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THE CIVIC CYCLORAMA!

AN INTERESTING DAY AMONG THE MUNICIPAL GOSSIPS.

Walks and Talks With Prominent Citizens and Business Men on the Situation—What Foremost Torontonians Had to Say to The World Reporters—The Lone Daniel.

Editor World: The interview with Mr. Gurney published by you the other day touched cursorily the difficulties in the way of civic administration and suggested remedies too indefinitely to enable voters to determine their value. It appears to me, however, that there is at least enough in the suggestions given to form the basis of a discussion which might result ultimately in adegree of competent, honest and faithful government of this city never yet attained. It appears to me that the aldermen who have represented the city for so many years should be the source from which to expect the solution of this problem. So far as I have been able to ascertain, all concur in the view that some change should be made and that without it we cannot hope, immediately or ultimately, for a thorough management of departments or such coherence of action between departments as is indispensable to give Toronto its place among the well governed cities of the continent, such as Detroit, where the conditions affecting roadways are almost exactly the same as those existing here. Messrs. Aldermen, what have you to say? The citizens look to you and will do this thing if you show the way. JOHN L. BLAIKIE.

Such a letter from such a respected citizen as Mr. Blaikie is one of the best indications that the people of Toronto are bent on improving our civic government, and that, at all events, they will not rest until some of the most glaring evils that now exist are done away with.

Our men of wealth, of leisure, and even of business must take hold of this subject, and deal with it as they would deal with their own affairs.

First of all we ought to find out the evils of our present system, and this we believe could best be obtained by an investigating committee of our best citizens.

Say a Committee of One Hundred able men—of merchants, bankers, manufacturers, contractors, editors, representatives of the labor organizations, professional men, etc.—were to get to work and to look things squarely in the face, were to examine into our present administration, and after a careful sifting of the evidence and an investigation of the administration of large cities elsewhere were to settle on a plan for Toronto, and were to demand from the Legislature a charter embodying the same, The World has no fear of the country members refusing the legislation asked.

Mr. Mowat, as a citizen of Toronto, would be only too glad to assist all in his power. So would Mr. Meredith. But it must be a well digested scheme that is presented. There is no reason why the Committee of One Hundred should not go to the Legislature at its next session provided they got to work at once.

The World is glad to give Mr. Blaikie's views, as it was glad to print those of Mr. Gurney, of Mr. Boustead and of others, and we would be still more delighted to have their suggestions discussed.

Mr. A. P. Macdonald, who is a man of much experience, suggests that the city be governed by twenty-four aldermen, elected for two years, one-third of whom shall be paid $4 per day and be expected to give their time to looking after the city's public works. He would pay the Mayor $6 to $10 a day and have him always on duty during business hours. It will be in order for Mr. Macdonald to lay his views before the Committee of One Hundred.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS BRISK.

Walks and Talks Among Prominent Citizens—How the Situation Looms up.

The statement published exclusively in The World yesterday that Ald. J. B. Boustead had positively withdrawn from the mayoralty contest was an absorbing topic in the city throughout the day. The busy man of business eagerly read The World's municipal column on his way down town, and by noon everyone was engaged in Mayor-making. Even at this early period it is wonderful the amount of genuine interest that has developed among the citizens with regard to the municipal situation. It is but the truth that nothing in former years has equalled it.

This is but the natural outcome of a few unexpected events. Everyone had made up his mind that Mr. Howland would certainly seek re-election, and his announcement in the Council Chamber last Thursday evening that he would positively retire at the end of the term was a genuine surprise to all. Then Mr. Boustead came to the front and remarked that he was "the man for Galway," and was willing to serve the citizens as their Chief Magistrate. But Mr. Boustead, after four days of reasoning with himself, threw up the sponge and disappeared from the arena, not, however, without giving his interesting views on the situation—past, present and future.

To all intents and purposes Ald. D. M. Defoe is now alone in the field, waiting and willing to be called. No man in the City Council to-day is more intimately conversant with the affairs of the corporation than Mr. Defoe, and on that score there is nothing to fear should the alderman from St. Andrew's Ward be successful in carrying the day.

On the street the name of Ald. Elias Rogers was in many mouths. Mr. Rogers has been a very careful student of the city's government and requirements since he entered the Council in January last.

Mr. E. F. Clarke, M.P.P., also continues to be freely discussed. "Ned" has many, many friends and admirers in town, who claim that he would make a good run. However, according to the latest bulletin issued, Mr. Clarke is still an undecided man.

The World's corps of young men were busy calling on prominent citizens during the day, and their remarks on the different phases of the city's interests are given herewith.

What The President of The Board of Trade Said.

