung a leak and was abandoned about midway between Michipicoten Island and the main land on the north shore of the lake at 5 p.m. Oct. 28, and succeeded in reaching an uninhabited shore. They were two weeks in coasting down the lake before reaching the Dog River fishing grounds.

THE SECRET OUT.

Clara Louise Kellogg Married to Carl Strakosch, her Manager.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 12.—The Journal's correspondent at Elkhart, Ind., informs that paper that Clara Louise Kellogg and her manager, Carl Strakosch, were married at that place on Wednesday night, at the close of an entertainment given by the company. Every possible effort was made to keep the matter secret for at least two weeks, the records of the marriage being hidden, and the officials and officiating clergyman pledged to secrecy. Notwithstanding these precautions, the news to-day became public property.

Charged With Counterfeiting.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—D. Williams and H. Doctsater, two Indians, were arrested on Saturday at Oneida village, they being accomplices of Schreyler and Powles, two counterfeiters, who are now in London jail for making and passing spurious coin. The dies and moulds used by the quartet were found on their premises in Oneida. The quarter and half dollar counterfeits produced by them are poor imitations of the genuine. The prisoners will be tried on Nov. 18.

BURIAL OF THE ANARCHS.

A GREAT CROWD AND MANY BANDS WALK IN THE FUNERAL.

The Hearses Filled With Flowers and the Women Decked With Red Ribbons—Scenes in the Houses When the Dead Bodies Were Brought Home.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The doors of the undertaking establishment to which the bodies of the dead Anarchists were taken after the execution yesterday were thrown open at 6 o'clock this morning, and the crowd which had been waiting to view the remains began to file in. Only the bodies of Parsons and Fischer were left to gratify the morbid curiosity of the crowd, the remains of Spies and Engel having been already removed. Occasionally one of the curious would mutter something as he gazed upon the upturned, distorted faces of the dead, but most of the people passed on silently after a single glance at the countenances of the so-much-talked-of men. At 9.30 the doors were closed. At that time there was a big crowd outside, and it was estimated that 4000 or 5000 people had viewed the remains. A half hour later the bodies were removed to the residences of the dead Anarchists. No excitement attended the transfer of the remains.

At 10 o'clock the casket containing the body of Fischer was taken out. It was to be taken to the home of his wife. It was quickly lifted into the wagon and an oil-cloth covering spread over it. Then the undertaker and his assistants mounted the box and the wagon was driven out Milwaukee-avenue, followed by a crowd of small boys, most of the grown people staying behind in the hope of getting a glance at Parsons. A detail of police, just going on duty, came along at the time and marched after the wagon. This created some commotion along the avenue, but it died out when the police turned off at Noble-street.

The wagon, with its cargo of dead boys, moved on to the house of Mrs. Fischer, just a block east of Milwaukee-avenue. It is a two-story frame structure and occupied by several families. Mrs. Fischer's apartments are in the rear on the ground floor, and the entrance is through an arch under a rear stairway leading from the second story. This arch was draped with white and black cambric. Around the house was a great crowd of women and children, evidently belonging to the neighborhood. They were noisy enough while the wagon was pathetic, and when the wagon drew up in front of the house, they craned their necks to see what they could.

Mrs. Fischer was at the house of one of the neighbors, when the body of her husband arrived, but as soon as it had been carried into the house and properly placed she was escorted into her desolate home by two female friends. She was suffering greatly and her actions were somewhat hysterical. She sobbed occasionally and moaned about about one or the other of her friends and wept bitterly.

At the Homes of Spies and Parsons.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The doors and windows of Chris. Spies' house, where the body of the dead Anarchist lies, were barred and would not be opened for any one. Long strips of black and white crepe swung from the door bell. At the top of the symbols of mourning was a large black rose, made also of crepe, and from the middle of the rose streams of red fluttered in the breeze.

From the moment the dead body arrived at the residence of August's brother the house has been surrounded by crowds of inquisitive spectators. This morning the assemblage gradually increased in numbers, all anxious to get a look at the face of the famous Anarchist. Nobody was gratified. Repeated calls at the door failed to elicit any response.

The undertaker had conveyed the remains to the residence, 785 Milwaukee-avenue, shortly before 11 o'clock. When the street door was opened, Mrs. Parsons was observed at the head of the stairs, dressed in a long black wrapper. Apparently she had rested little during last night, for her eyes were swollen with much weeping.

