The Toronto World.

SIXTH YEAR — MONDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 16 1885. — PRICE ONE CENT

THE DAY OF EXECUTION.

RIEL CALMLY HEARS THAT HE IS TO HANG.

His Interview With the Sheriff—He Carries Himself Bravely Throughout the Trying Scene.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 14.—The excitement here continues intense. The bulletin boards are eagerly scanned by thousands. When the government organ here announced that Riel would positively hang the excitement reached a climax. The halfbreeds at St. Boniface upon learning the news were very crestfallen, and many of them indulged in threats against the government. Archbishop Tache is much dejected over the news. A mounted messenger carried the news to Riel's old home, and reports that his aged mother and all the family were utterly cast down when he communicated to them the news that a further reprieve was impossible.

Regina despatches say that for some time past officials at Ottawa and Regina have been in receipt of anonymous communications containing serious threats. The last proposed the blowing up of the Regina barracks if Riel is executed.

Riel continues to prophecy, but his utterances are scarcely coherent and are utterly unintelligible.

Riel's visitors on Friday included the Rev. Father McWilliams and Mr. Smith of Ottawa. Colonel Irvine accompanied them. In their interview Riel took advantage of the Rev. Mr. McWilliam's presence to declare his divine mission. "I am," said the prisoner, "a prophet. I have been ordained not as a priest but as a prophet of the Northwest, to preach reformation to you and every minister of the church and I will continue to fulfill my mission until I mount the scaffold." While he delivered himself of this little oration he paced his cell like an infuriated maniac. He thundered his anathemas on the policy and principles of the nineteenth century, churches, gesticulating almost all the while. When he came to the word "scaffold" he faced his visitors. The veins of his throbbing temples distending and raising his right hand, he pointed to where the scaffold of the Moosejaw murderer stood. Fixing his wild, haggard eyes on Rev. McWilliams, he continued, "To that scaffold will I walk boldly, preaching this mission of church reformation so much needed throughout the world."

Arrival of the Death Warrant.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 15.—There is nothing talked of here to-night but the expected execution of Riel. That there is considerable excitement among the French Canadians it would be useless to deny. That the agitation among them will reach the point of a disturbance is not believed.

The messenger bearing Riel's death warrant arrived at Regina this evening and at the usual hour of 8 o'clock to-morrow morning the Metis leader will have to meet the dreadful doom of the gallows.

The Bearer of the Warrant.

REGINA, N.W.T., Nov. 15.—Chief Sherwood of the dominion police arrived here by special train this evening with a posse of police direct from Ottawa. He is the bearer of the warrant from the governor general for the execution of Riel to-morrow morning.

How He Received the News.

REGINA, N.W.T., Nov. 15.—Riel received the formal intelligence at 9 o'clock to-night in his cell in the guard room of the mounted police barracks, three miles west of this city. The intelligence was conveyed to him in person by Sheriff Chapleau. Riel, who had been conversing with the surgeon of the post, rose and welcomed the sheriff in a hearty and thoroughly unconstrained way. His voice was modulated and he displayed no sign of excitement. His initial greeting was: "Well, and so you have come with the great announcement. I am glad." Sheriff Chapleau replied that the death warrant had come. Riel, continuing in the same cheery way, said: "I am glad that at last I am to be released from my sufferings." He then broke off into French, and thanked the sheriff for his personal consideration: "He proceeded again in English: "I desire that my body shall be given to my friends to be laid in St. Boniface."

The sheriff then asked him if he had any wishes to convey as to the disposition of his personal estate or effects. "Mon cher," replied he, "I have only this, "touching his breast above the region of the heart. "This I gave to my country fifteen years ago and it is all I have to give now."

He was asked as to his peace of mind and replied: "I long ago made my peace with my God. I am as prepared now as I can be at any time. You will find that I had a mission to perform. I want you to thank my friends in Quebec for all they have done for me."

He continued in reply to another question: "I am willing to go. I shall be permitted to say something on the scaffold." When told that he would be, he said smilingly: "You think I may speak too long; that it will unnerve me. Oh, no, I shall not be weak. I shall feel that when the moment comes I shall have wings which shall carry me upwards."

He closed by saying to Sheriff Chapleau as he held out his hand to him in parting, "Adieu, mon ami." His eye was clear and unflinching, and his bearing throughout was such as to evoke a sense of admiration by the absence of any tremendous excitement.

An Interview with the Prisoner.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 14.—The weather being fine to-day Riel took a longer walk than usual. He appeared quite calm, and kept his eyes fastened on the ground. He held the iron ball with which he is shackled in his hand, and walked with a short, quick step. The utmost precautions are enforced for Riel's safe keeping. The night guard consists of sixty men, and mounted patrols are being stationed in all directions half a mile from the prison.