President William Ince of the Board of Trade said he had read The World's mayoralty interviews, but had not given the suggestions offered therein that consideration which would justify him in expressing an opinion as to their value. Some portions of Mr. Gurney's scheme struck him as feasible, while others he regarded with disfavor. "No man can do his duty effectually as Mayor as things are now arranged," Mr. Ince added, "too much of his attention has to be given to details. What is wanted is a chief commissioner with ample powers to discharge persons who are incompetent or neglect their duties. The Mayor would thus be relieved of an exacting and onerous part of the work he is now expected to perform. Although not a supporter of Mayor Howland when he was first a candidate, I have the greatest respect for his integrity and regret that he has decided to retire at the end of his second term. I believe he has been faithful to the city's interests and has accomplished valuable work. Many of his suggested reforms might be profitably carried out. His successor should be a man of energy and integrity, and I hope such a one will be selected for the office. A careful supervision of the projected large expenditures for civic purposes will be an imperative duty of the incoming occupant of the Mayor's chair. I believe too much money is to be expended on the Court House and municipal buildings, but as the city is committed to that expenditure it only remains for the Mayor to see that these vast sums are honestly and judiciously handled. With reference to the parks and drives scheme, I think it will be a great improvement to the city but a much greater improvement to the property contiguous, and, therefore, the chief expense should be borne by the property owners benefited. I have always thought a good system of sewers and some skilfully carried out plan of taking the sewage away from the Bay where it could do no harm, could be devised. The time is rapidly approaching when our present water supply will be found inadequate, and it appears to me a scheme might be adopted by which we could get a supply both plentiful and good by tunnelling from Lake Simcoe, besides giving us a power for lighting the city."

"Of the several gentlemen suggested for the mayoralty, whose candidature would you support?" asked the reporter.

"Mr. H. E. Clarke. He is a good man and would make an excellent Mayor," replied Mr. Ince.

The Senator-Elect Talks.

Mr. John Macdonald, when The World called on him, briefly summarized the municipal situation. Asked if he had seen the statements anent the "municipal melange" which have for some days been published in this paper, he replied, "O, yes; The World is the first paper I read each morning. I have been interested in reading the various interviews and statements on the present situation, but the question is such a large and important one, involving so many issues of public matters, that I cannot speak offhand on it."

"What do you think of the chances of those who have been mentioned as probable candidates for the mayoralty?" the reporter asked.

"That is a question I cannot speak upon," replied Mr. Macdonald, "further than to say that the city just now requires the services of the very best man it can get. He should be a good business man, thoroughly competent to deal with public questions, of high character and possessing the full confidence of the citizens. The duties of the Mayor are heavy, and the one chosen should be able to give the whole of his time to the discharge of the duties of the office."

"Do you know of any special efforts on behalf of any of the gentlemen whose qualifications are being discussed?"

"I do not. There is plenty of time yet before the election, and things may be further developments. But I decline at present to say anything respecting any of the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned."

"Could you express any opinion on the proposed municipal schemes or the suggested civic reforms?"

"The subject is too large to be dealt with in an interview. The questions before the citizens are very important—the public buildings, the Court House, the City Hall, the parks and drives, the Waterworks and the licences. These all require great consideration, and, as I said before, the city needs its best men to deal with them."

"Do you think Mayor Howland would have been re-elected if he had come forward again?"

"I regret the retirement of Mayor Howland. I question very much if any one would have come out against him. If he had run for the mayoralty again I believe he would have been re-elected by acclamation. His decision I believe to be irrevocable and no complications of parties would induce him to alter it."

"You do not know, Mr. Macdonald, whom the Temperance party would be prepared to support?"

"I cannot say anything at all on that question."

"What is your view on the present position of Toronto and its indebtedness?"

"The growth of Toronto is simply phenomenal. I know nothing like it on this continent. Trade is good and the city is prosperous. I see no reason for being down-hearted at its present position or future prospects."

Alderman Boustead Again Heard From.

The World had another word with Ald. Boustead last night as to the state of the municipal barometer. "There were a couple of important subjects which I forgot to mention to you Monday night, and which will have to be dealt with by the Mayor and Council next year," said the alderman. "You called at that hour when churchyards yawn and graves give up their dead,' and there were a few important points which escaped me. I omitted to mention the King-street subway, a work now before the Privy Council, which will cost the city between $225,000 and $250,000, before it is completed, and the Dundas-street bridge, which will cost something like $150,000. Then there is the complicated question with the C.P.R. in reference to the Esplanade. There is a great deal to be done on that point before the Privy Council which will tax the energies of the incoming Mayor. The bridges at Lansdowne-street and Simcoe-street have also to be considered, with the question of providing against accident on railway crossings. All these will necessitate a great deal of time and attention, and require a man at the head of affairs who understands thoroughly what he is about."

As to the Island ferry service, Ald. Boustead favored handing over the privilege to a competent, reliable company who would guarantee to carry passengers at five cents per head for the round trip.

