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The Toronto World.

NEW BOOKS
BLOOD ROYAL
By Grant Allen.
A FAMILY LIKENESS
By B. M. Croker.

THIRTEENTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25 1893. ONE CENT

STUMP-SPEAKERS GALORE.

THE COUNTRY ORATOR OWNED THE TOWN YESTERDAY.

He Journeyed to the Queen City from Every Voting Precinct and Every Crossroad to Attend the Liberal Organization Meeting — The Business Transacted Purely of a Formal Nature.

WHEN a well-known writer said a while ago that oratory was fast becoming a lost art he reckoned without the host of stump-speakers abroad in the land.

Three hundred and twenty-two delegates, three hundred of whom were prospective candidates for parliamentary honors in the Liberal interest from every voting precinct and every crossroad in Ontario, foregathered under one roof in Richmond Hall yesterday in response to a joint circular issued by Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Oliver Mowat for the purpose of drafting some scheme of more thoroughly organizing the party and endeavoring to bring into line the thousands of National Policy Liberals.

There were many interesting types among the delegates, and there is no question that so long as the party possesses such a plethora of torchlight Ciceros the lamp of oratory will hold out to burn to light the way of the vacillating voter.

Sir Richard Redivivus.

The meeting was opened by Mr. James Sutherland, M.P., nominating Mr. James Young of Galt for the position of chairman, while W. Aylesworth of Addington was proposed as secretary.

Mr. Young ascended the platform and in a short speech introduced Sir Richard Cartwright. Sir Richard explained the objects of the meeting. Owing to the character of the enemies the Liberals had to fight and the material which they had at their command, it was absolutely necessary, if they were to win, the organization of the Liberals must be perfected, both for Dominion and provincial purposes. Incidentally he remarked that the policy of the Liberal party was free trade, that the platform of the party had not been changed since 1877. The various measures which had been advocated, continental free trade and partial revision of the tariff, were but means to accomplish the desired end. The Liberal leaders were willing to give the country free trade if a revenue had to be raised by direct taxation, but he did not think this practicable. It was better to bring about free trade gradually.

Ontario's Premier Speaks.

Sir Oliver Mowat, who appeared to be in particularly good spirits, followed Sir Richard and spoke with more than his usual vim. He told of the good government he had given the people during the past 20 years, and urged the necessity of a united co-operation on the part of Ontario Reformers. Some of the members of the party were, he understood, in favor of two organizations—one for the Dominion, the other for the local—but this, he thought, would be a mistake. Many Reformers had, in 1878, been led away by the protection policy of the Conservatives, and while they supported the Mowat Administration did not vote with the Liberals in Dominion politics. He thought by thorough organization and united effort these stray sheep could be coaxed back to the fold, as the time was propitious for the Liberals to give the people of the Dominion as good a Government for the next 20 years as he had given the province during the past couple of decades. He cautioned the delegates that the object of the gathering was not to discuss a party policy or to lay down a program. That would be done at a convention to be called subsequent to the session of Parliament. This meeting had been called simply for the purpose of organization.

From the Concession Lines.

After Arthur Sturgis Hardy had made a few remarks to the same effect, the stump speakers from the back townships began to get their work in, and some of their addresses outranked the stump speech that Marc Antony delivered while he stood on the steps of the Forum shedding crocodile tears over Cæsar dead and fast turning to clay. The delegates were divided as to whether it would be best to form one central organization or to divide the Province into districts with an organization in each. Despite the request of the leaders that no question of policy be discussed, quite a few of the one hundred odd speakers expressed a desire to talk on the tariff and to have resolutions passed upon it. When a village Demosthenes gets up in meetin' to expound party doctrine; when he rises in flights of fancy to portray the virtues of his cause, or bends downward with clenched fist to emphasize his point; when with dexter index finger decorously extended he points out the sinister devices of the enemy, or with both hands upraised fulminates over the foe an unpent Utica of righteous indignation—'tis then that the doubting Thomas becomes converted to the true faith, and his uncertain vote wobbles out of his lax fingers into the right ballot box. This is the real triumphant oratory, the sort that wins votes on the spot while the crowd waits. Compared with its fervid persuasiveness the speeches of those who command the applause of listening commoners are but barren flowers of rigid rhetoric. The campaign orator was on view during the next half hour in all his moods and aspects.

Mr. Riddell of Cobourg made a strong speech in favor of having a committee of five instead of 30, but Mr. Hardy pointed out that the same results could not be obtained as by means of the larger committee. More campaign literature could be distributed and a larger amount of money raised. Sir Richard Cartwright also pointed out that by having a large committee, made up of representatives from different sections of the country, the leaders could more readily get in touch with the people.

