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The Toronto World.

ALL BUSY MEN
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THE TORONTO WORLD

THIRTEENTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11 1893. ONE CENT

LAURIER'S LIBERAL POLICY.

DECREASED TAXATION AND INCREASED MARKETS.

The Party's Purpose is to Begin Tariff Reform at Once—Thinks the Conservatives Will Steal Their Clothes—To Blot Out the Iron Duties—Free Trade the Best Policy.

HAMILTON, Jan. 10. — Hon. Wilfrid Laurier occupied the chief seat of honor at the eighth annual banquet of the Young Men's Liberal Club of this city, held tonight in the Palace Rink.

He replied to the toast, "The Dominion Government," and enthusiastically was he received. He said that while Liberals had been kind enough to say that they are satisfied with the manner in which he had discharged his duties as leader, he must say that he was not satisfied with himself.

I cannot come before you with the prestige of victory. I am but leader of a defeated party. I can, however, claim that during the last general election we fought a gallant fight. We were very near winning, although in the bye-elections we have lost nearly, if not all, the ground we then wrested from our opponents. Indeed, of late we have had no victory to encourage our hearts except the victory of Tarte.

He was neither undaunted nor discouraged; on the contrary he was as certain of the ultimate triumphs of the policy as he was of his existence. All reforms had been of slow growth, and he cited the movement inaugurated by the Whigs for free trade in England and the success of the Democrats in the United States.

Canada Will Adopt Free Trade.

Let us be firm in the right, he continued, and I venture to assert that the third nation to adopt Free Trade will be the second daughter of the Empire, or the Dominion of Canada. [Applause.]

In the face of numerous defeats, it has been suggested by some members of the Liberal party that we should review our situation — whether we should not consider where we stood and whether it would not be better to take up another program. Well, sir, it has never been the doctrine of the Liberal party to trim its sails to catch every favorable breeze. [Applause.] The program of the Liberal party will ever be in keeping with the growth and the condition of the people. We believe in agitation and that we cannot remain idle; that there is always something to do, something to reform, and work to do for bettering the circumstances and lives of the people. [Applause.]

He did not accept as the voice and conscience of the people the result of the last general election. Their opponents had never met them on a fair field. Constituencies had been carried without the Liberal party being consulted, as was the practice in England.

The people are with us. The people are with the Liberal party from ocean to ocean, and when there are no advantages on the side of our opponents I predict an overwhelming victory for us. [Loud applause.]

I am of French origin, but I have this much British in me: when I know that I am in the right nothing can shake me from my purpose. [Renewed applause.] I don't say we should vary principles. I say we should stand firmly by them.

About the Exodus.

Proceeding, he pointed out that, notwithstanding that Canada was a much favored nation, there must be something rotten in the state of Denmark when it could not keep so many of its sons from crossing into the United States. There was a problem to be solved, and the Liberal party would not cease in its efforts until we can keep in Canada every son born in this country. He pleaded that they would enlist their sympathy in bringing this about.

Decreased taxation and increased markets. This is the policy of the Liberal party. It is our purpose to begin tariff reform at once. But I am told that the Conservative party will steal our clothes. I hope they will, for the Conservative party never had a decent suit of clothes unless they stole ours. [Laughter.]

I welcome them. But the only thing I am afraid of is that they will not do it. They will tinker the tariff. They will make a little alteration here and a little alteration there. They cannot reform the tariff because they are protectionists, whereas, we are the Reformers of this country, and we have every reason why we should continue in the good work towards the ultimate freedom of trade, towards that goal we shall approach gradually so as not to interfere with vested interests.

Promise to Lighten Taxation.

We promise as much as we can to lighten the burden of taxation of the consumers of this country. We also propose to lighten the duties imposed on the manufacturers. The present protective tariff is a great impediment to them. Can there be any reasons for the nefarious iron duties imposed by Sir Charles Tupper?

Our efforts next session will be to blot out these iron duties. He was sure that if Canada would adopt free trade it would be the very best thing for the country.

In advocating a reciprocity treaty the Liberal party believed it should be a mutual benefit to both countries. It did not matter to him whether American and Canadian cities grew larger. Restricted reciprocity, this is the policy of the Liberal party.

It had been charged by the Conservative party that unrestricted reciprocity would mean the adoption by Canada of the United States tariff. But if it does I don't think the Conservatives would object. The Conservative party surrendered the control of the tariff of this country ever since they adopted the National Policy.

