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EIGHTH YEAR — FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1887. — PRICE ONE CENT

AN EPOCH OF GREATNESS.

TORONTO'S POSITION IN THE SISTERHOOD OF NORTH AMERICAN CITIES.

The Town's Onward March in the Paths of Progress—Prudence, Care, Economy and Honesty the Watchword—Her Urgent Need Is a Practical Mayor.

This is the eleventh day of November, and the city is all alive over matters municipal. The World reporters were busy the whole of yesterday seeing men of business, professional men and men who have large stakes in the city. At no former time in the history of Toronto has such a genuine interest been manifested in the affairs of the town. Everyone is talking about them, and everyone whom The World called upon was glad to see our reporters and chat with them.

The iron is red hot and the pot is boiling! If the boil goes down The World will apply more fuel and keep it going. The town of Toronto has entered upon an epoch of greatness in the sisterhood of cities that dot this continent that will require prudence, care, economy and honesty to keep her in line. With immense expenditures of money for public works on the program, the utmost caution will have to be exercised. The aid and advice of her foremost and practical citizens will have to be called into requisition to see her safely through these great undertakings.

The interest manifested by her citizens is hearty and deep-seated. The World will continue to lay before its readers from day to day the views of practical men of business, of men who take a pride in seeing the city prosper. These views ought certainly to be of great value in shaping our course for 1888. Let them be read carefully and pondered over.

The question that is now uppermost in the minds of our men and women is the choice for Mayor. Who will it be? Echo says it must be a man of ability, practice, and integrity. Plenty there should be of these in the city. Yesterday Mr. J. J. Withrow's stock was high with citizens when our reporters talked. He had the call over all others in many quarters. It would surprise even Mr. Withrow himself to know how freely he was endorsed.

The indications are in the direction that Ald. Elias Rogers will enter the field. He will evidently wear the mantle and get the support of the Temperance party; in fact, if he stands he will probably be the choice of those who would have supported Mr. Howland. As was stated in The World yesterday, a requisition is in circulation asking Mr. Rogers to stand. It is being extensively circulated.

The Choice of the Young Prohibitionists.

The Young Men's Prohibition Club took the matter up at a well attended meeting in Richmond Hall last night. The club first disposed of an important report from its Executive Committee, already published, on various matters. Ald. Fleming, in the absence of President F. S. Spence, who was ill, occupied the chair. Said the alderman to the meeting:

"Business men everywhere in this city will be anxious to hear what we are doing in the matter of the mayoralty. We expected that this evening we would be able to announce the name of our man, but we find that we are not in a position to do so. A requisition is before the people in favor of the nomination of Ald. Rogers, and I am sorry to say that it is being most influentially and largely signed. We are not certain that Ald. Rogers will accede to our request, but at the same time he has given us to understand that if we can show him that the people really want him, he will come forward. These requisitions can be had at No. 8 King-street east, and I hope you will all get them and work. We are strongly impressed with the idea that there is no man before the public who can fill the place of Mr. Howland as well as Ald. Rogers. If we nominate Ald. Rogers there is no man who will oppose him.

The meeting then agreed to send copies of the requisition in favor of Ald. Rogers to the ward chairmen and secretaries, and that every effort should be made on behalf of the Ward. It was also agreed that the interests of aldermanic candidates who ran on the temperance ticket would not be overlooked in the approaching elections.

Mr. G. B. Smith Endorses Mr. Withrow and the Committee of One Hundred.

Mr. G. B. Smith, M.P.P. for East York, was seen by a Worldling at the office of Messrs. Smith & Partners, in Front-street, yesterday. He said:

"There are some points in which I do not agree with The World, but in the main I do, and certainly in regard to the civic reform question which The World is so heartily espousing."

Asked if he would briefly state his opinions on the present juncture of municipal affairs, he replied that he would, and in a few words he dismissed the question of the mayoralty.

"I should approve," said he, "of the candidature of ex-Ald. Withrow. He is fully competent and would make an excellent Mayor. I think the citizens ought to persuade him to come out. I believe he would be returned." Then turning to the more important question of civic reform he said:

"With reference to The World's suggested Committee of One Hundred Citizens, I think it would be a grand thing if it could be accomplished. If we can get one hundred leading citizens to take an active personal interest in our civic affairs, some scheme will be evolved which would be of interest to the public and productive of good to the city.

"When I was in the Council I found that the great object to the present system of government was that the responsibility was too much divided. Our system is only suited to a town or small city, where it is possible for all the aldermen or councillors to know the whole business of the place; but when a city has grown to the proportions of Toronto of the present day it is impossible for every alderman to make himself acquainted with all its wants.

"According to the present system every alderman is supposed to know all the details of every transaction on which he votes. There are no heads of departments directly responsible to the people, on whose knowledge and judgment he may rely, and he has to be guided as best he may by his own personal inquiries.