During an interview with Riel lately, he called Mr. Astley a liar and a sneak and an informer. "Astley," he said, "while my prisoner, was continually writing me private notes, telling me what his brother prisoners had been saying about me and the rebellion. Most of what he swore regarding me was false. Neither," continued he, "did Charles Nolan tell the truth in every case. Nolan was the chief means of taking me to Batoche, and the first man to betray me. But he was good to me after my arrival on the South Saskatchewan. I do not wish to say much of him."

Of his counsel, Riel has a very poor opinion. "They did their best," said he, "and I am thankful to them. I do not like to tell you my candid opinion of them after their kindness in coming from Quebec to defend me. Fitzpatrick thinks he is as tall as the spirit, but he is two feet shorter. Lemieux would make a good speech if he only could talk English, say as good as I can, but little Greenshields made me sick." Christopher Robinson, he said, was a gentleman, but his ideas of Mr. Osler, Q.C. were of the most uncomplimentary kind. He considered his trial by Judge Richardson and a jury most unfair. "The judge," said he, smiling, "is a good man, but too fond of looking to his lady the queen, her crown and dignity."

Riel persisted to the last in saying his intention, when leader of the halfbreeds, had not been to precipitate war. "I thought," said he under strong feelings of excitement, "I thought the government would from time to time come to amicable terms with us." On several occasions he appeared to be bitter against Sir John, but he hoped the honorable gentleman would "repent." The Hudson Bay company he stigmatized as robbers and bloodsuckers, whose speedy ruin he prophesied. Riel did not appear to relish taking back the vile name of "robber," which he applied to his Grace Archbishop Tache. Neither did he wish to repeat the epithet. So far as could be judged, he was sorry for using the expression at all.

The Feeling in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—At a caucus of French Canadian M.P.s Mr. Girouard stated that the meeting was called to inaugurate a movement "to avoid a national dishonor." M. Desjardin, M.P., stated that he saw no other reason for the last respite than to save the two ministers—Hon. Thomas White and Sir Adolphe Caron—who were to be banqueted at Winnipeg from enjoying the horrible spectacle of seeing the body of Riel hang over the festive table. Mr. Coursol, M.P. for East Montreal, stated that he had told the government that the execution of Riel would be the greatest blunder they had ever made, that the government need not in future look for support to the French Canadians of Quebec and that the members of the conservative party from this province who upheld the government could not be re-elected. After the meeting adjourned Hon. J. A. Chapleau, secretary of state, was seen at the Windsor. He said he could not say definitely that Riel would be hung, but he was a great criminal, being guilty not only of the personal part he took in the rebellion, but also of murders, rape and burglaries committed by those whom he had led into the rebellion. This is founded on law and reason. The Indian chiefs condemned to suffer death, and whose sentences had not been commuted, would certainly be executed on the 27th instant; but if the law were not to take its course in Riel's case, how could it, in justice, take its course in their case?

Mr. Chapleau was shown the following telegram, which had been previously drawn up, and which, on receiving his answer, was immediately despatched to Ottawa:

"Under the circumstances, the execution of Louis Riel would be an act of cruelty for which we decline to be responsible." C. J. Coursol, M. P. for Montreal East; Alphonse Desjardins, M.P. for Hochelaga; D. Girouard, M.P. for Jacques Cartier; F. Vanasse, M.P. for Yamaska; L. H. Massue, M.P. for Richelieu; F. Dupont, M.P. for Bagot; A. L. Desaulniers, M.P. for Maskinonge; J. Ste. Jacoust, M.P. for Two Mountains; L. G. H. Bergeron, M.P. for Beauharnois; L. W. Bain, M.P. for Soulanges; P. B. Benoit, M. P. for Chambly; Ed. Guibault, M.P. for Joliette; G. A. Gigault, M.P. for Rouville; S. Labrosse, M.P. for Prescott; L. L. L. Desaulniers, M. P. for St. Maurice; F. Dugas, M. P. for Montcalm.

Mr. J. A. Ouimet, M. P. for Laval, and Hon. Dr. Fortin, M. P. for Gaspe, refused to sign the document on the ground of party discipline. Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P. for Montreal Centre, declined to have anything to do with either the meeting or the telegram.

Mr. Chapleau denied the report that he or any other member of the cabinet would resign if Riel were hanged.

Mr. Ouimet said he did not sign the telegram, "because the movement, in my opinion, in addition to being unconstitutional, is in bad taste. I, however, did not fail to let the premier know my views on the subject, and last night I wrote to Sir John telling him that should Riel be hanged it would not only ruin the conservative party, but even endanger our national existence and undo the great work of confederation."

The French papers generally express regret at the action of the government in finally deciding to hang Riel. La Presse publishes a letter signed "Un Ouvrer," suggesting that if Riel be hanged on Monday that the following Monday be observed as a day of mourning, and service be held in all the churches. It comments on it as follows: "This suggestion is an excellent one. It is a dignified and christian-like way of showing to our ministers that they have been recalcitrant to their duties, and have profoundly wounded the innermost feelings of our population. We hope the suggestion will be carried out."