The late Sir John had said at that time that in adopting that policy the object in view was to obtain entrance to the American market. This was adopting the American tariff with a vengeance. The Conservative party has handed over to the nation to the south of us the control of our financial affairs, because Sir John had said when the American tariff was raised he would raise the Canadian tariff to water it. If we had unrestricted reciprocity with the United States it would work a revolution. [Hear, hear.]

Unless we can obtain a treaty from the Americans which would be of long duration, I tell you I would have none of it when the good time has come, and I don't think it will be long, when we shall have a Liberal administration at Ottawa. [Applause.] If the American Government insists that this treaty be less than for 15 years we will come back to Canada and say that it is impossible to get a treaty of reciprocity and that we must look for an extended trade elsewhere; but I hope that free trade will have so far prevailed that there will be no need of looking for commercial treaties."

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.

Personal.

Mr. Richard Nagle, Ottawa, is at the Queen's.

JACK FROST SUPREME.

The Cold Wave—Whence It Came and Where It Is Going—Mild Weather East and West.

Jack Frost was king yesterday, and right despotically did he wield his sceptre, forcing the retirement of ears under caps and otherwise showing his power and might. Few promenaders were out in King-street in the afternoon, and of those that were only their noses were visible, so much bemuffled were they.

The storm centre Sunday morning was located in the northern part of Manitoba. Moving quickly eastward, by evening it was over Lake Superior. During the night it moved to the Georgian Bay district, but being accompanied by a southwesterly gale the weather continued mild. As the storm centre moved eastward in the direction of Toronto the wind shifted around to the north suddenly and brought on this cold snap, which has caused so many maledictions to be hurled at the devoted head of Mr. Probabilities Stupart.

The Storm Centre Shifts.

By 8 a.m. Tuesday the storm centre had moved to the Bay of Fundy, accompanied by heavy southwesterly gales and rain, the latter prevailing throughout Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The centre last night was over the Bay of Chaleur, and as it moves eastward the cold wave will spread over the Maritime Provinces.

Strange to say the cold wave seemed to originate in Manitoba and move eastward only as in Calgary and in fact in all Alberta and west reports have been coming in of the spring weather the residents are enjoying.

Mr. Probabilities Stupart prognosticates that their enjoyment will be short-lived, as he thinks a cold wave will strike the settlers and winter will start in for them in earnest.

A gradual change will set in here to-day and the temperature will become milder, followed by a fall of snow.

As Compared with Last Year.

The average condition of the temperature yesterday was 5 degrees below zero, which is 26 degrees lower than the average for the last 10 years.

On Jan. 10 last year the lowest degree of temperature recorded was 2 above zero and the highest 18 degrees above zero. Yesterday the minimum was 13 below zero and the highest 3 below, the difference in the mean temperature being about 18 degrees.

The change in the temperature began to be noticed in the city at about 5 p.m. Sunday evening by midnight it was 5 degrees below zero. At 6 yesterday morning the mercury had dropped to 10 below and at 8 a.m. the thermometer registered 12 degrees below and in a few minutes the minimum of 13 degrees below was reached. Two o'clock saw the mercury at 3 below; at 4 o'clock there was no change, but at 10 o'clock it was much colder, being 9 degrees below zero, with no wind. At midnight the mercury had fallen about 5 degrees lower.

In case the wind rose before morning Observer Menzies thought that in all probability 18 or 20 degrees below zero might be registered, but if it stays calm it may gradually grow milder.

The appended table will show what kind of weather the residents of other cities in Canada are enjoying. The great differences in temperature are interesting to note.

How the Others Are Faring.

Victoria, lowest 38 above, highest 46 above.
Calgary, lowest 20 above, highest 32 above.
Medicine Hat, lowest 28 above, highest 34 above.
Battleford, lowest 4 below, highest 28 above.
Prince Albert, lowest 10 below, highest 18 above.
Qu'Appelle, lowest 4 below, highest 16 above.
Winnipeg, lowest 28 below, highest 8 above.
Port Arthur, lowest 34 below, highest 10 below.
White River, lowest 40 below, highest 20 below.
Parry Sound, lowest 24 below, highest 14 below.
Rockcliffe, lowest 20 below, highest 18 below.
Kingston, lowest 10 below, highest 4 below.
Montreal, lowest 8 below, highest 8 above.
Quebec, lowest 4 above, highest 18 above.
Halifax, lowest 12 above, highest 40 above.

January was a cold month during the following years. The dates on which the mercury was the lowest are appended:

In Other Years.

Year.		Below Zero.	
1873	18.3	Jan.	29
1877	13.9	"	7
1882	17.3	"	24
1884	13.1	"	25
1885	16.1	"	29
1886	13.8	"	13
1887	16.6	"	3
1888	11.9	"	22
1891	2.0	"	16

Railway traffic is reported blocked in the neighborhood of Barrie. It has not been so cold in that region for years. The engines of the early trains over the G.T.R. were loaded down with snow when they pulled into Union Station yesterday morning.