She was greatly excited when she realized that they were about to bring up her husband, dead, and she immediately commenced weeping again.

At the time they were taking off the lid, Mrs. Parsons was struggling in the room adjoining and calling the name of her husband. Little Albert and Lucy, the children, stood together crying and unnoticed in the corner of the room. When the chamber door was unlocked the widow rushed out and threw herself boldly on the coffin. An hysterical cry escaped her lips and the poor woman fell on the floor in a dead faint before the friends could catch her. The gathering of morbidly curious Germans about the street door, who were not permitted to enter the house, heard the cry and a sensation ran through the crowd.

As soon as Mrs. Parsons had recovered sufficiently to walk she ran again to her dead, throwing herself down and calling his name. Again she fainted before her lips touched the cold face of her husband. This time friends carried her away and would not let her see the corpse again.

At the home of George Engel there has been a solemn throng passing in and out since morning. The door of the little cigar store, which Mrs. Engel has managed since the arrest of her husband, was draped in mourning. In the back room lay the bodies of Louis Lingg, the suicide, and George Engel. They were in their coffins, and no one was permitted to take more than one look as he passed along. That portion of Lingg's face which was shattered by the fulminating cartridge had been filled up with chemicals and plaster of paris. A bandage hid the wounds from the gaze; otherwise the face was well preserved. In the frown on the brow there was a trace of the awful determination which must have nerved the bombmaker to place the candle in his mouth. A dull gleam of that glaring eye was still perceived between the half-closed eyelids.

Engel's face was as calm and indifferent as when he stood on the scaffold yesterday. The haggard face of Mrs. Engel, who frequently passed through the room, was pitiful. Hardly one out of twenty who go into the Engel store to view the remains speak their minds in English.

Nina Van Zandt Needs Looking After.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The one mourner to be looked for above all others in the crowded death chamber at the home of August Spies was missing this afternoon. Among the throng of weeping women and stern looking men, there was no sign of Nina, the proxy wife.

Capt. Black was there careworn but impassive. In reply to a question by the Associated Press representative, the Anarchists' lawyer said earnestly:

"No, Nina is not here. She is performing a higher duty. In the darkened room below this she is comforting the sister and mother of Spies."

"How can that be, Captain?" was asked.

"Is she not distracted and weeping herself?"

"Indeed, no," was the mournful reply. "I wish in my heart she were. So far as I can learn, Nina has not uttered one cry, nor shed a single tear. I fear she cannot do so. She goes constantly about, strangely calm, attending solely to others. The girl must be looked after," and the Captain, seemingly choking in the close atmosphere, moved out into the open air and hurriedly turned homeward. Before he had entered a conveyance there was time to ask if he would speak at the funeral to-morrow. The chief counsel for the Anarchists was but a moment removed from the awful spectacle of the livid face of Spies.

"If I am alive I will speak," he exclaimed, adding by way of explanation: "Yes, I am to make an address to-morrow, and of course I expect to be alive to do it. Whatever speaking is to be done will be done right at the graves. The proposition is to select only conservative men—those who would confine their words to praise of the beauty of the men's lives and explanation of their principles. No one will be selected to drive the people frantic."

Herr Most Makes Dark Threats.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Over 300 Anarchists met in the hall back of a saloon on Seventh-street to-night. Herr Most was greeted with loud cheers. He opened in a low tone, but as he gradually warmed up with his subject his face became redder and redder and his voice ascended into a howl. Some of the expressions and ideas advanced were these:

FELLOW ANARCHISTS—I wish I could express in language the sadness of my heart, which grieves for my devoted brother Anarchists who so bravely met death yesterday on the gallows. How brave, how noble these four men, you all know. Would that I knew their executioner; he would not fare well in this world. The deaths of our brothers have brought hundreds to join our ranks. We have sworn to have vengeance and we shall have it. They (the capitalistic press) say Lingg committed suicide. They lie. He was murdered and reported to have suicided. Do they want you or me to believe his friends smuggled those bombs in to him? I say they lie. They lie. They lie. Grinnell is a perjurer, a thief, who secured witnesses willing to swear away the lives of seven innocent men. Their blood cries to heaven for vengeance, and it shall not cry in vain. The day of reckoning is approaching. Let those who were interested in the arrests, trial and hanging beware. That debt shall be paid. I point my finger at Gary, Bonfield, the Judges of the Supreme Court and that coward of a Governor, Oglesby.