Immediately upon the receipt of information of Riel's execution on Monday flags will be hoisted at half-mast in many parts of the city, and will be kept floating throughout the day out of respect for the rebel leader's memory.

The Club Cartier at its meeting on Thursday evening adopted a resolution thanking Sir Hector and Hon. Mr. Chapleau for the energetic stand they had taken on the Riel question, and informing them that, if Riel is executed, they need not look upon them as supporters any longer.

The Doomed Man's Last Letter.

QUEBEC, Nov. 14.—Mr. Lemieux has just received a long letter from his unfortunate client, in which the halfbreed leader warmly thanks his lawyers, Dr. Fiset of Rimouski, and all who have interested themselves in his fate. He also states that he retained his calmness, notwithstanding the shock caused him by the news that his wife had given birth to a son, who only lived a few days.

An Appeal to Hon. John Costigan.

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—The Montreal Post, in a double leaded article, says: "The Hon. John Costigan who moved and carried resolutions in the Canadian parliament urging the British government to conciliate Ireland by granting justice, right and home rule to the Irish people cannot remain in a cabinet that hangs a man, who, after vainly urging the Canadian government to grant the same rights to the suffering and oppressed halfbreeds of the Northwest, was compelled to have resource to arms to defend their lives and homes!"

Excitement in Essex.

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 14.—There is intense excitement among the French Canadians of this county. One prominent gentleman of that nationality said to-day: "If the sentence is carried out on Monday it will mark a cold-blooded murder for which Sir John A. Macdonald is directly responsible. There is as much excitement over the affair in this county as there is in Montreal, the only difference being that the people who are in sympathy with their compatriots in the Northwest do not give vent to their feelings. A war of races, extending over the whole dominion, is imminent, and will surely occur if Riel is hanged. The Orangemen of Ontario are aware of it, but are afraid to draw back. On Riel's fate hinges the future of the conservative party in Canada, and no member of the party can ever hope to be elected in a French-Canadian constituency if Sir John follows the advice of the Ontario members and hangs an insane man." There are some in Windsor who express the opinion that a riot will occur on Monday if Riel is not reprieved, but the majority of the people laugh at such an idea.

Louis Riel's Will.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 14.—Riel has made his will in anticipation of his execution. He leaves only a small amount of land in Montana, and his will is more of political harangue than anything else. He leaves all of his writings to Father Andre, who still declares his belief that Riel is insane, and believes that he will walk to the and die game. He says the convicted man desires to make a speech on the scaffold.

A Revolting Spectacle.

From the Montreal Post.

A more revolting spectacle was never offered to the christian and civilized world than that banquet table spread in Winnipeg 'neath the shadow of the scaffold, and that band of Orange hyenas gathered to celebrate and rejoice over the coming execution of Louis Riel.

The Vanity of Threats.

From the New York Tribune.

It may well be that clemency in Riel's case would be the most politic course, but not clemency extorted by threats of desertion. The French members appear to have made a grave mistake in this matter, and they are strengthening the argument of those who maintain that if it is really impossible for the two races to live under one government in harmony, and if a violent rupture must come sooner or later, the present time is as good as any for settling the question. But no help for Riel is likely to come of such intemperate and ill-advised proceedings.

GROWING BEAUTIFULLY LESS.

Continued Decrease in the Cases of Smallpox at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—Official returns at the health office this morning show that there were 23 deaths from smallpox in the city yesterday, 6 at Mount Royal hospital, 4 in Cote St. Louis, 1 in St. Jean Baptiste, 6 in Ste. Cunegonde and 1 in Point St. Charles.

The deaths for the past seven days were 235 against 304 for the preceding week, a decrease of 69.

The health officer reports 42 new cases, and 40 verified.

Mayor Beaugrand's Enemies.

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—The case of Mr. Vanesse, of Le Monde, who is charged by the mayor with libel, was sent this morning to the grand jury. The case of the Hon. Mr. de la Bruyere, of the St. Hyacinthe Courrier, charged with a similar offence, was postponed until next Tuesday.

In the Maritime Provinces.

HALIFAX, N.S., Nov. 14.—A Charlottetown, P.E.I., despatch says great excitement prevails there over the sudden discovery of ten cases of smallpox, several fatal. The yellow flag also floats over many houses at Sydney, Cape Breton. All parts of the province seem invaded with the dread disease.

The Scourge in a Postoffice.

STANBRIDGE STATION, Que., Nov. 14.—There are several cases of smallpox at St. Charles de Stanbridge, a village four miles from here. The family that has charge of the postoffice there has three children sick with the disease.

The Mayor Spreading the Tidings.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 14.—Mayor Beaugrand of Montreal called upon Mayor O'Brien to-day, and reported that the smallpox in Montreal was under control.

Seven Cases in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Seven cases of smallpox were found in the city during the past week.

