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NINETEENTH YEAR | TEN PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 10 1898—TEN PAGES | ONE CENT

WHAT SALISBURY SAID

At the Banquet Following the Inaugura[illegible] New Lord Mayor of London—The Premier Was Expe[illegible]ke an Important Announcement Regarding Egypt, But [illegible]d Preparedness for All Eventualities—French Navy [illegible]be Strengthened $200,000,000 Worth—Cable News.

Senate Rdg Room
Jan 99
SENATE PO

The inauguration of Sir John Voce Moore as Lord Mayor of London yesterday was an event which was looked forward to with more than usual interest. It was thought in some quarters that at the usual banquet at Guild Hall, Lord Salisbury would indicate the line to be taken in regard to foreign relations. One paper said His Lordship would announce the intention of the Government to declare a protectorate over Egypt. However, the Premier did not do so, going no further than to urge the necessity of being prepared for all eventualities. He took occasion, in alluding to the assassination of the Empress of Austria, to refer to anarchism "this horrible, monstrous affliction of humanity."

His Lordship gave great praise to the Admirals for their conduct in the settlement of the Cretan trouble, but when the Egyptian matter was reached the remarks were very guarded. The audience cheered lustily when the matter of a protectorate was mentioned; and the Premier remarked that he was sorry he could not rise to the height of the aspirations indicated by the cheering.

There are conflicting reports about naval preparations on the part of France. It is suggested that M. Lockroy, French Minister of Marine, intends to make a demonstration at Toulon to offset the British demonstration at Portsmouth. The French fleet is to be strengthened, so it is reported, at an expense of a milliard (1,000,000,000) francs. There is great activity at Algiers, and all coast defences are reported to be ready for any eventuality.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

Fine Weather Yesterday and the Usual Large Crowd Witnessed the Procession.

London, Nov. 9.—The Lord Mayor's show to-day was favored with fine weather and was witnessed by the usual crowds of people. The enthusiasm was divided between the car representing the Soudan, with the soldiers of the regiments which took part in the battle of Omdurman, and the car representing the English-speaking race. The latter displayed among other things Britannia and Columbia seated beneath a canopy, while the American flag was borne by a British sailor and the British flag was carried by an American sailor. There was also an illustration of Admiral Tatnall's "Blood is thicker than water," and of Admiral Kimberley's repetition of the same expression to Captain Lane after the disaster at Apia, Samoa.

Sir John Voce Moore.
The New Lord Mayor of London.

This car was warmly acclaimed.

The Guild Hall Banquet.

London, Nov. 9.—The annual banquet of the Lord Mayor of London took place at the Guild Hall this evening. There were about 850 guests present, including members of the diplomatic corps, Cabinet Ministers and other distinguished men and their wives.

After the formal reception in the library, there was the usual procession to the great hall, which served as the banqueting place.

After the usual loyal toasts, the navy and army were toasted, Admiral Sir William Kennedy and Gen. Lord Wolseley responding for their respective forces, which were described as being in a perfect state of preparedness to meet any power disputing Great Britain's just claims.

Lord Salisbury's Speech.

The brevity of the speeches showed that everyone realized there was general anxiety to hear the Marquis of Salisbury, who, on rising to respond to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," was greeted with prolonged cheers.

The Premier began by saying that a succession of events abroad had occasioned grave anxiety to the Ministry for a year past.

He alluded to the murder of the Empress of Austria, for the double purpose of expressing the universal regret experienced on account of the crime, and for announcing that Great Britain had accepted an invitation to take part in a conference which would be called to determine upon the measures which it is possible to take in order to blot out anarchy. The Marquis of Salisbury added that, at the same time, he was bound to say he had no great hope that legislation would abate "this horrible, monstrous affliction of humanity."

The Cretan Question.

After referring in a laudatory manner to the British campaigns in India and in the Soudan, the Premier turned to the Cretan question, and the concert of Europe. He said he was afraid that the proceedings of the concert were not always admired. At the same time, he pointed out, patient application, combined with the moral strength of Europe, has at last succeeded in fulfilling the promise given to the Cretans of giving them autonomy under the suzerainty of the Sultan.

Continuing, the Premier remarked: "The solution of this most difficult problem has witnessed displays of splendid and unexpected qualities and diplomacy upon the part of the admirals, who have successfully accomplished what the Cabinets of Europe had been unable to do. I have sometimes thought that if the Cabinets were all dismissed and admirals were installed in their places Europe would get on better."