Eventually it was decided to form a central executive committee of 30 members—10 members to be elected by the meeting, 10 by the Liberal members in the House of Commons and 10 by the Liberal members in the Assembly.

The new organization is to be known as the Liberal Association of Ontario and these officers were chosen:

Hon. Presidents—Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Oliver Mowat.

President—Robert Jaffray.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. James Young of Galt, Charles Mackenzie, M.L.A., Sarnia; D. K. Fraser of Brockville, J. C. Snell, Brampton; G. A. Cox, Toronto; John Waldie, Toronto; Thomas Murray, Pembroke; William Thompson, Orillia; A. U. Bellcourt, Ottawa.

A committee was appointed to name the ten members of the executive to be appointed by the meeting, and when it was submitted there was a commotion, the farmers present objecting to the adoption of the report on the ground that there was not a fair representation of farmers on the committee. After a good deal of discussion two professional men were removed from the committee and farmers substituted therefor.

When the Fun Commenced.

After the naming of the committee the afternoon was devoted to speeches on organization and other matters.

Among the principal speakers were: H. J. Cloran, W. T. R. Preston, Joseph Tait, J. C. Gibbons of London, W. T. Murray, ex-M.P. of Renfrew; William Paterson of Brantford. A number of the delegates, including Mr. Gibbons of London, thought that it was of the utmost importance that a policy should be clearly defined so that there would be no harking back between the leaders.

A motion by Mr. Mackenzie to make officers ex-officio members of the committee was negatived, it being pointed out by John A. Barron, Ex-M.P., that he had had some experience in courts and the result might be to bring both Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Oliver Mowat into court.

Notes.

It was explained to the delegates by one of the speakers that the reason Mr. Laurier did not visit more constituencies was that he was a poor man and could not afford it.

The question of appointing an organizer to succeed W. T. R. Preston was left with the new Organization Committee.

The usual votes of confidence in the Liberal leaders were passed and Ex-Organizer Preston also got a vote of thanks.

These M.L.A.'s were among the delegates: Joseph Tait, N. Awrey South Wentworth, Donald Guthrie South Wellington, W. D. Balfour South Essex, G. B. Smith East York, E. L. Davis North York, Dr. Gilmour West York, James Cleland North Grey, J. D. Moore South Waterloo, William Mack Cornwall and Stormont, E. Carpenter North Norfolk, James Rayside Glengarry, James Sharpe Parry Sound, James T. Garrow West Huron.

Among the former M.L.A.'s and M.P.'s were: J. C. Dance East Elgin, Thomas Murray Pontiac, B. Allan and William Garson Lincoln.

NEW STATES.

Oklahoma, Utah and New Mexico Reported Favorably Upon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Republican caucus this afternoon decided by a majority vote to take favorable action upon the admission of the territories of Oklahoma, Utah and Mexico, but left Arizona out in the cold. This result was not attained until after a prolonged discussion.

It was agreed that the question of the admission should be made the order of business to follow the discussion of the Nicaragua Canal.

Thus the chances for the discussion of the bills to admit these territories this session are very slim.

A BIG SCHEME.

The Northern Pacific to Run to Russia, Through Canadian Territory.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24.—J. V. Jones, one of the California delegates to the annual gathering of the Marine Engineers' Benefit Association now in session in this city, says that among the residents of the Pacific slope there is considerable talk of extending the Northern Pacific Railway, so as to enable a man leaving Chicago to reach St. Petersburg, Russia, by land. Russia is building a road from the Ural Mountains across Siberia to Vladivostock, and this last named point is that which the extended Northern Pacific would meet. He says all engineers agree to the idea as being quite practicable. The extension would run along the coast through Alaska and over the Behring Straits.

Wardens Elected Yesterday.

Victoria—E. H. Hopkins, reeve of Ops.

Huron—Joseph Griffin, reeve of Ashfield.

Elgin—Alexander McKillop, reeve of Dunwich.

Waterloo — George Moore, reeve of Waterloo Village.

Simcoe—Joseph Wright, reeve of Beeton.

Lambton—P. D. McCallum, reeve of Bosanquet.

Prince Edward—James Gibson, reeve of Athol.

Lincoln—D. B. Rittenhouse, reeve of Louth.

Welland—C. B. Bennett, reeve of Thorold.

Perth—George V. Poole, reeve of Wallace.

Frontenac—William Gibson, reeve of Storrington.

Brant—Thomas Howden, reeve of Onondaga.

Hastings—F. Thompson, reeve of Elzevir.

Kent—R. J. Morrison, reeve of Raleigh.

Wellington — Major Nicol, reeve of Puslinch.

Halton—John Husband, first deputy-reeve of Trafalgar.

Leeds and Grenville—Andrew Gray, reeve of South Crosby.