On the Waterworks question he was not apprehensive of much difficulty for the incoming Mayor and Council. "The people," said he, "will be wise enough to pass the bylaw submitted to them on that point. The Lake Simcoe scheme is still looming in the distance, but it is not likely to cause any immediate trouble. The large manufacturers are not likely to require much more water for some time to come, and as soon as the Canadian Pacific Railway get their loop line completed, they will not use so much, either. There will be plenty for the people, but of course the Council will have to deal with the contracts and all that sort of thing. I hope they won't have as much trouble as before."

On the temperance question the alderman spoke with considerable firmness. He favored the cutting down of the number of licenses, and the increasing of the licensing fees, and added that he was engaged in preparing statistics from jail returns, which would show that drunkenness was a disease. Many of the habituals were sent to jail from twenty-five to fifty times a year. He would make it an offence, punishable by imprisonment, for a license holder to supply drink to a man who was drunk, or who showed any symptoms of drunkenness. "I would make them pay $1000 each a year, which would go a good way towards paying the expenses of a dipsomaniac hospital. In such a place the inebriate could be treated at a cost as low as it takes to support him in jail at present, and besides there is the probability of curing him of the disease. Two-thirds of the cost of maintaining the police force, the jails, etc., is owing to drunkenness, and I would be for making the licensed publicans pay for the whole of it. I would also have a special police or detective force to put down the sale of liquor by persons not holding a license."

Ald. Boustead further expressed his conviction that the City Council should do all in its power to secure a goodly slice of Garrison Common for the Exhibition Park, and concluded by saying that neither party nor politics should influence the electors in the selection of mayor and aldermen to represent the interests of the city, which never more than at present required good men to deal with them.

Liquor Licenses and Civic Matters.

Mr. James Thomson, one of the prominent temperance workers of the city, was called upon by The World and asked if his party had decided upon running a candidate for the mayoralty.

"I am not aware of any selection having been made," said Mr. Thomson in reply to the query. "Although I take a great interest in the temperance movement, I have not been able to attend meetings latterly, and I am not aware as to what action it is proposed to take in the matter. Do I think the Mayor will be elected on the temperance ticket? Well, the party is a strong one. I do not think, however, it is advisable to submit the bylaw for the further reduction of liquor licenses to the people just now. Why? Because I do not see that we have anything to commend it to the support of the people. The number of licenses was reduced last year, and can we show that the amount of drunkenness is reduced in proportion? According to the reports in the newspapers there has been an increase instead of a diminution. Under such circumstances I do not think that we can make out a good case to submit to the people. I have my doubts as to whether it is legal to submit the bylaw in its present form, and ask the citizens to vote for a reduction in the number of licenses and at the same time a higher license fee. My idea is that such a question should not be submitted to them at all—that it is none of the business of the City Council. If a petition properly signed was to be presented by the people calling for reduction, then it would be right enough for the Council to submit it. I don't think it is the proper thing."

"Then how would you come at the evil—as it is represented by your party?"

"The people must be educated into seeing the dangers of the liquor traffic," replied Mr. Thomson. "I think that all the revenue derivable from spirit licenses should be devoted to the cure of the disease. Some time ago it was suggested to establish a hospital for the cure of inebriates, and if this were done the license revenues should be devoted to maintain it. I cannot see why the revenue from this source should be spent on the repair of the streets, lighting, etc. I would rather see properly licensed houses, which would be under the control of the police, than places such as those which abound in Toronto, where liquor is sold without a license. I say the police ought to be able to cope with this evil and put a stop to such a trade. There is no doubt it is carried on to a very great extent in this city. If those places could be put down and the number of licenses decreased, the fine on the licensed premises being increased, it ought to lessen drunkenness. If a man has more to pay for his license his profits will not be so much, and you would not find so many in the trade. A man's standing on the temperance question should not be his only qualification for a seat in the Council. There are very many other matters which require attention as well."

Mr. Thomson further said that he much regretted the action of Mr. Boustead in withdrawing from the contest for the mayoralty, as he considered that from the alderman's long connection with the Council and practical knowledge on municipal matters, he would make an excellent Mayor.

A Clear-Headed Man Wanted.

When The World called at Chestnut Park and mentioned municipal politics to Sir David Macpherson last evening, he said he had not studied out the subject in detail. Like many other prominent citizens, he counselled the selection of a sound, clear-headed business man as chief magistrate. To Ald. Boustead's regretful Mr. Howland's retirement, and said Col. Gzowski would make a worthy successor could he be induced to run, which, however, he thought highly improbable.

Still Another Candidate.

The World is pleased to introduce Frank Turner, C.E., as "the makings" of a good mayor. He has had much practical experience, has served in the County Council, is a man of wealth and leisure, an old Toronto boy, of affable manners, and ready to serve his fellow citizens in any way required.

Three-fifty Pants for St. John's Ward.