"Have you read in the capitalistic press to-day that newspaper spies are watching our rendezvous and write what they sneakingly overhear and see. From to-night our meetings shall be secret. I am an Anarchist and willing to follow the footsteps of my brave comrades. We are not afraid of solfpine and mitrailleuse. We have weapons stronger. Long live anarchy. Anarchy for ever."

The mob cheered him to the echo.

Removed to the Penitentiary.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Schwab and Fielden left Chicago for Joliet at 1.02 o'clock this afternoon on the Chicago and Alton train, which pulled out of the depot two minutes behind schedule time. A few acquaintances of Fielden were at the station and a few idlers gathered around the car in which the two convicts were placed, but that was all. On arriving at the prison they were shaved, arrayed in the convicts' garb and assigned to cells. On Monday they will be put to work in the shops.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

Fifteen Bands of Music Play Dirges Over The Dead Anarchists.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The entire squad of the central detail of police officers were on duty this morning at 9 o'clock. About twenty of the men had been on reserve all night and spent the day in the station instead of being assigned to positions on the line of march. About 12.45 o'clock word was received that the funeral procession had started from August Spies' late home. Capt. Hubbard called on the men to fall in, and assigned those who had not been on night duty to stations on the line of march. Four men were placed at each street intersection. The most striking view of the procession was obtained at the corner of Lake and Desplaines streets, for it brought to mind the scenes of May 4, 1886, when the bomb was thrown. It was just 1.45 o'clock when the head of the line reached the spot. At the hour above mentioned the first line of men could be seen crossing the Desplaines-street viaduct where, in 1877, a bloody fight took place between the police and the railroad strikers. There were no advance guard of police. Chief Marshal Charles Hepp, with two aides, led the way. They wore no red but simply black clothes and crepe on their arms. Then came a brilliantly dressed corps of musicians dressed in the style of the German army and on their heads spiked helmets. It was a strange scene. The bandmaster carried a sword in his hand and bore a striking resemblance to King William of Prussia. As the band passed Crane Hall, which was open and filled with drinking Anarchists or sympathizers, it struck up a dirge, as did in fact every other band in the procession, and there were at least fifteen of them.

Following the first corps of musicians walked the Defense Committee, the men who had charge of collecting the funds with which it was hoped to save the Anarchists. Geo. A. Schilling led the committee and carried in his hands a floral tribute. Following them marched about nearly 200 men from the Arbeiter Aurora Turn Verein, of which Spies was a member. After the societies came the feature of the procession, the hearse of August Spies. There were no nodding plumes on the hearse, but top was so covered with floral tributes that nothing else could be seen. Inside was the richly covered casket. Standing out in bold relief against the black broadcloth of the coffin was a great sash of red silk. It was one of the more striking because no flowers had been placed inside to interfere with the idea of having Spies' beloved colors shown to the public even after his death. Following came members of the Central Labor Union, behind them the hearse in which lay the coffin of Adolph Fischer. Then more societies and the funeral carriage of Albert R. Parsons. On the box by the driver sat a man holding in his hand a floral emblem of such immense dimensions that the inscription, "From K. of L. Assembly, No. 1207," could be seen 100 feet away. This is the assembly of which Parsons was a member until it was kicked out of the order. After Parsons' hearse came butchers and bakers and representatives of all sorts of trade. Behind were drawn the hearse of Geo. Engel and Louis Lingg. They were friends in life and lived together, and in the funeral pageant were placed in close proximity. All through this, which may be called the first part of the demonstration, were interspersed the carriages containing the relatives and a few near friends of the dead Anarchists.

The next feature of the procession was the turn out of people who followed after the hearses. Down from the vicinity of the corner into Lake-street they marched. In ranks of four to eight deep tramped husbands, wives, children and sweethearts side by side. A most noticeable feature of this part of the pageant was the showing made by the two local assemblies of Knights of Labor, composed wholly of women. They were aflame with red scarlet in their hats, bows of crimson at their throats and long streamers of crimson. It took the marching party just twenty-eight minutes to pass the corners. After those on foot came carriages to the number of fifty. They were overloaded with people of all ages and sizes. When the procession reached the Wisconsin Central depot the coffins of the four men who had paid the penalty of murder on the gallows, and that of Louis Lingg, the suicide, were borne on the shoulders of the pall-bearers through a side entrance to the depot and deposited in a combination baggage and smoking car, to which was attached an engine ready to start for Waldheim Cemetery.