Norfolk—J. S. Wyckoff.

Peel—R. Blain, reeve of Brampton.

Bruce—Mr. Bryan, reeve of Lucknow.

Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry—John Bennett of Roxborough.

Essex—Elisha McKee, reeve of Sandwich West.

Middlesex—Alexander Duffin, reeve of West Nissouri.

Lanark—Gavin Hamilton, reeve of Ramsay.

Renfrew—A. T. White, reeve of Pembroke Township.

Haldimand—Dr. Thompson, reeve of Cayuga.

The Latest Turf Events—Records Broken —Americans and Canadians Interested.

The American turf, both trotting and running, has become one of the fixed institutions of this continent, and any one who takes an interest in these matters can hardly expect to keep au fait with its various phases unless he reads the live turf papers. John P. McKenna, publisher and newsdealer, 80 Yonge-street, near corner King, keeps on sale the two leading turf papers, The Horseman and Clark's Horse Review. The last issues of these journals contain many articles of practical importance to horsemen, as well as entertaining stories of the turf. The work of the Executive Committee of the American Trotting Register is fully set forth in this week's Horseman.

Dempsey Wants a New Trial.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 24.—Hugh Dempsey, convicted of poisoning the Homestead steel workers, has through his attorneys made application for a new trial. The reasons given include the usual alleged errors of the court, etc., and in conclusion the attorneys say that material evidence has been discovered showing misconduct of certain jurors.

Railing Against Fashion.

In writing to an English magazine, Ouida says that "all modern society spectacles are spoiled by the attire of the men, the most frightful, grotesque and disgraceful male costume which the world has ever seen." Notwithstanding this fierce assault of such a clever authoress, men will continue to wear a costume which was devised for practical use and leave the æsthetic style of dressing to the ladies. It might be here remarked that the modern full dress costume for men is incomplete without quinn's shirts, gloves and neckties.

Wreck in Illinois.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 24.—Two freight trains collided on the Sante Fe Road near Millsdale, nine miles south, this morning.

Engineers A. M. Rahn and Richard Mitcheil and Brakeman M. J. Mahone were killed. The other trainmen escaped without injury. Both trains were badly wrecked and the pecuniary loss will be heavy.

"Clear Havana Cigars."
"La Cadena," and "La Flora." Insist upon having these brands. 136

THE EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

NO DANGER OF AN INSURRECTION AS YET.

The Fidelity of the Entire Native Egyptian Soldiery is Assured to Britain—British Troops on the Way to India Detained at Port Said—French Newspapers Wrathy.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Some surprise was experienced yesterday at the news from Cairo that Lord Cromer had expressed himself so confidently in regard to the prompt suppression of any outbreak that might occur. To-day's advices give the grounds for Lord Cromer's confidence. His Lordship is assured of the entire fidelity of the native Egyptian army to the British cause, and with the British army of occupation co-operating with the native troops it is believed any attempt at insurrection would be promptly crushed.

A Cairo despatch says that Lord Cromer called upon the Khedive this morning to inform him that the British Cabinet had ordered an increase of the British garrison in Egypt. The despatch does not say how the Khedive received the news, but no doubt it had a profound impression in dissipating any idea that Gladstone intended to abandon Egypt.

Major-General Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell of the Egyptian army, who is now in London, was at the War Office to-day in consultation with the Right Honorable Campbell Bannerman, Secretary of State for War. It is officially stated at the War Office that both Sir Francis Grenfell and General Kitchener, the sirdar of Egypt, who has complete authority over the Egyptian troops, unite in guaranteeing the loyalty of the native troops to their English officers. For this reason chiefly the Government, acting largely upon the advice and opinion of Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, will for the present limit the number of British reinforcements to 1000 men, but arrangements have been completed to draft 10,000 men on three days' notice from the British garrisons in Malta, Cyprus and India to Egypt.

British troops on their way to India to relieve British regiments about to depart from India are to be detained at Port Said until advised to proceed. The British could, therefore, in a short time bring about 15,000 troops to bear against any army insurrection in Egypt, and assuming that the native army would remain loyal, a total force of about 30,000 would be under British direction.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The sensation in France over the action of the British in Egypt is increasing. The course taken by England is looked on as proving the determination of Great Britain to persist in the occupation of Egypt. The newspapers unanimously call upon the Government to vindicate the rights of France.

ANOMALOUS CONDITIONS.