At Sarnia the ferryboat was blocked in the ice all night with a load of passengers on board.

Reports came in from all stations of trains late on account of drifting snow.

The Latest Book by the Author of "What's Bred in the Bone, Tents of Shem, Etc.

Blood Royal is the title of the latest novel by Grant Allen. It is an intensely interesting story and will be read by thousands of this favorite author's admirers. Grant Allen is a Canadian who has rapidly come to the front among the famous living writers of fiction, his former story, "What's Bred in the Bone," having been awarded the £1000 prize over a thousand competitors by the publishers of an English periodical. Blood Royal is copyrighted in Canada and is for sale by John P. McKenna, publisher, newsdealer and stationer, 30 Yonge-street, near corner King-street. The edition is a special one, well bound in a very attractive paper cover.

Cute Fakirs At Niagara Falls.

Fakirs have erected shanties on the ice bridge, where they sell curios, take photographs and run a private bar. They refused to take out a license, claiming that they are partly on Canadian and partly on the American side. If Government officers make a raid the liquor casks are lowered through a hole in the ice. The price for a drink is 25c.

To Reclaim the Marsh.

A deputation of east enders waited on the Mayor on Monday to urge that something be done with Ashbridge's Bay, and yesterday His Worship wrote the City Engineer, instructing him to advertise for tenders to carry out the reclamation scheme. The new council will probably raise the funds by general taxation.

Sprudel Mineral Water is a specific for dyspepsia and cures cases when all other know remedies have failed. e

Look Out For Them.

Two Yankee fake reporters, hailing from Chicago and Detroit, are in the city with a view to working up an annexation feeling. Citizens should be on their guard against the fakirs.

THE OLD AND THE NEW IDEAS

ON THE EDUCATION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC CHILDREN.

Two Archbishops in the United States Fall Out and the Pope Is Called Upon to Settle the Difficulty—Mgr. Satolli's Mission Is Proving a Most Arduous Task.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Since Mgr. Satolli has arrived in the United States as a representative of the Vatican, and possessed with almost unlimited power to dispose of matters concerning the peace and welfare of the Roman Catholic Church in America, there has been brought before the public that which leads to suspicion that the sequel to Dr. McGlynn's restoration to his full rights as a priest, will be disastrous to one or more of his colleagues whose names are as well known as his own.

The discussion which followed the action of Mgr. Satolli in reinstating Dr. McGlynn disclosed to the press the probability of a conspiracy among some of the church leaders to represent the results of Mgr. Satolli's mission as likely to do more harm than good, with the alleged design of persuading the Pope to recall his special representative. To what extent the press has been mixed up in the matter can be seen by this excerpt from The Chicago Sunday Post.

"Formal charges of the gravest character have been preferred agains the Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, by a brother prelate. His Grace of New York is accused by the Most Rev. John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul, of having engaged in an unlawful conspiracy to weaken or undo the effect of the Pope's decisions in respect of church matters in America and of having had recourse to methods unbecoming a bishop, designed to discredit and disgrace Archbishop Ireland and Monsignor Satolli, the Papal delegate to America. These charges, duly formulated, are now on their way to Rome, where they will be presented to the highest tribunal in the Roman Catholic Church."

An Inspired Article.

The Post avers that it has unearthed the alleged conspiracy through securing a letter from Archbishop Corrigan to a layman in Chicago, requesting the publication in a widely-circulated Western paper of an article in the form of an interview with a Catholic ecclesiastic at Philadelphia.

The substance of the article is that Archbishop Ireland is endeavoring to have Catholic children in his diocese gradually educated to the custom of attending State schools without considering themselves in anything but a natural position while there; and that the effect must be to wean these children from desire for combined religious and secular instruction, inasmuch as State laws prohibit the introduction of religious instruction in any form in the public schools.

As an offset to this charge it is known that Archbishop Ireland has arranged for special religious instruction for these children after and before regular school hours, and that he desires these children to be educated in the public schools because the schools are supported by the state, because they offer greater educational advantages and because teachers may be Roman Catholics as well as Protestants.

Seen Nothing Wrong.

The Rev. Father M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, who was accused of being the chief of Archbishop Corrigan's alleged New York bureau for the dissemination through the west and elsewhere of newspaper literature hostile to Mgr. Satolli and Archbishop Ireland, says:

"Suppose that the archbishop had (which you must not take for granted; I do not believe that it is true) used the press for the purpose of upholding his side of the controversy, could it be possible our friends, with their broad American ideas, would find fault with him for doing what they themselves are reported to be practising every day and to have been practising for years?"