"I found that it was impossible for each alderman to be sufficiently familiar with all the multifarious business so as to vote intelligently unless he gave up his whole time to municipal work, so I felt it my duty to retire from the Council rather than incur the ill will of my supporters in St. Thomas' Ward.

"I think the remedy for all our difficulties can be found in having responsible heads for each department elected by the city at large, the same as the Mayor is elected. They should be paid a handsome salary, which would secure good men, well versed in the particular business of each department, and who should be required to devote the whole of their time to their respective duties. I think the election should be for three or four years, whilst the Mayor and aldermen would continue to be elected annually.

"The heads of departments should have seats at the council board, and there give an account of their work to the people's representatives. When complaints were made against any department the responsible head would be in his place to answer them, just as a Minister of the Crown in Parliamentary affairs. In fact, the City Council should be a miniature Parliament, having its departmental duties and officers. The head of the department should be responsible for all that occurs in his department, and should have full authority to engage or discharge the men under him.

"These heads of departments I think should be liable to suspension by the Mayor, until they were tried by the aldermen, if any case of gross neglect or wrong-doing. The Mayor should have a veto power on all acts of the Council, but the latter should have power to override the veto by a two-thirds vote.

"This, said the honorable member, "is simply an outline of what I would desire to see done in the Council, based upon the general principles upon which all large mercantile firms transact their business. The fact is the corporation wants a new constitution, and I believe that if such could be framed on something like the above principles, city business would be better attended to, and less expensively and more to the general benefit of the citizens at large."

What Mr. S. H. Janes Had to Say.

Mr. S. H. Janes, the extensive real estate man, was seen by The World yesterday and spoke at length on the question of civic reform. He said: "I thoroughly approve of The World ventilating this question which is of the utmost importance to Toronto and her citizens. I have read what has appeared in your paper on this subject with great interest; in fact, anyone who wants to keep himself posted on city affairs must read The World each morning. Benefit cannot fail to result from the consideration of the views of prominent citizens of all parties.

"No one can come in contact with any of our civic departments without being struck with the inadequacy of the present system. It is a system—a sort of jumble without much plan—suitable only for a small volume of business, for a small town; and was adopted when the city was small. But the city has grown very rapidly and the antiquated system has not been able to keep pace with its growth.

"I am in favor of some such reform of civic government as that sketched in The World by Mr. Edward Gurney the other day. The various departments should be under the control of competent men to whom good salaries should be paid. All the employes in each department should be absolutely under the control of the responsible head.

"I am in favor of such heads of departments being elected by the entire body of the citizens for terms of three or four years' duration, and I would give them a seat at the Council Board. I would reduce the number of aldermen elected annually from the various wards. I am in favor of the Council electing its own presiding officer, and I would give the Mayor a veto power over the Council, such veto to be over-ridden by a two-thirds vote of the Council.

"For immediate action I am in favor of adopting the suggestion in Wednesday's World of appointing a committee of the larger ratepayers, to be known as the 'Citizens' Committee.' Such committee to be absolutely non-partisan. The first duty such a committee would have to perform would be to prepare a 'ticket' for the coming civic elections, and then to use every legitimate means to secure the election of thoroughly competent men favorable to the 'ticket' adopted.

"The next duty of the Citizens' Committee would be to carefully consider and duly recommend a suitable scheme for the reform or improvement of all the departments of civic administration. I would suggest that this committee should be a permanent organization—of course without legal standing—to watch the civic legislation and to report thereon. For example, when a scheme was proposed by the Council such as, say, the enlargement of the waterworks, such committee would consider that question and decide whether they should recommend its adoption or rejection.

"There is a surprising amount of apathy on the part of the average ratepayer as regards questions of this kind. Many take no notice of by-law voting, because they think they cannot alter the result and because they have been too busy with their own business to have duly studied the bearings of the question at issue. But with a strong and influential Citizens' Committee in whom they had full confidence, and who it was known had considered the pros and cons of every question, such voters would not remain apathetic but would support the verdict of the committee.

"This idea of a Citizens' Committee, although freshly mooted by The World, is not a new or untried experiment. Such committees exist throughout the cities of the United States and have been productive of very much good. I may mention particularly the Committee of One Hundred Citizens in Philadelphia. This committee has practically revolutionized the government of that city and reformed many abuses. Their tickets and recommendations are almost uniformly adopted by the Philadelphian citizens.

"These briefly are my ideas on the need and means of civic reform in the Toronto municipality, and I believe they are in general consonance with what The World has ably advocated, and what many of the citizens desire.