The Crisis With France.

Turning to the crisis with France, the Premier remarked: "We have had quite recently to consider whether the question of a European war was not very near. But, with great interest and consideration, the result has turned out happily, through the great judgment and common-sense displayed by France, under circumstances of unusual difficulty, which, I think, have relieved Europe of a very dangerous and threatening storm.

"While matters were in suspense, the Government was necessarily forced to take precautions that it should not be taken unawares. These precautions were most prompt and effective; but the immediate necessity for them has passed off.

"There has been some surprise on both sides of the Channel at the fact that these preparations have not suddenly ceased, but it is impossible to stop them at a moment's notice."

After referring to the various rumors of intended action arising out of these preparations, including the seizure of Syria and Crete, and the declaration of a protectorate over Egypt—the latter allusion being greeted with immense cheering—Lord Salisbury continued:

"I am sorry to say I cannot rise to the height of the aspirations indicated by the cheering of the audience. I do not venture to prophesy, if we are forced by others into a position we do not now occupy, what may occur, but we are well satisfied with the existing state of things, and we do not think any cause has arisen to necessitate effort on our part at present to modify it.

"The position causes occasional friction; but, taking the situation as a whole, and considering the feelings of other people as well as our own, we can reasonably rest for the present with the existing state of affairs. I must not be understood as meaning that Great Britain's position in Egypt is the same now as it was before the fall of Omdurman; but we earnestly hope that circumstances will not make it necessary materially to modify that position, as we are convinced the world would not then get on so peaceably as now."

The War Preparations.

Referring again to the war preparations, and asking his hearers to look at the state of the world, Lord Salisbury observed:

"The Czar has invited a congress to provide for the disarmament of the world; but, while we offer our heartiest tribute to his motives and are willing to assist and sympathize in every way until the happy day when his aspirations are crowned with success, we must still provide precautions needful to counteract the dangers surrounding us. In some respects this era—this great epoch in the history of man—is marked by unhappy omens. It is the first year to which the mighty force of the American Republic has been introduced among nations, whose dominions are expanding, and whose instruments to a certain extent are war.

"I am not implying the slightest blame. Far from it. I am not refusing sympathy to the American Republic in the difficulties through which it has passed, but no one can deny that its appearance among factors Asiatic, at all events, and possibly in European diplomacy, is a grave and serious event, which may not conduce to the interests of peace, though I think in any event it is likely to conduce to the interests of great Britain. [Cheers.]

"But what has been impressed upon us is that the subject matter of war is terribly prevalent on all sides. We see nations decaying whose government is so bad that they can neither maintain the power of self-defence, nor retain the affection of their subjects; and when this occurs there are always neighbors impelled by some motive—it may be the highest philanthropy, or it may be the natural desire of empire—to contest as to who shall be heir to the falling nation; and that is the cause of war."

Navy Must Be Maintained.

Lord Salisbury then alluded to the rapidity and unexpectedness with which wars break out, and said:

"If Great Britain should ever permit her sea defences to weaken her whole empire would come clattering to the ground.

"It is, therefore, impossible in the present state and temper of the world, to intermit our naval and military precautions."

He concluded by repudiating "all suggestion that our preparations mean that the country is animated by the lust of conquest or a love of war," declaring that Great Britain was only "resolved to maintain the Empire Britons have received from their forefathers, and to support the peace which is the glory and sustenance of our Empire."

A great ovation from the entire assembly marked the conclusion of the Premier's speech.

The Prevalent Feeling.

London, Nov. 10.—The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council of Ministers, who was the principal guest at the Mayoral banquet, said in the course of his speech in reply to a toast to Her Majesty's Ministers: "There is no reason to desist from the work of strengthening our naval forces and general defence, since Fashoda is only an incident in a much larger question."

This expresses the prevalent feeling throughout England; and there can be no doubt that Lord Salisbury's speech, pacific as it appears, will not be received with much enthusiasm by the general public.

Comments of the Press.

Judging from the comments of the morning papers, more attention is likely to be paid to this grave warning of the necessity of upholding the Empire by making sacrifices to provide a strong navy than to his pacific assurances. Even the most friendly journals explain his reticence as due to the restraint imposed by the responsibilities of office. The Daily Chronicle frankly calls him "a muddler, who is afraid to take the public into his confidence," and protests against his maladroit suggestion that the entrance of the United States into Old World politics will make for war.