From this it is evident that the trouble between Archbishops Corrigan and Ireland is that the former distrusts the liberal views and actions of the latter in school matters, and that the disaffection may spread until the priesthood of the country becomes divided on the situation.

The promise is fair that Archbishop Ireland's position will be sustained by the Pope, inasmuch as the Pope is well in accord with the reinstating of Dr. McGynn, whose views are and have been as liberal, possibly more so, as those of Archbishop Ireland.

The Vatican has caused an enquiry to be made into the motives and the extent of the opposition to the Satolli mission. The Pope holds absolutely to his policy that ecclesiastical affairs in the United States shall develop themselves along moderate lines and in a spirit of harmony with the institutions of the United States.

The City as Defendant.

The following cases in which the city is defendant will open to-day at the Assizes: Conacher v. Toronto, $2500; Watson v. Toronto, $5800; Patterson v. Toronto, $5000. The Ashbridge's Bay cases stand over until the appeal from the decision of the last jury is decided.

Iron Works Capitalist Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Egbert Judson, capitalist, died here yesterday, aged 81 years. He was a bachelor and has no relatives in this city. He leaves a fortune of several million dollars.

Leclaire Elected.

ST. JEROME, Que., Jan. 10.—P. Leclaire, Ministerialist, was elected by acclamation in Terrebonne County for the Dominion House.

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

The Best in the World.

The oil of the Norwegian Cod Liver is nature's grand restorative, and is only found in its entirety and purity in Miller's Emulsion. It is the most palatable and wholesome preparation of Cod Liver Oil in the world, and is now being taken by invalids, particularly those afflicted with consumption, with the most astonishing success. It is the greatest blood and flesh maker in existence, and is a life-saver to consumptives. In big bottles, 50c and $1, at all drug stores.

Island News.

A much required want is to be supplied Island residents for the summer of 1893 in the shape of a coal and wood yard. Arrangements have already been made for 100 cords of No. 1 hardwood, which will be hauled over in the course of another week and sawn up on the Island this winter preparatory for delivery to the cottagers. Good measure guaranteed. Send in your orders to W.A. Clark, 601 Yonge-street, Island Purveyor. e

For rheumatic affections—Sprudel Mineral Water has achieved a reputation second to none in this country. e

The Late Bishop O'Mahony.

At Herbert E. Simpson, 143 College-street photographs large and small can be had. 136

SIWASH SAVAGERY REPORTED.

Cut Off the Heads of Three Whites and a Native—Stuck Them on Poles and Had a Dance.

VICTORIA, B.C., Jan. 10.—Information brought down from the North by passengers on the steamer Danube says that natives cut off the heads of three whites and an Indian near Cape Barry, then stuck them upon poles and danced around them in their revolting savagery.

GRINNING IN THEIR SLEEVES.

And Applaud the Move to Make Hamilton Under Secretary for Ireland.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Concurrently with the appointment of Sir Joseph West, Ridgeway formerly Under Secretary for Ireland, under the Salisbury-Balfour regime, to the Morocco mission, Sir Robert G. C. Hamilton, governor of Tasmania, has arrived in London. Hamilton, who is a Liberal and a man of large ability, was Under Secretary for Ireland in 1886.

Balfour wanted to get Hamilton out of the way on account of his knowledge of Irish affairs, which might prove embarrassing to the Tories, and had him appointed governor of Tasmania, while Ridgeway, a Conservative of Conservatives, was made Under Secretary.

The Unionist newspapers all praise the appointment of Ridgeway to the Morocco mission, being unable apparently to see that Chief Secretary Morley has merely shunted Ridgeway off in order to obtain the services of Hamilton, who will be of immense service to the Home Rule bill and will go to work immediately on that measure.

Hamilton will be a most valuable aid to Mr. Morley on all Irish questions, with which he is very familiar. The Irish members applaud the move, while grinning in their sleeves.

The mutterings of the coming session have already begun on both sides. Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Henry James are visiting the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth. A meeting of Unionists will shortly be summoned to decide where they will sit in the House of Commons. It is believed that Chamberlain has been engaged during the recess in preparing scorching speeches to greet the advent of the Home Rule bill.

Clings to Her Religion.

TANGIER, Jan. 10.—The widow of Mulai Sid Habj-Ebd-Es-Salaam, the great Shereef of Wazan, who died a few months ago, has been notified that she will not be allowed to succeed to the property left by the Shereef unless she becomes a Mohammedan. The ex-Sherifa refuses to change her religious belief, and interesting complications are looked for.

