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ELEVENTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING. JANUARY 23, 1890. ONE CENT.

ONE LANGUAGE, ONE PEOPLE

D'ALTON McCARTHY INTRODUCES HIS PET MEASURE.

The Abolition of French as an Official Language in the Territories—His Reasons for the Bill Explained at Length by the Member for North Simcoe—Col. Denison Named as Seconder.

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.—Mr. McCarthy's bill for the abolition of French as an official language in the Northwest Territories was introduced this afternoon. He named Col. Denison as his seconder. Contrary to the usual custom here Mr. McCarthy made a lengthy address in asking leave to introduce the bill. He spoke for nearly an hour, very temperately and dispassionately, and was listened to with the greatest attention by the whole House. He was constantly interrupted by expressions of dissent from the French members, great and small, who exhibited a good deal of irritation at the attack upon the perpetuation of their mother tongue. There will evidently be a warm discussion when the bill comes up for second reading. Mr. Chapleau may be depended upon to deliver an oration upon that occasion, judging from the copious notes he took to-day and the eager attention with which he listened. It will be some little time before the second reading can be moved, as six bills, including three or four of general importance, are on the order paper ahead of it.

In opening his address Mr. McCarthy said he felt that no defence or apology was necessary, but some explanation was in order. It seemed most extraordinary that in 1877 the dual language should have been imposed upon the territories without any consent of Canada. First of all it needed explanation how we came to find this clause in the Territories Act. The act was passed in 1877, when the member for Bothwell was Minister of the Interior. The bill he had then brought in to amend the Territories Act did not contain the clause imposing the French language. It was inserted in the Senate. How this came about he had no personal knowledge, but he was assured that it was at the instance of Senator Scott, then leader of the Senate and a member of the Government. Though he had positive assurance it seemed scarcely credible that this could be so, for when the bill so altered was returned to the Commons Mr. Mills, as appeared by the Hansard, expressed regret that the amendment had been made, but asked the House to adopt the bill as it stood, because were it again altered and sent back to the Senate it would be impossible to have it passed that session.

Mr. Mills had expressed his belief that it was inadvisable to call for the use of the French language. Almost all of the residents of the territories, he said, spoke Cree, and if the ordinances were to be published in the most prevalent language then they should be published in Cree. The bill seemed to have been passed without much consideration or any protest. He did not know whether he was himself present on the occasion, but if not present he should have been, and so shared the blame equally with the other members.

An Anomalous Provision.

It was strange that any one ever proposed to perpetuate two official languages. No explanation was to be found in the treaty of cession, although a very large number of persons seemed to think that by that document the right of language was conceded to the conquered French.

"Conquered! Ceded," interrupted a member opposite.

"Ceded then," agreed Mr. McCarthy, "but I always prefer the word conquered." No explanation was to be found in the Quebec Act, for that act in restoring to the French their laws did not deal with the question of language. At the organization of Lower Canada in 1791 French was not provided for though the French nevertheless soon after took the right by resolution of the Assembly. At the time of the rebellion in 1837 Lord Durham reported that the troubles largely arose out of the use of two languages, and a clause was inserted in the act of 1841 absolutely prohibiting use of the French language, but the law was repealed in 1848 and 1849.

In the British North America Act the French language is for the first time authorized by statute, but only for the Dominion Parliament and the Province of Quebec. He did not think it of importance that the French language should be not permitted perhaps, but it should not be fostered and encouraged in the Dominion. An investigation upon the subject would show that no country could be prosperous where the people were divided by differences of language.

"How about Switzerland?" asked Mr. Mills, and Mr. McCarthy was proceeding to say that everyone knows that Switzerland is an exceptional case when he was interrupted by derisive laughter from Messrs. Desjardins, Bergeron and other of the French members. Seemingly annoyed, Mr. McCarthy asked those who interrupted him to remember that there was a grave matter before the House and said he hoped that they would do something more than laugh. They were assembled here for the purpose of promoting national unity, not of sowing the seeds of dissension. ["Hear! hear!" and laughter.]

Mr. McCarthy continuing said he trusted he would be given a quiet hearing as he had his own opinion on this subject and intended to adhere to it. We had, he said, expended an immense amount of money in attempting to build up a nation and why should we seek to make dissension and division by fostering two languages not only in Quebec where they already use it but in the new territory as well? If not to build up nationality then we had no object in making a sacrifice to secure this new territory.

Language Thicker Than Blood.

He quoted from Freeman the contention that without community of language there could not be true national unity; from Prof. Muller, who said that as blood is thicker than water it may be declared even with greater truth that language is thicker than blood and a common language even without common blood makes the whole world feel akin. Prof. Powell declared that the ideas of race and nationality had taken such a hold founded on language that all other considerations were lost sight of. It had been the experience everywhere that the people of acquired territories readily took up the language of a new government.