The Standard says:

"There is a deliberate vagueness in Lord Salisbury's language, a tendency to hint rather than indicate unpalatable truths, which is not reassuring."

The Daily News also disagrees with his remarks about America and says:

"Nothing that fails to conduce to peace can conduce to Great Britain's interests. Probably, however, Lord Salisbury only meant that Great Britain and the United States are not likely to be found on opposite sides and there we cordially agree with him."

The Daily News then proceeds to ask whether the Philippines are the storm centre which the Premier foresees, and says: "The omens are certainly not favorable. The Peace Conference is a deadlock. Emperor William is hastening back, not to Berlin, but to Spain. If Lord Salisbury meant anything by his remarks regarding America, they point to a somewhat serious situation. If he meant nothing, he was very ill-advised to indulge at so sensitive a time and in such a public manner, in a fit of diplomatic blues."

The Times in a rather colorless editorial, calls Lord Salisbury's speech "weighty." It says: "His reference to decaying states as likely to invite war will not be misunderstood by the country; and the recent proofs of British strength may induce Germany to seek an understanding, if not an alliance with England."

Sagasta's Government Tottering.

London, Nov. 10.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"There is much anxiety in Government circles here as to the Spanish situation. This is not because there is any fear that peace will not be concluded, for it is held that Spain and the United States are bound to agree sooner or later, though now it is said that Spain requires a solatium of $150,000,000 for the Philippines, while the United States considers $50,000,000 ample.

"It is the Spanish domestic situation that inspires alarm. Senor Sagasta's Government is tottering. Anarchy, civil war and military dictatorship are candidates for the succession to Parliamentary Government. Meanwhile Catalonia and two other provinces are loudly demanding separations. France views the situation with apprehension, and even with alarm."

FRENCH WARSHIPS READY

Orders Issued for the Mediterranean Squadron to Assemble Immediately at Toulon.

Paris, Nov. 9.—The Echo de Paris today publishes a despatch from Toulon, which says the entire French Mediterranean squadron is ready for sea. It adds that Admiral Fournier, its commander, received a cipher despatch yesterday evening, whereupon he signalled to the Forbin, a

Continued on Page 4.

Kipling Discussed.

There was a good turnout of the members of the Toronto Jewish and Literary Society in St. George's Hall last night. The subject of the evening was a discussion of the works of Kipling. Readings from this noted author were delivered by Mrs. M. Frankel, Mrs. L. Rosenthal and Miss Florence Ausaw read a very interesting and instructive paper. Mr. H. Lazarus spoke on Kipling and Imperialism, and Mr. A. Werltan entertained those present with a number of fine selections on the mandolin and guitar.

Invalids and delicate people should use only Lawson's Gluten Health Breads.

A Puzzling Fact at Dineens'.
About four times as many English and American hats pass through the customs for Dineens' than for any other hat house in Toronto. You always find the newest and greatest assortments in the store doing the largest trade—and you can solve the puzzle yourself whether Dineens' lower prices are the cause of Dineens' greater hat trade—or whether the greater trade is the cause of the lower prices—at Dineens'.

Association Hall to-night—J. E. Fisher's concert—Madam Coutts-Bain, Frances World and Kleiser.

High-Class Pictures.
We carry a large assortment, and frame to your order in the most approved modern style. Prices low. A. H. Young, 498 Yonge-street. 246

Do not sacrifice quality, style and fit for the sake of a few dollars. Leave us your order for an Overcoat and get value for your money. Harcourt & Son, Merchant Tailors, 57 King St. W. 245

A Million Envelopes.
We keep up the quality and the demand for our "Merchant" envelope steadily increases, 60c per thousand. Blight Bros., 81 Yonge-street. Write for sample.

Cook's Turkish and Russian Baths. Open all night. 202 and 204 King St. W

Did you ever try the top Barrel?

ROSSLAND NEWS.

B. A. C. Said to Have Bought Minority Shares of Le Roi—Improved Showing of Commander.

Rossland, B.C., Nov. 9.—(Special.)—A report comes from Spain that the British America Corporation has arranged for the purchase of the minority shares in Le Roi at $8.37½ a share, and has deposited cash to cover all outstanding stock. There is no confirmation of the report, but it is generally believed to be the case.