The late Shereef of Wazan was the nearest descendant of the Prophet, being thirty-third in the male line from Ali, the nephew of Fatima, daughter of Mohammed. His authority in the Mohammedan world was absolute, and he wielded a power greater than that of any sultan. In 1873 he added an English wife to his harem, who had great influence over him and was regarded with bitter jealousy. He was over 60 when he died and almost a negro in color, his mother having been a black woman.

Cruelly Tortured.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A despatch from Constantinople brings additional particulars of the recent tragedy in the Sultan's harem. The eunuch who was suspected of poisoning several beautiful female slaves presented to the Sultan by the Khedive of Egypt died while under examination and without having confessed who it was that prompted the deed.

There is a suspicion that the eunuch was also poisoned, and that the person responsible for the poisoning is altogether too powerful to be brought to justice.

The eunuch was cruelly tortured in order to compel him to confess, but, it is said, died without giving a clue. The poisoned slaves were buried secretly, at night, by trusty servants of the palace.

Hanged and Did Not Confess.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Andrew George McRae, who on Dec. 24 was convicted of the murder of his mistress, Annie Pritchard, was to-day executed at Northampton. The hanging was private, but the governor of the jail states that there was not a hitch in the proceedings. McRae made no confession.

France and Morocco.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The Matin says M. Waddington, French Ambassador to Great Britain, who is in France on leave of absence, will, when he returns to London, bear credentials to the British Government, couched in firm and unmistakable language, declaring that France will not tolerate foreign intervention in Morocco or the acquisition in that country of any privilege by another power.

That Settles It.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Sir Francis Knollys, private secretary to the Prince of Wales, says His Royal Highness will not use his new yacht to visit the World's Fair at Chicago this year. Sir Francis states that the Prince has no intention of visiting Chicago.

SIR JOHN ABBOTT,

Writes from Italy and Apparently in Good Spirits.

OTTAWA, Jan. 10.—An order in council has been passed awarding contract for section 8, Soulanges Canal, to Charles J. R. Raynor of Syracuse, New York, whose tender was the lowest. The contracts for stations nine and ten will probably be taken by Messrs. Ronald McDonald of Toronto and Rogers & Taylor of Brockville, whose tenders are said to be the lowest.

His Excellency, in the advice of council, has decided that the law must take its course in the case of Dominio Tasagnolo, under sentence of death at Nanaimo, B.C., for the murder of his wife's paramour, and he will therefore be hanged on the 16th inst.

A letter was received here to-day from Sir John Abbott, dated Bordighera, Italy, Dec. 29. He made no mention of his health, but apparently wrote in good spirits.

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. e

Sprudel Mineral Water is the most palatable of all mineral waters, and has been analyzed and recommended by Dr. A. R. Pyne, Dominion analyst. e

The Detective Phair Murder.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 10.—The grand jury at the Assizes this afternoon returned a true bill for murder against Thomas Wilson and John Burke, the men who are charged with the murder of the late Detective Harry Phair.

Sprudel Mineral Water for hotel and club use. It is the greatest favorite at all the principal hotels and clubs in the United States and a large number in this city. e

Another Half Million.

"Board of Trade" Envelopes, and they are better than the last, 85 cents per thousand. H. M. Blight, 51 Yonge-street. 246

THE FRENCH MINISTRY RESIGNS.

A New Chapter Will Now Be Given in the Canal Scandal—The Investigation May Be Choked.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The French Ministry has resigned owing to differences in the Cabinet on the arrest of ex-Minister of Public Works Baihaut and other matters.

President Carnot has charged M. Ribot with the duty of reconstructing the Ministry.

It is openly charged that the President and M. Ribot are not in earnest in the Panama prosecutions, and that they have no intention of bringing the bribe takers to trial, and that the prosecution of De Lesseps, Fontaine, Cotton and Eiffel will be nothing more to postpone the exposure of certain guilty parties until the law of prescription will have taken effect.

Although the resignation of the ministry caused widespread excitement, there was no attempt to create disorder. The order that is prevailing throughout the city is due to the fact that the lawless element well knows that any disturbance will be put down with a strong hand by the military.

The recess of the Chamber of Deputies ended to-day and the House resumed its sittings. There was a large attendance of members and the galleries were crowded, interest being centered on the election of a new President of the Chamber.

The Chamber was called to order by M. Pierre Blanc, member for Savoie and Doyen of the House.

Floquet Not Wanted.