Don't fail to hear J. W. Bengough at the Industrial School Concert to-night in the new Y.M.C.A. Hall.

NO HOPE FOR THE PRINCE.

His Death Considered Only a Matter of Time.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The first whispers of dire news from San Remo, confirming the rumors that the Crown Prince's malady was of a cancerous nature, were unheard in Berlin till towards evening. On the Boerse business was over. Some evening papers had congratulatory articles on the improving prospects of the Crown Prince, when suddenly semi-official reports were permitted to transpire that yesterday evening's advices were false news. These reports created general consternation. The earlier announcements were vaguely put, to the effect that the malady had been found to be of a cancerous nature, and that with regard to the further treatment of the Crown Prince no trustworthy information would be obtainable until a verbal report was received from Dr. Schmidt, who went to San Remo at the command of the Emperor. Nothing was said about the chances of recovery or the condition of the patient, but the official admission was enough to confirm the worst fears in the public mind concerning the Crown Prince's fate. Later it became known that Prof. Bergmann had not lectured at the University, being engaged in a consultation on the expediency of performing another operation, and that Drs. Schroeter and Krause were in favor of immediate tracheotomy, while Drs. Schretzer and Mackenzie were opposed to it. At last a decisive examination was made yesterday morning, which resulted in the doctors unanimously declaring that a radical cure was impossible, the only difference of opinion being as to how long the Crown Prince's life could be prolonged. The Crown Prince heard part of the discussion between the doctors. He showed the greatest self-possession when told that his recovery was very uncertain, and retired to meet the Princess. He afterwards sent a long despatch to the Emperor, and then, recalling the doctors, he told them that he placed himself in their hands. Dr. Mackenzie communicated the result of the examination to Prince William, who seemed to be more affected by the dreadful news than his father had been.

Dr. Schmidt, who will personally read the report of the doctors to the Emperor to-morrow, shares Dr. Mackenzie's opposition to an immediate operation. His relations with the Emperor, therefore, will undoubtedly influence the family decision. Prince William returns to Berlin to-morrow.

The confirmation of the statement that the Crown Prince is afflicted with cancer has revived interest in the methods attempted for the extirpation of the disease. The National Zeitung, in an article bearing the stamp of authority, says: "Despite the malignant nature of cancer, the larynx operation is now frequently successful. The most famous German operators are Dr. Hahn of the Friedrichsham Hospital, Berlin, and Dr. Bergmann, who recently performed five operations, and in every case the patient rapidly recovered. Even the extirpation of the whole of the larynx has been effected with complete success."

A gentleman named Puser, residing in Prague, has sent letters to the newspapers stating that Prof. Gussenbaum of Heidelberg, removed the whole of his larynx in 1880, since when he has enjoyed excellent health. Whatever is done with the Crown Prince, the feeling in the highest quarters is against further reliance upon Dr. Mackenzie. It will be an unavailing and poignant source of regret to all Germany that while the German specialists diagnosed the cancer character of the growth at the outset of the Prince's illness the treatment of the case was committed to Dr. Mackenzie. The opinions of Profs. Tobold, Fraenkel and others, published in the spring, are recalled as proofs of the accuracy of the German specialists. Prof. Virchow's written opinion is now of historic interest. He declared that the removal of the first growth from the Crown Prince's throat with forceps by Dr. Mackenzie's method provoked a vigorous recurrence of the tumor.

The most eminent specialist of Dr. Mackenzie is Prof. Vertell of Munich. He maintains that Mackenzie did not select the wrong treatment, that he continued that begun under Bergmann and Gerhardt, and that an operation in the spring would have been utterly unavailing.

The following semi-official summary of the opinions of the physicians in attendance at San Remo is issued to-night:

Dr. Schroeter holds that the new growth below the vocal cords is cancerous and advises the complete cutting out of the whole larynx. He claims that an immediate operation would be very advantageous, but says he would consent to a postponement, as in the meantime the malady can be combated by tracheotomy. Dr. Schroeter is convinced that the life of the Crown Prince might be preserved by the total excision of the larynx. Although the operation is very dangerous and its effect uncertain, it might be attended with good results. An excision from the neck, which maintains, would only defer death a few years.

Dr. Krause states that the new swelling prevents him from expressing a decisive opinion. The affection appears to be cancerous, but he opposes a complete excision of the larynx and advises tracheotomy only.