The B. A. C. has come to terms with the Turner interests, and will shortly be in possession of the mine.

The showing in Commander is improving with depth.

A. R. M.

Annual statements prepared, books opened, posted and balanced. John H. Young, C.A., 90 Yonge St. 'Phone 1237.

Mr Muller's Task.
In so far as it relates to the cigar manufacturers whom he represents, G. W. Muller says he intends putting a sudden stop to the wholesale counterfeiting of Havana cigars now going on in Canada. He says that in some cases the little shops have had dies made for stamping boxes, and have had thousands of counterfeit labels lithographed. Look for the blue label on the box when you buy an imported cigar. Better be certain by getting your imported cigars from Muller. He imports direct.

Pember's Turkish and Vapor Baths, 127 and 129 Yonge. Bath and bed $1.00.

The Sleigh-Robe Show at Dineens'.
Every furrier has a few sleigh robes always in stock—but at Dineens' you have the choice of sizes, styles and qualities—in immense quantities. It's this plan of doing business on a big scale, with big stocks—and buying and selling for spot cash, which shapes the low prices that prevail at Dineens' in Dineens' new building, 140 Yonge-street, corner Temperance.

J. E Fisher's concert, Association Hall to-night — Grenville Kleiser, Frances World, Carrie Lash.

We Told You So.
Winter is here and has caught you napping. No suitable overcoats. Don't in desperation throw money away on trashy ready-made stuff, but come to us and have one made decently, and to order (in 24 hours, if needed). Prices commence at $18 and run to $150. Always full value for your money. Follett's ideal tailoring, 181 Yonge-street.

Armeda Tea has the Flavor.

Chrysanthemums and Roses.
Chrysanthemums and roses are superior in price. Have them sent to you at any distance. Good condition on arrival guaranteed, 5 King west and 445 Yonge-street.

Cook's Turkish and Russian Baths. Bath and Bed $1.03, 204 King St. W.

Monuments.
Call and inspect our stock and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. The McIntosh Granite & Marble Company, Limited, 524 Yonge-street. Phone 4249.

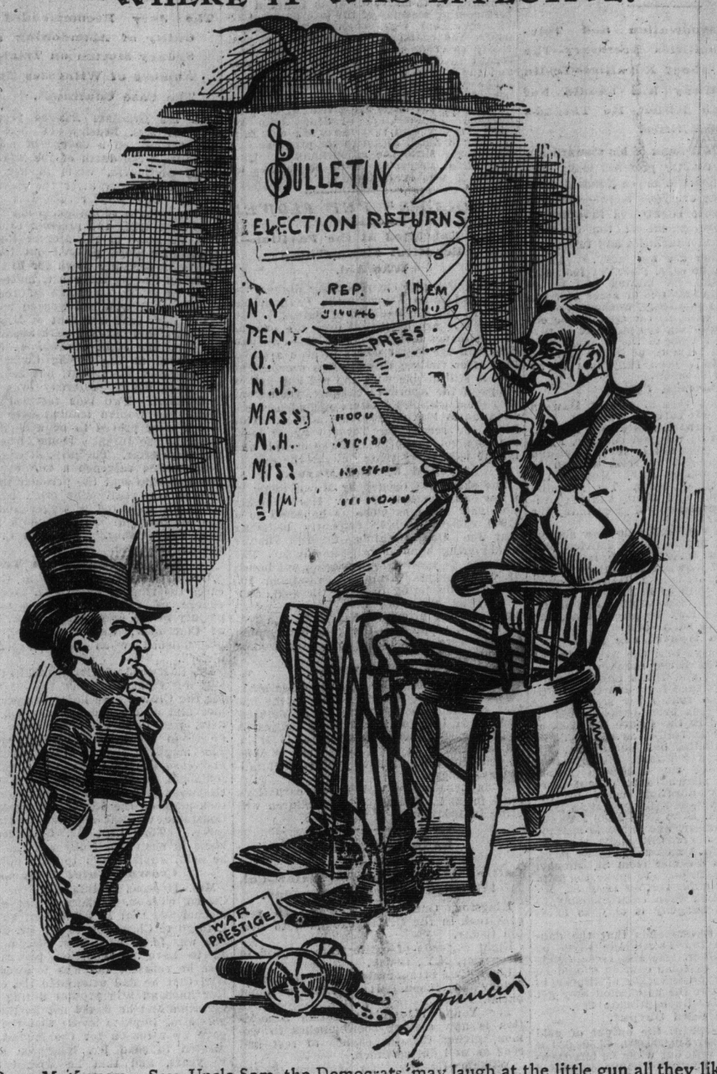
Pember's Turkish Baths, 129 Yonge-street

DEATHS.