The name of M. Floquet as a candidate for re-election to the presidency of the Chamber was presented. This evoked a somewhat unexpected and vehement opposition, and in the course of the speeches made against M. Floquet particular stress was laid upon his own admission that he had used some of the funds of the Panama Company, not for his personal benefit, but for his campaign against the Boulangists and to secure the election of a Republican Chamber in 1889.

The vote that usually follows the presentation of a candidate's name did not take place, though M. La Martinière demanded that it be taken by roll call and by ballot.

M. Floquet, seeing that the members of the right were determined to oppose his re-election by every means in their power and knowing that without their support he could not secure a majority, he withdrew his candidacy. The Republican group then nominated M. Casimir Perier for the office. A vote by the usual method was taken and he was elected by a majority of 155, the vote standing 408 for him and 253 against him. During the proceedings in the Chamber a group of 13 men, who proclaimed themselves Anarchists, gathered in front of the building. They were ordered to move on by the police, but refused to do so. They were thereupon placed under arrest.

The new Cabinet organized by M. Ribot is as follows: M. Ribot, Prime and Minister of the Interior; M. Develle, Foreign Affairs; M. Tirard, Finance; M. Bourgeois, Justice; Gen. Loizillou, War; M. Burdeau, Colonies and Marine; M. Dupuy, Instruction; M. Viger, Agriculture; M. Siegfried, Commerce; M. Viette, Works.

THE CANAL SCANDAL

Report of the Parliamentary Panama Committee Presented.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The reports of the Parliamentary Panama Committee of 1886 and 1888 have been presented before the commission of enquiry. They show that President Carnot refused to support the Lottery Bill, and that M. Sarrien also disclaimed all responsibility in the matter. M. De Freycinet admitted that the money asked for would not finish the canal, and when reproached by a fellow-committeeman with being frightened by the responsibility which the Government would incur, explained that the Government granted merely facultative permission, without assuming any guarantee. M. Baihut, who introduced the bill in the Chamber, expressed the opinion that the Government had become involved in the matter through sending M. Rousseau to the Isthmus. He believed that the canal could be completed, and he thought it would be regrettable or reprehensible to thwart a plan so far advanced.

The indictment against Gustave Eiffel states that he secured 90,000,000 francs of Panama Canal money. Heretofore it was supposed he had obtained but 62,000,000 francs. It is now regarded as improbable that M. Baihut will be tried by the Senate. The Senate undoubtedly will vote in favor of his being taken before a criminal court. The absurdity of his being judged by a body containing men interested in Eiffel's contract work is too apparent to be seriously contemplated by anybody. The fact that President Carnot signed his name to the Lottery bill will not help Baihut, although he and his friends have counted upon his finding some exculpation in it.

The Parliamentary commission of enquiry has discovered a break in sequence of the canal company's check stubs. More than 250 stubs are missing, and in every case a large sum was involved. One of the checks in question was for 100,000 francs; others for sums between 40,000 and 70,000. If the stubs of these checks are found Felix Cottu and Marius Fontaine, as directors of the canal company, will be liable to imprisonment for three years each. They are suspected of having destroyed the stubs so as to protect their reactionist friends.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S GATHERING.

The Methodist Christian Endeavor Societies Hold a Mass Meeting.

The Methodist Young People's Union held a mass meeting in Sherbourne-street Methodist Church last night.

The opening exercises were conducted by Rev. T. M. Manning, after which the following societies reported: Sherbourne, Berkeley, Metropolitan, Queen East, Woodgreen, People's Church, Broadway, Trinity, Bathurst, Central, St. Paul's, Yonge-street, Centennial, Clinton, Perth-avenue, Parkdale, St. Alban's, McCaul-street, Queen-street, Euclid-avenue, St. Clarens-avenue, Dundas-street, Berean, Carlton-street, Elm-street, Agnes-street, Simpson-avenue, Gerrard, Parliament.

Rev. B. F. Dimick of Cleveland spoke on the organization of young people for Christian work and Rev. R. N. Burns addressed the congregation on the subject of the object and aims of the union, after which Mr. N. W. Rowell made a short address on "The Literary Work of Young People's Societies."

Lord Stanley at Sarnia.

SARNIA, Jan. 10.—Lord Stanley was here this afternoon and was given a splendid reception. The Mayor and Chief Jacob of the Chippewas read addresses. He left at 5.30 to go through the tunnel.

Blaine Yet Alive.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Up to 1 o'clock this morning Mr. Blaine was unusually bright and cheerful.

Revising Their Constitution.

The convention of the Stonemasons' International Union continued yesterday at Temperance Hall. The revision of the constitution occupied the attention of the delegates.

The Late Sir Daniel Wilson.