NOTES FROM HAMILTON.

A Roller Rink Young Lady Has Her Traducer Arrested.

HAMILTON, Nov. 15.—The Young Men's Liberal club will discuss manhood suffrage at their next meeting Monday night.

Alfred Scott told malicious stories to the manager of the Royal roller rink regarding Miss Kate Falahy in consequence of which that young lady was requested to stay away from the rink. She had Scott arrested and as he could not prove any of his allegations the magistrate fined him $5 or 20 days in jail.

Rev. H. M. Parsons, pastor of Knox church, Toronto, delivered an interesting lecture at the Macnab street Presbyterian church last night on "Dispensational Truths."

The receipts of the late Garrick club ball at the opera house exceed the expenses by $175, which amount has been donated to the Girl's home.

A petition for the opening of a new road to the east is being largely signed in this city and in the township of Barton.

The Trader's bank of Canada has opened a branch office in this city. Æmilius Jarvis is manager and James Parkes solicitor.

Senator Plumb to Enter the Cabinet.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—It is reported here that Senator Plumb is to be made minister of finance, and that he will seek election in Hamilton in place of Mr. Kilvert, who will be made collector of customs.

THREE ITALIANS HANGED.

Awful Death of One of Them—Their Coolness Before the Execution.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Agostino Gelardi, Ignazio Silvestri and Giovanni Azari, Italians who murdered and robbed their countryman, Fillipo Carmeo, and packed his body in a trunk and sent it to Pittsburg, were hung at noon to-day. They passed a quiet night. When they arose they lighted cigarettes and kept up an animated conversation with each other until a little after 8, when their breakfast, consisting of oysters, fish, and potatoes, veal cutlets, coffee and toast was brought them. They ate with seeming relish. After they had finished Father Morreli arrived, and mass was celebrated.

Silvestri and Geardi's necks were broken by a fall, and they died without a struggle. The noose slipped around Azari's neck and lodged under his chin. The poor wretch drew up his legs, and his convulsive gasps were awful to see. He was slowly strangled to death, it being seven minutes before the pulse ceased to beat.

LABOR TROUBLES IN NEW YORK.

A General Demand To Be Made for Eight Hours a Day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Every trades union in the city has signified to the Centralla bor union its intention to join a general demand upon the employers that after May 1 eight hours shall be a day's work, and they will demand also, if they think they are strong enough to enforce the demand, that a day's pay shall not be reduced.

Two thousand workmen will be thrown out of employment to night by the stoppage of work in the cigar factories of Stratton & Storm. The firm agreed to the terms of the union some time ago, but the boycott has not been taken off its cigars, hence the suspension of work.

ARBITRAMENT OF ARMS.

SERVIA DECLARES WAR AGAINST BULGARIA.

Russia's Magnanimous Interest in the Fratricidal Struggle—Brave Words of King Milan and Prince Alexander.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Despatches from Belgrade this evening state that King Milan to-day informed the powers that Servia has declared war against Bulgaria because Bulgaria arbitrarily attacked a position which the Moravian division of the king's troops held in Servian territory opposite the Bulgarian frontier. King Milan has also issued a proclamation declaring that Servia cannot allow Bulgaria, which has already proved a hard neighbor, to disturb the balance of power in the Balkans to her exclusive advantage. The king alludes to what he calls unjustifiable Bulgarian customs duties on the frontier, the unlawful seizure of Bregovo, and the encouragement by Bulgaria of Servian rebels who were condemned for high treason. (King Milan here refers probably to Peko Paulovich, a Herzegovinian chief, and Pashics, the Servian radical leader who was expelled by King Milan). King Milan also alludes to the alleged ill-treatment of Servian emigrants in Bulgaria, the blockade of the frontier of Bulgaria and an alleged attack by undisciplined Bulgarian volunteers on the Servian people and troops. In conclusion the king says: "I cannot suffer the intentional provocations and I, therefore, adopt a policy of open hostility which has been forced upon me by Bulgaria. Servia's just cause now rests on the arbitrament of arms, the bravery of her army and the protection of the Almighty. I rely upon my people's patriotism."

The Servian army crossed the Bulgarian frontier this morning in three divisions at Tsaribrod, Klissura and Bregova. They met with no resistance in crossing. Sharp fighting occurred at Trn on the Vessino road and at Kustendik. Many were killed and wounded on both sides. The Bulgarians retreated at all points. The whole Servian army is now in Bulgarian territory.

The various forces of Servia are as follows: Field army, 60,288 men, with 264 guns; reserve formations, 12,856 men, with 34 guns; reserve army or landwehr, 52,270 men, with 120 guns; landstrum, 45,000 men, or a total of 170,412 officers and men and 418 guns. The infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle, improved by Maj. Meconvanovitch, which is of a calibre of 10.15 millimeters. The artillery is variously armed with muzzle loaders and Krupp guns. The total cavalry force, included in the above, numbers 4600 men.