"As regards the vacancy for the mayoralty and the forthcoming elections, I think the first thing is to get the principal citizens into a committee, and let them recommend the best and most competent men as candidates. My own individual opinion is that Ald. Boustead, if he would stand, would make a very suitable Mayor. He has a very extended experience of civic matters, has attended well to his duties, besides which he is a thoroughly good business man. I would support Ald. Boustead in preference to any other name whose name have heard yet mentioned in connection with the mayoralty."

Practical Suggestions From Ex-Mayor McMurrich.

Ex-Mayor W. B. McMurrich, when called upon by a Worlding last evening, talked freely about municipal affairs.

"I have always taken the deepest interest in the welfare of the city" said the ex-mayor, "and I can assure you that there never was a time in the history of Toronto when the services of a thoroughly practical man of judgment and capacity were more in demand to administer her affairs than now."

"What would you suggest in the way of reformation, and what are your opinions on The World's proposal to appoint a Committee of One Hundred to define a line of municipal action," asked the reporter.

"Well, after mature consideration I would suggest that the Board of Aldermen be made up of an elected citizen from each ward every year and the biennial election of eight, nine or twelve aldermen at large. These latter gentlemen I would constitute the Executive Committee of the Council, and before them would come all the financial matters of the city. Elected at large, they would represent the whole city, which would do away with the objectionable system of ward-grabbing. The minor committees would be responsible to the Executive and the latter to the Council. The Board of Aldermen would elect its own presiding officer, and its functions would be almost exclusively legislative. The Mayor I would invest with a veto power, to overrule which it would require a two-thirds vote of the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor would be the administrator of the city government, just the same as a governor administrates the affairs of the provinces or one of the neighboring states."

"Do you not think that, to bring about such a reform, it would be necessary to have a charter to cover the case?" asked the reporter.

"Certainly. During my second term of office as Mayor of Toronto I strongly advocated the granting of a charter by the Legislature. You see our needs in Toronto are entirely different from any of the rural municipalities or the smaller cities or towns. We are increasing in population and dimensions at a phenomenal pace. Our charter would empower us to shape our legislation as the best interests of the city demanded, and we would not have to go down to the Legislature for every petty little matter or amendment."

"What about the Committee of Citizens?"

"The World's proposed Committee of Citizens is a capital idea. One hundred though I think would be rather cumbersome for a city of this size. Fifty would be ample. This committee could act as an advisory board to the Mayor and his councillors. If the committee were composed of good practical citizens it could render valuable advice to the Council when important public works, involving large expenditures of money, were contemplated."

"Who is your choice for Mayor, Mr. McMurrich."

"Now that is the most important topic you have touched yet. I repeat that we must look about for a real practical man, so much the better if he were a civil engineer. The new Mayor should have a man in his office, independent from all departmental supervision, who could aid him in the economical and practical administration of the city's affairs. Relieved from presiding at council meetings and other similar duties, the Mayor would have ample time to devote to overlooking the construction of public works and the contractors."

"Do you favor a good salary for the right man?"

"Yes. I think the right man for the right place should receive not less than $5000 per annum. That would be little enough for one who gave almost his entire time to the city's affairs. The present salary paid our Mayor, $2000, is certainly not a sufficient remuneration for the services he renders and the hospitality he is expected to extend to visitors. When I was in office it cost me $2000 per year in addition to the salary."

"You do not look upon this in the nature of a salary grab?"

"Certainly not. It is merely paying a man a fair salary for administering an important and honorable trust."

In conclusion Mr. McMurrich said he strongly favored commissions for the Public Works Department, the Fire Department, the Waterworks Department, etc. As to how these commissions should be chosen or elected, that could be matter of subsequent consideration and provided for in the charter. "In many cities in the United States that I have visited these departmental commissions have given the utmost satisfaction. You might say also that if the proper man is forthcoming he should be elected to the Mayor's chair by acclamation. This would enable him to enter upon his duties with the assurance that he had the entire good will of the citizens."

Mr. Mark H. Irish Heard From.

Mr. Mark H. Irish was among those that The World interviewed upon the civic situation. He said he could express no opinion with reference to the advisability of the Committee of One Hundred as he was not fully cognizant of their intended line of policy. However, he thought the present condition of the city was far from satisfactory, and that the various suggestions emanating from prominent citizens would doubtless lead to beneficial results. A good Council was, in his opinion, the solution of the problem. It was difficult though to induce representative men to consent to go to the Council; there was too much campaign work required, too much wire pulling, and other distasteful methods involved. This apathy could only be removed by the residents of each ward meeting in a body and selecting two worthy, capable men. Selected under such circumstances, the candidates would be relieved of active canvassing work, and the desired class of aldermen would be secured. "With a Council composed of such men we would want as Mayor a good executive officer and a thorough business man."