The People of Egypt Are Certainly Not to Be Envied.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Mr. Alfred Milner, late British Under Secretary for Finance in Egypt, is a strong advocate of English occupation and has recently published a very interesting book in which he supports his views. He resided for several years in the Delta of the Nile and during his sojourn enjoyed exceptional opportunities of getting at "the root of the matter" in relation to the difficulties against which successive Egyptian Governments have been more or less successfully struggling throughout the eventful period of the British occupation. In his opening chapter, headed "The Land of Paradox," Mr. Milner graphically describes some of the anomalous conditions under which the government of Egypt has to be carried on at the present day:

"Imagine a people the most docile and good-tempered in the world in the grip of a religion the most intolerant and fanatical. Imagine this people and this faith, congenial in nothing but their conservatism, flung into the maelstrom of European restlessness and innovation. Imagine a country full of turbulent foreigners, whom its police cannot arrest except flagrante delicto, and whom its courts cannot try except for the most insignificant offences. Imagine the government of this country unable to legislate for these foreigners without the consent of a dozen distant Powers, most of them indifferent and some ill disposed. Imagine it carrying on its principal business in a foreign tongue, which yet is not the tongue of the predominant foreign race.

"Imagine it struggling to meet the clamorous, growing needs of to-day with a budget rigorously fixed according to the minimum requirements of the day before yesterday. Imagine the decrees of this government liable to be set at naught by courts of its own creation. Imagine its policy really inspired and directed by the envoy of a foreign state, who in theory is only one—and not even the doyen—of a large number of such envoys, and the chief administrative power really wielded by a man who in theory is a mere adviser without executive functions. Yes, imagine all these things and then realize that they are no Mikado-like invention of comic opera, no nightmare of some constitutional theorist with a disordered brain, but prosaic, solid fact—an unvarnished picture of the political Egypt of to-day."

With regard to what he aptly terms "the veiled protectorate," Mr. Milner observes that there are three points to be considered —the British troops, the British Consul-General and the British officials in the Egyptian service.

"The position of each of these presents anomalies which would be impossible anywhere except in paradoxical Egypt. The presence of a single British regiment lends a weight they would not otherwise possess to the counsels of the British Consul-General. Take the troops away and you must either run the risk of a decline of British influence, which would imperil the work of reform, or devise, for a time at least, some new and equivalent support for that influence—a problem not perhaps impossible, but certainly difficult of solution."

He is no less energetically opposed to the "internationalization" project:

"In the boundless mercy of Providence let us hope that Egypt may at least be saved from this settlement of the difficulty. Here we have the worst of the whole list of proposed solutions. On that point all Egyptians would be unanimous. Much as some of them may dislike any foreign control, there is not one who would not agree that, whether such control be desirable or simply inevitable, it is far better that it should be exercised by one power than by half a dozen or a dozen. Some might prefer France and some England, and some, perhaps, another nation, but they would all prefer a single master."

The British force in Egypt numbered at the beginning of this year 3400 men. Major-General Forestier Walker is in command. The whole Egyptian army, however, is indirectly under British control, about 60 English officers holding commands among the 19,000 native troops, and General F. W. Kitchener having control as sirdar of the army organization. The native troops have reached a high degree of efficiency under their English drillmasters.

If you have indigestion at any time use Adams' new Pepsin Tutti Frutti. It is a prompt and absolute cure. Sold by all druggists and confectioners, 5 cents.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

Caprivi Says it Does Not Imply a Doubt of the Continuance of the Triple Alliance.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Chancellor Von Caprivi to-day attended a meeting of the Reichstag Committee on the Army bill. He declared that the proposal to increase the number of recruits up to limits of present peace footing could not replace the Government measure.

The Chancellor added that adoption of the proposal would endanger the proposed transformation of the army and prevent its mobilization at certain periods of the year, thus imperilling defence of the country. The Government bill did not imply a doubt of the continuance of the Triple Alliance, but was due to the recognition of the fact that despite the help that would be rendered by the Triple Alliance Germany in event of war would have to face superior numbers.

A GREAT SMASH.

Passenger and Cattle Trains Collide—The Slaughter Was Terrible.

BUDA PESTH, Jan. 24.—A passenger way train and a cattle train collided near Grau to-day. The cattle train was heavily loaded, and its impetus forced the locomotive over the locomotive of the passenger train and into the first and second carriages.

The other carriages of the passenger train were partially smashed. In the first carriage three persons were killed instantly and 10 more were severely, perhaps fatally, injured. In the second carriage 15 persons were injured, two so seriously that they are expected to die. In the other carriages 18 persons were cut or bruised, but none dangerously.

The engine drivers of both trains were terribly burned, but may recover. Three hundred head of cattle were killed. Most of the injured who could be moved have been taken to the hospital in the Grau. The misplacement of a switch is supposed to have caused the accident.

FOUND DEAD IN A STABLE.

Sudden Death of An Employe At Doty's Engine Works.

William Dewsbury of 29 Niagara-street met his death yesterday afternoon under sad circumstances.