"Alsace and Lorraine seem to be an exception," interrupted Mr. Mills, and Mr. Chapleau endorsed the remark with an appreciative "Hear! Hear!"

Continuing, Mr. McCarthy said he was glad to see that upon this question, as upon most others, Mr. Mills had now taken a decided stand. Though when it was passed he had said that he disapproved of the bill, he had apparently determined now to stand by it even though he were on the wrong side. Dissensions of race were calculated to rend the Dominion in twain. If in the past Canada had pursued the wise policy of encouraging only one language the French-speaking people would not now form so large a proportion of the community. The descendants of the original French settlers would have been English speaking, just as the descendants of all emigrants to the United States, no matter whence they came, speedily learned to use only the language of the country.

"Not the French," dissented Mr. Bergeron, and cries of "Hear! hear!" and applause from the French members greeted his remark.

Simulating surprise Mr. McCarthy remarked: "I see there is a good deal of feeling on this subject; more than I expected." This declaration provoked general laughter.

Mr. McCarthy then proceeded to quote from Lord Durham's report on the troubles of 1837 to show that the national view and the prevalence of the French language had caused all the ill-feeling that prevailed. He thought this testimony of Lord Durham's should be accepted without question, coming as it did from an impartial observer sent to make it his special business to enquire into the matter.

"Lord Durham did not write the report himself," objected Sir John Macdonald.

"Perhaps not," said Mr. McCarthy. "The report has been ascribed to Mr. Buller, but he was quite as able and intelligent a man as Lord Durham and has made his observations on the spot. At all events Lord Durham approved of the report or he would not have presented it."

Mercier and Laurier.

Mr. McCarthy next took up the National movement in the Province of Quebec and his references to this were particularly interesting, especially when, in giving themselves the name "National," the party who had adopted it intended it to be understood that they meant the French nationality. Their leader was Mr. Mercier, Premier of the province. Not only was he the head of the Provincial Government, but Mr. McCarthy did not hesitate to say here in the presence of the Quebec members of the Federal Administration that Mr. Mercier was also the leader of the French people of the Province of Quebec. His ascendency was undisputed. Speaking not long ago in the presence of the leader of the Dominion Opposition, Mr. Mercier had made some notable declarations, to which that gentleman had not taken exception.

Mr. Laurier here interrupted, declining to be held responsible. "I spoke for myself," he said. "You cannot expect me to be responsible for what others say."

Mr. McCarthy reiterated that though present Mr. Laurier took no exception to the Quebec Premier's utterances. Mr. Mercier had declared: "We are still French and will remain French in Canada," and had vehemently urged the perpetuation of the French language here. It was true that in Toronto some weeks later, Mr. Laurier had made a disclaimer of Mr. Mercier's sentiments. It might have been better, perhaps, had he so expressed himself in Quebec. There was no doubt a good reason why he had not done so. He might remember still that he was not very cordially greeted by the Quebec press when he went back from Toronto.

Mr. Laurier laughed. "Hear! hear!" he said. "I don't pander to prejudice."

Mr. McCarthy then proceeded to read Nationalist sentiment as proclaimed by La Verite. At this Mr. Laurier and others laughed derisively which led Mr. McCarthy to remark that perhaps he was belittling Mr. Mercier to quote him first and then attempt to back him up by the French papers. The article quoted exhorted the French to stand firmly by their nationality and not to perish miserably in an all-Canadian arrangement. He had no doubt that these papers correctly expressed the views of a very large proportion of the people of Quebec. He recognized with regret that the French race or, to be more accurate, those who speak the French language were now so numerically strong that the difficulties which should have been foreseen were now fully upon us. He regretted that there was a difference in this House as there was in the country.

A Cause of Disloyalty.

This difficulty of race was observed not only in Canada but was patent to outsiders as well. He had in his hand a copy of a magazine publication, The Month, introduced to the House last session by the Minister of Justice as an authority on such questions, and in it he found a very interesting article on "Canadian Difficulties of Race." It described at length a latent hate declared to exist between the English and the French, or rather between the French and the Irish, for the difference of tongue had made more enmity than the difference of religion.

He also read from The Catholic World, a New York publication, which declared that the growth of the French in Canada was the chief cause of the annexation language commonly heard. This contention was no new thing, for he had heard it over and over again.

"Have you become an annexationist, too?" enquired Mr. Laurier, banteringly.

"No, I don't think I incur that suspicion," replied Mr. McCarthy. Both from within and without the general opinion prevailed that this question of language had come to a point where it must be solved to avert difficulty in the Dominion. On this occasion he was dealing only with what this Parliament was competent to deal with, dual language in the Northwest Territories.