Such a Mayor Mr. J. J. Withrow would be, Mr. Irish thought. He had been a member of all the Council's committees, and was thoroughly posted upon every civic matter. He was a gentleman, a scholar, and a thorough Torontonian and Canadian. Col. Gzowski would also make an admirable Mayor, and he could no doubt be induced to accept the nomination. But—Mr. Withrow nor Col. Gzowski would have any personal aims to serve; both are men of means, and the selection of either would ensure a faithful administration of the affairs. A salary of at least $5000 should be paid the Mayor. Then there should be two commissioners, under good pay, to look after districts east and west of Yonge-street; and for cleanliness of the city, a scavenger force, with one foreman in each ward, employing the laboring classes of each ward. Every paved thoroughfare, like King and Yonge streets, should be swept every night and the dirt carried away. Sidewalks should also be looked after, instead of by citizens, as this system was productive of complaints. Cleanliness would be brought about, and at no more expense than under the present unsatisfactory system.

The difficulty with the waterworks Mr. Irish attributed to the waste of water. "Some day the city will meter every water taker there will be no occasion to increase the capacity of the conduit pipe. The waste was simply enormous, and chiefly through bad pipes. It is quite within the mark to say that by the time face than a leakage is discovered, but there is no means of ascertaining how long it has been running. The waterworks statistics for last year showed that 430 meter-takers had paid $66,847 of the total amount collected by the department. With reference to the sewers he would advocate running the pipes further out in the lake, believing that a freakwater would turn the current of the Humber, and thus force the sewage through the eastern gap.

"Carry the News to—England."

When The World met Mr. Cockburn, M.P. for the Centre Division, he seemed more than pleased, and said: "Here, what are you doing with me. I've just been buying an extra World to send to my wife in England to let her know that I may be Mayor as well as member for this fine city before she returns." And Mr. Cockburn laughed. But The World was impressed with the idea that if the requisition was long enough Mr. Cockburn would not let it go begging.

An Inside and Outside Ring.

Said Ald. McMillan yesterday: "I do not know who will be the temperance candidate. Yes, Mr. Rogers' name is mentioned. But there is an inside ring and an outside ring in the temperance party."

Gossip of the Wards.

A large deputation called upon ex-Ald. Crocker last night and requested him to run for St. Stephen's Ward. Mr. Crocker entertained the requisition favorably, and said he would announce his intention definitely in a few days.

A Free Lance's Opinion of Municipal Matters.

Editor World: In your interview with ex-Ald. James Pepler you represent that gentleman as saying "he believed that the time would yet come when only land would be taxed." There is little doubt but that this question of assessment is one of the most important matters which our citizens have to settle, as upon it hinge so many minor reforms. When, as Mr. Pepler points out, the assessment is so absurdly below what it ought to be, it does not require the genius of a Salisbury or a Gladstone to see that there is a monstrous injustice some where, and that the city is, to put it plainly, being robbed of a large amount of revenue in some way.

Now, it is a sad commentary upon our Christian civilization that the average man does not look upon it as a wrong act to cheat or mislead the assessor—the consequence being the present iniquitous and unjust system of tax paying. But laud cannot be hid; its market value is known, and therefore it is but just and proper that only land should be taxed. And when the Committee of One Hundred "good men and true" get to work let this question of increasing the tax on land receive that careful consideration at their hands which its importance demands.

As to the contention that has been mooted more than once in your columns, to the effect that we want a man of wealth and leisure as Mayor, I trust you will allow me to disagree with you. Experience teaches us that asia general thing, a man of wealth, his sympathies are naturally with the wealthy classes instead of with the masses, whereas what we want is a man of the people, by the people and for the people, who will legislate for the masses, and not a man of wealth, who will in his various plans keep well in mind the idea of shaping legislation so as to keep the burden of taxes on certain classes as they are at present, and thus allow his own thousands to escape taxation almost entirely. But, in addition to this, Mr. Alex. Boyd's plan of placing our civic affairs in the hands of responsible commissioners who should be paid good salaries, is worthy of earnest consideration, and should be fairly and fully discussed.

Toronto, Nov. 9. LANCE.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Dr. McCosh resigned the presidency of Princeton College yesterday.

J. P. McCabe, the murderer of Michael Riley, was hung at Honesdale, Pa., yesterday.

A block of business houses at Cimmaron, Kan., was burned on Wednesday night; loss $40,000.

Wagner's opera "Siegfried" was given at New York last night for the first time in this country and scored a brilliant success.

The officials of the railways which terminate at Jersey City are discussing a project for a bridge across the North River at New York. A cantilever bridge 165 feet high is proposed.

LINGG'S HORRIBLE DEATH.

HE CHEATS THE GIBBET BY SUICIDING IN HIS CELL.