The deceased, who was a trusted employe of the Doty Engine Works Company, was unable to attend to his usual duties in the morning on account of violent pains in the region of the heart. He reclined on a couch at home until about 4.30 in the afternoon, when he prepared to go oeer to the stables to look after his horses. An hour later when another of the teamsters entered the stable he fell over the prostrate body of Dewsbury. Horrified at his discovery he communicated with the foreman and Doctor Wood was summoned. Upon examination the doctor pronounced life extinct and asserted it as his opinion that such had been the case for the past hour.

Since losing an eye by an accident in the works a year ago, Mr. Dewsbury has never enjoyed his usual good health.

The family seem to be assured of the fact that death was the result of heart failure.

An inquest will be held by Coroner Aikins at the hotel on the corner of Bathurst and Niagara-streets at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

THE LAST WEEK.

Dineen Will Close Out His Stock of Furs By Saturday.

Ladies love bargains, there is no gainsaying the fact. Gentlemen like to run across a bargain too, but they have not the system of bargain-hunting and shopping in general down to such a fine point as the fairer sex.

Instead of going from store to store looking up a bargain how much easier it is when a firm with which everyone is acquainted and in which everyone has implicit confidence comes boldly to the front and announces, giving plausible reasons therefor, that they are prepared to clear out their stock at prices below cost!

This is the course that the firm of W. & D. Dineen has taken. Without preliminary they announce that their spring goods will begin to arrive on the first of the month and that their magnificent assortment of furs must be sacrificed during the present week to make room for this new stock.

Everything must go and must go immediately, the end of the week will see the end of the bargain season in furs.

There are a thousand and one things in the way of caps, gloves, gauntlets, robes, mantles, jackets, etc., in which it will pay you to invest. Even in the remote possibility of the goods not being a necessity this year, they will be just as good next season and can be secured at bargain prices now at a saving of at least 30 per cent.

Surely bargains of this kind will repay one for the trouble of packing the fur away for the summer.

SAD ACCIDENT.

Archie McLean, Boss Cleaner at the York Roundhouse, Mangled.

There was a very sad ending to the excursion of a number of the G.T.R. employes of York to a concert in the Auditorium in this city last night. They were returning on a special coach attached to a freight train, with the van in the rear. The conductor was in the cupola of the van, and felt a jolt. He looked back and saw the form of a man on the track. He stopped the train, went back with two men and found near Jones-avenue the mangled form of Archie McLean, the boss cleaner in the York round-house.

He left the two men with the poor fellow and hurried his train to where medical assistance could be secured. He returned with the company's surgeon, Dr. Walters.

Archie was placed in the van, taken to Don Station, and from there in an ambulance to the General Hospital. His right shoulder is smashed and his skull fractured. No hopes of recovery.

He is aged over 50 years, is married and his wife lives in Wisconsin. He is a member of Cambridge Lodge, Sons of England, and is well liked by his companions. His nephew, George Butler, of East Toronto, is now with him.

It is supposed that he fell under the train while trying to climb from the coach to the van, where he was going for a smoke.

1892, "The Cream of the Havana Crop."

"La Cadena" and "La Flora" brands of cigars are undoubtedly superior in quality and considerably lower in price than any brand imported. Prejudiced smokers will not admit this to be the case. The connoisseur knows it. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal. 136

Convincing.

Persons desiring to procure a photograph of themselves superior to any they may have had, can do so by complying with our price. We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded. Herbert E. Simpson, 143 College-street. 136

Cholera in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—One more death from cholera in Nietleban Insane Asylum, near Halle, was reported to-day.

The report of cholera cases in a working men's lodging house in Trotha on the Saale is confirmed.

A Monkey and a Jackass Time.—Will the Monkey Get the Jackass Round?

DR. OGDEN IS NOMINATED.

HE CARRIES THE CONVENTION BY A MAJORITY OF TEN.

George Lindsey's Capital Run—An Immense Convention of Over Eight Hundred Delegates Almost Evenly Divided On the Choice of a Reform Candidate For the Local in Toronto.

Dr. W. W. Ogden was last night chosen by one of the largest Reform conventions ever held in the city. Nearly 900 men were assembled at Temperance Hall, and Dr. Ogden's only opponent was Barrister G. G. S. Lindsey. The figures of the ballots were as follows:

W. W. Ogden, M.D.	435
G. G. S. Lindsey, Barrister	425
Majority for Ogden	10

Alexander Wheeler called the convention to order at 8 o'clock sharp and business was at once proceeded with.

Among those called to the platform were W. H. P. Clement, Joseph Tait, Isaac Holman of Waterloo, E. T. Malone, J. Knox Leslie, W. R. Riddell, J. E. Verral, John Charlton, M.P., John Barron, ex-M.P., Charles Marsh, G. G. S. Lindsey, Richard Caddick, J. J. Withrow, Alfred Macdougall, H. H. Cook, Hon. A. S. Hardy and Hon. J. M. Gibson and J. A. McIntosh.