QUINN—On Nov. 9, at the residence of her parents, 9 Afton-avenue, Alice Christina, second daughter of Arthur C. and Christina W. Quinn, aged 7 years. Funeral private.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Patent Solicitors and experts, Bank Commerce Building, Toronto.

WHERE IT WAS EFFECTIVE.



BILLY McKINLEY: Say, Uncle Sam, the Democrats may laugh at the little gun all they like but that's what won the fight for Teddy Roosevelt all the same.

A REPUBLICAN SENATE

That Much Is Agreed by Both Parties, But the Complexion of the House is in Doubt Yet—What the Governor-Elect of New York Says, and What Boss Croker of Tammany Says—The Latest Returns.

The Senate of the Fifty-sixth United States Congress will be Republican. The House of Representatives is in doubt, both sides claiming it. Returns from the West are not complete, and until these are all in the constitution of the popular chamber will not be known. Nebraska has somersaulted to the Republican column; California is more solidly Republican than before.

Mr. Croker, the Tammany boss, in an interview, consoled himself with the remark that New York City had done its duty, and that the judiciary had made a splendid record.

Col. Roosevelt thanks the people for electing him and promises to do his duty to all the people.

A remarkable feature is the Democratic gain of six in the Pennsylvania delegation.

The editorial comments in the New York papers are moderate in tone on both sides. The Tribune praises Col. Roosevelt as a man of the highest integrity and The Sun does likewise. Both congratulate the State on having elected him, and neither indicates that any but State issues influenced the campaign.

The Democratic Journal attributes the defeat to mistakes made by Mr. Croker in being too much of an autocrat, while The World says Roosevelt's soldier record elected him.

SENATE WILL BE REPUBLICAN.

That Party Counts 52 Noses and all Others Combined Only 38—The House is in Doubt.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 9.—The election returns establish with certainty that the United States Senate will have a Republican majority after March 4 next.

An anaylsis of the party changes show the Republicans gain seven seats from Democrats (California, Delaware, Indiana, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota and Wisconsin), and one from Populists (Nebraska). They may lose one (Washington), which is in doubt, and gain one in West Virginia, which is also in doubt.

The political divisions of the Senate after March 4 will be: Republicans 52, Democrats 27, Populists 5, Silver Republicans 4, in doubt 2.

MR. CROKER SPEAKS.

If Roosevelt Had Not Received Such a Majority Up the State Van Wyck Would Have Won.

New York, Nov. 9.—Richard Croker made his appearance at Tammany Hall shortly after noon to-day, and when asked for an interview upon the result of the election said: "I am entirely satisfied with the vote in New York County. The Democracy did its full duty here, and if there had not been a Republican landslide up the state Van Wyck would have been elected. I thought I had reason to hope that Roosevelt would come down to the Harlem with 40,000 or 50,000 majority, but, of course, there was no hope of overcoming the 105,000 plurality that the Republicans got above the Harlem. Comparatively speaking, we did better in this county than we did last year.

"As to our judiciary ticket, it made a splendid record, and really helped the state ticket. Our three candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court secured almost the same number of votes. I never saw three candidates run so evenly. The howl about an honest judiciary, therefore, had no effect whatever on the campaign. The results show that the people understood just what the howl meant.

"Another thing the Republicans tried to make sound money a prominent issue of the campaign, yet we elected all our Congressional candidates, and gained two Congressmen in Brooklyn. That is all the sound money issue amounted to in this city.

"The fact is that Roosevelt's military record pulled him through. It seems that any man with a Cuban war record can win this year. See how Chanler beat Quigg. His record in Cuba helped him to wipe out Quigg's majority of 1896."

Augustus Van Wyck, when seen at his home in Brooklyn to-day, refused to discuss the result of the elections with reporters, and replied to all enquiries: "I have nothing to say."

WHAT ROOSEVELT SAYS.

Will Do Everything He Can to Help the Republican Party Serve the State.