The Governor Pardons Fielden and Schwab, but Withholds Clemency From Spies, Parsons, Fischer and Engel, Who Will Die on the Scaffold To-day.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10—9 a.m.—Louis Lingg, the bombmaker, has just committed suicide by shooting himself through the head while in his cell. How he secured the weapon with which the deed was committed is a mystery. Lingg has always been regarded as the most desperate Anarchist of the lot. It was he who manufactured the bombs for the Haymarket riot and in whose cell the bombs were found last Sunday.

Lingg ended his life by means of a fulminating cap. He held the case in his mouth and lis it with a candle, which was burning in his cell. All day yesterday it was thought that Lingg acted in a peculiar manner. On Tuesday night he gave his "farewell address," which was written for The Alarm, Parsons' old paper. In it he recited at length his grievances, and closed as follows: "Now, with a last and earnest farewell to all friends and comrades, and with final wishes for their prosperity, I close in view of the certainty that I shall never have the chance of seeing you again, my beloved comrade, with an earnest and hearty wish for your future success in life, your comrade, Hoch die Anarchie. Signed, Louis Lingg."

O'Neil, one of the two guards who remained on duty before Lingg's cell throughout the day, declared that Lingg was the coolest man in the jail. He was very pale, but his appetite was good, and he slept well. Immediately after the explosion had occurred, Deputy O'Neil rushed into Lingg's cell, which was completely enveloped in smoke. There he found the young Anarchist lying on his back, with great holes in his head, from which the blood was rushing in torrents. He was at once carried into the jail office and placed on a table. He was still breathing faintly, and while Dr. Gray was examining him he coughed slightly, and the blood poured forth again from his terrible wounds and from his mouth and nose. The physician said the man could only live an hour or so at the most, and he expects his death every moment. At 10 o'clock he was still alive. Jailer Folz made an examination of the cell, and on the floor he found the shell of a fulminating cap. The Sheriff said there had undoubtedly been dynamite in it. The supposition that the man put a shell in his mouth and deliberately applied the match to the flame is undoubtedly correct. The explosion was terrific. It startled the officials, who thought it was a bomb, the noise was so great. The shell was so small as to have allowed the smuggling of it into the jail without trouble. At 10.15 o'clock Dr. Gray made a further examination of Lingg, and found that the tissues of the throat, neck and front of the head had been torn away.

Captain Black arrived at the jail at 10 o'clock and went to the room where the doctors were working with Lingg.

"Lingg, do you know Capt. Black," asked Deputy-Sheriff Morgan.

Lingg opened his eyes, looked steadfastly at the speaker and nodded his head. The eyes and strings of flesh that hung to his face waved to and fro and the captain almost overcome, left the room.

Lingg died at 2.50 p.m.

Beyond a glance of recognition to Capt. Black, who came into the room for a moment and said, "poor, poor fellow" there was nothing to break the horrible agony of the six mortal hours wait for death's approach. The Rev. Dr. Bolton, a Methodist minister, attending Fielden, went in to see Lingg, but got no answering look from him. Lingg's breathing gradually became slower. The pallor on the forehead deepened. A slight glaze was noticed in the sunken eyes. Someone said "he is dying," and the reporters made ready for the rush to the nearest telephones. In a moment the little room was empty of all but the ghastly corpse of the bomb-maker, Louis Lingg. The coroner's inquest will be held on Wednesday in Lingg's case. The members of the jury have been selected, and are all business men.

The scene in Lingg's cell after the explosion was ghastly. Teeth, bits of jawbone, shreds of flesh and blood were scattered all over the narrow compartment. A little trail of blood marked the way over the stone flagging to the room where Lingg was carried.

Jailer Folz at once gave orders to have every one of the other cells searched, and Parsons' was the first one a descent was made upon. Three deputies entered his cell, took him by the wrists and shoulders and led him to the jailer's office. There he was detained until his cell was thoroughly searched. Nothing was found. The ex-editor of The Alarm shivered with excitement, fear and curiosity. His face was white and his eyes looked ready to start from their sockets. He was in his shirt and trousers and a wide felt hat shaded his face. He looked as if he would have given worlds to know what had happened, but no information was vouchsafed him. It is believed by some of the reporters that something was found on Parsons, although the jail officials deny this. Parsons was given a new suit of clothes to put on and was taken to another cell, where he now is, with two deputies standing guard over him. One of them stands at the back of his cell and the other at the door.

The other men and their cells were also searched, but nothing was found. Engel was being searched he completely broke down and cried like a child. He is still so prostrated that he has not yet been put back in a cell, but is in the jail library in charge of deputies.

Sheriff Matson says Lingg was stripped and carefully searched yesterday and the day before. The agent with which he accomplished his work was a fulminating cap, a little over an inch long. It had been filled with fulminate of mercury. The news of Lingg's deed created the most profound excitement. When his cell was searched a second candle was found. At the top of it, barely concealed by the ends of the wick, a second fulminating cap was found. So it is supposed Lingg's attempted suicide was committed with one similarly hidden. The candles were furnished by the jail so that the caps must have been put in by Lingg himself.