In the audience W. T. R. Preston hustled round as if he forgot he wasn't organizer.

After the usual business motions, nominations were proceeded with and fully one-half of those on the platform were proposed.

The nominees were:

Dr. W. W. Ogden by E. T. Malone.
G. G. S. Lindsey by J. Knox Leslie.
J. Knox Leslie by Ald. J. E. Verral.
J. E. Verral by Ald. Carlyle.
E. T. Malone by Richard Caddick.
Dr. Lynd by Dr. McConnell.
J. A. McIntosh by Mr. Downey.
B. W. Howell by Stewart Lyon.

Also Charles Marsh, Arthur Mowat, Ald. McDougall, Ald. Carlyle, Dr. King, J. J. Withrow, Richard Caddick.

All of these except the first two retired.

Mr. Lindsey gave a bright, trenchant speech and said he had only had 48 hours to consider the question of running at all. In reply to the remarks he had heard that his health would not carry him through, he said that if nominated he would show those who said he was going to die that he could be a lively corpse.

Dr. Ogden based his claim to the convention's franchise on the fact that he had been 22 years a school trustee and had in all that time supported the Mowat Government.

Mr. E. T. Malone bore testimony that Dr. Ogden had always subscribed liberally.

The count of the ballot took 40 minutes and the result was made known at 10.30. Mr. Lindsey rose at once to move that the nomination be made unanimous, but the audience would not listen and said neither yea nor nay.

Among the crowd that left the building were many dissatisfied men. One most experienced worker of Ward 5 said that the result was due to the machine having given the "tip" that Ogden was to be nominated.

Mr. Lindsey is to be congratulated on the successful showing he made, considering that he had only decided 48 hours previously to allow his name to go to the meeting and had done no canvassing whatever.

ABERDEEN THE MAN.

He Will Succeed Lord Stanley as Governor-General of Canada.

[Montreal Star Cable.]

LONDON, Jan. 24.—To set at rest all conjectures about the successor of Lord Stanley of Preston as Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada I have the authority to state that the Right Honorable John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, the seventh Earl of Aberdeen, will succeed His Excellency.

Lord Wolseley's name, which was mentioned in connection with the position, was brought forward because of his continued association with the leading Canadians here, and by the belief that he himself would gladly go to Canada. But, in the face of this, it has been quite understood in official circles that Lord Aberdeen had been the nominee of the Cabinet, and especially the choice of Mr. Gladstone, who is his intimate friend.

I am informed that Lord Aberdeen and his Countess look forward to another term of residence in Canada with much interest, and it is the general opinion here that Canadians are to be congratulated upon the choice of their next Governor-General.

The official announcement of the appointment will be made shortly. In the meantime, however, the matter may be regarded as settled.

Lord Aberdeen told a friend not long since that he hoped to visit Canada at an early day, discreetly adding, however, "whether I go officially or not remains to be seen."

Got a Black Eye.

DUBLIN, Jan. 24.—The hostility between Parnellites and anti-Parnellites is assuming an acute phase. Pierce Mahony, the former Parnellite M.P. for North Meath, who was defeated in the late election by Michael Davitt, since unseated, had an encounter to-day in the Four Courts with Matthew Joseph Kenny, Nationalist M.P. for Middle Tyrone. Kenny received a black eye. Mahony was arrested and committed for trial, bail being accepted.

Heating Stoves specially suited for Workshops and Warehouses. Wheeler & Bain, King-street east.

FIRE-DAMP HORROR IN AUSTRIA.

Explosions That Turned a Mine Into a Trap of Death and Set the Women Crazy With Grief.

VIENNA, Jan. 24.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred to-day in the Fort Schritt mine at Dux, in Bohemia. 100 men are still entombed in the mine. Every effort is being made to rescue them.

Despatches from Dux to-night say that 80 miners were killed and scores were injured.

The explosion occurred this morning when the shifts were changing. A cage full of miners had been lowered half way down the shaft when the ground trembled, a loud rumbling report was heard and the cable attached to the cage gave such a lurch that the lowering machinery broke.

A rush of air and dust from the pit's mouth, the sounds of crashing timbers and the cries of the men in the cage gave warning to the men above of the extent of the disaster. Help was summoned, the machinery was repaired after a delay of half an hour and the cage was raised. Ten of the occupants had been killed by the shocks, 10 had suffered fractures from which they cannot recover, 5 who had broken limbs and internal injuries will live. They had been half suffocated by the gas rising in the shaft, and said that no man could live below.