Recently made photographs can be had at Herbert E. Simpson's, 143 College-street. 136

"Clear Havana Cigars."

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

THEY SEEK CHURCH UNION.

OVERTURES FROM THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

They See No Reason Why the Denomination Should Not Unite With the Presbyterians—What are the Points of Difference?—They Are Not Insuperable—What Toronto Presbytery Did.

Rev. J. M. Cameron occupied the moderator's chair at the meeting of the Toronto Presbytery yesterday in the absence of Rev. John Mutch.

It was a red-letter day in the history of the Presbytery and one which will probably be rendered memorable in church history, inasmuch as a delegation of Congregational ministers was in attendance for the purpose of broaching the subject of a union between these two denominations.

The delegation was composed of Revs. Charles Duff, B. B. Williams and John Burton, the latter reading the following paper setting forth the views of 10 influential ministers of the Congregational Church upon the subject:

An Able Plea for Union.

"In accordance with a practice happily prevailing in these days mutual greetings of fellowship and regard were expressed at Montreal between the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada and the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec. The brethren from the Presbyterian Assembly, in holding out the hand of fellowship, practically invited closer and corporate union.

"Assuming those utterances to be sincere, and that they indicate a prevailing sentiment among the churches represented, a sentiment growing and strengthening, and that in so doing they do not take the position held practically by our Anglican friends in deploring division, viz., that to attain the desirable end the other contracting bodies shall forego all their historical continuity, leave behind all their hallowed associations and unite as the proverbial lamb by being swallowed up in the wolf; we, a few of the pastors of Congregational Churches, address you upon this subject, believing that the time has come for something more than platform deliverances, helpful as they have been and seemly as they are.

"We do not address you representatively, the peculiar position of the Canadian Congregational Churches here would forbid that, nor do we presume at this stage to speak for any but ourselves; for this reason we address ourselves to you, brethren of the Toronto Presbytery, knowing that you cannot treat with any authority on the subject. Nevertheless you have the privilege of overture, of initiation, and with that must necessarily be the right to take into consideration any subject that might become the subject of overture, and we submit that this question of closer union is one well worthy of your consideration.

Their Common Origin.

"We need not remind you that the present churches of the Congregational order, together with the Presbyterian bodies which your united church represents, emerged alike from the struggle known as the Protestant Reformation. Moreover, that the symbols knows as the Westminster Standards were the result of united counsels, in which were influentially both Presbyterian and independent divines.

"It is well known that those symbols remained the recognized standards of the Congregational churches of New England, and they form still the ground of the trust in many title deeds of Congregational churches in old England. We venture also to say that those same symbols in reality are as faithfully retained by the Congregational churches as by those of the Presbyterian order. For proof of this we refer to the statement of doctrine put forth, first by a committee of the National Council of the Congregational churches of the United States, and adopted by the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec at its meeting in Ottawa, A.D. 1886. We desire to institute no comparison, but to prevent misconception we would refer to facts well known in further support of this statement. The Unitarianism of New England must no more be laid to the charge of Congregational polity than the same change of doctrinal views in the Presbyterian Churches of England. Moreover, among divines and writers of the present generation neither side can claim a monopoly, either of conservatism or of departure from acknowledged standards.

Church Polity of Secondary Import.

"If there is substantial oneness of essential doctrine polity ought to be of secondary import. In the constantly growing acknowledgment of liberty to individual Presbyterian congregations, and the manifest seeking for closer fellowship among Congregational churches may be found a basis upon which ultimately a closer bond may be found for the now, in many cases, rival constituencies. We desire, and for ourselves offer, a conference with you or with such brethren as you may appoint on the subject of union.

"If we must remain apart it is well we should know why, that the Christian churches should know why. If there is no valid New Testament ground for division you, with us, are equally desirous that the unity of our faith should be made more manifest. We believe the days of exclusive claim for either of our polities as the express pattern of the apostolic church to be passed; life, not form, we own as the all-embracing essential. We desire to show our readiness to heal another breach in the Lord's Zion, and therefore thus address you."

Some Influential Signatures.

This address was signed by Revs. C. Duff, M.A., Toronto; B. B. Williams, Guelph; Robert Aylward, London; D. M. McCormick, Georgetown; C. Barker, Toronto; J. Unsworth, Toronto; J. G. Sanderson, Davisville; R. K. Black, Toronto; N. Harris, West Toronto; J. I. Hindley, Granby. Attested by Rev. John Burton.

At the conclusion of the reading Rev. B. B. Williams spoke in support of the paper, claiming that ecclesiastically the Presbyterian Church in Canada was largely Congregational in spirit, and doctrinally the differences between the two denominations were so closely allied that they could hardly be discerned.