He had been forwarded a copy of a petition from the Legislative Council of the Northwest Territories by which they almost unanimously asked for the discontinuance of the French language. Not only were they so unanimous, but he believed every newspaper in the Northwest had urged the same thing, that is every paper which had mentioned the subject, for one distinguished journal, The Regina Leader—[laughter]—had not considered it worthy of notice.

He had thought it well to make this explanation upon introducing the bill, so that before the general discussion occurred when it came up for second reading the House might be informed as to its ground of action, and he might then have an opportunity of answering the arguments brought against him. He desired to disclaim any hostility against the French race or against their representatives in this House.

[Cries of "Hear! Hear!" and "Thank you!" from French members.]

His greatest wish was to see Canada one race, with one national life and one language common to all.

La Riviere Talks in French.

Mr. La Liviere rose next and commenced to speak in French. No sooner had he uttered the words "Monsieur l'orateur" than a chorus of members called upon him to speak in English. "I'll speak English when this French question is disposed of," was Mr. La Riviere's retort. Then proceeding in French he asked why, if the French language were so great an evil as it was represented, Mr. McCarthy had not taken the more courageous course of striking at the root of the evil, its use in the House of Commons, in place of seeking to deprive only the few halfbreeds of the Northwest of the privilege they enjoyed. He thought Mr. McCarthy had been very unfair in insinuating anything against the loyalty of the French Canadians, who had shown how loyal they were when the country was in danger of falling into the hands of strangers.

Sir John Macdonald said the bill just introduced was one of much importance, but in addition the whole line of argument of the member who had introduced it was of a kind to involve the most serious and grave questions, so that it became necessary to take full time to consider what his contentions led to and the consequences that would follow if they were adhered to by the House. He would therefore ask that the discussion end here, as before the second reading the bill would be in the hands of every member and all could have given the matter earnest consideration.

Mr. Chapleau said he did not desire to prolong the discussion, but he wished to quote without delay the opinion of an experienced statesman who had given warning of the impolicy of all such attempts to denationalize the French. "If successful, he had said," what would be the result? You may Americanize but you can never Angl se. Let them feel that their rights and privileges are respected and the last hand that waves the British flag in the Dominion will be that of a French Canadian." Those were the words of Lord Elgin, and he asked the House to remember and deliberate upon them.

The Opposition Leader.

Mr. Laurier agreed that further discussion was not called for at this stage. It would have been better if Mr. McCarthy had not in his explanation introduced a good deal of controversial matter. There were many who might perhaps favor the bill, but could not endorse the words with which it had been introduced. In accordance with the general practice he would not express any opinion upon the bill until, having been given to all the members, it was proposed for a second reading. He desired, however, to give Mr. McCarthy a piece of information. That gentleman had asked what but a racial question had caused the defeat of the Liberal candidate in Richelieu. As he always understood the real cause was the bank notes of the defunct Mechanics' Bank. [Laughter.]

The bill was then introduced and read the first time.

Having spent 1½ hours in passing motions for returns of little interest except to the movers, the House adjourned at 5.45.

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THE TWO DEPARTED DOCTORS

IN MEMORIAM RESOLUTIONS FOR MESSRS. YEOMANS AND M'KAY.

The Final Sitting of the Provincial Board of Health—Sanitation re the Dead—The Importance of Ventilation—The Acme of Perfection in the New Bank of Commerce Building.

The Provincial Board of Health concluded its quarterly meeting yesterday afternoon. There was a depression amongst its members, primarily caused by their ranks having been thinned by the death of two of their number and in a lesser degree by reason of a touch amongst them of "the present distress" of influenza. Those present were Dr. Rae (chairman), Dr. Cassidy, Dr. Macdonald, Dr. Covernton, Dr. Bryce (secretary).

In Memoriam Tributes.

Moved by Drs. Covernton and Macdonald and resolved:

That the Provincial Board of Health having heard with deep regret of the death of Dr. Hugh M. McKay, one of its members, takes this, the first opportunity, to express its sincere sorrow at his unexpected removal. His friends and coadjutors of the Board beg to convey to his widow and family their warm sympathy in their affliction. Dr. McKay's amiable disposition had endeared him to his associates at the Board, while his professional attainments and his ready zeal in the duties incidental to his position had impressed them with the utmost esteem for their deceased friend as an accomplished physician and a helpful officer. In the presence of the greatest family affliction the Board will not venture to speak of its own loss by the removal of two of its youngest and most active members, but, in their absence, it will miss esteemed friends and earnest fellow-laborers.