Philip Jamieson was comfortably seated at lunch at the Reform Club yesterday and announced to those around him that he would contest St. John's Ward in the aldermanic arena. Mr. Jamieson's statement was received with cheers. "We'll get there, Philip, and don't you forget it," chimed in Peter Small.

W. & D. Dineen are thoroughly prepared for the cold spell that is bound to come within a few days. They were never so well prepared. Their Fur Show Rooms on the northwest corner of King and Yonge streets are well stocked with a choice assortment of Ladies' Fur Garments, Seal Boimans, Capes, Muffs, etc., in all styles. Ladies should remember that W. & D. Dineen keep the best stock of Fur Goods in Toronto.

A BENCH WARRANT ISSUED.

The Montreal Authorities Seem Determined to Get Mr. Sheppard.

MONTREAL, Nov. 8.—At the Court of Queen's Bench to-day Mr. Prefontaine, for the Crown, renewed the application for a bench warrant against Sheppard of The Toronto News for failing to appear before the Grand Jury as a witness in the case of the Queen v. Kribbs, and produced an affidavit from Captain Joseph Robert, stating that the Toronto editor's presence was absolutely necessary in the interests of justice.

Mr. F. S. MacLennan objected on the ground that Mr. E. Bauset had given his position to the effect that he had heard Kribbs swear during the trial of Sheppard that he (Kribbs) had written the article in question and was responsible.

"Then," asked the learned counsel, "why is it necessary to have Sheppard before the Grand Jury?" He designated it a dodge of the Crown to get Sheppard into their hands. He submitted that a bench warrant should not be issued.

After further remarks from Mr. Prefontaine, in which he asserted the good faith of the Crown in the matter, the judge took the case en delibere until the afternoon, when Chief Justice Dorion decided that a bench warrant should be issued, and a detective was despatched to-night with the warrant.

Ladies and Gentlemen!!! If you wish a really good, handsome Fur Garment for winter wear, you should see the perfectly elegant assortment in W. & D. Dineen's Fur Show Rooms, northwest corner of King and Yonge streets. It will pay you to see it.

A MURDERER RUN DOWN.

James Bowie, Who Killed a Man Four Years ago in Nova Scotia, Apprehended.

HALIFAX, Nov. 8.—Four years ago James Bowie, a French youth of 17 years, shot and instantly killed a farmer named Ronald McDonald at Tracadie, Antigonish County. The murder was deliberate and cold blooded and the result of a family dispute over a piece of land. Bowie's father stood by and prompted the son. The youth escaped to the United States and all trace of him was for the time lost. Recently information was received from East Cambridge, Mass., that the chief of police had his eye on a young man supposed to be James Bowie. The case was taken in hand by the authorities here with the result that the suspected party was arrested in East Cambridge this morning, Detective Power having gone on from here to apprehend him.

The accused gives the name of Pitts, and denies all knowledge of the crime with which he is charged. The Dominion and United States authorities are in correspondence on the case, and the necessary papers asking for the extradition will be forwarded from Nova Scotia. James Bowie's father is now serving a life sentence in Dorchester penitentiary for being implicated in McDonald's murder, having been present when the deed was committed, aiding and abetting his son. He was first sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted.

SIMCOE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

To-Day Farmers Smith and Fuller Will Speak on Commercial Union.

BEETON, Nov. 8.—The South Simcoe Farmers' Institute met to-day, the attendance being small. At the afternoon session Mr. Brown of the Agricultural College read a paper on "The Improvement of Temporary Pasture as Shown in the Last College Bulletin." At the night session Col. Tyrwhitt, W. H. Hammell, Prof. Brown, Arch. Blue of the Industrial Bureau, Mr. Shaw of The Live Stock Journal and Dr. Bryce of Toronto delivered addresses. A Commercial Union meeting will be held to-morrow, at which Goldwin Smith, Valancey Fuller and Mr. Shaw will speak. Opposition speakers are expected from Toronto.

Saw Mills at Reynoldsville Burned.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Nov. 8.—About 8 o'clock last night fire broke out in Reynolds & Secord's saw mill at Reynoldsville, on the Twelve Mile Creek, three miles south of this city. Owing to the inflammable nature of the building and the high wind prevailing at the time, the fire spread to the adjoining barrel-heading factory and lumber piles, completely destroying them together with B. F. Reynolds' stables. Loss about $15,000, on which there is an insurance of $2000.

The Czar's Visit to Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—Gen. Cherevin, Chief of the Imperial Guard, will come to Berlin to consult with the authorities as to the measures to be adopted for the protection of the Czar while in this city.

THE FIGHT IN HALDIMAND.

DR. MONTAGUE'S SINGLE-HANDED STRUGGLE AGAINST GREAT ODDS.

Mr. Laurier, the Liberal Leader, Enters the Contest at Cayuga With a Clever Speech, in Which He Refuses to Commit Himself to Commercial Union.