The Overtures Gladly Received.

A warm reception was accorded the delegation; Rev. Principal Caven, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell and Rev. William Meikle speaking heartily in favor of the proposed union.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions bearing on the question of the proposed conference.

The following recommendation was brought in by the committee at the afternoon session:

There were introduced to the presbytery three Congregational ministers, who presented a document signed by ten ministers of the same denomination of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, setting forth the reasons for a union between the two churches, and advising the holding of a conference. The committee reported favorably on the idea of holding a conference, and named Reverends J. M. Cameron, Dr. Carmichael, D. J. Macdonnell, Dr. Gregg, J. M. Milligan and Principal Caven and Elders John A. Patterson and David Miller as delegates to attend on the part of the Presbyterian Church, Principal Caven to officiate as convener.

A Conference Will Be Held.

Mr. Burton thanked the members of the Presbytery for the kindly hearing accorded him and his co-delegates, and stated that a meeting of the Congregational movers in the proposition would be held and members appointed to attend the conference, the time and date for the holding of which could be arranged with Principal Caven by letter.

Mr. Burton wished the conference to take place before Feb. 7, as a Congregational convention was to be held at Guelph on that date and it was deemed advisable that the result of the conference be brought before the convention for its consideration.

Prof. Thompson's motion that one-third of the members attending the General Assembly should be elected and the balance go by rotation was carried.

The call of Rev. Thomas McLachlan to Vaughan and Bolton was ratified, the induction to take place on Jan. 24.

The call of the Parkdale congregation to Rev. Robert Johnston of Lindsay was sustained, the stipend being $2250 per annum.

PRESBYTERIAN MEETINGS.

The Yearly Stock-Taking Has Commenced—Reviewing the Past.

Mr. William Adamson, session clerk, presided at the annual congregational meeting of Erskine Presbyterian Church. The reports presented indicated a satisfactory condition of affairs. Particularly gratifying was the report of the Board of Management, which showed the ordinary receipts to be $5214.14. The debt upon the church building has been slightly reduced during the year. It now amounts to $16,200. The session report gave the total membership as 616. There have been 88 additions during the year and 92 removals through death and other causes. The managers were instructed by resolution to redecorate the Sunday school and lecture rooms. The new managers elected were: Messrs. R. E. Stewart, W. Kerr, J. K. Mitchell, George Moir and William Mackenzie.

St. John's, Gerrard-street.

It is only four years ago that St. John's Church at Gerrard-street and Bolton-avenue was opened as a church. Under the able pastorate of Rev. J. McP. Scott it has grown from a comparatively insignificant mission to a prosperous and self-reliant congregation, providing for its own maintenance and generously contributing to missionary and benevolent enterprises. At the annual congregational meeting gratifying reports were presented. The membership numbers 229. There were received during the year 77 new members. The weekly collections amounted to $1454, and the contributions to the building fund $162. The increase in the Sabbath collections over those of 1891 was $243. For missions and benevolence the congregation has given $515. The total amount contributed by the congregation is $2250. The following were elected members of the Board of Management: A. McBean, A. Coulter, J. B. Graham, S. Maclean and A. Duncan. Messrs. Allison and Caldwell were appointed auditors.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

Suggestions for the Comfort of Our Juvenile Citizens.

The Icelandic zephyrs that are gently sighing around us these days seem to have come straight from the North Pole. They must impress upon Torontonians the fact that winter is an uncomfortable season to those who do not wear furs. W. & D. Dineen, Yonge and King-streets, have announced a clearing sale of furs. Until Jan. 31 everything in the stock will be sold at cost, and in some cases below that standard. The stock includes everything in the fur line. There is in the stock a special line of beautiful furs, suitable for school girls and boys. These are in grey Persian lamb and include caps for girls and boys, girls' capes, muffs, storm collars and grey lamb Tam O'Shanter caps.

Since the days of Baby Bunting nothing has been seen so pretty and comfortable as Dineen's White Rabbit baby coats. These are sold at $5 to $7.50 and are going off fast. In addition Dineen has a magnificent assortment of baby coats, caps, muffs and storm collars in a great variety of furs. Iceland lamb baby coats are at $10 to $18, grey Persian lamb $25, White Seal $25, Australian Opossum $20. Australian Opossum muffs and storm collars are $4 a set. White Rabbit muffs and boas $1.50 a set. Girls' Nutria Beaver muffs $4, American Opossum muffs $1.50, grey curled Persian lamb $3 to $5.

Her Majesty's Veterans.

The Army and Navy Veterans met last night in