Moved by Drs. Covernton and Cassidy and resolved:

That the recent lamented death of our esteemed colleague, Dr. Yeomans, calls for the expression of the deepest sympathy of the members of this Board, who, from the first creation by the Provincial Government of Ontario, experienced the greatest pleasure in the frequent intercourse that the work of the Board afforded them for gaining an intimate knowledge, not only of his great worth as a man, but also of his professional acquirements, which were of the highest order.

His pleasant, genial manners, aptitude in debate and experience in municipal laws were of the greatest possible assistance to the Board, and during the period of nearly eight years he was ever found to be a careful and intelligent worker in the trust committed by the Government to the members appointed for the special purpose of diffusing among the people of this Province an intelligent knowledge of the sanitary precautions requisite for guarding the people from the spread of infectious disease.

The great ability and scholarship displayed by Dr. Yeomans, associated with other members of the Board, in preparing a manual of hygiene specially intended for teachers, scholars and the general public, was more particularly conspicuous. Our lamented friend, it may also be mentioned, took more than ordinary interest in the hygiene of schools, every needed particular of which was most carefully studied by him, as was instanced in an admirably written essay on this subject, read on the occasion of the twelfth annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, convened in the month of October, 1887, in Toronto, the terse but yet thorough treatment of this subject being most highly commended by the members of the association assembled from every State of the Union, as also from the different provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and subsequently published in the 13th volume of their transactions. In the various inquiries into the causes of outbreaks of disease in various parts of the province that from time to time were assigned him the same searching and patient spirit of investigation were uniformly displayed.

In the sudden loss of a valued a colleague we fully recognize that this painful deprivation of so loving a husband and father must be to the bereaved widow and family, to whom the members of this Board respectfully desire to tender their deepest sympathy, and that the secretary be requested to send a copy of this resolution to the family of our deceased colleague.

Malarial Miscellany.

This included reports and action respecting various outbreaks of infectious disease, unsanitary districts and premises. Pig-sty nuisances will have to be abated at the village of Hickson and at Seaton Village. An agreement between the town of Chatham and a company whereby the latter contract to supply the town with water for fire, business and drinking purposes, the quality to be approved by the Provincial Health Board, was read by Secretary Bryce. The company intend to sink wells to the rock near the Thames River and twelve miles from the town. The agreement was approved of by the board with the suggestion that if river water is used for fire purposes, different pipes be laid down.

The committee on drainage and water supply reported having visited the Agricultural College at Guelph, where the system of precipitating sewage by means of porous carbon is in use. The committee report that the system is giving great satisfaction.

Dr. Cassidy was requested to prepare a report on the advisability of introducing gymnastics and calisthenics more generally into Ontario's school curriculum.

Sanitation re The Dead.

Secretary W. H. Hoyle of the Ontario Undertakers' Association had written to Secretary Bryce, stating that the association is considering the propriety of seeking a a provincial enactment on the following lines and asking the endorsement of the Board:

1. The establishment in Toronto of a school for instruction of undertakers in organic chemistry, sanitation, the art of preserving bodies between death and interment, and in the requirements of Boards of Health in all matters pertaining to the disposal of bodies of persons dying of contagious diseases.

2. The Board to engage qualified medical men of Trinity or Toronto schools of medicine to impart such knowledge, and grant degrees to all undertakers who pass the required curriculum.

3. Medical practitioners to furnish undertakers with causes of death before the latter proceed to inter bodies. Where a post-mortem is required an undertaker holding the provincial diploma may be present to carry out the doctor's instructions.

The report of Drs. Macdonald, Covernton and Bryce, the committee which had considered this application was discussed at length, and the proposal generally approved by the Board.

The Importance of Ventilation.

On the motion of Drs. Covernton and Macdonald it was decided to call the attention of the Government to the fact that while the Board has power to employ sanitary inspectors in unorganized districts there is no provision for the remuneration of such inspectors.

The subject of ventilation of churches and public buildings was next discussed. Most large halls are defective in this respect. The great desideratum is to keep the rooms free of vitiated air, and in doing so prevent the dangerous draughts of cold air.

Drs. Bryce and Rae reported having examined the ventilation of some of the large churches of New York. Their report was of a technical nature. Dr. Hall's Fifth-avenue church was the best ventilated of any the committee saw.

In this connection Dr. Covernton asked the members of the Board if they had read in The World of Saturday last the description of the ventilation of the new Bank of Commerce. Judging from the report he should say that the bank's ventilation is complete. It certainly seemed an excellent system. The Doctor suggested that the committee report thereon. Secretary Bryce thought it doubtful if the directors would permit this, or the contractors supply any further detailed information than The World had been able to obtain. Besides private enterprises were without the sphere of the committee's inquiries. Dr. Rae concurred in this and the subject dropped.

The proposed trunk sewer was the next topic discussed. The result was that the Board thought, however good this scheme might be, and it had many good points, it would not give the sanitary relief claimed by its upholders. There would still be the possibility of Toronto's sewage being washed back into the sewer. Other systems, such as deodorization and precipitation, should be looked into by the City Fathers and the ratepayers before a million and a half of dollars was spent on a trunk sewer.

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.

Look over your shirt stock and see if you do not want to order your season's supply. Now is the time. We never had our material, patterns or workmanship to the present point of excellence. Our superiority in ordered shirts is well known. Wheaton & Co., 17 King-street west, cor. Jordan. 246

IS "FAGAN" A TRAITOR?

The Damaging Evidence That Was Collected at New York and Washington Against The Mail's Editor.

About eight days ago a young man whose blonde tresses were surmounted by a "plug" hat boarded the sleeper of the Erie flyer in Union Station and was whisked off to New York. The young man said to some of his newspaper friends that he was going into the country for a few days' rest and to nurse the attack of la grippe with which he had been seized. The voyageur was none other than L. P. Kribs, the Crown Prince of The Empire staff. His journey lay not, as he had given out, towards the setting sun or the County of Waterloo, the place of his birth, but rather in the direction of certain large American cities in the east and south, notably New York and Washington.

His mission was to "clench" the rumors that had gone abroad that Editor Edward Farrar of The Mail had been before Senator Hoar's committee at Washington and had furnished that body with the startling and traitorous information that if Reciprocity were withheld from Canada she would be coerced into Annexation, body and bones, political and commercial, with the Great Republic.

The Empire's commissioner got back to town on Tuesday and yesterday he printed nearly four columns, about half of which was made up in "headings" and "leads," of the result of his mission. But he collected some very damaging and conclusive evidence against the editor of The Mail.

Senator Hoar's committee is composed of:

Senator Hoar, Massachusetts.
Senator Hale, Maine.
Senator Dolph, Oregon.
Senator Pugh, Alabama.
Senator Butler, South Carolina.

The first three are Republicans and the other two are Democrats. This committee has now been in existence a year, but has not yet reported to Congress the result of its investigations, and is not likely to do so this present session.

In Washington the commissioner saw Senator Dolph. He was asked by Mr. Kribs:

"Is it true that Mr. Farrer of The Toronto Mail, has made statements to the Senate Committee on Canadian Relations to the effect that if the passage of the Butterworth Bill or any legislation by the Congress of the United States looking to general reciprocity with Canada were deferred, Canada could be coerced into consenting to Annexation to the United States?"

Senator Dolph replied: "The first part of the question is true, but that statements have been made to our committee that if we in the United States did not accept Reciprocity with Canada she would before very long be willing to be annexed to our Union, but these statements were in the nature of secret communications, and I cannot give you any more than this general outline of them."

This question was asked:

"Did Mr. Farrer make such statements?"

Senator Dolph replied:

"As I have said, that matter has been held as a secret one, but while I cannot give you a fuller epitome of what Mr. Farrer, who was down here, laid before the committee, I can tell you that he made such statements."

At New York the Commissioner saw Mr. Erastus Wiman. Said the latter:

"You may say for me that I am strongly of the opinion—that I have thoroughly satisfied myself—that not only did Mr. Farrer, as representing The Toronto Mail, furnish the Senate Committee secretly with a mass of information all tending to strengthen the Annexation theory, but that he impressed upon them the fact that if Congress would refuse all overtures of Reciprocity Canada would quickly be glad to annex herself to the Union."

These will prove pretty hard questions for The Mail and its "bear" editor to answer. The country will await them with interest.

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

A Dakota Blizzard.

HURON, S.D., Jan. 22.—A severe wind and snow storm has prevailed here since daylight. Trains are delayed. The temperature is falling.

A Non-Partisan W. C. T. U.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 22.—About 100 delegates representing a dozen states met this morning for the purpose of organizing a non-partisan W. C. T. U.

Chicago Physicians Puzzled.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22. — Seventy-nine deaths from la grippe and kindred diseases were reported up to noon to-day, notwithstanding the cold weather. The doctors are puzzled.

The Rubber Concession Cancelled.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Jan. 22.—A cablegram from Para states that the provisional government has cancelled the concession of 20 reis per pound on rubber granted recently to the mercantile companies.

Good Furs.

If you have money to lay out in furs this is the time to invest. Dineens' clearing sale offers opportunities to buy the very best and reliable goods at prices that will pay to carry over till next year. If you want a seal mantle, seal jacket, a fur-lined circular, or a fur coat of any kind call in and see what Dineen offers. A lot of fine seal muffs a great bargain. Beaver and other capes, odd muffs, odd collars, odd caps, etc., etc., will be cleared out cheap. Men's fur coats, robes, collars, cuffs, fur gloves, etc. The whole stock reduced. The store is on corner King and Yonge-streets.

At $4 you cannot afford to go without a warm coat. Come while they last. British Arms Clothing Store.

Furs by Auction.

Messrs. Bastedo & Co, have to vacate the Atradome, 73 King-street east, by the end of the month, and in consequence offer at auction their stock of fine seal mantles, Persian coats, boas, capes, muffs, caps, collars, robes, gauntlets, etc., etc. The goods are all their own make and are offered without reserve. Sale to-morrow at 11 and 2.30. Great bargains may be expected.

$4 will buy you one of those heavy winter coats. Down to bottom figure. British Arms Clothing Store.

Full Dress Toggery.

Full dress shirts at one dollar and fifty cents; full dress ties at ten cents; full dress white kid gloves of a guaranteed quality at eighty-five cents; full dress pique vests at two fifty; full dress shirts, open both back and front, in every size, at quinn's. The prices above quoted are no clue to the quality, judging by ordinary standards.

Trowern, Jewelry Manufacturer, has removed from Yonge-street to 113 King-street west, south side, four doors east of Rossin House. 246

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.

Linen handkerchiefs in every quality and style. We have a linen handkerchief at $1 the half dozen; good value at $8 the dozen. Also a fine assortment of hem-stitched goods. If you want something softer for the influenza we will use our influence with you on the Japanese silk handkerchiefs. Nothing nicer for the inevitable. A. White, 65 King-street west, Toronto.

The Sheffield House Importing Company (Registered),

65 Yonge-street, below King. New salad bowls, fish eaters, cheese scoops, grape scissors, &c. G. E. Robinson, Manager.

THE OLD MAN AT CHESTER.

A VIGOROUS SPEECH WITH A WIDE RANGE OF TOPICS.

The Portuguese Question—A Slap at Turkey—Gigantic War Preparations Deplored—The Judgment of the Parnell Commission Discounted—The Final Triumph of Home Rule Predicted.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Mr. Gladstone speaking at Chester to-day declined to criticise the cause of Lord Salisbury in the dispute with Portugal until he is more fully informed as to the details of the case. He considered it his duty to avoid cavilling at the foreign policy of the Government. Turkey appeared again as inviting England to intervene to protect the suffering population of Crete and Armenia, but he warned the Sultan that England's reply would involve a reference to that mockery of justice the trial of Moussa Bey, and the reply would be that he would not obtain British sympathy in times of trial and difficulty unless he governed with humanity and justice.

Referring to the United States and the plans for an enlarged navy, Mr. Gladstone said that country is still enjoying the blessings and comforts of a restricted trade and would therefore pay 40 or 50 per cent. more to build a navy than it would if contented to compete on equal terms with other nations. But its resources are so great that it can afford to pay for the luxury of protection. The worst of it was that while America would cite England's example for enlarging her navy, England will give a similar excuse for further naval increase. It is a matter of deep sorrow to reflect that the very ostentatious addition to the defences of a country made under a real or pretended necessity is made an apology for the increase of the burdens of every other country. Under profession of an additional security the policy of goverments thus tended more and more to jeopardize the peace of the world.

The country would be likely soon to hear much about the Parnell Commission. Without anticipating the judgment or breathing a word of suspicion of the judges, he felt the subject must be probed with the deepest attention of the country and of parliament. His opinion was that the cumbrous proceedings constituted a case of oppression practised upon an individual by a tribunal chamber and Executive Government without a parallel since the evil times of the reign of Charles II.

He commended Scotland's unvarying support of Liberalism. If Scotland demanded Home Rule neither Tories nor dissident Liberals would blow the war trumpets against it in the name either of the Union or the integrity of the Empire. Ireland had a good claim to Home Rule because the Tory majority assisted a handful of Scotch members to outvote the Scotch majority. The conflict for home rule is a terrific struggle of powerful influence on one side against conviction on the other side. It is the principle of Liberalism to trust the people qualified by prudence, it is the principle of Torydom to distrust the people qualified by fear. He was confident of the ultimate judgment of the country. If ready to meet dissolution but without impatience for it, it was because he felt strongly the justice of the cause and knew it must triumph.

Funeral of Prince Amadeo.

ROME, Jan. 22.—The funeral of the Duke of Aosta, formerly King of Spain, occurred to-day at Turin. The ceremonies were remarkably modest and simple, but evidences of grief and affection for the popular Italian Prince were almost universal.

A Blow at Disaffection.

BELGRADE, Jan. 22.—The Government wishing to strike a blow at the disaffected portion of the army has placed Colonel Povlovics, commander of the Belgrade division, and Colonel Vanlici on the retired list.

Davitt Loyal to Parnell.

DUBLIN, Jan. 22.—Michael Davitt in an address at Cork last night declared his unabated confidence in Parnell and his steadfast loyalty to him.

Not a Field for Commerce.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Captain Trevier, the French explorer who crossed from the west to the east coast of Africa, is of opinion that no commercial ventures are possible in the country he traversed.

Portugal's Little Boycott.

LISBON, Jan. 22.—Senhor Gomez says that the movement to boycott everything English promises to be a lasting one, and that if it results, as it probably will, in the development of Portugal's internal resources it will prove in the end advantageous in the extreme to the country. The great trouble is the lack of capital and the absence of technical skill among the natives. There are beds of coal at Valongo and metals in other parts of the country, but English capitalists have liens upon all of any value, and Vega, and other Portuguese, now in Paris, are endeavoring to induce French financiers to assume the incumbrances and work the mines under new auspices

Cable Flashes.

The Duke of Veragua, the new Spanish

The Belfast shipbuilders' strike has been amicably settled.

Minister of Commerce, is a descendant of Christopher Columbus.

A Portuguese meeting at Rio Janeiro resolved to suspend business with English people, and to telegraph to Lisbon that the republic is prepared to make any sacrifice for their native country.

It is stated that Princess Clothilde asked the Duke of Aosta, her brother, just before her death, to speak to the King about the relations of Italy to the Vatican, and the Duke did speak earnestly in favor of a reconciliation with the Pope.

Captain O'Shea's motion to commit The Star, Freeman's Journal and Herald for contempt of court was on hearing in London Tuesday and adjourned. An affidavit by O'Shea denying that he had been a complaisant husband was read.

The Sultan of Turkey has ordered the Minister of Finance to prepare the budget for 1890-91. He has consented to a reduction of 15 to 20 per cent. in the salaries of State officials, and a reduction of the Imperial household expenses of $5,000,000 yearly. It is expected the deficit will amount to $20,000,000.

Jumped and Broke His Leg.

As George W. Palmer, a farmer residing at Malvern, and an acquaintance named Gooderham were driving down Logan-avenue, near Smith-street, yesterday morning the horse ran away. Palmer jumped and broke his right leg near the ankle. He was taken to the Hospital. Gooderham remained in the buggy and was uninjured.

Steamship Arrivals.

Date.	Name.	Reported at.	From.
Jan. 22.	Servia	New York	Liverpool
"	Circassia	Moville	New York

PUT IN AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Jan. 22.—Three more steamers put in this morning short of coal after encountering fearful weather. They are the Torrento, from Hamburg for New York, 24 days out; the Rhaetia, from Hamburg Jan. 5 and Havre Jan. 7 for New York, and the Egypt, from London, Jan 2 or New York.

MARRIAGES.

LYON—DWYER—On Jan. 22, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. H. G. Baldwin, Stewart Lyon, formerly of Port Glasgow, now on the reporting staff of The Globe, to Miss Josephine Dwyer, daughter of the late Robert Dwyer of Sandhills, Peel County.

DEATHS.

DUNN—At the residence of her sister-in-law, 591 King street west, on the 20th inst. Mrs. Mary Dunn, aged 65 years.

OUT IN WEST YORK.

The Conservative Association Holds Its Annual Meeting and Puts in Some Sledge Hammer Ideas.

If enthusiasm and perfect unanimity count for anything, the annual meeting of the West York Conservative Association held yesterday afternoon in Eagle Hall, Weston, augurs well for the Conservative candidate for the Ontario Legislature.

President D. W. Clendennan opened the meeting and then retired in favor of Dr. Orr of Maple, who took the chair pro tem. These officers were elected by acclamation for the ensuing year:

President—W. J. Smithson.

Vice-Presidents—A. H. Royce, George Wood, C. H. Boon, E. Smith, York township; J. H. Taylor, George Pearson and Arthur Jackson, Etobicoke; James McNeik, Charles McLean, Alfred Keffer, S. McClure, Vaughan; D. McKenzie, Woodbrige; David Rowntree, Weston; R. N. McCormack and Peter Laughton, West Toronto Junction; W. Cook and J. W. St. John, Toronto; R. Carey, Parkdale; J. Armstrong, Brockton; J. W. Elliott, Richmond Hill.

Secretary—W. J. Bull.

Treasurer—A. J. Griffiths.

Addresses were made by the President and Mayor St. Leger, West Toronto Junction. Dr. Orr gave an enthusiastic address, in which he overhauled the Ontario Government for their position on the license question. The hotel-keepers, he said, are afraid to open their mouths in election times because they are afraid of losing their licenses. He warned his hearers against the agitators for Commercial Union and Annexation. As true Conservatives, born under the British flag, they should set their feet upon such treasonable agitations.