CAYUGA, Nov. 8.—This poor politics-ridden constituency of Haldimand is entitled to the sympathy of the nation. The fourth contest in a year is drawing well to a close, and what this people do not know concerning the questions of the day is not to be found in blue books. There is a peculiarity in this campaign as compared with others in this, that the platform work is all being done on one side. Dr. Montague, the Conservative candidate, is speaking in his own behalf and is doing all of the speaking on his side. On the other hand, Mr. Colter has had the assistance of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, John Charlton, M.P., W. Paterson, M.P., Richard Harcourt, M.P.P., Nicholas Awrey, M.P.P., J. D. Edgar, M.P., Hon. Speaker Baxter, W. R. T. Preston, D. E. Cameron A. A. Davis and a lot of local talent. They are holding five to six meetings a day, and things are booming. Dr. Montague and Mr. Paterson met at a joint meeting last night at York, and the local champion's friends are enthusiastic to-day over the drubbing they say he gave the Big Thunder from Brant reservation.

To-day's proceedings make the fight look not like one between Dr. Montague and Mr. Colter, but like one between Dr. Montague and the whole Reform party. Nevertheless, a careful estimate gives the chances to the Conservative. Beyond doubt it is a close contest, very close, with the organizations perfect on both sides and both have records of gains and losses. But the permanent gain seems to be with Dr. Montague. The Reform speakers, Dr. Ross, M.L.A., Reeve of Seneca, and ex-Warden of the county, a life-long Reformer, took the platform for the Doctor and will bring him great strength. In a word, unless Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright can exercise a great personal influence within the next three days, or unless a lot of money is thrown into the riding, the days of Haldimand as a Reform constituency are a thing of the past.

There is a good deal of talk about a boodle being used at the last moment. The Conservatives openly charge that their opponents have passed around the hat for that purpose. As yet the boodle has not materialized, though some queer characters are now in the riding. Your correspondent's impression is that the boodle will not be forthcoming. A couple of Toronto gentlemen are stopping here. They came in on Saturday and registered as follows: "Albert Hastings, York;" "J. Laycock, York." When asked where York was they looked as much as a little town near Toronto, but Mr. Laycock later on admitted that he is the proprietor of the Lancashire House in Toronto. These Hastings, License Commissioner for West Toronto, and his companion is not believed to be connected with the Lancashire House, Toronto, for very good reasons. The gentlemen are here on a shooting expedition, at least they go out with shotguns, and last night they were engaged in spearing fish.

The Colter rally here to-night was a considerable success. Mr. Laurier spoke in a declarative, argumentative strain, with scarcely any attempt at oratory, perhaps, but the Court House is not a good place to speak in. His address lasted about 1½ hours, and was upon the whole well received. The reference to Commercial Union was greeted with dead silence and with evidences of disappointment. The people wanted his views and not an excuse. At other points the audience was ready enough with its cheers, and though there was nothing particularly new said the speech was a stirring one and as such was received.

Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright left Toronto on the noon train. At Hamilton they were met by a local delegation, headed by Col. Gibson, M.P.P., and escorted to the Hamilton and Northwestern Station. Mr. Laurier and Organizer Preston left the train at Caledonia and drove across to this town. Sir Richard Cartwright went on to Hagarsville, where he and Mr. Colter held a meeting to-night. Mr. Laurier, on arriving here, went to the residence of Speaker Baxter, whose guest he will be while in the county. He will speak at Caledonia to-morrow night and Sir Richard Cartwright at Cheapside.

Dr. Montague spoke at Caledonia to-night, and a cyclone came down upon him at a rousing meeting. He speaks at Seneca to-morrow night, and closes the campaign at Oneida on Thursday evening.

The Court House to-night was filled to its utmost capacity and will hold probably 600 people, among seventy of whom were ladies. A small sized torchlight procession and a brass band escorted Mr. Laurier to the hall. Hon. Speaker Baxter occupied the chair, and had with him on the platform Dr. Harrison, Richard Harcourt, M.P.P., Mr. Monck; Nicholas Awrey, M.P.P., South Wentworth; and Mr. Preston. The chairman said Haldimand had had its share of elections at least, if not public plunder, and introduced Mr. Harcourt.

Mr. Harcourt, long a resident of Haldimand, was received with great cheering and, amid the terrified wailing of a couple of babies, said he was speaking under special and peculiar difficulties. He spoke shortly on political topics and eulogizing Mr. Laurier said: "He is worthy of the mantle of the great Edward Blake which has fallen to him." He also expressed the belief that the Confederation is all right, although misgovernment if we were to build up this Dominion we must, by some means or other, get reciprocal trade of some kind or other with the people of the South. At the same time he did not pretend to have a panacea to cure all of our trade ills. He did not attempt a definition of what he meant by reciprocal trade.

Mr. Laurier was received with tremendous cheering which quickly subsided under the curiosity of the audience to hear him speak. He paid a graceful tribute to the warmth of the reception accorded him, and said he believed that, though twice the voice of the people had been baffled, first by a premature dissolution of the House, and for the second time by a dissolution on constituted authority, Saturday would see the will of the people once more triumphantly vindicated. In his judgment the people of this country were open to the reproach that they were not as careful of their liberties as their forefathers. He stood by the sound and old Liberal doctrines that the politics of a country were worthy of every citizen's most serious attention. Were they a satisfied people? There was discontent prevailing in every province from Prince Edward to the Pacific Ocean. What was the cause? Nova Scotia had been dragged into the confederation against the will of the people of Nova Scotia. That for one province; how about the others? The cause was that for the past nine years the country had been governed for friends, minions, creatures and classes, for rings, factions, monopolies, and not for the country itself. The people had been gulled by the promises of the National Policy, and in an evil moment, etc.—for half an hour followed one of the old-time campaign harangues, embellished, however, with the graceful oratory of the gifted son of Quebec. Occasionally he would make a hit, as for an instance when he said "we have coal rings, sugar rings, cotton rings, we will have iron rings, and, I tell you, that there is a ring in the nose of the Canadian consumer which is keeping that nose tight to the ground."

Again he said: "I charge against the Government that they have violated the constitution and every principle of responsible government in order to protect their friends, their creatures, their minions." This led him to the subject of disallowance in Manitoba, which province he described as in a state of rebellion just as much as if every man in it was in arms. He held that the Administration had again and again, year after year, broken its solemn pledges and promises to the Province of Manitoba. Said the speaker: "Can anything be baser, be meaner, be viler, than the Government which to gain an end makes a promise and then breaks it?"

Later on Mr. Laurier, pointing to the fact that the spirit of disallowance was to be exercised by the Canadian Government in the same spirit as by the Imperial Parliament, said that this latter body had never yet disallowed a Canadian act. Correcting himself, he said one Canadian act had been disallowed, the famous bill permitting committees of the House to examine witnesses under oath in 1873. Who advised this disallowance? He could not know, but he could suspect, and he made no secret of his belief that the aforesaid advisers were the men tried in connection with the Pacific scandal. Speaking of disallowance in Ontario he said: I have just as much faith in the judgment, morality and sense of decency of Mr. Mowat as of Sir John Macdonald. He held to the broad principle that even if the Legislature did distinctly wrong the correction lay not with the Federal Government, but with the electors themselves. He held that the people had a right to be badly governed if they wished, and in effect repudiated all right of the Government of Canada to disallow under any circumstances whatever.

Continuing Mr. Laurier said: "I charge the Government that they have violated the principle of the British Constitution, which is the model of ours"—this in connection with the Franchise Act, which he then proceeded to discuss exhaustively. To ensure impartiality in elections, he said, every Tory candidate had the right to select his own umpire or returning officer. Why, he cried, even gamblers would not submit to this. A brilliant example, he went on, was the case of Queen's, N.B. Whoever accepts a favor abridges his independence, and when Dunn sought the position of Baird he could be nothing other than the tool of the latter. Dunn was called a good young man. To the speaker's mind he was a lineal descendant of the Yankee who said: "Make money, my son, honestly if you can, but make money." Dunn's idea was "Win the election, honestly if you can, but win it," and he did.

Mr. Laurier was particularly effective while dealing with this subject. Mr. Montague sitting for Haldimand, a seat which he had no right to, what could he do but endorse the man sitting for Queen's N.B., to which he had no right. Governor-General's warrants, the use and mis-use thereof, came in for a few words and then the speaker turned to the question of his party's policy. What, he asked, was the use of going to great reforms when the principle we now have is being systematically broken by the party now in power. It was thought that the Reformers had no policy of reform. He would ask what reform was more needed than the reform of the Administration itself. But they had a policy which, if it had been adopted, would not now leave Canada in the fisheries question at the mercy of England to be sacrificed, if need be, as her interests might demand, at the behest of a powerful neighbor, who exercised a personal influence within the next three days, or unless a lot of money is thrown into the riding, the days of Haldimand as a Reform constituency are a thing of the past.

There is a good deal of talk about a boodle being used at the last moment. The Conservatives openly charge that their opponents have passed around the hat for that purpose. As yet the boodle has not materialized, though some queer characters are now in the riding. Your correspondent's impression is that the boodle will not be forthcoming. A couple of Toronto gentlemen are stopping here. They came in on Saturday and registered as follows: "Albert Hastings, York;" "J. Laycock, York." When asked where York was they looked as much as a little town near Toronto, but Mr. Laycock later on admitted that he is the proprietor of the Lancashire House in Toronto. These Hastings, License Commissioner for West Toronto, and his companion is not believed to be connected with the Lancashire House, Toronto, for very good reasons. The gentlemen are here on a shooting expedition, at least they go out with shotguns, and last night they were engaged in spearing fish.