In 1883 Lingg was forced to leave his native town in Germany. After a good deal of wandering about Germany he landed in Switzerland. There he continued to fight the "Blues," as the social democrats are called by the red followers of Most. It was then that the official organ of the German Socialists published a notice declaring Lingg to be an informer and spy of the German Government. He came to America in 1885, and upon reaching Chicago joined the North side group of the International and soon began the manufacture of the bombs, one of which was used at the Haymarket. When two policemen went to arrest him the next day one of them entered his room while the other stayed outside the house. The latter soon heard shouts for help and running into Lingg's room found that the Anarchist had thrown his partner on the floor and was only prevented from shooting him by the policeman who had a grip on the revolver which Lingg was endeavoring to use. The second officer, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in placing handcuffs on his wrists. Placing a pistol to his head the policeman ordered him to come on, but Lingg refused to move and said, "Shoot me! shoot me!" "It's a pity I didn't accommodate him," said the officer, who was at the jail this morning, as he stood looking at Lingg, "It might have saved all this trouble."

Lingg Was a Fine Looking Man.

The following description of the dead Anarchist appeared in The New York Journal a few days ago:

"His face is as beautiful as that of a statue by Praxiteles. Delicate features, a straight nose, a perfect mouth, a high, broad white forehead, and a luxurious growth of a rich, warm auburn hued hair, strongly suggestive of the hirsute head covering of Mrs. Langtry, are among the physical attractions of this remarkable prisoner. The warmth of the jail causes him to go without a coat, but his attire was neat, and the bright scarlet neck scarf tied in a sailor's knot is emblematic of the redness of the wearer's views on all subjects, social and political. Born in Baden, Lingg came to America charged with the extreme Communistic theories of the school of Bakunin, who believed it a duty to destroy all constitutional authority by assassination or any violent means the most convenient. He is well educated, although possessing but a limited knowledge of the English tongue. He has been the most daring and reckless of all the armed group of revolutionary communists who have terrorized Chicago by their threats and menaces. A red-cheeked girl, said to be his sweetheart, glued her face to the grating and poured low, whispered words in the ear of the handsome prisoner placed on the cold iron on the opposite side.

The Others Informed of the Tragedy.

The explosion in Lingg's cell created a decided sensation in the jail. The jailer approached Parsons' cell with the news. "Lingg has killed himself," said Mr. Folz.

"Great God! is that so?" exclaimed Parsons.

"Yes, it's a fact," was the reply.

"Well, my God," exclaimed Parsons, "I wish I had some dynamite myself. I would kill myself only too quickly."

August Spies was then informed of the tragedy. "I expected nothing else," said Spies, quietly. "Ever since the finding of the bombs in his cell last Sunday I was satisfied that if it was possible he would make away with himself. For my own and my comrades' sake I am glad he is out of the way."

According to Jailer Folz, all of the remaining Anarchists are completely broken down. They look on the suicide of Lingg as placing him in the category of an extreme Anarchist, which place they do not wish to occupy themselves.

The Governor's Decision.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 10.—The decision of the Governor was announced in front of the Mansion at 7 o'clock to-night by the private secretary of the Governor. The sentences of Fielden and Schwab were commuted to imprisonment for life. The rest were denied clemency. Thus Spies, Fischer, Parsons and Engel will be executed to-morrow.

The Last Interview.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—When the news of the commutation of the sentences of Fielden and Schwab was received at the jail there was an extraordinary scene of activity. The news was sent to all the relatives of the condemned men, and in a short time they began to arrive at the jail. The first of the women to come in was Mrs. Schwab. Soon after Schwab was brought from his cell to the main office. His wife quickly advanced to him and throwing her arms about his neck burst into tears. Schwab returned the embrace in a calm manner and soon the two were chatting quietly together. After this Spies and Fischer were brought from their cells and taken to the library. Engel was brought to the private office of Mr. Folz. This was done for the purpose of allowing the relatives to take their last interviews.

The first of the women to arrive after Mrs. Schwab was Miss Engel, the daughter of the condemned Anarchist. When the two met in the private office there was an outburst of grief which it is impossible to describe. Father and daughter clung to each other and sobbed convulsively. Their conversation was in German and listened to only by Deputy Oelsen. Then came Mrs. Spies, the mother of August. She had been waiting outside for an hour and a half. Her sobs could be heard through the corridors outside. Her visit did not stay long in the library with her son, and on her exit from the jail Mrs. Fischer was admitted. She went into the library, and her lamentations were heard above the tramp of the deputies who were around about the place. But the crowning scene of all was the visit of Nina Van Zandt, the proxy wife of Spies. She was conducted to the library by Deputy Oelsen. The moment she saw August a complete change in her demeanor was noticed. There was a look, half of joy and in a trice the lovers were in each other's arms. The interview lasted nearly half an hour.