A Servian Success.

VLASSINA, Nov. 14.—A skirmish has taken place near here between the Bulgarian and Servian troops. Eleven men were killed and twenty wounded. The Bulgarians have retired from Trn, Tsaribrod, Klissuria and Brogova.

Why War Was Declared.

BELGRADE, Nov. 15.—It is officially announced that a force of Bulgarians on Thursday attacked a body of Servians near Vlasina. The Servians returned the fire. Ten Bulgarians were killed or wounded, and were left on Servian territory. Several of the Servians were wounded. In consequence of the attack of the Bulgarians the cabinet on Friday decided to declare war. Servian troops have captured Trn and occupied the heights.

Prince Alexander to His Soldiers.

SOFIA, Nov. 14.—Prince Alexander in an order of the day to the officers and men of his army says: "King Milan has declared war against us and has ordered the Servian army to invade Bulgaria. Our Servian brethren, instead of assisting us, wish to ruin our country. Show your courage now and defend your mothers, wives, sisters, and homes. Pursue and annihilate the cowardly, treacherous enemy. Let forward be your battle cry, brethren, and may God aid us and grant us victory."

Great excitement and enthusiasm prevail. Troops are being hurried forward to the defence of Sofia and the war fever is again at the highest pitch.

The Bulgarian field army consists of 24,000 infantry, 1400 cavalry, two regiments and one company of artillery, 2340 men; a battalion of engineers, 880 men; a detachment of train, 2000 men, and a force of gendarmes, 1600 men, or a total of 32,220 men, with 104 guns. The infantry is armed with Beerdan rifles, and the batteries have Krupp guns and guns of the latest Russian pattern. The reserve force consists of 24,000 men. There are also 23 battalions of landstrum of 600 each, or 52,000 men, making a total of 60,000. There is no want of arms, but there is scarcely sufficient force of cavalry and artillery. The cavalry numbers 1500 men. The scarcity of officers since many of the Russian officers returned home is also a serious matter. The Eastern Roumelia army comprises 18,224 men of the first levy, 19,188 of the second, 23,197 of the reserve, making a total of 64,630 men. There is no scarcity of arms, as there are about 80,000 Kruker, 7000 Beerdan and 6000 Martini-Henry rifles in the province. The artillery consists of four guns. The Bulgarian arsenals at Rustchuck and Rasgrad contain a good supply of arms, uniforms and equipments. The arsenal at Rustchuck is capable of turning out 60,000 Beerdan cartridges per day in addition to the ammunition for artillery.

Russia's Magnanimous Interest.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—Russian newspapers, both official and unofficial, unite in condemning the fratricidal Servia. Bulgarian war and declare that Russia will be unable to sit quietly by while Bulgaria and Servia tear each other to pieces.

THEEBAW'S WAR VESSEL CAPTURED

A Sharp Fight Results in First Blood for the British.

RANGOON, Nov. 15.—The armed steam launches from the British steamers Kathleen and Irrawadde have captured King Theebaw's war vessel. The capture was effected under the guns of the Clntturbuck forts after a sharp fight. One officer on the British side was wounded.

Liberal Fair Play.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Charles Allsopp, M.P. for Taunton, while presiding at a conservative meeting at Burton to-day, attempted to quell a disturbance among the audience, when he was violently assaulted. His face was badly smashed and his watch stolen. A free fight ensued. The attorney-general attempted to address the meeting, but failed to get a hearing.

The Vokes Comedy Company.

Miss Rosina Vokes, of the famous Vokes family, with her London company will hold the boards at the Grand Opera house all this week. In Honor Bound, My Milliner's Bill, and A Tinted Venus will constitute the opening performance to-night.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

Appointment of the Board for Next Year—Other Senate Business.

The senate of Toronto university met Saturday night. There were present Vice-Chancellor Mulock in the chair, Dr. Wilson, Rev. Father Vincent, Dr. Caven, Dr. Sheraton, Dr. Macfarlane, Prof. Loudon, Prof. Larratt Smith, Dr. Fulton, Dr. Oldright, Prof. Chapman, Prof. Hutton, Mr. King, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Woods, Mr. Houston, Mr. Kingsford, Mr. Embree and Mr. Falconbridge.

A letter from the senate of McMaster hall gave notice of their appointment of Dr. J. H. Castle of Toronto Baptist college as their representative on the university senate.

In answer to a letter from the registrar of the Western university it was decided that tickets of that institution be accepted by Toronto university.

Mr. Embree resigned his position on the board of arts studies.

Mr. Kingsford's report on senate procedure was presented and ordered to be printed.