The Colter rally here to-night was a considerable success. Mr. Laurier spoke in a declarative, argumentative strain, with scarcely any attempt at oratory, perhaps, but the Court House is not a good place to speak in. His address lasted about 1½ hours, and was upon the whole well received. The reference to Commercial Union was greeted with dead silence and with evidences of disappointment. The people wanted his views and not an excuse. At other points the audience was ready enough with its cheers, and though there was nothing particularly new said the speech was a stirring one and as such was received.

Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright left Toronto on the noon train. At Hamilton they were met by a local delegation, headed by Col. Gibson, M.P.P., and escorted to the Hamilton and Northwestern Station. Mr. Laurier and Organizer Preston left the train at Caledonia and drove across to this town. Sir Richard Cartwright went on to Hagarsville, where he and Mr. Colter held a meeting to-night. Mr. Laurier, on arriving here, went to the residence of Speaker Baxter, whose guest he will be while in the county. He will speak at Caledonia to-morrow night and Sir Richard Cartwright at Cheapside.

Dr. Montague spoke at Caledonia to-night, and a cyclone came down upon him at a rousing meeting. He speaks at Seneca to-morrow night, and closes the campaign at Oneida on Thursday evening.

The Court House to-night was filled to its utmost capacity and will hold probably 600 people, among seventy of whom were ladies. A small sized torchlight procession and a brass band escorted Mr. Laurier to the hall. Hon. Speaker Baxter occupied the chair, and had with him on the platform Dr. Harrison, Richard Harcourt, M.P.P., Mr. Monck; Nicholas Awrey, M.P.P., South Wentworth; and Mr. Preston. The chairman said Haldimand had had its share of elections at least, if not public plunder, and introduced Mr. Harcourt.

Mr. Harcourt, long a resident of Haldimand, was received with great cheering and, amid the terrified wailing of a couple of babies, said he was speaking under special and peculiar difficulties. He spoke shortly on political topics and eulogizing Mr. Laurier said: "He is worthy of the mantle of the great Edward Blake which has fallen to him." He also expressed the belief that the Confederation is all right, although misgovernment if we were to build up this Dominion we must, by some means or other, get reciprocal trade of some kind or other with the people of the South. At the same time he did not pretend to have a panacea to cure all of our trade ills. He did not attempt a definition of what he meant by reciprocal trade.

Mr. Laurier was received with tremendous cheering which quickly subsided under the curiosity of the audience to hear him speak. He paid a graceful tribute to the warmth of the reception accorded him, and said he believed that, though twice the voice of the people had been baffled, first by a premature dissolution of the House, and for the second time by a dissolution on constituted authority, Saturday would see the will of the people once more triumphantly vindicated. In his judgment the people of this country were open to the reproach that they were not as careful of their liberties as their forefathers. He stood by the sound and old Liberal doctrines that the politics of a country were worthy of every citizen's most serious attention. Were they a satisfied people? There was discontent prevailing in every province from Prince Edward to the Pacific Ocean. What was the cause? Nova Scotia had been dragged into the confederation against the will of the people of Nova Scotia. That for one province; how about the others? The cause was that for the past nine years the country had been governed for friends, minions, creatures and classes, for rings, factions, monopolies, and not for the country itself. The people had been gulled by the promises of the National Policy, and in an evil moment, etc.—for half an hour followed one of the old-time campaign harangues, embellished, however, with the graceful oratory of the gifted son of Quebec. Occasionally he would make a hit, as for an instance when he said "we have coal rings, sugar rings, cotton rings, we will have iron rings, and, I tell you, that there is a ring in the nose of the Canadian consumer which is keeping that nose tight to the ground."

Again he said: "I charge against the Government that they have violated the constitution and every principle of responsible government in order to protect their friends, their creatures, their minions." This led him to the subject of disallowance in Manitoba, which province he described as in a state of rebellion just as much as if every man in it was in arms. He held that the Administration had again and again, year after year, broken its solemn pledges and promises to the Province of Manitoba. Said the speaker: "Can anything be baser, be meaner, be viler, than the Government which to gain an end makes a promise and then breaks it?"

Later on Mr. Laurier, pointing to the fact

HOPE IS GROWING FAINT.

THE ANARCHISTS HAVE ONLY A SHORT TIME TO LIVE.

To-morrow the Sheriff Will Begin Putting Up the Scaffolds on Which the Condemned Men Will Die—The Prisoners Watched Day and Night.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Spies, Parsons, Fielden, Schwab, Fischer and Engel were let out of their cells at 9 o'clock this morning, and for an hour they stretched their legs in the cell house enclosure. Every movement of the condemned men was watched by bailiffs, one being assigned to each man. They were alert to prevent any attempt at violence or suicide. The Anarchists were not allowed to approach any of the other prisoners.