The Military Under Arms.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The entire Second Regiment is held in readiness to move at a moment's notice to-night, and in all probability will remain in the armory until after the execution has taken place. Ten companies of police of twenty-six men each, all bearing rifles, will be posted about the jail and the streets in the vicinity.

Fischer a Martyr to the Cause.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Freiheit to-day publishes the following letter from Adolphe Fischer, the condemned Anarchist, to Herr Most:

COOK COUNTY JAIL, Nov. 5, 1887.—*My Dear Friend Most:* As only six days remain for me on earth I think it time to bid you farewell.

When you have read in the newspapers that four of us have asked for grace, meaning commutation of sentence, demanding either liberty or death, you can imagine that the answer would be nothing else—death. This can believe me, John, that the thoughts which come in my mind at this supreme moment of my wife and of The Alarm strengthen my heart very much. But resolution! Be firm. The social revolution brings sorrow and our noble cause of anarchy must have its martyrs. Let it be.

I am ready to deposit life at the altar of the good cause. When stupid young peasants are willing to give their lives for King and Kaiser, who rule by the "grace of God and tyranny" in royalty, should we, the warriors of liberty and anarchy, not be willing also to give our lives for the highest and noblest principles? Should we let ourselves be considered by our friends and be afraid of harm coming to us? No! Never more; never more. We must show our enemies that Anarchists are ready and willing to die for their cause.

I have endeavored and praised our true principles, and am ready to go to the scaffold for them. I say again, farewell. Be true to our cause as you always were and carry forward our banner with powerful grasp, even if upon a storm should arise and difficulties beset you. I hope that you may take part in the last final contest. How nicely would I be at your side, holding firm on the beloved red standard. But it is not to be. It was stated that I should be the pioneer or advance guard in this battle and should lose my life.

Be happy. Long life to the social revolution. Long may the anarchy reign. I give you a brother's embrace and remain, yours affectionately,

ADOLPHE FISCHER.

P.S.—Give my kind regards to my relatives and friends. See that my family knows my need and that the children have a good education.

A Strange Telegram From New York.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—An extra edition of an evening paper says: The following despatch was received by Capt. Black to-night:

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

Capt. Black, Chicago: I hold proof showing sentenced Anarchists to be innocent. Anybody man in New York; located. Have telegraphed to Gov. Oglesby. Proof is under oath. How shall I communicate it?

AUGUST H. WAGNER, 59 Third-avenue, Counsellor-at-law.

Capt. Black left at 9 to-night for Springfield, after wiring the New York lawyer to leave there at once for the same point.

Governor Oglesby's Message.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 10.—In his decision on the petitions of the condemned Anarchists Governor Oglesby says:

"* * * Satisfied as I am of their guilt, I am precluded from considering the question of commutation of the sentences of Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Louis Lingg to imprisonment in the penitentiary, as they emphatically declared that they will not accept such commutation. Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab and August Spies unite in a petition for Executive clemency. Fielden and Schwab in addition present separate and supplementary petitions for the commutation of their sentences.

"While I am satisfied of the guilt of all the parties as found by the verdict of the jury, which was sustained by the judgments of the courts, a most careful consideration of the whole subject leads me to the conclusion that the sentence of the law as to Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab may be modified as to each of them in the interest of humanity and without doing violence to public justice, and as to the said Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab the sentence is commuted to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life.

"As to all the other above named defendants I do not feel justified in interfering with the sentence of the court. While I would gladly have come to a different conclusion in regard to the sentence of defendants August Spies, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, Albert R. Parsons and Louis Lingg, I regret to say that, under the solemn sense of the obligations of my office, I have been unable to do so."

Their Last Night on Earth.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Shortly after 7 o'clock this evening Sheriff Matson came to the jail. He wanted to give personal notice to Spies, Engel, Fisher and Parsons that they would have to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. He would only say, after coming out, that none of the condemned showed any signs of breaking down. It was at 7.25 o'clock that the Rev. Dr. Bolton of the First Methodist Church called on Parsons. His visit lasted about three minutes, and his efforts to get Parsons to consider spiritual matters were of no avail. Supper was brought in from a neighboring restaurant. All of the Anarchists partook of cream toast. Fischer indulged in steak and Engel ate some mutton chops. All took coffee.

At 8.10 o'clock Spies, Fischer and Engel were taken from the rooms in which they had bade farewell to their relatives and consigned to their cells. These were soon closely guarded. An armed deputy stood in front of each barred door. Inside the cell of each prisoner was a lantern, while a table was placed outside and on this was a lamp, thus giving the guards an opportunity to watch the movements of each prisoner.