Mr. Clendennan, the Conservative candidate for the Legislature, made a rousing speech approving of the policy of W. R. Meredith. The meeting concluded with speeches from H. C. Fowler, John Goulding, J. L. Peake, William Medland, Robert Wallace and William Johnston, all of whom were enthusiastic in their support of Mr. Clendennan.

COLTER GOES TO THE WALL.

His Appeal Dismissed by the Supreme Court—Another Election in Haldimand.

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.—Mr. Colter's prospects seemed bright when, in the Supreme Court this morning, Chief Justice Ritchie led off with an elaborate judgment, which it took him half an hour to deliver, declaring that though Haslett was clearly a briber it had not been shown by the evidence that he was an agent of Colter's, and that therefore the latter should not be held responsible. The Chief Justice thought the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

As the judges speak according to their seniority Justice Strong came next. He was not present, being yet ill, but his written judgment was read by the Chief Justice. It was a model of brevity: "For the reasons stated by Mr. Justice Falconbridge, which I adopt in their entirety, I think the appeal should be dismissed with costs."

Justice Taschereau was entitled to speak next, but he asked to be passed over.

Then Justice Gwynne said that as the evidence did not clearly show that Haslett was not an agent he must adhere to the practice of the court and decline to interfere, thereby leaving the appeal to be dismissed with costs.

Judge Fournier, who was on the bench, had not been present when the case was heard, so said nothing.

Judge Patterson said sufficient reason had not been shown for interference by this court. If Haldiwand had not such familiarity with elections there might have been greater doubt as to Haslett's agency, but the policy of the association in which it copied the teaching of another on a different side of politics was evidently to so conduct the business that there would be no written evidence. The Supreme Court should not upset the finding of a trial judge unless it was clearly wrong. And he thought the petition should be dismissed with costs.

Justice Taschereau then announced that he had grave doubts as to Haslett's agency and would have asked for more time make up his mind were it not that a majority of the court were agreed to dismiss the appeal.

The Chief Justice then declared the appeal dismissed with costs, and that the usual return should be made to Speaker Ouimet, who was himself among the auditors in the court-room. Mr. Colter had been, but he went away when the Chief Justice began delivering his judgment. Of course his seat in the House was vacant this afternoon. It is understood that the writ for the new election will be issued immediately and the earliest possible day fixed.

Mr. Colter, who has been in the capital since the opening of Parliament, says he will certainly contest the county again, and says further that under the revised lists he can carry the day.

The Doctor on Deck.

DUNNVILLE, Jan. 22.—Dr. W. H. Montague was jubilant when he learned that Mr. Colter had been unseated. He says that he expected it from the first. The doctor will again try conclusions with his old opponent, and like the latter thinks he is sure of winning. Dr. Montague's friends, anticipating to-day's decision by the Supreme Court, have been at work for a number of weeks perfecting organisation.

RUINED AND ONLY 19.

Spoiling a Farmer's Daughter—Assize Court Cases.

James Sloan of Vaughan Charged With De-

If any of the three cases set down for the Civil Assizes to-day are extensively gone into there will most likely be some spicy developments. Third on the list is Porter v. Sloan. The action is brought by William Porter, a farmer residing in the township of King, against the defendant, James Sloan, who lives in Vaughan. It is alleged that in the month of December, 1888, the defendant seduced the daughter of the plaintiff, Mary Porter, who is only 19 years of age. The alleged misdemeanor took place at the residence of the defendant's sister. A child was born in August. The plaintiff claims $3000 and costs. The allegations are denied in toto by the defendant.

The first case on the list is that of McLaren v. Archabold. The plaintiff, Mrs. McEaren sues for damages on account of alleged malicious and false arrest on a charge of keeping a disorderly house in Richmond-street west. The Police Magistrate dismissed the case. The defendant is Staff Inspector Archabold.

The case of Taylor v. Johnston, which has already been so thoroughly ventilated, also occupies a first place on the list.

There was little business done yesterday The most important case taken up was that of Goodfellow v. the city. William Henry Goodfellow and his wife, Mary Ann Goodfellow brought an action for $3000 injuries sustained by the plaintiff, Mrs. Goodfellow Feb. 14, 1889, while crossing Yonge-street at Richmond. The sidewalk was in such a dangerous condition owing to the ice remaining upon it that the plaintiff fell, sustaining the injuries referred to. The other plaintiff, William Goodfellow, claims $500. Mr. Wallace Nesbitt appeared for the plaintiffs and City Solicitor Biggar for the defendants. At 6¼ the jury announced that they could not agree.

Thomas Christie v. Catharine Ardagh, an action to recover a commission of $250,