Miss Van Zandt and Mrs. Fischer were the only visitors at the jail except Rev. W. H. Bolton of the Methodist Church. Eight baskets of grapes for each of the condemned men were sent to the jail. Nothing edible is allowed to go to the prisoners from the outside for fear of poison being conveyed to them. The grapes were sent by John Brown, jr., son of the great emancipator, and were given to the wives and friends of the prisoners. Accompanying the fruit was a message stating that the sender was a foe to monopoly of any kind.

Mrs. Parsons Abandons Hope.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Mrs. Parsons has abandoned hope. Last evening she said: "My husband is dead to me, and I return home to my children to mourn for him. I spoke goodbye to him for the last time this afternoon, for I will never cross the threshold of the jail again. I am insulted and humiliated. I want to live with the picture of my husband in my dungeon ever before my eyes. That will give me strength to bring up two revolutionists. Mr. Parsons will never sign any begging appeal. He will die, and I hope they will make a clean sweep of it and hang the whole seven. Let them hang the women, too, the men who cry for blood have all they wans of it; the blood of my husband be upon them."

"Appeals to The Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. Nov. 8.—Over two hundred and fifty letters and petitions were received by Governor Oglesby this morning in reference to the Anarchist case; far the greater portion being, as usual from Chicago. It is asserted that the proportion of demands for execution was greatly in excess of requests for clemency. A rumor says two more startling letters were received by the Governor this morning.

Warned to Keep Away.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 8.—H. J. Sanford, the juror who sat in the Anarchists' trial, and who, though threatened with death on the day of the hanging of the Chicago Anarchists, nevertheless expressed a purpose to go to Chicago and witness the execution, has been warned, he has received a letter from State's Attorney Grinnell of Chicago, advising him not to go, as his life would certainly be in danger.

The Condemned Again Petition.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—A. S. Foster, who was associated with Capt. Black in his defence of the Anarchists before Judge Gary, has been retained to bring the case of Fielden and Schwab before the Governor. Fielden, Spies and Schwab signed a new petition this afternoon. It is in a milder tone than they have so far sent in.

No Fear of a Disturbance.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Chief of Police Ebersold says the rumor that Anarchists are coming here from other places is erroneous. Instead of coming here, the few in the city are leaving it. "There need be no uneasiness," he said, "of any demonstration by sympathizers with the Anarchists. Plenty of guards are placed over the public buildings, at the waterworks, etc., merely to insure a feeling of safety and to guard against any possible contingency, not because we fear any actual violence. The proprietors of gun stores are making arrangements to store their stock of weapons in vaults and to place extra guards over them on the day of execution.

The Preparations for Friday.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The police are as mysterious as ever concerning the extent and character of their preparations for Friday, and nothing can be learned except from observation. It is rumored that the Mayor will issue a proclamation closing the saloons that day in order to prevent the gathering of turbulent characters and shut off whisky from them.

Sheriff Hahn said this afternoon that if he does not hear from the Governor by to-morrow night he shall at once begin the work of erecting the scaffolds. Jailor Folz and deputies will adjust the nooses and the Sheriff will be present to superintend the whole, while a force of deputy-sheriffs, police and bailiffs will be in readiness to render any assistance necessary. As provided in the statutes of this state a jury of twelve will be present, two of whom must be physicians, to view the bodies. They and the lawyers in the case and the press representatives will be the only ones allowed to witness the execution.

Frank Lincoln is greeted with roars of laughter everywhere he goes. Subscription list at Nordheimers'.

APPEARS IN IRELAND.

Mr. O'Brien Removed From His Cell to the Infirmary.

DUBLIN, Nov. 8.—O'Brien was to-day removed to the prison infirmary.

Murder by Moonlighters.

DUBLIN, Nov. 8.—A party of disguised moonlighters forced an entrance into a house near Frankfort last night and shot the owner, named Quierke, in the presence of his family. Quierke was 75 years old.

To Avoid Criticism.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Cabinet have decided not to convoke Parliament until the end of February to avoid the embarrassment of parliamentary criticism of the course pursued by the Government in Ireland.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S HEALTH.

He Will Undergo another Operation on the Growth in His Throat.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Times Berlin correspondent says: Private telegrams from San Remo report the Crown Prince's condition as rather alarming. The answers sent by Dr. McKenzie to telegrams he has received from Queen Victoria asking about the Crown Prince show another dangerous growth.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The Boersen Courier asserts that it is settled that the German Crown Prince will undergo another operation.

Great Excitement in Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—Intense excitement prevails throughout Germany over the Crown Prince's condition. All eyes are anxiously turned towards San Remo.

THE PAPAL ZOUAVES.

**Subscriptions Will Be Taken in Canada