The report on the vice-chancellor's scheme for local examinations was adopted. It provides that a candidate may select any matriculation subject at local examinations; that males as well as females may present themselves; that the examinations may be held wherever there are five students desirous of taking them; that the fee be $2; that candidates may matriculate at such examinations; that honors shall be awarded, but that competition for scholarships shall not be allowed; and that anyone who has passed a full matriculation at such examinations and has paid the fee of $2 shall, on payment of an additional $5, be registered as an under graduate. The statute to give effect to the above received its first reading.

The following statutes of the vice-chancellor's received their second reading and were passed: that providing for the affiliation of Knox college, and that providing for the establishment as the first year classical scholarship, and in honor of the late chancellor, of the Moss scholarship. Mr. Kingsford was elected a member of the library committee in place of Mr. Houston, resigned. Mr. Houston gave notice that he would introduce a statute relative to a civil polity course. Mr. Kingsford's statute to restore medals at the fourth year examinations, was read a second time but was not adopted. The debate on Mr. Kingsford's statute relative to the degree of LL.D., was adjourned.

The report of the committee on examinations, recommending the appointment of the following examiners for 1886, was adopted:

Law: J. F. Smith, LL.B., and W. H. P. Clement, B.A., LL.B.

Medicine: Physiology and pathology, G. A. Tye, M.B.; medicine and therapeutics, J. J. Cassidy, M.D.; midwifery and forensic medicine, W. Britton, M.D.; anatomy, D. B. Fraser, M.D.; surgery and surgical anatomy, J. H. Cameron, M.D.; clinical medicine, J. E. Graham, M.D.; clinical surgery, F. L. Grassett, M.B.; hygiene and medical psychology, C. W. Covernton, M.D.

Medicine and Arts: Chemistry, R. F. Ruttan, M.A., professor of McGill college, Montreal; biology, A. B. McCallum, B.A.

Arts: Classics—Rev. ——— McNish, M. A., LL.B.; W. S. Milner, M. A.; G. W. Robertson, M.A., and J. E. Hodgson, B. A. Mathematics—A. K. Blackadder, M.A., and J. W. Reid, M. A. Physics—J. M. Clark, M. A. and T. G. Campbell, B. A. English—T. C. L. Armstrong, M. A. and J. Seath. French—J. Squair, B. A. German—W. H. Vandersmissen, B.A. Italian—A. J. Bell, M.A. Constitutional history and civil polity———— professor of history and political economy in the university of Colorado. Mineralogy and geology—R. Conlon, M. A. Mental sciences—A. S. Johnston, B. A. and Rev. R. Y. Thompson, M. A. Oriental languages—Rev. F. R. Beattie, M. A. Meteorology—B. G. Webber. Civil engineering—Alan Macdougall, C.E.

A Safe Blown Up.

Policeman Jacob Wismer was on duty on King street, near Church, at 6.25 yesterday morning when a loud explosion struck his ear. The officer was at a loss which way to turn, being unable to locate the place whence the sound came. He searched all through lower Church, Colborne, Wellington and adjacent streets, but found nothing. The cause of the explosion was subsequently ascertained. Thieves had entered W. W. Park & Co.'s candy factory at 102 and 104 Adelaide street east, charged the keyhole of an old-fashioned safe with gunpowder and blown it up. The door of the safe was smashed into atoms, the glass and sash in the office window were shattered, and the contents of the office were turned topsy-turvy. All the enterprising thieves got out of the safe was three old watches, of small value; there was no money in it.

Assaulted While Turning a Goose.

Mrs. Sheehan, of 66 Lombard street, was yesterday engaged in the worthy domestic duty of cooking a goose for the Sunday dinner, when Jack Doyle, the notorious, entered the house and proceeded to pay off an old score by assaulting her. Doyle was beating and kicking the woman when her husband appeared on the scene. Doyle gave him a bat in the mouth and ran out. Mrs. Sheehan rushed to the police station with a fork in her hand and reported the case, interjecting her story frequently with "This is the fork that I was turnin' the goose with when he came in and bate me." When Sergeant Duncan and Policeman Anson went up to the house Mrs. Sheehan, still carrying the fork, reminded them that "This is the fork I was turnin' the goose with," and invited the officers in to see the roasting bird. Being after Doyle and not goose they declined the invitation, and shortly afterwards arrested their man on Duchess street. On hearing this good news Mrs. Sheehan hurried to No. 1, still armed with the fork, and shaking it at the prisoner, exclaimed for about the fortieth time, "This is the fork I was turnin' the goose with." Both fork and goose—at least all that is left of the goose—ought to be produced as evidence against Doyle.

Arrested After a Long Journey.

When the through C. P. R. train from Winnipeg arrived at Union station yesterday afternoon, Policeman Frank Wismer arrested one of the passengers, an agricultural looking youth named Wm. McGeagh, on the strength of a telegram from Indian Head, N.W.T., charging him with larceny. The telegram was signed by a local J. P., and was received here Saturday night. The nature of the larceny is not known, but the police believe it to be one of money, the prisoner having $182 in his possession. McGeagh said he was going to his home at Lefroy, on the Northern railway.

Beaten and Robbed.

An old man—drunk, cut, bleeding and bruised—yesterday afternoon fell into the hands of the police and was taken to No. 3 station. He could not tell a very intelligible story, but his appearance was indicative of hard usage. He had been drinking with two or three young fellows who enticed into some rear premises off Adelaide street, at St. Andrew's market, and after almost beating him insensible, cut a pocket out of his pants, containing over $90, and then got away. The old man was not able to give a description of the robbers.

Poundmaker Pining Away.

Major Bedson, warden of the Manitoba penitentiary at Stoney Mountain, where Poundmaker is now confined, says that the great chief is pining away under imprisonment, and that the punishment so far inflicted on him and other chiefs has had a most desirable effect.

IRISH PARTY POLITICS.

MR. GLADSTONE IN FAVOR WITH THE PARNELLITES.

Home Rule Must Be Recognized by British Statesmen—An Alliance Advocated with the Liberals.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Mr. Gladstone's great speech at Edinburgh has stopped the stampede from the liberal party of thousands of men who had begun to deem it their duty to go to the tory side to save the Church of England. The probabilities are that Mr. Gladstone will yet succeed in making the Irish question the main one before election day. The leading Parnellites already manifest indications of a desire to come to terms with the "grand old man." Several of Parnell's organs openly advocate such an alliance. United Ireland insists that the home rule question shall be recognized by all the first statesmen of Great Britain as the leading issue of the hour in British politics, and says that from whichever party its settlement comes, the settlement will probably be a mere wrangle over details. This latter utterance must be considered important. It was undoubtedly inspired by Parnell and was probably meant to convey to the league information that the Irish party managers no longer consider themselves obliged to tie to the conservative party. The liberal leader has some claims on Irish gratitude and has the following largely disposed toward making concessions. Lord Salisbury has neither. With Irish help the liberals would possess an absolute certainty of restoration. Parnell would lose nothing, but gain everything.

AN AFFRAY WITH MOONLIGHTERS.

Two Men Killed and a Woman Badly Wounded.

TRALEE, Nov. 15.—A band of moonlighters at Malahaffe last evening attacked the house of a man named Curtin, and Curtin during the melee fatally shot one of the moonlighters. The latter then retired, but returned in a short time and renewed the attack. They captured the house, shot Curtin dead, and severely wounded a woman servant named Sullivan. Eight men have been arrested.

Curtin was a man of good social position. The dead moonlighter has been identified as the son of a widow holding a small farm near the Curtins. The sons of Curtin fought bravely, and tore the masks from a number of the assailants' faces, which enabled the former to identify several of the latter. The moonlighters were in search of arms.

Curtin was president of the local National league of Malahaffe. He was 65 years of age. Miss Nora Curtin, the dead man's daughter tore the mask off the leader of the gang, and identified him as Tade Casey, a farmer's son.

"Tade" Casey and Jeremiah Casey, brothers, two young men named Sullivan, sons of farmers, Terence McMahon and John Spring are under arrest in connection with the killing of Curtin. All the prisoners are well known. Other arrests are expected.

BISMARCK'S BARBARITY.

The Poor Poles Hunted From Germany and Refused Harbor in Russia.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The excitement in Germany over Bismarck's continued enforcement of his edict of exile of Russian Poles from Prussia continues unabated. Great relief committees have been sent to assist the unfortunate exiles at Lemberg, Posen and Cracow. The relief committee at the latter city reports that 2000 Poles in one Prussian settlement were recently ordered to settle up their affairs there and quit Prussia without delay. A majority of these are Roman Catholics, and many of them have resided in Prussia so long that they have forgotten their native language. They have all been compelled to sell their property, very little of which thus forced upon the market has brought more than one-fourth its value. Russia has issued an order prohibiting the entry of these exiles into the czar's domain unless they can prove they were born there. In consequence there are at present encamped at one place on the frontier 1500 exiled Poles, penniless, homeless and most miserable.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

City council to-night.

Work has been commenced on the Carlton street block pavement.

Last week 55 births, 12 marriages and 34 deaths were registered at the City hall.

Eight two-story houses on Gildersleeve avenue was sold to P. G. Close at auction Saturday for $6000.

Several places in the west end where liquor is sold without license were raided by the police Saturday night.

The salary of Rev. Hugh Johnston, pastor of the Carlton street Methodist church, has been raised to $2000.

George Soper, a tramp, is laid up at the General hospital from injuries caused by falling off a Grand Trunk train at the Don station.

The People's Dime museum at Albert hall reopens to-day with Harry Lindley's comedy company in Divorce. Two performances every day, afternoon and evening.

James Varcore, living at Esther and Woolsley streets, was arrested Saturday, on a charge of stealing postage stamps from W.H. Knowlton's office, church street.

Butter auction. Twenty-five firkins dairy butter for family use by auction at A. O. Andrews & Co.'s rooms, 151 Yonge, to-day at 11 sharp.