New York, Nov. 9.—The Herald publishes the following statement from Col. Roosevelt, made after his election was assured:

"I appreciate the honor of my election very deeply and I appreciate even more deeply the responsibility involved in this honor. I shall do all in my power to redeem every promise I made, expressed or people.

"I am a good Republican, and I believe I can best serve the Republican party by doing everything to help it serve the state. I shall try to administer the office of governor in the interest of the whole people.

"It is by so doing that I can best show my appreciation of the support given me by the independents and Democrats, who have themselves put the welfare of the state first, declining to follow those of their leaders, who, in this crisis, either ranged themselves outright on the side of the forces of dishonesty or else supported them in effect by standing aside from the real contest."

New York Legislature.

New York, Nov. 9.—The latest returns received on the legislature in New York State show that the Upper House will consist of 27 Republicans and 23 Democrats. The Lower House will be 85 Republicans and 65 Democrats. The majority on joint ballot will be 24. The vote in the assembly district of Greene County is very close and it may be possible for the soldiers' vote to change the result in that district. At the present time the indications point to the election of Sage, Democrat.

Democrats Gained Six.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 9.—The delegation from Pennsylvania in the new Congress will comprise 21 Republicans and 9 Democrats, a Democratic gain of six.

Pingree, and No Mistake.

Detroit, Nov. 9.—General Arthur F. Marsh, chairman of the Republican State Committee, says the official count will give Governor Pingree a plurality of 100,000, a gain of over 16,000 over his plurality received in the presidential election. The legislature will be strongly Republican. The entire list of Michigan Republican congressional candidates appear to be elected, although the Democrats have hopes of carrying the second district and do not concede the third, eighth and tenth.

Roosevelt's Plurality.

New York, Nov. 9 The total plurality for Roosevelt, as figured from actual and estimated returns by counties, is 19,533.

No Room for Doubt in Ohio.

Columbus, O., Nov. 9.—Additional returns to-day do not materially change the result announced last night of over 60,000 Republican plurality on the state ticket

Continued on page four.

Much suffering can be avoided by using Gibbons' Toothache Gum. Sold by druggists. Price 10c.

Swift-Selling Snaps at Dineens'.
What nimble sellers those $1, $1.50 and $2 hats are, in Dineens' basement showrooms. They are not so good as the hats which Dineens sell for $2.50 and $3—but many of them are equal to the regular $2.50 and $3 qualities in other stores, and there is a better variety at Dineens' to choose from.

Library for Sale.
The private library of Mrs. E. O. Blackford will be sold by auction at 28 King-st. west this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Also the balance of the unsold books from Scotland. C. J. Townsend & Co.

You can always get Union Label Cigars from first-class dealers.

Cold Wave Coming.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Nov. 9.—(11 p.m.)—The southwest low area is now centred near Tennessee, and it shows indications of becoming an important disturbance. A rapid decrease in pressure has occurred in the Northwest Territories, rain and snow has fallen in the lower lake region, whilst elsewhere in Canada generally fair weather has prevailed.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 42—46; Kamloops, 30—38; Calgary, zero—34; Qu'Appelle, 10—26; Winnipeg, zero—26; Port Arthur, 10—28; Parry Sound, 28—34; Toronto, 31—40; Ottawa, 32—36; Montreal, 36—38; Quebec, 32—36; Halifax, 44—58.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Strong winds and gales, with snow or rain.

Ottawa Valley—Winds increasing to strong breezes and gales, northerly to easterly, with snow or rain.

Lake Superior—Winds mostly easterly, generally fair and cold.

Manitoba—Fair and milder.

Boys need good clothes for school. Oak Hall Clothiers, 115 King-street east, make a specialty of boys' clothes that will neither rip nor tear. There are some splendid suits at Four Dollars.

Steamship Movements.

Nov. 9.	At	From
Majestic	New York	Liverpool
St. Cuthbert	New York	Antwerp
Southwark	New York	Antwerp
Vigilancia	New York	Havana
Norseman	Father Point	Liverpool
Lake Superior	Fame Point	Liverpool
Turanian	Father Point	Liverpool
Yola	Father Point	London
Ottoman	Liverpool	Montreal
Ingram	New York	Tilt Cove
Teelin Head	Belfast	Montreal
Pennland	Southampton	New York
Furnessia	Glasgow	New York
Werkendam	New York	Rotterdam
Fulda	New York	Genoa
Bohemia	Philadelphia	Hamburg

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents. ed