Dr. Mackenzie considers the growth to be cancerous and advises that a small piece of it be extracted for submission to analysis by Prof. Virchow, on whose report the final decision of the physicians should be based.

The Emperor is naturally much affected by the serious nature of the Crown Prince's illness, but the rumors that he has had a relapse threatening death are untrue. He has appeared daily at the palace windows at the time for relieving the guard, and bowed and saluted the crowd waiting for him. He looks hale and works at his desk for some time before dinner.

News comes from Coblentz that the Empress is worse. No bulletins about her condition have been posted, and it is feared her illness is serious.

He Suspected the Worst.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—It transpires that Crown Prince Frederick William has for a long time suspected the nature of his malady and is reported to have said, when informed that he was afflicted with cancer: "I thought it was something of that sort." In a letter written to his mother a few days ago the Crown Prince appealed to her to pay no attention to newspaper reports of his condition, but to rely solely upon the information which he himself would cause to be sent to her. The Emperor has read his son's telegrams with an ill-concealed feeling of deep emotion. He will not allow his secretaries to read them to him, but insists upon a personal translation. Queen Victoria sends telegrams to the Crown Prince daily, and is promptly informed of every change in his condition.

The latest report from San Remo is that the swelling of the larynx is subsiding and that the patient's condition is thus favorable to an operation through the mouth, which will undoubtedly be performed in Berlin. The Crown Princess insists that Dr. Mackenzie shall perform the operation while other members of the Imperial family prefer Prof. Bergmann, and it is probable that the patient himself will have to decide the question. The appearance of the Crown Prince is unchanged except that he has assumed a yellow wax-like color, which a French expert attributes to the increase of virus in the blood.

A Russian Man-of-War Sunk.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—An English steamer at Nicolaiff, Russia, collided with and sunk the Russian man-of-war Elberona. Seven persons aboard the latter were drowned.

Thanksgiving Matinee Thursday. Jacobs & Shaws' Opera House.

Methodist Harvest Home.

Agnes-street Methodist Church was crowded to the doors last night on the occasion of the annual "harvest home" service. The church was profusely decorated with evergreens, fruits, flowers and cereals, and the service was of a hearty thanksgiving character. Pastor J. F. Wilkinson preached an appropriate sermon on "A Sheaf of Wheat." Fully 900 people waited for the "inquiry meeting." The pastor announced a free harvest home supper for 1000 people for Thursday evening next, Thanksgiving Day, when addresses will be given by well-known ministers of other churches.

See "Casper the Yodler" Thanksgiving Matinee Thursday.

Another Toronto Policeman Gets a Chiefship.

Frank Devlin, formerly a member of the Toronto Police Force, went to British Columbia a year ago. He has written to friends in this city that he has been appointed chief of the New Westminster force at a salary of $1500 per year. He sent on an order to Inspector Stark for various accoutrements. Brantford, London, Brockville and Guelph have all drawn on the Toronto force for their chiefs.

W. & D. Dineen, corner of King and Yonge-streets, for fine fall hats, and ladies' fur garments. Hundreds of ladies daily throng their show rooms. All the latest styles.

Important to All.

To the reader especially. You never know from hour to hour how your life is. You may be run down by a street car as a Toronto gentleman was last week. You may be injured in a dozen different ways. But keep insured against accident always. The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company of Toronto offer excellent inducements to all intending insurers.

Snow and Stoves.

—The fall of snow yesterday reminded some thoughtless persons they hadn't got their winter comfort, "a stove." Perhaps they have been hunting the city over to find where they could buy the cheapest and best stove, and they will likely come to the same conclusion as most other people that Strachan's, 179 Yonge-street, is the place to buy right goods and at right prices. x

STILL TRUE TO "MONTY."

HALDIMAND HOLDS ON TO THE DOCTOR AND GIVES HIM 17 MAJORITY.

A Hard Fought Battle—A Great Vote Polled —Help from the Outside—A Comparison with Former Elections in the County—The News in the City.

CAYUGA, Nov. 12.—Full reports received to-night from all parts of the county give Dr. Walter Humphries Montague a majority of 17.