The University college literary society debated the question whether or not libraries, museums and other such places of recreation should be open Sundays, and President Houston decided in favor of the affirmative.

The anniversary services at the Queen street Methodist church were conducted yesterday morning by Dr. Dr. J. O. Peck, of New Haven, Conn. At both services the church was filled to its utmost capacity, crowds being turned away.

John August, formerly a driver in the fire department, was attacked by highwaymen on Howard street the other night. They knocked two of Mr. August's teeth out, but got none of his money or valuables.

The police raided a disreputable house at 103 University street yesterday morning at five o'clock, and arrested Maggie Claxton, keeper, Lena Reynolds, an inmate, and Thos. Downes and Thos. Galvin, frequenters.

Excursionist Edwards of Parkdale returned yesterday from New York whither he went safely to see his party on the way to Florida. He got them all off in good shape, and is now at work organizing another party.

The sale of seats for the literary and musical entertainment by Miss F. H. Churchill and Miss Marie Strong at Shaftesbury hall, Thursday, Dec. 3, commences to-morrow at Nordheimer's and Suckling's. These ladies—the one a talented elocutionist, the other a favorite vocalist—ought well give a charming program and deserve a good house.

Special services in connection with the Sunday-school anniversary of the Northern Congregational church were held yesterday. Rev. J. F. Stevenson, LL.D., of Montreal, preached in the morning and evening. In the afternoon an open session of the school was held, at which addresses were delivered by Dr. Stevenson and Rev. H. D. Powis.

The professors of surgery in the Toronto school instruct their class that whenever they are in doubt as to whether a man wears an artificial leg all they have to do is to listen to the sounds made by each foot as it strikes the floor, the impact of the peg-leg is harder and more ringing. They can also tell by the elegant appearance of the man if he is wearing one of those perfect-fitting shirts made by quinn the shirt-maker, 115 king street west. x

The stores of Petley & Petley were crowded to the very doors with customers Saturday. The mantle show rooms and ready made clothing department were particularly busy. Four extra salesworkers were required in the mantle department during the greater part of the day, and in the men's and boys' clothing and overcoat departments it was almost impossible to wait on the customers. This simply shows the result of keeping desirable and fashionable goods, low prices and advertising

THE TRADE OF REBEL GONE.

Louis Riel ascends the scaffold this morning as a knave who has at last encountered his doom. He was no patriot, and those who have been working in his behalf were spending themselves on an unworthy object. He offered to sell all his dupes for $35,000. His treatment of Thomas Scott was of a cruelty in keeping with his savage nature. There is not one redeeming feature in his whole career. His insanity was feigned. He raised two rebellions, and if let go would have headed a third.

Riel was a dangerous man, who is well out of the road. We are not inclined to call for any man's blood, and are sorry to think that capital punishment still exists, but society has only one way to protect itself, and that is by making an example on the scaffold. With Riel's removal Northwest rebellions are at an end. The trade hereafter will be too risky.

As for the French Canadians, we fail to see wherein they should make common cause with a common murderer. The truth of the matter is that they do not. All this talk coming from Quebec in favor of Riel was worked up for party purposes. The great mass of the French people and all their leaders are on the side of the law.

Heaven forbid that Riel should go to his death because he has French blood in his veins; he is removed simply because he is a man dangerous to the entire society of Canada.

The Canadian people by this execution have given the world, and especially that class for whom the New York Herald and the Sun speak, to understand that they are going to settle their difficulties themselves. So, too, may the ill-advised philanthropists of London take the same lesson to heart. And if there be a section of the community in Quebec who think that because a French Canadian issue is raised, therefore it must be given into, that section will know that the Canadian people as a whole will not allow such race prejudices to rule.

Riel dies, not because he is a French halfbreed, not because he is a patriot worthy of martyrdom, but because he is a man who in the past has been dangerous almost to destruction of the Canadian community.

THE BRIDE OF MOSS PARK.

Marriage of Miss Mary Adelaide Allan and Mr. Harcourt Vernon.

Mr. Herbert E. Harcourt Vernon, youngest son of Rev. E. Harcourt Vernon, canon of Lincoln, England, was married Saturday afternoon last at All Saints' church, Sherbourne street, to Miss Mary Adelaide Allan, second daughter of Hon. G. W. Allan, of Moss Park. The ceremony was performed by the father of the bridegroom, assisted by Rev. Arthur Baldwin, incumbent of All Saints', and Rev. E. Murphy, incumbent of St. Paul's, Innisfil, a church near Senator Allan's summer residence on Lake Simcoe, and in which he and his family have ever shown the greatest interest. The day was not as fine as could have been desired, but a great many friends of the family were present. As soon as the bride appeared in the church, leaning on her father's arm, hymn No. 350 H. A. M. was sung, after which the service was performed. When the wedding party had