A Demonstration in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—There was a large peaceable procession of sympathizers with Socialism in this city to-night to protest against the hanging of the six surviving Anarchists in Chicago to-morrow. The paraders were all orderly and no sign of disturbance occurred. The scene was particularly impressive as the long line of men, 3000 strong, passed down the street with the red and black flags all heavily draped in crape, bands playing the Dead March from Saul and the Marseillaise. There were many transparencies, too, bearing the words "Beware of the Insurrection," "Gallows Contra Liberty," "Ye Sons of Toil Awake to Glory," and "Allons! Enfants de la Patrie."

Ladies and Gentlemen!!! If you wish a really good, handsome Fur Garment for winter wear, you should see the perfectly elegant assortment in W. & D. Dineen's Fur Show Rooms, northwest corner of King and Yonge streets. It will pay you to see it.

THE CROWN PRINCE DOOMED.

Dr. Mackenzie Admits That the Growth in the Throat Is a Cancer.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—A despatch from San Remo to The New Free Press says Dr. Mackenzie admits that the growth in the Crown Prince's throat is a cancer, and deprecates an operation, which he declares would be both useless and dangerous. The Crown Princess also opposes an operation. The Crown Prince will return to Berlin immediately.

A Microscopical Examination to be Made.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—It is officially announced that the consultation of physicians at San Remo has not removed the fears concerning the Crown Prince's complaint which were recently expressed by Dr. Mackenzie. A final decision regarding the further treatment of the patient has been postponed until after a microscopic examination of a portion of the growth has been made.

Examination Impossible at Present.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—A despatch received from San Remo by The National Gazette this forenoon says: "An effective examination of the Crown Prince's throat is impossible at present owing to a recurrence of the swelling of the larynx. It will be necessary to wait until the swelling subsides, and it will be probably two days before an examination can be made. The physicians will remain in attendance.

A New Railway Across Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 10.—It is reported in Vera Cruz that English capital has been raised for a railway which will start from the line from Vera Cruz Railway and run through to the Pacific, terminating at Acapulco, thus furnishing an inter-oceanic route wholly under English control.

Everybody Satisfied.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Al Reeves, the banjo player, who eloped from Albany with Abby Dennison, aged 16, was arraigned in court to-day on a charge of abduction. Abby was also there. The charge was withdrawn on the parties being married and the accused was discharged.

London Stocks Disturbed.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The stock exchange was seriously disturbed to-day by the reports concerning the Crown Prince of Germany and warlike rumors from Russia.

Dr. McGlynn to Visit Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Dr. McGlynn states that he will soon go to Europe and make addresses on economic questions in England, Scotland and Ireland.

Emperor William Stronger.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Emperor William was able to-day to give successive reception to Generals Albedyill, Perponcher and Schellendorf.

Cavalry Asked for to Resist the Mob.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The committees of the leading workmen's radical clubs held meetings to-day and decided to organize the fullest force to oppose the police edict closing Trafalgar-square on Sunday. Sir Charles Warren, the Chief of Police, demands that the police be reinforced with cavalry.

Following Spurgeon's Example.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A number of Baptist churches and clergymen will follow Mr. Spurgeon's example by withdrawing from the Baptist Union. The Nottingham Tabernacle has passed a resolution of sympathy with Mr. Spurgeon.

The Czar Declines to Meet Bismarck.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10.—It is reported that the Czar has directed M. deGiers not to proceed to Berlin, also that he declines to see Prince Bismarck.

CHAT ACROSS THE CABLE.

Fifteen hundred bales of merchandise for export have been burned at Hems, Syria.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

Mr. VanHorne will visit the Pacific coast next week.

The new Salvation Army barracks at Ottawa will cost $22,000.

The Canadian Lumbermen is out in a new dress. It is a splendid trade journal.

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed at Winnipeg because the Manitoba representatives at the Quebec conference voted for Commercial Union.

The Hamilton Law Association has adopted a resolution recommending that one of the vacant judgeships be filled by a member of the Westworth bar.

Mr. Walkem, Q.C., of Kingston, has received a letter from Ottawa informing him that as arrangements for filling the vacancies on the bench had been made some time ago, it would be impossible to give effect to the recommendation of the Kingston bar.

The British Mails.

Commencing on Nov. 26, the British mails for despatch from Halifax (every Saturday) by the Allan Line of steamers will close at the Toronto Postoffice at 10 p.m. on Wednesday. The mails will leave Toronto by the Grand Trunk mail train on Thursday at 7.15 a.m.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Fame Point: Buenos Ayrean (Allan line) from Glasgow, passed inward at 10.30 a.m. yesterday.

At New York: