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ELEVENTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING. JANUARY 8, 1890. PRICE ONE CENT.

HEAR ME! SAYS HIS GRACE

AND DEALS WITH "WILLIAM MEREDITH" AS A LAWYER.

Archbishop Cleary Makes a Further Contribution to the Correspondence with the Leader of the Ontario Opposition and Promises to Return to the Attack as Soon as Official Duties Will Permit.

THE PALACE, KINGSTON,
Sunday, January 5, 1890.

To *William R. Meredith, Esq., Q.C., M.L.A.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter published in Friday's issue of The World. Whilst I experience no small share of satisfaction at your prudent resolve to lay down your arms, I do not forego my right, as complainant against you in the court of public opinion, to "sum up" the case before I allow you to part from me.

My complaint was that you had publicly attributed to me the authorship of a sentence extracted by you from a Kingston newspaper which you were pleased to interpret to your auditors as revealing a "great danger to the state," "one of the dangers of modern civilization," "one of the greatest evils we have to contend with in parliamentary government" and "against which both parties should cry: "Unite, unite, against a common enemy." In your reply you asked me to believe that you did not impute the authorship of the sentence to me, inasmuch as The Empire's report was "verbally" incorrect in making you appear to say: "The words are used by a newspaper, but to some extent, I apprehend, by the gentleman who presides over the Archiepiscopal See of Kingston." I *honorably* accepted your assurance; and, on your further explanation that you had merely hazarded a conjecture as to my responsibility in the matter, I allowed your imputation to stand as "conjecture and no more." Accordingly I challenge you to justify your public utterance of this "conjecture" declaring it "illogical, unjust and illegal." You made no defence of any kind, and in view of my counter-statement and argument, you abandoned your original charge altogether, never referring to it in any of your subsequent letters. Thus you virtually pleaded guilty to an indefensible and unjustifiable attack upon me before my fellow-citizens throughout the province. Pardon me, sir, if I venture to say that according to the laws of honor you are bound to make me an adequate apology.

In your first letter to me (dated Dec. 19) you claimed that I should have censured the newspaper from which you had extracted the sentence to which you were pleased to attach a most odious meaning, and in each of your subsequent rejoinders, you have insisted that I am bound "to approve or disapprove" that sentence, as interpreted by you. Your patron and inspirer, The Toronto Mail, and all the small anti-Catholic local sheets that take their cue each morning from its editor, joined in full chorus with your demand. You seem to have had a previous agreement about it. Now, Sir, an all-sufficient reply to you would be, that it is not the practice among gentlemen to answer impertinent questions, more especially when they have been captiously contrived. But I prefer to deal with you as a lawyer. Having had the advantage of thirty years' study of law, and ten years' practice in the judicial application of its principles and methods, I take exquisite pleasure in probing your legal mind and analyzing its operations.

The Legal Probe.

Suppose you were retained as Queen's Counsel in a case, the issue of which depended on your establishing the responsibility of one man for a libel written by another, would you not think it all-important (the question of conspiracy or agency being excluded) to prove definitely three points, viz.: (1) that the written document in question was a libel in the sense imputed; (2) that defendant was privy to the writing or publishing of it, and (3) that, although he did not co-operate, he was bound by his office or contract to prevent such publication or order its retraction? You dare not ask a verdict from the jury without plain proof of all and each of these three points. Should you do so the presiding judge would undoubtedly call you to order in the middle of your speech, or he would point out to the jury how widely you had deflected from the lines of common law and common sense, and would direct them to give their verdict unhesitatingly against you.

Let us apply this to your case against me. You persist in claiming that I should, in virtue of my episcopal jurisdiction, "approve or disapprove" the sentence of some unknown writer in a local newspaper, which you have thought fit to interpret as revealing a "solid compact of the minority," "grievously injurious to the State," to "modern civilization," etc., etc., and if I decline to submit to your unwarranted dictation I must incur, you say, the responsibility and all the heinous guilt you have conjured up in support of your warfare against the Catholic minority as the "common enemy."

In presence of all the dignified judges and learned lawyers in the land, I respectfully submit that your cause is lost; it is trebly beaten, all three essential conditions of proof, as above stated, being conspicuously non-existent in your argument. For I have put in evidence that (1) I have no knowledge whether the naked sentence withdrawn by you from its antecedent and subsequent context, is fairly chargeable with the odious interpretation you have thought it your interest to put upon it; and you have not, despite my reiterated challenge, offered even a simulacrum of proof, or alleged any reason whatsoever in support of your fanciful interpretation; that (2) I have not been privy to the writing or publishing of the sentence brought up by you; that I do not know who wrote it; and that, prior to your production of it at your meeting in London three months after date, I had not seen it or heard anything about it. This statement remains on the record undisputed. (3) That my episcopal office does not extend to censorship of the press on political topics or any other, save those which bear directly on faith and morals, and that condemnation or approval of your pet sentence does not appertain to my business in any way whatever. Against this, my allegation as to the extent of my duty, you have not demurred even by a whisper. Let me now ask you in the hearing of your fellow-lawyers of Ontario, whether or not I am bound to accept your interpretation of that isolated sentence, and publicly to condemn it in order to save myself from social responsibility and all your fancied guiltiness? Don't part from me, if you please, till you settle this question. The public will await your answer with more than ordinary curiosity.

A Case Stated.

I might indeed have formulated a more easy, and perhaps a more interesting case for your legal decision. Suppose the leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the Legislative Assembly had identified himself, his party and his political program with Mr. Sol. White, M.L.A., and had publicly signified absolute unity of sentiment with that learned gentleman by taking him around the whole circuit of the province as his lieutenant and *alter ego*, to be the chief speaker and trustworthy exponent of the views of the party of Opposition on every platform in the cities and towns of Ontario during the electoral campaign of 1886. When the aforesaid Mr. Sol White struck out straight for Annexation, and delivered to the world his manifesto against British connection, was or was not the leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition bound to purge himself and his many colored party from the suspicion of complicity by an early and unambiguous pronouncement of disapproval? I need not expatiate upon the above mentioned three essential conditions of proof of complicity, in their bearing upon this very serious case, especially serious in respect of a Conservative leader. I believe, sir, you have been "consulted" on this particular case ere now. "Would you kindly favor the public with the legal opinion you have given as to the Conservative leader's responsibility. Has he been so "disingenuous" as to evade a direct answer? And if so, why so? Do, sir, speak out this time.

Before quitting this division of my argument, I feel bound to notice the passage in your last letter, where you charge me with underrating the "intelligence of my fellow-citizens" when I spoke of your insistence on my official condemnation of a political article in a newspaper as a "demand to muzzle the press" in favor of your policy. Hear me. It is solely to the intelligence and public spirit of my fellow-citizens of Ontario I have been appealing throughout this controversy which your wanton aggression has forced upon me. I have no party to sustain me; no daily press to huzza for me and vilify my antagonist; no adviser to take counsel with or to aid me by suggestions. I have nothing on earth to rely upon except the inherent righteousness of my people's cause, and the honest intelligence of the Protestant majority, whose attention to my feeble utterances I have been compelled to crave, not for my sake, but for the sake of justice and fair play towards their peaceful fellow-citizens, constituting the minority, who are denounced as a "common enemy" of Canadian society and threatened with religious and civil disability. Now, sir, let the honest intelligence of the people of Ontario judge between you and me on this last point, as on all the rest.

His Grace and the Press.

Here are the terms of your demand on me: "One would have hardly thought that so important a statement would have appeared in it (the newspaper) *without your approval*, or if it had appeared without that approval, would have been *permitted to remain* before the public without at least some effort *on your part* to *modify* if not to *withdraw* it" [The italics are mine.] Could a politician speak or write more distinctly in favor of Episcopal interference with the liberty of the press? And you further say that I am bound to "approve or disapprove." In fact, sir, there has been nothing in your letters which has surprised me more, as injudicious, impolitic and thoughtless writing, than this appeal to hierarchical authority for restriction of the press in this most free country. No newspaper asks for my "approval" before publication; no editor has ever consulted me or solicited my approval. The limits of my spiritual jurisdiction are as well known to the laity as to myself. What appears in a newspaper does not require *my permission* to "remain before the public." It may remain till doomsday if it awaits my "permission to remain," or the remotest intervention on my part "to *modify* if not *withdraw* it" unless perchance it be directly antagonistic to faith and morals.

Sir, will you kindly grant me permission to halt here? Official business of paramount importance demands my instant attention for a few days. I promise to return as soon as possible to my review of the case between you and me in the court of public opinion. Meanwhile, I wish you a Happy New Year, and have the honor to be

Yours very respectfully,
† JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,
Archbishop of Kingston.

NOTES FROM OSGOODE HALL.

Chester no Longer a Village—Bylaw Quashed—Judgment Against the City.

Before Chief Justice Armour yesterday, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division, an order was made quashing the bylaw of the County of York incorporating the Village of Chester, with costs. The grounds of the motion among others were uncertainty of boundaries, insufficiency of population and of petition, and general irregularity and fraud. There was no opposition to the order being made.

At the Chancery Sittings, at the opening of Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Ferguson gave judgment in the case of William Croft against Contractor Jones of this city, granting the plaintiff the relief asked for and ordering the city to pay $100 damages to plaintiff's property in the eastern end of the city caused by the construction of a sewer by Contractor Jones.

The matter of the Victoria-street extension case was allowed to stand for two weeks.

Manufacturers, by warehousing their surplus stock with Mitchell, Miller & Co., receive negotiable warehouse receipts.

The York Pioneers.

There was a goodly muster of the members at their monthly meeting in the Canadian Institute yesterday afternoon. The venerable Dr. Scadding was congratulated on his good health at the opening of another year. These members were elected: Joseph Clark, John Giles, S. J. Evans, John Mallon, James Mallon, Alexander Manning. Rev. Michael Fawcett was introduced as a new member and addressed the members. Dr. Canniff read a paper on "The Early Medical Practitioners of York," and he will continue the series at subsequent meetings. At the February assembly Mr. Charles Durand will discourse on "The Taking of Quebec." At the close of yesterday's meeting an authoritative view of the mouth of the Niagara River, showing Navy Hall, was passed round. It had been obtained from England by Dr. Scadding. It was printed by Lady Simcoe in Sept. 1794.

Families leaving the city or giving up housekeeping, can have their furniture carefully stored at moderate cost with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street East.

A Big Fur Sale.

To-day W. and D. Dineen, on corner of King and Yonge, will commence a great clearing sale of all their fur stock. The late season and the constant mild weather have been bad on the fur trade. Dineen is determined to get rid of the goods if low prices will do it, and to-day the public can inspect the stock and see for themselves the immense reductions that the firm offer. The goods are all the best of this season's manufacture and made for the best city retail trade. The stock consists of valuable sealskin mantles and short jackets, capes and dolmans, Persian mantles, jackets, capes and muffs, rich fur-lined circulars and gents' fur coats, beaver, seal, sable, mink and other fur capes with deep collars, storm collars in beaver, otter, seal, nutria Persian lamb, with muffs to match. Hundreds of odd muffs of all kinds. Fur gloves, caps, trimmings, in fact every article in the whole fur department will be reduced to a price to tempt people to buy quick. Robes, coats, rugs, etc., at cost. The store is at corner King and Yonge-streets.

J. R. Armstrong & Co., of the "City Found ery," have removed from 151 Yonge-street to 219, 221 and 223 Queen-street east. d

The Reigning Fad.

The grippe is more popular than baggy overcoats, more seductive than cane sucking and cheaper than dirt. If you earn a living by toiling as a butcher or baker or candlestick maker it will be inconvenient to have the grippe. But if you wish to maintain any standing in society you really must get both quinn's full-dress waistcoats and the influenza.

Merchants can warehouse goods in bond or free with Mitchell, Miller & Co. Negotiable warehouse receipts issued; rate of insurance low.

Unprecedented.

Never before in the history of the United States has there been such a winter as the present, and never before in its history have the people been afforded such facilities for travel as are now given by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

Eight magnificently equipped passenger trains traverse the Empire State daily, arriving at and departing from Grand Central Station, in the very centre of "The American Metropolis."—New York Times.

All the Rage,
Crawl into your cage,
Here comes the "Athlete."
The sweetest, the purest and the best value. 136

Art in Dress.

The three-button cutaway sack is steadily growing in favor. It is a very handsome garment. Taylor & Co., art tailors, 89 Yonge-street. 136

POSITIVE AND MENACING.

SALISBURY DEMANDS PROMPT ACTION AT LISBON.

British Warships Receive Sealed Orders—Funeral of Ex-Empress Theresa of Brazil—The West End Scandal—Nautch Girls' Dance Before Prince Albert Victor at Calcutta—General Cable News.

LISBON, Jan. 7.—Senhor Gomes will answer the Marquis of Salisbury's latest note at the end of the week. Salisbury's note was menacing and peremptory, requiring Portugal to act at once as if the rectitude of England's position was beyond doubt. It is believed Portugal cannot concede so much, but that the Foreign Minister will intimate the Portuguese Government's willingness to order the maintenance of the status-quo in Africa pending negotiations if England will do the same. The main point of the Portuguese answer will meet in part, at least, the terms of Salisbury's demand, which was that the Portuguese Government should give its agents in Africa such instructions as would prevent the repetition of acts like those attributed to Serpa Pinto, as otherwise tranquil diplomatic discussion would be impossible.

The papers here accuse the Scotch missionaries in Africa of trumping up old stories and retailing them as news, with a view of widening the breach between England and Portugal. The Diaro, a leading journal of moderate tone, says it does not believe the English telegrams but that even if they are all true it cannot refrain from approving as perfectly correct and patriotic the proceeding of the Portuguese authorities in Africa in having energetically repelled the piratical acts of foreign invaders in territory belonging to Portugal.

Consular Despatches Intercepted.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Times reports that the Portuguese authorities have forbidden the reception by British steamers at Ouilamane of letters from the vice-consular or other persons, insisting that all must go through the Portuguese postoffice.

Sealed Orders for British Ironclads.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Admiralty yacht Enchantress sailed for Gibraltar to-day with sealed orders for the ironclads Benbow and Colossus. There is thought to be no doubt that the orders relate to Portugal.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 7.—The British warship Kingfisher has sailed from here under sealed orders. It is supposed her destination is Mozambique. The British cruisers Calliope and Satellite have arrived here.

The Americans' Banquet to Stanley.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Henry M. Stanley has accepted the invitation to attend a banquet given in his honor by Americans in London. Stanley cables that he will probably be here in the middle of February. Mr. Lincoln, the American minister, will preside. He will present to Stanley, an American flag and a massive silver shield inwrought with African scenes.

Funeral of Ex-Empress Theresa.

LISBON, Jan. 7.—The body of the late Empress of Brazil was to-day consigned to its final resting place in the Pantheon here. The remains were brought from Oporto this morning. Dom Pedro and the family came on the same train. The King and his suite received them at the station. The remains were transferred to the hearse amid salutations of respect from all present. The King then bade farewell to Dom Pedro and returned to the palace. Dom Pedro and his relatives then entered the state carriage and the funeral procession moved to the Pantheon. The representatives of the Emperors of Germany and Austria and of the Regent of Spain, the Papal Nuncio, the whole diplomatic corps and the state officials met the cortege at the cathedral. After the Dean had pronounced absolution the Imperial family followed the coffin to the vault and there heard the remainder of the funeral service. The King has placed the royal apartments in the palace of Necessidades at the disposal of the Brazilian Imperial family during their stay here.

Sagasta Resigns.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—Senor Sagasta, having found it impossible to organize a new cabinet, has resigned. The insuperable difficulty was found with the Progressist Liberals, who demanded that revision of the tariff should be made part of the Government program. The Queen has consulted the President of the Cortes and leading statesmen and it is probable a provisional cabinet will be formed to pass the Budget.

The papers here comment strongly on United States Senator Call's resolution in regard to Cuba. They declare his statements are absurd and that the bulk of the Cuban debt is held by Spaniards and Frenchmen. The Epoca says: "Spain is not inspired by the base utilitarian spirit; Cuba can never be sold."

The West End Scandal.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The trial of Arthur Newton the solicitor, Frederick Taylorson his clerk and Adolphus De Galla the interpreter, charged with conspiring to defeat justice in connection with the West End scandal, was continued to-day. An ex-postal messenger named Perkins testified that after he gave testimony to the police against Newlove, who took the witness to the house in Cleveland-street, and against Veck, who assisted in the management of the house, Newton tried to induce him to go to Australia. Newton said he knew somebody who would give £30 down and a £1 a week each for three years to Perkins and the other boys, Wright, Swinscow and Barber who had also given information to the police, if they would all emigrate together.

An Oriental Show for Albert Victor.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.—A magnificent public festival was given here to-day in honor of Albert Victor, son of the Prince of Wales. It was entirely oriental. Nautch, Kut tak and Thibetan dances alternated with native theatrical shows, and the streets were brilliantly illuminated.

Cable Flashes.

It is understood the Russian Government is about to acquire absolute command of the Bokharan army.

It has been definitely learned that six of the crew of the English yacht Inva, wrecked on the Aceiteras rocks, were drowned.

The Porte is willing to modify the Cretan amnesty in the direction suggested by Russia, that is, largely extending its application.

The baby King of Spain is feverish but not in danger. His sister Maria Theresa has the influenza. Sagasta is unable to overcome the difficulties and disputes between the Liberals.

The year's emigration is 65,000 from Ireland and 254,000 from the whole of Great Britain. There is a large falling off in the movement to the United States, Canada and Australia, and an increase in the emigration to other places.

Russia has sent a circular note to all the powers that signed the treaty of Berlin in regard to the violation of article 24 of the treaty by the present condition of things in Bulgaria and particularly by the pretended sovereignty of Prince Ferdinand.

Mungo and Cable Cigars

need no recommendation, the millions sold annually is sufficient proof of their superior quality. S. DAVIS & SONS, Montreal. 136

Diamonds and Jewelry

Money is saved in buying diamonds, watches and jewelry at D. H. Cunningham's, 77 Yonge-street, 2 doors north of King. 136

A ROYAL VICTIM.

Influenza Causes the Death of the Dowager Empress Augusta of Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The Dowager Empress Augusta, who had been attacked with influenza and while recovering was stricken down with a relapse yesterday, died at 4:30 this afternoon. The Emperor and Empress and their two eldest sons, Crown Prince William and Prince Frederick, and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, son-in-law and daughter respectively of the Dowager Empress, were at her bedside. Count Von Moltke left her palace at noon. He was much affected at her alarming condition. A large crowd assembled in Unter der Linden before the palace, and much sympathy was shown.

The death of the Empress Augusta was announced to the people by the lowering of the imperial standard over the palace. The Empress passed away peacefully, surrounded by all her near relatives and her much-attached attendants. As the end came the mourners knelt around the bed and the court chaplain offered a prayer and then blessed the remains. Emperor William and the Empress soon after left the chamber.

The Empress Augusta suffered from influenza for three days, when pneumonia was developed. Her body is laid upon an open couch and is shrouded with a white mantle. On her right hand is laid a spray of lily of the valley. Her head reposes upon white pillows and her face is wrapped around with a covering of white lace. The absolute peace and repose of her beautiful, classical face is like that of a perfect statue.

[Maria Louisa Catherine Augusta, Dowager Empress of Germany, was born in Weimar, Sept. 30, 1811. She was the daughter of the Grand Duke Charles Frederick of Saxe-Weimar and her mother was a daughter of Paul I, Emperor of Russia. She was brought up at the court of her grandfather, Charles Augustus, the friend of Goethe, who speaks in one of his letters of the "many-sided and harmonious culture of the Princess Augusta." She was married to the late Emperor William I on June 11, 1829. She attended personally to the education of her two children, the late Emperor Frederick and Princess Louise, now the Grand Duchess of Baden. Empress Augusta was much respected for her love of science, letters and art, and for her benevolent disposition, displayed especially in 1870-71 in labors for the relief of the wounded soldiers. The death of her husband, Emperor William I, occurred on March 9, 1888, and that of his successor, the late Emperor Frederick, on June 15 of the same year.]

400 Cases at Blenheim.

BLENHEIM, Jan. 7.—The influenza is very bad here. Over 400 cases are reported by the medical men, with one death.

MONTREAL, Jan. 7.—The severity of the influenza epidemic is increasing and it is evident the worst is not yet reached. There is not a business house in the city which is not short handed, and many establishments are crippled. The loss falls heaviest on the large retail houses and public offices, and very few of the physicians are exempt. The schools, which opened yesterday after the holidays, are thinly attended, and many of the teachers are sick.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The schools at Aix have been closed because of the influenza.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Six hundred officers and soldiers at Ulm, 450 at Ludwigsburg, 130 at Stuttgart and 115 at Heilbrunn are ill with influenza.

BELLEVILLE, Jan. 7.—Belleville is in the grasp of the "grip." The doctors have more than they can do and the epidemic is still on the rampage. Retiring Mayor Diamond is laid up with a severe attack. Dr. Willson has 40 cases. The pupils at the Deaf and Dumb Institute are just recovering from an epidemic of measles and Dr. Murphy, the institute physician, has grave fears of an outbreak of the "grip."

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The influenza continues to be very severe here. There is a report that Alphonso, the King of Spain, is worse.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—There were 16 deaths from influenza at Frankfort last week.

Toronto Grippelets.

J. W. Scales has also been a sufferer.

Dr. Stowe-Gullen is seriously ill with la grippe.

Dr. O'Reilly is on the high road to recovery.

Dr. Canniff has completely recovered from la grippe.

City Hall Clerk Jemmy Somers is prostrated with la grippe.

Inspector Hughes is still confined to his room with la grippe.

Dr. Stark, Bond-street, has several cases of la grippe under his notice.

A large wholesale grocery firm in Front-street have three employes ill with the disease.

The la grippe patients at the hospital are doing well. Two or three more have been received.

Mr. David Plews of the firm of Plews & Co., 503 Yonge-street, is seriously ill with the grippe.

Mr. Bruce Macdonald has been confined to his house for some days, suffering from a severe attack of la grippe.

Dr. Gullen, Spadina-avenue, has also had several bad cases, and is of opinion that an epidemic prevails in the city.

Dr. Wagner, Gerrard-street, has several patients ill with influenza, as well as one or two members of his own family.

The clerks in the Bank of Toronto, who are ill with la grippe, are being supplied "gratis" with several rounds of quinine pills by the managers.

Dr. Adams, Yonge-street, has had about a dozen cases under his notice. He is of opinion that the disease is nothing but the old-fashioned cold, with a highly fertile imagination.

A prominent physician on Spadina-avenue states that he has had 75 cases of influenza under treatment since Christmas. He is of opinion that a more serious epidemic will prevail, and holds that the symptoms resemble those of the European malady. He divides the disease into two classes. One is distinguished by pains and nervous symptoms, the other by fever and a cough, accompanied with soreness of the throat.

Influenza (La Grippe)—An Absolute Preventative for this Terrible Disease.

This preparation emanates from scientific sources, and is exactly what is prescribed by the most eminent physicians in Europe, and is used in the great hospitals of that country and Great Britain, not only because it is a preventative but for the reason that it is recognized as being the only medicine known which will effect a cure.

It has been arranged that this medicine shall be made in Canada to supply the American demand, and a binding agreement has been entered into whereby the price has been fixed at one dollar—no more and no less. The Hospital Remedy Company, 295 West King-street, Toronto, Canada, are the only authorized agents and manufacturers for this continent, and their name is on every box. Sent postpaid on receipt of price—one dollar.

Killed on the Railway.

Last night about 6.30 o'clock a man named Edward Hance was found on the "diamond" railway crossing at the foot of Tecumseth-street. He had been terribly mangled by a freight train, but was still breathing, though unconscious. Dr. Riordon was summoned, but the unfortunate man died in a short time. The body was taken to the home at 36 McDonald-square. Deceased was a widower about 30 years of age and leaves two small children. He had been a conductor for several years but had been lately a brakeman on the G.T.R. Through some trouble he was laid off on New Year's Day, and had been depressed in spirits ever since. Fortunately, the children are provided for by a couple of insurance policies.

Accidents.

This is a year of accidents, the unfortunate effect of which are largely ameliorated by a policy in the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Co., 33 King-street west, Toronto.

MR. MERCIER'S PROGRAM

OPENING OF THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

The Speech From the Throne—How the Government Will Foster Colonization and Encourage Fruitful Parents—The Number of Members of the Legislative Assembly to be Increased.

QUEBEC, Jan. 7.—The Legislature was opened to-day with the usual ceremonies. The following is the Speech from the Throne,

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I extend to you a cordial welcome to these Legislative Halls in which you are to discuss matters of the highest interest to this country and tender you at the commencement of the new year my best wishes for your happiness and prosperity and for the happiness and prosperity of your families and of all the people of the province whom you represent. My Government has decided to continue as much as possible, to convene the Legislature early in the winter so as to allow you to conclude your parliamentary labors before the spring if you so desire.

On Nov. 5 last, the date agreed upon, the Province paid to those who were entitled to it the $400,000 granted by the act of 1888, as being the share of the Roman Catholics in the settlement of the Jesuits' estates, and a discharge was signed containing the assignment and subrogations authorized by law. The $60,000 being the share mentioned in the law as coming to the Protestants in respect of the said settlement, were not placed at the disposal of the committee of the minority of the Council of Public Instruction, because the members of that committee raised certain objections, which seem reasonable. A bill for the definite disposal of these objections will be submitted to you. We should all rejoice at the final and satisfactory settlement of this important question.

A very earnest movement has recently manifested itself in this province in favor of more schools for the working classes. My Government considered it wise and even necessary under the circumstances to encourage such schools in the cities of Quebec and Montreal, and you will be asked to vote a special grant for that purpose.

The necessity of improving the roads in the country has induced my Government to further encourage the stoning of our public roads, and you will be asked to vote an appropriation for that purpose as an experiment. The stoning of these vicinal roads will necessarily entail the abolition of turnpikes and toll bridges.

The revenues generally, and especially those from Crown Lands, have gone on increasing during the past three years and the latter (that is, the revenues from the Crown Lands) now exceeds $1,000,000 per annum. This is very satisfactory and there is every reason to hope that this state of things will continue.

The work of colonization is successfully and energetically carried on and several wonderful, powerful companies organized by influential persons in Canada, the United States and even Europe have applied for public lands for colonization purposes in this province. If these companies offer suitable guarantees they should have every facility afforded them so that they may aid us in settling our public lands. In order to give a new and more vigorous impetus to these great projects you will be called upon to pass two acts—one for the purpose of fostering the legitimate operations of colonization societies and the other granting a lot of land of 100 acres to the father and mother of at least twelve living children born in lawful wedlock, such lot to be their homestead.

As authorized by the Legislative Assembly, a large sum of money was placed at the disposal of a special committee to enable them to distribute seed grain in the Province of Quebec wherever the frost and rain had destroyed the crops in 1888. This committee has concluded its entirely disinterested labors with an impartiality and success beyond all praise. This aid so opportunely distributed throughout the country has produced excellent results by preventing emigration and famine and by supplying good seed grain.

My Government considers that it is now time to increase the number of members of the Legislative Assembly, and a bill to that effect will be submitted to you.

The carrying out of the amendments made last year to the Election Act granting the franchise to farmers' sons and other persons was prevented by the want of the legal machinery required for the preparation of the valuation rolls in rural municipalities. New provisions will be submitted to you to obviate this difficulty.

My Government has diligently carried on negotiations with the Federal authorities for the purpose of definitely fixing the northern limit of the province, and although its efforts have not been entirely successful, it hopes soon to secure the triumph of the legitimate claims of the province and it requests you in a very special manner to carefully consider the resolutions which will be submitted to you in this connection, which are calculated to hasten the solution of this important question.

The jury system, especially in criminal matters, has been the subject of special studies and inquiries on the part of my Government. The drawbacks of the present system as regards the selection, summoning, qualifications and the pay and treatment of jurors may necessitate certain changes which you will shortly be called upon to consider.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The public accounts for the year ending June 30 last, as well as the ordinary and supplementary estimates, will be submitted to you without delay so that their consideration will not retard your parliamentary labors. You will doubtless be pleased to learn that the receipts and expenses again show a satisfactory surplus in favor of the former.

A proclamation was issued putting into force the act of last session establishing distinctions for agricultural merit and you will be called upon to provide for the necessary expenditure in order that our agriculturists may receive the rewards to which they are entitled. You will also be requested to increase the number of bursaries to be placed at the disposal of pupils in our agricultural schools in order to enable a greater number to attend such schools and to further popularize the theoretical and practical instructions required for our farmers' sons.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am happy to inform you that arrangements have been made with a company of citizens offering suitable guarantees and organized for the purpose of holding annual and permanent agricultural and industrial exhibitions in the city of Montreal.

The collection of amounts levied upon municipalities for the maintenance of the insane asylums presents difficulties which render it almost impossible and my Government will submit a bill to you which will in this respect establish a more just and rational system which, without disturbing existing contracts, will effect desirable economy.

You will, I am convinced, devote very special attention to the study of these various questions. Your patriotism will assist you in the proper performance of your official duties, as your experience as legislators will assist you in endowing our province with wise laws, calculated to assure its happiness and prosperity.

589 overcoats running from $4 to $20 to be cleared in a week at 25 per cent discount. British Arms Clothing Store.

The Poultry Show at St. Kitts.

ST. CATHARINES, Jan. 7.—The sixteenth annual Provincial Poultry Exhibition under the management of the Poultry Association of Ontario opened here to-day and will continue throughout the week. There are 1600 entries.

White Dress Court Shirts in every size at White's.

Stop Watches.

Intricate and complicated watch work my orte. E. Beeton, High Grade Watch Special st. Opposite Post Office.

LOSSES CAUSED BY FLAMES.

The City Building and Postoffice at Lewiston, Me., Consumed.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 7.—The Lewiston city building was burned to-night. It was a brick structure 200 by 60 feet with an ell. Besides city offices it contained several armories, the rooms of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Association and the postoffice. The fire quickly got beyond control of the firemen who were managed by a lofty tower. After the tower fell the firemen were able to work at shorter range. The building cost $250,000; there was no insurance. The library of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Association, consisting of some 11,000 volumes, was destroyed. It was insured for $6000. The military companies lose all their equipments. The fire extended to Tracy's block, which was ruined. This was occupied by F. L. Hoyt's picture store, Weeks' printing office and The Lewiston Daily Advocate. The Androscoggin poultry show opened today in the building and most of the fowls were burned.

HAVRE, Jan. 7.—The Alcazar Theatre was burned to-night.

CUTTING PASSENGER RATES.

The Railroad War Spreading Among the Northwestern Lines.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The northwestern passenger rate war is spreading. The west-bound reduction went into effect to-day, making the rate from Chicago to St. Paul $9 first-class and $7 second-class by all lines. Furthermore the Chicago and Northwestern and the Union Pacific reduced rates to Montana and Northern Pacific coast points by way of Omaha to meet the competition by way of St. Paul. This was done without disturbing Missouri River rates.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 7.—The Soo road has cut rates as follows, to take effect Jan. 9, meeting the Burlington and Northern cut: $18 first-class, $15 second-class, to Montreal; $19 first-class, $16.40 second-class, to Boston, and other points in proportion. To Portland, Me., and points north of there the Soo rate will be lower than Chicago quotations, as the Soo road has the shortest route. The rates to Portland are $19 first-class and $16.40 second-class, whereas the lowest rates from Chicago are $22 and $19.

PERIL OVERHEAD.

An Ice Storm in St. Louis Breaks the Electric Light Wires.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—The sudden advent of rain and snow, forming sleet, has transformed the business section of St. Louis into a grotto of icicles, which swing on the electric wires, emitting flashes of vari-colored light at frequent intervals. At times to-day ice would touch another wire, the blue sparks would fly and shivering blue flames succeeded, until the fusing of the wires caused them to part and fall crackling to the sidewalk. Then the crowds would scatter falling over each other in anxiety to reach a place of safety. The accidents from electric wires have been so numerous that hardly one man in a thousand will go near a fallen wire. Even the dogs run howling from the scene. The police are watching for fallen wires and the electric light and telegraph and telephone companies have men repairing the damage, but the danger is still great. Two street car horses were killed and their heads nearly burned off by an electric wire this morning. The wire was stretched across the necks of the horses and as they dropped to the street dead a cloud of smoke came up from them. The wire burned through the flesh like a sharp knife and cut the jugular vein. A stream of blood spurted from one horse. The wire kept on burning until cut by firemen. There were fifteen passengers on the car and they scrambled out in every direction. There are delays on all the street car lines. The fire alarm and police telegraph system is also out of order.

Liquor Selling Masons Expelled.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 7.—At a recent meeting of the Grand Lodge of this state a rule was adopted which prohibits a saloonkeeper from becoming a Mason or remaining in the order if he continues the business. Charges were preferred six weeks ago against three prominent members of the order here who sell liquor, and at a recent meeting of the lodge after an all-night session they were expelled. This is the first case under the rule. It is understood like prosecutions will be begun all over the state.

Smith-Drexel.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Miss Elizabeth Drexel, eldest daughter of the late Francis L. Drexel, was married to-day to Walter George Smith, a lawyer of this city. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Ryan in the Catholic Church at Holmesburg. The bride is one of the wealthiest ladies in her own right in America. She is a sister of Miss Kate Drexel, who recently entered the convent at Pittsburg.

La grippe can be avoided by being properly clothed. We can suit you, try us. British Arms Clothing Store.

A Professor's Downfall.

NEW LYME, O., Jan. 7.—Hamilton Carte, a professor in the New Lyme Institute, has been arrested on the charge of burglary and has confessed. He broke into a drug store here and also stole a missionary collection taken up in the Presbyterian Sunday School at Warren. He was a church member, an attendant at the Sunday school and had always stood well in the community.

Professed and Confessed.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 7.—Of the nine murderers who are to be hanged here on Jan. 16, all out one have made professions of religion and confessed their crimes.

Now is the time for bargains at the British Arms Clothing Store. Everything this month at cost.

They Get a Hearing.

HAMILTON, Jan. 7.—A delegation from St. Catharines, headed by Dr. Oille, appeared before the Railway Committee this afternoon and presented the claims of the Niagara Central Railway to be considered in any railway deal the city may go into.

Advances made on merchandise warehoused with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street east.

Toronto Church of England Sunday School Association.

The second public meeting of this association will be held in the Church of the Ascension Sunday school on Thursday evening next. The Lord Bishop of Toronto will take the chair and will present to the Toronto candidates the diplomas and prizes won by them at the recent S.S. examination. After this the Sunday school lesson for Jan. 12 will be taught by the secretary and the Rev. Anthony Hart will read a paper on the subject, "Sunday School Leaflets: Shall We Use Them or Not?" All interested in Sunday school work are invited.

The man in the moon is sighing for "A Athletes." 136

BIRTHS.

COWAN—On the 3rd inst., at 100 Wilcox-street, the wife of John A. Cowan of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BOLSTER—At the residence of her brother, 346 Jarvis-street, from the bursting of a blood-vessel, Florence Bolster, aged 23.

Funeral Wednesday, 3.30 a.m. Please do not send flowers.

MACLEAN—At the residence of his parents, 30 Surrey-place, Toronto, on Jan. 6, John Cumming Maclean, youngest son of John and Isabella Maclean, in the 30th year of his age.

Funeral to day at 3 o'clock to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

ARE THE SEATS VACANT?

LAWYER ST. JOHN WANTS TO FIND THIS OUT

And he Introduces a Resolution which Does Not Find a Seconder, and is Therefore Withdrawn—Mr. Smith's Remarks on the "Country Member"—Chairman Lobb Declares he is not Cowardly.

At the meeting of the High School Board last night Mr. St. John drew attention to the fact that four members of the board, viz: J. E. Smith, W. H. Howland, J. G. Brown and A. W. Wright, had not attended any of the board meetings for three months and the law therefore declared their seats to be vacant. Mr. St. John wanted to know if Mr. Lobb, who was acting chairman in Mr. Pepler's absence, would declare these seats vacant.

Mr. Lobb promptly replied that he wouldn't