An hour later the superintendent of the mine and five miners from the night-shift went down in the cage. They were unable to go more than 100 yards from the shaft into the gallery, but they found 14 dead bodies. Of the 50 men who were waiting for the cage 10 had been killed and 40 had been partially crushed by falling timbers or half suffocated by the foul air. A short distance from the shaft the superintendent found four bodies, which had been crushed beyond recognition by a falling beam. The bodies and the injured were taken to the top, where the whole mining settlement had gathered to watch the work of rescue.

The men who had been brought up from the bottom said that a few minutes after the explosion they had heard cries and groans from the mouth of the gallery, about 300 yards from the shaft. There was heavy timber work at this place, and they believed that the men in this gallery had been imprisoned by the falling beams. They believed that some 40 men had been at work there. Shortly before the cage came down they said the cries ceased. Another rescue party went down at once, and after three of them had been carried back to the shaft unconscious penetrated to the entrance of the gallery.

The entrance was completely blocked by the wrecked woodwork. The rescue party could see several dead bodies on the other side of the timbers, but were unable to get at them and returned to the top empty-handed. It is believed that all the men in the gallery were suffocated or killed by the shock of the explosion. Twelve miners who worked in the extreme interior of the mine on the night shift, and had not started for the shaft so soon as their companions, are also believed to be dead.

Despite the apparent hopelessness of the situation a rescue party is still in the mine, and thousands have gathered at the pit's mouth. When the extent of the disaster became known the women of the dead men's families attempted to mob the mine officials, accusing them of carelessness in the management of the mine.

MILAN AND NATALIE.

The Radicals Do Not Join in Rejoicing Over the Reconciliation.

BELGRADE, Jan. 24.—The announcement of the reconciliation between ex-King Milan and ex-Queen Natalie is not received here with universal acclamations of pleasure. The young Liberals are strongly opposed to the settlement of the differences of the royal couple. They declare that the whole affair was prompted by politics and that Milan has arranged a scheme with officers of the Servian army through the medium of General Tsholekontics, who is now in Paris, having for its object the return of Milan to Servia. According to the young Radicals the purpose of ex-King Milan is to establish a dictatorship, with himself at its head, during the minority of his son, King Alexander. In the overturning of the constitution the young Radicals say Milan will have the assistance of the army.

Canadian Bank of Commerce, Yonge and College Branch.

This bank has just added another to its numerous attractions in the way of handsome offices throughout the city by the removal of its branch at Yonge and College-streets to new quarters in the Oddfellows' Hall building, immediately north of the premises occupied for the past three years. The manager's room, banking office proper, and vault are models of convenience, ample room being afforded both to customers and the staff.

The general effect of the decorations, woodwork, counters and electroliers is most pleasing, reflecting credit upon the taste of the manager, Mr. T. S. Harrison, under whose charge the business of the branch has grown to such large proportions as to demand these increased facilities for its customers.

Almost a Centenarian.

MONCTON, N.B., Jan. 24.—Rev. David Crandall, a father of the Baptist denomination in the Maritime Provinces, died last night at Springfield, King's County, in his 98th year.

Symmetrical Perfection.

For the most symmetrical conception of your face and figure patronize Herbert E. Simpson, 143 College-street. 136

THE PANAMA SCANDAL TRIAL

BUYING FAVORS FROM NEWSPAPERS NOT SWINDLING.

What the Counsel for the Defence Argues—Count de Lesseps Never Played the Double Part Attributed to Him—A Newspaper Man Says He is Not to Be Ordered By Judges.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Panama trial was continued to-day. Interest in the case increases as the end approaches. Maitre Barboux resumed his argument in behalf of his clients.

He indicated no new line of defence, but proceeded to justify the assurance which the directors of Panama Canal Company had given to the shareholders and the public in relation to the Panama enterprise.

He declared the payments made to the press to obtain the approval of the newspapers for the Panama enterprise could not be held to constitute swindling.

The figures as to the amount of shipping that would pass through the canal and the consequent profit of 6 or 7 per cent. on the investment of 1,200,000,000 francs, M. Barboux continued, were the estimates of competent men. Ferdinand de Lesseps had never played the double part attributed to him. He had not concealed the mistake made in the original estimates of the cost of the canal.

In 1884 he had told a general meeting of shareholders that 600,000,000 francs more would be required to finish the canal. His statement had been so explicit that those who persisted in misunderstanding him had only themselves to blame.

A Unique Contention.

Chairman Brisson informed the Parliamentary Commission of Enquiry to-day that Arthur Meyer, director of the Royalist daily, The Gaulois, had refused to appear before them to testify as to the charges made against him by Charles de Lesseps. Meyer's excuse for refusing to testify was that the commission has no authority over journalists, and he has sent an open letter to the press syndicate arguing in support of this unique contention.

The case of Clemenceau occupied most of the commission's attention to-day. M. Franquéville has finished his examination of 18 persons connected with the Panama scandal. He has decided that Ferdinand de Lesseps, Charles de Lesseps, Henry Cotlu, Marius Fontane, Ex-Deputy Sans-Leroy, Ex-Deputy Gobron, M. Arton and M. Blondin are culpable. His decision as to the other 10 is not yet known.

Ex-Deputy Gobron is supposed to have received a Thierree check for 20,000 francs. The specific charge against Arton is that he bribed M. Sans-Leroy. M. Blondin, as M. Baihaut's private secretary, handled the money that passed between the Panama people and the Minister of Public Works, besides having other compromising dealings with the Canal Company.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Le Provost de Launay gave notice during the discussion of the military estimates that tomorrow he would move that the secret service fund of the war office be not used in future for political purposes, as had been done formerly.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

The Exporters of Birmingham Adopt the Idea.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—In response to a call from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce the exporters of Birmingham met the members of that body yesterday and discussed Canada's offer of preferential tariffs to Great Britain. A motion in favor of accepting the offer was passed by a vote of 76 to 61, and the meeting resolved that the Chamber of Commerce do all in its power to induce the Government to take similar action.

Coalition in Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—A manifesto signed by Senores Zorilla, Salmeron and Picy Margall, the leaders of three Republican sections in Spain, was issued to-day announcing that they had formed a coalition. A central committee, the manifesto adds, will be appointed in Madrid, the members of which will constitute the First Ministry when the Republic shall have been established.

Making It Official.

ROME, Jan. 24.—The Congregation of the Propaganda sent on Saturday to the American archbishops the announcement of Archbishop Satolli's nomination to be permanent papal delegate to the church in the United States and directed the archbishops to communicate this announcement to their suffragans.

The Czarewitch In Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The Czarewitch arrived in this city this evening and was warmly welcomed by the Emporer, after which he was escorted to the Russian legation, where he was received by the Embassy.

No more suffering from Indigestion. Adam's Pepsin Tutti Frutti is an absolute cure. Sold by all druggists and confectioners, 5 cents.

BIRTHS.

McGOVERN—At Cedarburg, Wis., the wife of W. P. McGovern, M.D., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DEWSBURY—On the 24th inst., William Dewsbury, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral on Thursday, 2.30 p.m., from his late residence, 29 Niagara-street. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

SANDERS—On Tuesday, Jan. 24, Michael Sanders, aged 81.

Funeral will leave the residence of his son-in-law, Joseph Gosse, 110 Duke-street, for Union Station at 8 p.m., Wednesday, Jan. 25. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

FANATICAL NEGROES AMUCK.

BRUTAL MURDER OF POLICEMAN RANKIN OF CHATHAM.

His Body Hewn by a Chopping Ax—Policeman Dezelia Passes Through a Fusillade of Bullets—Constable McDonald Shot in the Leg—An Enraged Populace on the Warpath.

CHATHAM, Ont., Jan. 24.—News has just reached here of the brutal murder of Policeman Rankin of this city.

He and Policeman Dezelia went out to the Township of Raleigh to assist County Constable McDonald to arrest a colored man named George W. Freeman, charged with the seduction of a white girl under 14 years of age named Jane Lezzett.

Arriving at the house of Freeman's father they were met by Freeman, who is a large and powerful negro, and some other colored men, who attacked them with axes and revolvers.

Rankin was shot and struck on the neck and head with a chopping ax and sank to the ground dead.

Dezelia was driven off and shot at, three bullets passing through his clothes—one through the back of his coat, one through his sleeve and another through the leg of his trousers.

Dezelia returned the fire, emptying his revolver, shooting one of the negroes, who was assaulting poor Rankin.

Constable McDonald was shot in the leg. He and Dezelia had a most wonderful escape.

A posse of special constables have just been sworn in and accompanied by about 100 enraged citizens are now on their way to the scene of the murder.

A number of mill hands from Byram's Mill, who had gathered around, were driven off by the negroes. Police Constable Rankin was the largest man on the force, very powerful and courageous, about 30 years of age, and was very popular. He leaves a wife and one child.

She Worked the Hoe.

Detective Alexander McDonald had been out to Raleigh Township last night with a warrant to arrest Freeman.

The scoundrel is living with a mulatto woman, and has the white girl in his charge.

Freeman had the house barricaded, but the detective broke in. The desperado reached for a gun, but before he succeeded in getting it McDonald had him down.

Freeman is very powerful and weighs about 275 pounds. A desperate struggle took place for over an hour and a half. During the melee the man's wife assaulted the detective with a hoe