Perhaps the most strenuous and hard fought political battle ever waged in Haldimand closed to-night in a victory—which though the majority is not large may be taken to be decisive—for the Conservative candidate. All day long the excitement throughout the county was intense. It was known that both sides were thoroughly organized, and that a big vote would be polled, but until the ballots were deposited very few had an idea of the tremendous exertions that had been put forth. In getting in the outside votes the Reformers were decidedly in the ascendant; the first trains brought in voters from Chicago, from Rochester and from different parts of Canada, who polled for Mr. Colter. But many outside residents came in from Hamilton, Simcoe and other points to vote for the Conservative candidate, and the total vote recorded shows that probably in no other constituency in Canada could it be equalled, just as certainly as that in no other constituency has it ever been equalled. To-day's voting shows that if the losses in the total strength resulting in the lists not having been changed is taken into consideration the magnificent record of 85 per cent. polled last November is exceeded.

W. H. MONTAGUE.

Full returns at this point show that Dr. Montague is elected by a majority of 17. This result, it is anticipated, will be decisive, as it is not believed there will be another protest. An agreement to that effect, it is believed, having been arrived at between the two parties.

Naturally the Conservatives, and especially the opponents of Commercial Union, are jubilant at the result. Dr. Montague fought the battle on the platform single-handed, opposed by the whole oratorical strength of the Reform party. His opponent made Commercial Union a prominent plank in his platform and one of his chief appeals to the farming population. This was expected to have a decided effect. Outside of this he had the platform help of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Wm. Paterson, M. P., John Charlton, M.P., and a host of others, all prominent men named in support of Commercial Union; and when it is considered that Haldimand has nominally from two to four hundred Reform majority, Dr. Montague's victory can only be taken as a decisive defeat of the Wiman'ac fad and a glowing tribute to the personal popularity of the candidate himself and the strength of the devotion of all classes to the principle of maintaining intact Canada's nationality.

A comparison of the vote cast shows peculiar results. Right here in Cayuga, the home of Mr. Colter, where at the nomination meeting Dr. Montague met and fairly worsted the "Big Thunderer" from the Brant district, and in the northern part of the district where the heavy fighting was done, the Conservative candidate made decided inroads. In Cayuga, at Caledonia, at Hagersville, at York, and at Jarvis, where Messrs. Laurier, Cartwright, Paterson, and Charlton expended the greatest force of their oratorical attack—at each of these places the Conservative candidate has made gains, has carried the votes that gave him the county. Losses were experienced in sections, principally in the lower part of the county. In the upper part there have been general and decisive gains. Dr. Montague has gained in majorities in Cayuga, in Caledonia; in Seneca he has changed a majority of 6 to a majority of 10; in Oneida a gain of 21; in Rainham a gain of 10; in Walpole a loss of 15 and in North Cayuga a loss of 15. The Indians gave an increased vote for the Conservative candidate and so did the Germans in Rainham. A comparison of the vote in the last three elections, which follows, will more fully illustrate the result. In each case the majorities only are given:

The Vote in 1886.

The majorities in the Colter-Merritt election in September, 1886, were:

	Colter.	Merritt.
Cayuga	31	—
Caledonia	—	75
North Cayuga	107	—
Oneida	—	30
Rainham	118	—
Seneca	28	—
Walpole	—	62
	284	167
Majority for Colter		117

At the General Elections.

After Mr. Colter was elected in September of last year the House was dissolved, and on Feb. 22 a vote was taken as between the present candidates, with the following results:

	Colter.	Montague.
Cayuga	29	..
Caledonia	..	76
North Cayuga No. 1	70	..
" No. 2	13	..
" No. 3	41	..
" No. 4	—	87
Majority for Colter		87
Rainham No. 1	12	..
" No. 2	30	..
" No. 3	55	..
Majority for Colter		97
Seneca No. 1	14	..
" No. 2	25	..
" No. 3	..	1
" No. 4	..	3
" No. 5	..	25
Majority for Colter		10
Oneida No. 1	43	..
" No. 2	..	86
" No. 3	17	..
" No. 4	..	14
" No. 5	18	..
" No. 6 (Indian)	..	35
Majority for Montague		57.
Walpole No. 1	6	..
" No. 2	41	..
" No. 3	28	..
" No. 4	19	..
" No. 5	..	9
" No. 6	..	3
" No. 7	..	73
" No. 8	..	95
Majority for Montague		77.
Recapitulation of majorities:		
Cayuga	29	..
Caledonia	..	76
North Cayuga	87	..
Rainham	97	..
Seneca	10	..
Oneida	..	57