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The Toronto World

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BLACK BLOOD
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The Red Letter Series

ELEVENTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25, 1890. ONE CENT.

VIOLENCE IS FEARED

From the Exasperated Scottish Railway Strikers.

NO BACK WAGES TO BE PAID THEM.

The Companies Will Retain All Monies Due the Trainmen—They Claim to be Acting on Legal Advice—A Coal Famine Caused in Glasgow by the Strike—Shipbuilding Yards and Public Works May be Closed Down.

GLASGOW, Dec. 24.—There are no signs of improvement in connection with the railroad strike in Scotland. It is estimated about 7500 men are now on strike and business may be said to be entirely at a standstill. One of the North British lines of traffic has been suspended, while others are working in an irregular manner. Business people residing in the suburbs are obliged to walk from their out-town residences to the city, thereby suffering much inconvenience. In and about Glasgow the price of coal has advanced seven shillings per ton with the prospect of a still further advance. In addition to the coal trouble, which seriously affects the poorer classes, it is said a gas famine is imminent, and the police are taking steps to provide a force of special constables to guard the city in case the supply of gas should give out.

All the shipbuilding yards and public works are without fuel, and they expect to be forced to close their doors unless the strike is settled within a very short time.

Strong detachments of police are guarding the railroad depots, which are surrounded by crowds of strikers accompanied by their wives and families, who jeer and laugh at the bungling efforts of the railroad porters, lampmen, sweepers, clerks and others who have been pressed into the service of making up and running the few trains which the railroad officials manage to despatch.

To Prosecute the Strikers.

The directors of the North British Railway Company to-day determined to prosecute the strikers to the fullest extent of the law. No expense will be spared by the company in its efforts to obtain redress for what is classed as an unwarranted interference with its business. The directors also resolved to completely close their railroad lines rather than yield to the strikers' demands.

The strikers were enraged by the announcement to-day that the railroad officials would not pay the strikers any portion of the wages now due them. This action was taken upon legal advice, pending a decision from the courts as to the validity of the contracts existing between the company and its employes. It is feared this action on the part of the company may excite the strikers to deeds of violence.

The Strikers Are Firm.

The North British Company has entirely closed its underground station at Glasgow and it is understood it will remain closed till the dispute with the strikers is settled.

Placards announcing that promotion and advanced pay awaited the men who are loyal to the company and setting forth an offer to reinstate the strikers in their old positions were posted conspicuously. The strikers, however, maintain a defiant attitude. They hired a number of brass bands to-day and paraded the streets.

The Leith and Edinburgh local line has been closed. Passenger traffic is irregular on main lines, and freights are at a standstill. Only one-fourth of the usual amount of Christmas eve freight business is being done and the loss to the railway company will be enormous. At various mass meetings which the strikers held to-night they resolved to stand firm. They have issued a manifesto upon a general tariff of 80 francs on beet root seed, the minimum being 60 francs, and a tariff of 40 francs per 100 kilos on foreign beet root.

The German East Africa Coast.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—The Reichsanzeiger says that payment will be made to a representative of the Sultan of Zanzibar in London on Dec. 27 for the concession of territory to Germany. After that date the German commissioner will formally take possession of the German East Africa coast. Goods imported to the mainland from Zanzibar will be liable to duty the same as foreign goods.

Eyraud Reported to be Dying.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The murderer Eyraud is dying by inches and will, in all probability, never live to be guillotined, unless the execution should be ordered at once.

He is suffering from an aggravated case of Bright's disease and will, in all likelihood, soon be removed to the prison infirmary.

William as a Sponsor.

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—Emperor William has consented to act as sponsor of the seventh son of a Silesian joiner. The child that is to be thus honored was born on the same day and hour as the youngest child of the Emperor.

A Lioness at Large.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.—A lioness discovered lurking near the Halebank Railway station this morning was shot. Its presence, which created terror in the neighborhood, cannot be accounted for.

Cable Flashes.

The Pope has erected the vicariate of Utah into a diocese. Father Scarettan has been appointed bishop of the new diocese.

The municipal council of Paris has decided to support and educate the son of the Belgian socialist Poepe, on account of his father's services.

A report is current in Paris that the Russian Government intends to dismiss on Jan. 1 all Austrian and German subjects in its employ.

The National Zeitung says the reports of projected fortifications at Breslau had their origin in the fact that the Government has planned to erect store depots at that place.

Dr. Peers has abandoned his law suit regarding the seizure of the steamer Neera by Admiral Fremantle, the commander of the British fleet on the east coast of Africa. The Government's refusal to support him in the suit has caused Peters to take this action.

Two thousand weavers of Eulingebirge, Silesia, have sent a petition to Emperor William urging him to institute an enquiry regarding the wages paid to persons employed in the textile industry. The petitioners say that married hand weavers now receive less than 5 marks weekly.

A petition is being circulated against the readmission of the Jesuits to Germany. The editor of the Elberfeld Freie Presse, a Socialist paper, is being prosecuted for publishing an article ridiculing the fears of the Protestants in regard to the Jesuits, and pointing out that the Protestants recognize the rules of the Roman Catholic Church.

Every working man should read The Labor Advocate. 246

Saw Louis XVI. Beheaded.

SANTA FE, N.M., Dec. 24.—News of the death of Pedro Antonio Lopez, aged 115, was received here to-day. He was conscious and especially talkative up to the last moment. He knew the end was coming, and he had his children and grandchildren gathered around him. He talked to them of the service he had done as a soldier under the Spanish kings, and said he remembered when a certain king and his wife were beheaded, Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette.

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A Beautiful Christmas Day.

Northerly to northeasterly winds. Partly fair and cold, with snow in some localities.

of every stick of furniture to be sold for the purpose of purchasing food.

In the Victoria and Albert dock districts affairs have never been worse since the docks were opened. At the fresh wharf the men stood clinging to the gateway for hours in the bitter frost waiting for a call and the ticket that gives them the right to earn a few shillings. Some climbed the lamp-posts, and, falling, rolled on to the heads of the crowds standing on the ground in the desperate fight for the coveted ticket.

Mr. Mann has made an estimate that there are 90,000 men unemployed in London at the present time. He is going in for a vigorous campaign in favor of municipal workshops in order to absorb this mass of unfortunates and ameliorate their condition.

THE EYRAUD CASE.

Public Sentiment in Paris Turning in Favor of the Murderer.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—There is a revulsion of feeling in Paris in favor of Eyraud, the strangler of Gouffe. It is generally felt that his companion, Gabrielle Bompard, was the greater criminal of the two, and the fact that she was let off with a term of imprisonment, while Eyraud was doomed to the guillotine, has aroused a feeling of protest against the apparent injustice of the verdict.

This sentiment is strengthened by the news that only five out of the 20 jurymen were at first inclined to give the woman the benefit of extenuating circumstances, though the others finally consented to take that view of the case. The theory of hypnotism has also been disproved to the satisfaction of the public, and the belief that Eyraud was the tool of a modern Lady Macbeth in the person of the wicked Gabrielle finds more and more wide acceptance. It is probable that a new trial will be granted, and in that case it is doubtful if the verdict of the late trial will be repeated.

The latest Parisian novelty is a small model of the trunk which figured in the Gouffe murder case as the receptacle of the victim's mutilated body. It is a puzzle to open the trunk, and when the experimenter has overcome the difficulty, the lid flies open, and he is rewarded by the sight of a leaden image of the unfortunate police notary.

THE AUSTRALIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Sir Charles Tupper Awaiting a Reply From the Antipodes.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Australian agents-general have formally acquainted their governments that Canada intends to heavily subsidize both Atlantic and Australian mail services if the Australian colonies and the British Government will co-operate. Sir Charles Tupper will not approach Mr. Goschen on the subject until the replies from Australia are received, and it is feared that the colonies would be thereby made jealous of one another. It is also feared here that President Harrison's proposal to increase the subsidy to the San Francisco line will tend to hinder the success of the effort to secure Australian co-operation.

IT COST HIM HIS LIBERTY.

The Anarchist Imitator of Jules Verne's War Correspondents Sent to Jail.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The trial of La Bruyere and Gregoire, Anarchist journalists, and Madame Duquercy, charged with conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice by aiding in the escape of the Russian Anarchist Padlewsky, who is alleged to be the murderer of Gen Seliverskoff, was concluded to-day. Bruyere was sentenced to 13 months' imprisonment, Madame Duquercy to two months and Gregoire, who is in Palermo, by default to imprisonment for 8 months.

A German Professor Murdered.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Advices have been received to the effect that a German naturalist, Professor Rains, has been found murdered at Canea, in the Island of Crete. Everything, even to the clothes, had been stripped from the body. The governor of the island has instituted an inquiry into the outrage. Fifteen Christians have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the crime.

Duties on Beet Root.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 300 to 29, to-day adopted the budget with all the Senate's modifications. The customs committee has agreed upon a general tariff of 80 francs on beet root seed, the minimum being 60 francs, and a tariff of 40 francs per 100 kilos on foreign beet root.

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ON THE SHANNON'S BANKS.

THE "COMMON CROMWELLIAN SOL-DIER" WILL RESUME THE FIGHT.

Parnell to Continue the Campaign at Limerick — McCarthy Interviewed—O'Brien to Arrive at Boulogne To-Day —A Re-Union of the Disunited Party now Impossible Under Parnell.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The steamship Obdam, from New York, having Messrs. O'Brien and Gill, Irish Nationalists, on board, was sighted off Prawle Point at 1 o'clock this afternoon. It is expected that the two gentlemen will be landed at Boulogne-sur-Mer at about 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. Several gentlemen, supposed to be Irish members of parliament, are awaiting the arrival of the Obdam at Boulogne.

A Common Cromwellian Soldier.

DUBLIN, Dec. 24.—At a meeting of the McCarthyite committee here to-day Mr. Michael Davitt denied that the priests had used intimidating tactics during the campaign while the votes were being polled in North Kilkenny. He described Mr. Parnell as being the descendant of a "common Cromwellian soldier," who was "now attempting to destroy Ireland."

Mr. Healy said the league funds in Ireland were overdrawn to the extent of £2000, as the bulk of the money credited to the league was locked up in Paris. Mr. Healy added that a compromise arrangement between Mr. Parnell and his opponents was out of the question and that the latter would fight to beat Mr. Parnell on every platform.

Mr. Healy said that had Scully won in the North Kilkenny election he would have been unseated in Parliament owing to bribery and corruption by his political agents, who had expended in the recent campaign £1000 more than the legal allowance. Mr. Healy declared his belief that secret service money had been spent in Kilkenny to widen the split in the Irish party.

McCarthy at Boulogne.

BOULOGNE, Dec. 24.—In an interview today Justin McCarthy declared that his idea in coming here was to inform Mr. O'Brien fully in regard to recent events in Ireland. Mr. McCarthy said he believed that in view of Mr. Parnell's declarations after the Kilkenny election all idea of a reconciliation between the two factions of the Irish party must be abandoned. Mr. O'Brien, he said, was eminently a patriot and might have left America with the intention of effecting a reconciliation, but events since his departure would cause him to find this impossible. Even negotiations were hardly possible, he added, as no basis for a settlement of the dispute existed. Parnell having refused to accept the result of the Kilkenny election as a verdict and declined to abandon the leadership. "The Nationalists," said Mr. McCarthy, "will never consent to allow Mr. Parnell's retention of the Irish leadership. Some of the Parnellites are luke-warm in their adherence, and only stick to Parnell through a feeling of chivalry. It is likely that some will become detached in order to join Mr. O'Brien when he decides upon his course." Mr. McCarthy spurned the idea that O'Brien would join the Parnell party without openly declaring himself.

Will Not Join Parnell.

"O'Brien's patriotism," said he, "is too well known to admit a suspicion that he would join the Parnellites even if he fails to effect a reconciliation." He thought it probable that Parnell would go to Paris to see O'Brien, but said he himself would not see Parnell, as he had nothing to do with him, his sole object in coming here being to see O'Brien and explain the position of affairs. Asked if he had had a talk with O'Brien, he added, he would return to England and await the result of the conference between O'Brien and Parnell. The outcome of that conference, he said, would constitute a final ground of action on the part of the Nationalists. The Nationalist party, he said, would be glad if Mr. O'Brien sh ould accept the editorship of the new daily to be published in Dublin. Mr. McCarthy said he knew nothing regarding the discovery of League papers in Paris.

There's a Good Time Coming.

DUBLIN, Dec. 24.—At midnight last night a wild and enthusiastic crowd of Parnell's adherents unharnessed the horse from the vehicle which was to convey the Irish leader from the railway station to the National Club and dragged him inside the vehicle to that building, where he made a speech to the assembled crowd. Parnell said he was justly blamed for refusing to leave Ireland to the mercy, not, say of Gladstone, but of the rag-tag and bob-tail English Liberals. It would be infamous and contemptible upon his part if he turned back any light he could throw on certain subjects. But, he said, in conclusion, his justification would come very soon.

The Pope Well Pleased.

ROME, Dec. 24.—There is excellent authority for the statement that the news of the victory of Sir John Pope Hennessy over Mr. Scully at Kilkenny was received with pleasure at the Vatican. Furthermore it is understood that His Holiness approves of the attitude assumed by the Irish bishops and priests in opposing the election of Mr. Parnell. It is, however, stated that the Pope refrains from interfering in the policies of Ireland.

Parnell's Program.

DUBLIN, Dec. 24.—Mr. Parnell said to-day that he would go from here to Paris to offer his congratulations to Mr. O'Brien on the success of the latter's mission to America. In regard to himself he said that he would not recede one inch from his position. After his return from France he proposed to resume his campaign, beginning at Limerick.

What the British Papers Say.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Kilkenny correspondent of The Daily News says: Parnell, although aware he was beaten, followed the counting of the votes with the keenest interest. He went around the table, note-book in hand, every quarter of an hour to cast up the results. Parnell, although in the presence of Davitt, Healy and others, did not betray the faintest emotion, revealing the result with his face as calm as that of marble in the British Museum.

The Daily News, referring to the election of Sir John Pope Hennessy, says: "It was a splendid victory. Whatever course Parnell takes he will take with the stigma of defeat upon him. He has never been beaten by the Nationalists before. He never will be supported by true Nationalists again." The Post, while admitting preference for Parnell, who, it says, is fighting openly, those who are trying to stab him under a semblance of constitutional friendship, declares that the insinuation that the Unionists have further interest in the struggle is a mere impudent device of the defeated and bewildered remnant.

The Standard thinks Parnell has some ground for the confidence he professes to feel. Had the election been held in the town of Kilkenny, it says, there is not an atom of doubt but that he would have got an overwhelming victory. Many who would have otherwise supported Parnell doubtless abstained, bewildered by priestly pressure. As long as the split lasts it is a matter of indifference to the Unionists who win.

The Chronicle thinks the return of the "arch mischief maker" to the Conservative party cannot cause much joy to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley. Having so correctly gauged the party feeling in Kilkenny Mr. Davitt and his friends, it says, have probably gauged it with equal accuracy as regards Ireland itself. If so the Parnellites will be extinguished.

The Times says Parnell's reputation for dignity and good taste will hardly survive his platform speeches at Dublin and Kilkenny. Regarding the Kilkenny election, The Times says if the Unionists feel any dissatisfaction it is only at the magnitude of the majority. The Gladstonians are the hardest hit. The result continues the millstone of belief about their necks that Home Rule is a practicable policy.

United Ireland says: Kilkenny has declared for Gladstone against Parnell. The battle was fought with every weapon hatred, malice, ingratitude and treachery could supply. Behind the mutineers were the priests, eager to regain the power Parnell secured for Ireland 10 years ago. They sanctioned methods of warfare hitherto unused, and open fighting was supplemented by secret intimidation. But although this combination secured a victory in Kilkenny it must be remembered that Kilkenny is not Ireland. They shall be forced to renew the wage of battle at every spot on Irish soil from the centre to the sea.

MR. BEATTY IN THE FIELD.

It is stated on good authority that ex-Mayor James Beaty, Q.C., LL.D., has, in accordance with the strong solicitations of his many friends, consented to enter the field against Mayor Clarke. A meeting, it is said, will be held at once, when the matter will be finally arranged.

As things now look there seems to be no doubt that the fight will be between the Mayor and the ex-Mayor. They are both Conservatives.

MRS. BIRCHALL TO MARRY.

Her Father Has Resigned From the Service of the L. & N. W. Railway Co.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—It is stated on the highest authority that Mrs. Birchall is engaged to be married to Arthur Leetham of Montreal, her late husband's college chum. It is added on the same authority that the marriage will occur soon and be made as private as posible. Inquiries made at the office of Mr. Stevenson, Mrs. Birchall's father, who for many years has been connected with the London & Northwestern Railway, disclosed the fact that he had resigned from the service of the company in consequence of the disagreeable notoriety the murder trial had given him.

Taps From the Telegraph.

The Savannah, Ga., Fire and Marine Insurance Co. has failed.

W. B. Daniels, the wealthiest drygoods merchant in Colorado, died yesterday.

North Perth Conservatives have chosen Thomas Wagwood, Deputy Reeve of Warrington, to oppose Dr. Ahrens at the approaching by-election.

Four burglars early yesterday morning entered the mill of the Peoria Oatmeal Co. at Peoria, Ill., tied up the watchman, blew open the safe and secured several thousand dollars.

The Ontario Government has decided to offer a reward of $150 for the arrest of George Goodwin, who is charged with having murdered Richard Langford in the Township of Huntley, County of Carleton, on Dec. 7.

The very best gift you can possibly bestow upon your wife and family, in fact one which it is your duty to bestow, one which will provide for them in case of your demise with an amount sufficient to protect them, can be secured for them by a policy on the Compound Investment Plan, or by the 15 or 20 year Income Bonds of the North American Life Assurance Company of this city. Write or call at the head office, Manning Arcade, for their descriptive pamphlets on the above plans. 246

Grant & Co.,

77 King-street east, for fine furs and stylish perfect fitting sealskins at old prices, having purchased their stock largely in advance previous to the advance. The latest in ladies' capes and storm collars; dress and mantle trimmings cut to order at moderate prices. See our jet and astrachan collars, the latest out, and only to be had at 77 King-street east.

"What Fools These Mortals Be!"

Some men are so prudent and canny that they will trust the welfare of their loved ones to the most uncertain of all human chances—the chance of their being the winners, slipping through life without meeting with some kind of accident or another. Selfishness, the basest of all motives of personal action, ought to teach such that an accident policy is a paying investment, particularly when a small policy in the Manufacturers' of Toronto.

Partnership Insurance.

The attention of business men is particularly called to the Partnership Policy issued by the Manufacturers' Life of Toronto, which is payable at the death of either one of the assured. The plan of insurance best adapted to this purpose is the Modified Natural Premium Life. By adopting this plan the investment is reduced to a minimum and the protection absolutely secured—the same principle as in fire insurance.

Excursion to Washington on Dec. 26, with Privilege of Returning via New York.

The Erie & Lehigh Valley are offering extremely low rates of $10 from Suspension Bridge to Washington and return, and by paying $3 additional you can return via New York. Tickets good for 10 days and can be purchased at Suspension Bridge. Train leaves Suspension Bridge at 8¾ p.m.

Parties intending to take advantage of this trip should secure their Pullman berths at once. For full particulars apply to S. J. Sharp, 19 Wellington-street east, Toronto.

Don't Forget your Friends at Christmas —The Class of Gifts to Buy Them.

A Fur Collar,
A Fur Muff,
A Seal Muff,
A Seal Cape,
A Seal Cap,
A Seal Jacket,
A Fur Cape,
A Seal Jacket,
A Seal Mantle,
A Fur Circular,
A Baby Carriage Rug
A Sleigh Robe,
A Fur Boa,
Or Children's Furs.

If you want any of These Goods Call at Dineen's, on corner King and Yonge-sts., and get prices.

How many subscribers have you secured for The Labor Advocate? 246

Lilacs, Lilacs!

Go to Cotterill's, 277 Yonge-street, for all Christmas flowers, including lilacs, choice roses, hyacinths, carnations, Easter lilacs, cala lilies, etc. Palms and other tropical plants in profusion and at lowest prices, also azaleas, primroses, begonias. Floral offerings made on shortest notice. Telephone 2213. 4

Xmas Numbers—"Dominion Illustrated," "Saturday Night," "Ledger," in wrappers ready for mailing to foreign parts. Order early at Winnifrith Bros., 6 and 8 Toronto-street.

Through Wagner Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car Toronto to New York via West Shore Route.

The West Shore through sleeping car leaves Union Station, Toronto, at 4.55 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 10.10 a.m. Returning this car leaves New York at 4 p.m., arriving in Toronto at 10.35 a.m. Sundays leave Toronto at 12.20 p.m., connecting with through car at Hamilton.

Read The Labor Advocate on the Street Railway Franchise. 246

Holiday Presents.

A really beautiful holiday present is a dozen cabinet photos. To have them in good style you should have them taken by J. F. Bryce, 107 King-street west. ed

Christmas Numbers—"Graphic," "London News," Yule Tide," "Holly Leaves," "Lady's Pictorial," 50c. each; "Belgravia Annual," "London Society," "Hood's Comic Annual," 35c. each. Winnifrith Bros., 6 and 8 Toronto-street.

The Sheffield House Importing Company (Registered).

65 Yonge-street (below King.) Fine new goods for Xmas. Solid silverware wholesale prices. C. E. Robinson, Manager.

Bargains in Sets of Books, Prayers and Hymns at half price. Bargains in Family Bibles and Albums. Pocket Bibles at half price. All goods reduced. Note the address: Standard Publishing Co., 9 Richmond-street west.

Read The Labor Advocate and see which aldermen favor the Street Railway monopoly. 246

THEY STAND TO THEIR GUNS.

KIND WORDS ABOUT THE GALLANT CITIZEN SOLDIERY.

Sir Adolphe Caron's Speech at the Dinner of the Officers of the Garrison—All About the Drill Shed Matter—Two More Companies to be Added to the Royal Grenadiers.

On Dec. 15 last Sir Adolphe Caron, Minister of Militia, and Major-General Herbert, the new commandant of the Canadian forces, were entertained at dinner by the officers of the Toronto Garrison.

Sir Adolphe, in response to the toast of "The Minister of Militia," proposed by Col. Otter, D.A.G., spoke as follows, his remarks being frequently and most liberally applauded:

COL. OTTER AND GENTLEMEN: My appreciation of your princely hospitality, my appreciation of your kindly feelings, would be small, indeed, if I were not to admit that I find it difficult, almost impossible, to find words to express to you my delight, my feelings of deep gratification and pleasure, at finding myself among the officers of the force of Toronto. Sir, when I heard this band of yours playing "A La Claire Fontaine" and shortly afterwards "God Save the Queen" here in this room which promises so much for the future prosperity of Canada, for this great city of Toronto, which in bygone days was called Little York, when I say I heard your band playing these two pieces I thought it was extending the right hand of good fellowship to the east; the two races which constitute the strength and future of our country shaking hands over the empire which we all love, representing the common sentiment of loyalty to our Queen and to our fair Canada, showing that, whether tracing our origin to old France or tracing it to the British race, we consider the Queen of England our Queen, and that we are prepared to fight for the future prosperity of our country. You have spoken in words too flattering of the services I have rendered and the work I have done in the position I occupy in the country. I have done my duty as well as I understood how to do it, but it is due to the loyalty of my Canadian militia that I was enabled as Minister of Militia to carry out the duty which the country expected from me, and I knew I could not fail because I placed implicit faith in the force over which as Minister I was called upon to preside, and I knew that whether looking on this as a young country settling difficulties at home or repelling attacks outside—I knew that the Canadians I could rely on them to carry out what the country expected from every Canadian—to do their duty as did the militia of Canada in bygone days and as in the present day they have showed how to carry out and do their duty, the details of which have been consigned to the pages of our history, and which in the pages of that history constitute what I consider to be one of the most glorious events which have come to us as a people and as a great and growing nation. [Applause.]

You were right in saying that occasionally I have had some misunderstandings with the press and occasionally, I must admit, the press has criticized my administration and my department and the manner in which I was endeavoring to fulfil my duty to the militia force of Canada rather severely, but, sir, I do not believe half what I read in the newspapers—[laughter]—and I have followed the course which I believe is the right course in the interests of Canada and in the interests of the militia, and events have proved that possibly I was right and possibly that the press at times was wrong.

Buying the Uniforms at Home.

I was at one time accused of doing a great injustice to the force, and it is impossible at a meeting like the present meeting, where we are all one family, militiamen discussing militia matters, that I might be permitted to refer to what you said about the clothing. Yes, it was a very vexed question, and for three months, as my friend and colleague, Mr. Bowell, knows, I was before the Public Accounts Committee discussing the question whether I should give the money which Canadians were paying to Canadians or whether I should go to outsiders. I felt that it was possible for me to give to the militia force clothing that the militia required and to give the money which Canadians required to Canadians instead of sending it abroad, I was doing a patriotic act and doing no injury to the force. Who are the patriots of the country? Those who shoulder the rifle and take up their arms to fight the battles of the country, and what are the men who would stand up and object to my keeping in Canada hard-earned money which Canadians are contributing if it were possible for me as Minister of Militia to procure for the force a clothing, which we could secure in our own country? Sir, I do not want to boast of my success, but events have shown that I was right, and events have shown that the militia force never objected as a force to the policy which was being followed by the department, and the result is that I can show on my desk to-day letters stating that the clothing which is furnished to-day to the militia force is equal in every respect to the best clothing that ever was imported from England. We are proud to belong to the British empire, but if we are not men enough to stand up for our own interests we would not be such an important part of the British empire—that empire which we love and which we are prepared to fight for—nor would we be such a people that the British empire is proud of calling one of the most brilliant jewels of the British Crown.

It Never was a Vexed Question.

Sir, you have spoken of a vexed question, but you must forgive me, being a Frenchman from Quebec and from the old city of Chambly—which you men of Ontario can go back to to trace the progress of civilization and Christianity upon the whole of this province and the Dominion—if in addressing you in a tongue which I love, but which is not my mother tongue, I may possibly make a mistake, and I did make a mistake when I said that the question you have referred to, I have reference to the question of the Drill Shed, was a vexed question. It was never a vexed question. The mayor of your city, true to the interests of that great trade which is confined to his hand, my friend Mr. Small, that indefatigable enemy of the Minister of Militia, and the other members of your great city laid down their conditions, and like all true Frenchmen, respecting authority and power and respecting the authority of the Mayor of Toronto, my last two items in the estimates in Parliament were for what they wished. I submitted to every condition that they laid down. You have got the Drill Shed to-day, you have got the deeds which transfer the Drill Shed to the crown, you have got them drawn up exactly upon the conditions which were laid down by the citizens of Toronto and by the mayor and those gentlemen who represent you in Parliament. But, sir, I am prepared to admit I submitted because these conditions were fair and reasonable; they were conditions different from what I understood them to be at first, but as I say I was only too happy to help in the measure of my limited power the spirit of enterprise of the City of Toronto which had given a ground costing over $100,000 for a site to build upon it a Drill Shed, where that force which we all admire, that force which has distinguished itself, will continue to learn the lessons which make it still better for the country and for the people of Canada.

I have been here only since this morning, but several questions were submitted to me; in fact I was told it was a very important matter to settle about the rifle ranges, which the equally enterprising corporation wanted to take from the militia force for purposes that are useful and needed in the interests of the public. I must tell you one thing: as Minister of Militia my first duty is to look after the force. I have already said to the gentlemen who approached me on more than one occasion on this question. If you can get the city or the Exhibition Association to agree with the militia force, and if your city or corporation is prepared to give us a ground which will be acceptable to my force and acceptable to the department I do not want to stand in the way of anything that can comply with the desires and wishes of a corporation which has certainly done so much. I again say, what I have said on more than one occasion, that as Minister of Militia, as long as it is possible for me to stand by the interests of the force, I am bound to do so, but provided we can be accommodated elsewhere, provided the force be shown that the great and important interest which it is bound to take in the practice of the rifle is not going to be prejudiced or interfered with by any change. I say that we shall try to accommodate those gentlemen who want to develop that growing interest in agriculture in the great centre which is represented by this corporation.

Two More Companies for the Grens.

There is one other point I wish to refer to before I take my seat. For years and years Col. Grasett and my friend Col. Dawson, and the gentlemen who represent you in Parliament, especially Mr. Small, the whip of my party, and under whose lash, which he wields so well, I occasionally come—I say that all these gentlemen have asked me to add to a battalion which has distinguished itself, as several other Canadian battalions did, in the Northwest campaign. I refer to the Royal Grenadiers, and the wishes of these gentlemen were to add two companies to this regiment. I thought that I might, after fighting the Drill Shed question, and after fighting the other matters which I have referred to, that it would be possible to get my friends who were appealing to me not to insist upon getting this increase to the force, which increases, to a large extent, the expenditure of the department, but I gave in to these gentlemen before, and I gave in again, and it is my satisfaction to tell you that I have found my way to add two companies to the Royal Grenadiers. [Applause.] I do not wish for one moment to state to you that I believe everything is perfect in the department over which I preside, but I think if you will turn back a few pages of our military history and go back a few years you will find that we have been progressing according to the means of the country and according to the requirements of the people of Canada. Interested in developing this country, it would not be patriotic, it would not be right, if I or any other Minister of Militia were to ask for an expenditure of money for military purposes, that would interfere with the building of railways and the building of great public works, which help in making up that Canada which we love, and which we are trying to make this country of which we are so proud; but, sir, within our means, I want to develop the militia force, and I say that if you go back and if the people of Canada wish to know where the money which has been spent in militia matters has gone, the records which are there will speak the infallible truths, and will show that since 1870 Canada has called out 37,000 men to repel attacks from outside or to put down troubles at home, and I want to know if it would be possible for a country like Canada, if it would be possible for any country to be without a force that is required, that is the force which, which constitutes one of the component parts of the life of a people? I say more, it is impossible for any people, whether it be wealthy or whether it be powerful, to be without a force such as Canada and other countries placed in the same condition are bound to keep up. I can say, moreover, that if you come to consider what we have been doing upon the amount of money which is voted by Parliament you will agree with me that the money has been properly spent. What have we to-day? Ten years ago we had two batteries composed of 300 men—150 each. To-day every branch of the service is represented by schools of instruction, where an officer who wishes to apply to that branch of the service may go and acquire experience and knowledge, which, when he has obtained, makes of him one of the most valuable men in the militia, and when he has obtained, makes of him one of the most valuable men in Canada. I consider this a very valuable addition to the institutions of our country. We have laid down the rule that no man can obtain a commission unless he has acquired the experience that you can acquire only by training, that you can only acquire in schools of instruction. When we had Her Majesty's regiments stationed all over Canada it was not necessary then to establish these permanent corps or schools of instruction which we required for our men, but to-day, without the British regiments, it became necessary, and it would be absurd to believe that a few days' drill for the rural corps every two years is sufficient to give these officers an experience which they require to command their men.

There Should be an Annual Drill.

Sir, I want more; I would like to have the whole force drilled every year, which is one of the most important questions that can be agitated in the militia of Canada. Those who have taken a prominent part in the militia organization know well that men who are enlisted for three years may sometimes only receive one year's drill during that time instead of getting as they should every two years a knowledge of drill. This would happed by a recruit joining a corps just after it had performed its annual drill.

I cannot resume my seat without thanking you and the officers for the princely hospitality the recipient of which I am, and the pleasure is enhanced, if possible, by the fact that I am in the same party as my colleagues, Mr. Bowell and Mr. Smith, representatives of the Government, and the pleasure is also enhanced by the fact that it is my privilege to present to you your new commandant of the Canadian force, Major-General Herbert. This selection was made from the high reputation which this gentleman enjoyed and from records and services which were acknowledged by the Imperial Government and which were forwarded to me and accepted by us as being sufficient guarantee for our entrusting to him the command of a force which I love and which I should not like to place in hands which were not deserving.

Coming here as I occasionally do, but not as often as I would like to, it is the greatest pleasure that I as a Canadian can possibly enjoy, when I feel that amongst my kith and kins, among you I feel as Canadian, among you I feel that my heart beats as your heart beats for the same cause, the same Queen and country. As long as we the Canadian people remain a united people, putting aside differences which have no reason to exist, I say if we a people united and true to our trust carry out what Providence has reserved as being the destiny and future of this country, if we work hand in hand for the good of our Dominion, we shall make it a country that will be ever in the pages of the history of the world, and make for it a place that will have no mean place among the nations that live. I cannot forget that you the men of Ontario, and we the men of Quebec, whenever troubles have arisen in our country, or on the field of battle, have always been found fighting together side by side, the men speaking French or whether speaking English, and when the brave Brock was dying on Queenston Heights, giving his heart's blood for his country which he so much loved, he cried, "Go forward, brave militia of York!" That is what has been said in another section of the country by Gen. de Salladerry, who was leading a French battalion fighting for the same cause, "Stand by your flag and fight the battles of your country!"

Gentlemen, let me again thank you from the bottom of my heart for the splendid hospitality you have extended to me, and let me tell you that if my duties as a public man and as the administrator of one of the departments permitted me I should oftener be among you, but I have to fight battles, common battles, in a section of the country where my friend Mr Bowell and my friend Mr Smith would not care to address the people in their own language, but which battles prevent my being with you on many occasions when I would have desired it.

Dime Banks.

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AFTER THE IDES OF MARCH.

The Census Returns To Be Completed Before Parliament Meets.

OTTAWA, Dec. 24.—A personal friend of Sir John Macdonald says the Dominion Parliament will not meet until after the first week in March, by which time the Democratic Congress will have assembled and the President's speech have been made, which will enable the Government to determine on its course. The census returns also will be in before the end of April. The census chief officers have been at work for some time and the probable result is pretty well approximated. The Government will insist upon the readjustment taking place before the meeting of Parliament, which consequently cannot be summoned until after March 1 and it may be as late as May.

ON THE EVE OF CHRISTMAS.

**A Glorious Day and Night—Remembering the H