FINE WATCHES
—CLEANED AND CLOSELY ADJUSTED—
E. BEETON,
High Grade Watch Specialist, opp. Postoffice.

The Toronto World.

"MAROONED,"
BY W. CLARKE RUSSELL.
Red Letter Series.
Price 30 cents. — — At all bookstores.

TENTH YEAR. TUESDAY MORNING OCTOBER 1) 1889. PRICE ONE CENT.

NEW LIGHT FROM LAURIER

THE LEADER OF THE DOMINION OPPOSITION AT THE PAVILION.

Over Three Thousand Persons Listen to a Two Hours' Speech by the Man from Athabaska—Mr. Fisher of Brome and the Attorney-General—A Great Liberal Rally

For the second time in the history of its existence, the Young Men's Liberal Club of Toronto presented Hon. Wilfrid Laurier to a Queen City audience. The first occasion was three years ago; the second last night. The place of meeting was the Pavilion in Horticultural Gardens. From every point of view, to use a cherished expression of the Wild West, the gathering was a howling success. The Pavilion was packed to the doors with about 3500 people; two of the biggest men in the Liberal ranks, Mr. Laurier and Mr. Mowat, talked to the great throng; on the platform placidly sat many of the shining lights of the party in these parts, including the Ontario Premier and his five satellites, while the elements were considerate enough to keep the immense crowd together until a late hour, for they could not venture outside in the rain.

The ladies, and especially the younger of the sex, turned out in goodly numbers, and there must have been about 1000 of them in the galleries. The meeting opened at 8.05 sharp by Mr. J. S. Willison, president of the Young Men's Liberal Club, taking the chair. The Pavilion began to fill at 7 o'clock and in a good deal less than an hour the big building was filled to overflowing. Before the speaking began a string band which was stationed in the northeast box entertained the audience with music.

Mr. Laurier on the Defensive.

Mr. Laurier, of course, was the feature of the evening. The hon. gentleman spoke for nearly two hours, but was not up to his usual form. When he got down to the Jesuit controversy his hearers showed their mettle and leanings by loudly cheering Col. O'Brien's name. The audience was undoubtedly one exclusively of Mr. Laurier's own party, but they wanted it distinctly understood that they did not agree with Mr. Laurier and his party on the Jesuit vote. The big crowd threw out unmistakable signs that they lived and dwelt in Protestant Toronto.

On the occasion of the Opposition leader's last visit to Toronto he shouldered the task of arraigning the Conservative party for its responsibility for the Northwest rebellion; last night he accused that party of making many twists and turns on the Jesuit question and of being responsible for the present race feeling and religious animosities that now prevail in the Dominion.

Mr. Mowat, in his speech, was very particular to tell the audience that the Ontario Assembly and his Government was in no way responsible for the Jesuit Act, that it was a matter in which that House was in no way connected. It was purely a question between the Government of Canada and the Province of Quebec. "Scheming politicians of the other side, however," said the Premier with a chuckle, tried hard to make the Government and the Ontario Assembly responsible for the bad blood which the Jesuit controversy had stirred up!"

Flags and Feathers.

The Pavilion itself was profusely decorated with flags, big and little, and bunting. Around the face of the galleries were scrolls, mottoes and names of the regulation political meeting pattern. The principal scroll was strung high across the back of the platform and bore the words in red and black letters on a white background:

WELCOME
to
TORONTO.
Laurier. Welcome to our Leaders. Mowat.

On the north end of the streamer was a small edition of the Stars and Stripes and on the south end a Union Jack. Below this streamer was a smaller one, on which was printed:

Aggregate trade with U.S.:	
In 1878	$78,876,437
In 1888	91,021,916
Aggregate trade with Great Britain:	
In 1878	$89,372,719
In 1888	79,268,705

On the smaller scrolls around the galleries were the names of known Liberals, past and present, such as Lyon, Mackenzie, Brown, Lafontaine, "Darwin," Cartwright, Mowat, Gladstone, Laurier, Count, Blake, Huntington, Matthews.

Some of the mottoes said: "Canada First," "Masses Not the Classes," "Down with Monopoly," "Canada First," "Free Speech," "Free Trade," "Free Men," "Manhood Suffrage," "Abolish the Senate," "Free Trade with the Continent."

On the Platform.

The most striking feature of the gathering on the platform was the presence of the Hon. Oliver Mowat and his entire cabinet. There were the Two Rosses, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Fraser and the sedate-looking Mr. Drury. The House of Commons was well represented, on the front rows of the platform being seated Mr. Fisher of Brome, Herman Cook, William Mulock (fresh and fat from his farm in North York), John Waldie and James Innes of Guelph. The Ontario Assembly rejoiced in the ample presence of Elijah Davis the Tanner, Isaac Gould and Farmers John Leys and G.B. Smith. The Toronto City Council, past and present, furnished Baker Joseph Tait, John Hallam, R. J. Fleming and George Verral, the esteemed cab provider of the Reform party in this city. The County Council was represented by Reeve Foster of Markham, Reeve John Richardson of Scarboro and G. R. Vanzant of Markham.

Other good Liberals who helped to grace the platform and make it look "heavy" were ex-Mayor Lynd of Parkdale, the Two Hughes, Ben and P.; the two Ross-s, George M. and Dan; Hugh Miller, J. P., Robert McLean, F. S. Spence, Three-Fifty Jamieson, A. M. Taylor, D. E. Cameron, M. G. Cameron, R. Armstrong, W. A. Hamilton, A. Nairn, J. M. Clark, George Gurd, Robert Jaffray, Job G. Reid, H. W. Darling, Alex. Boyd, William Hutchison, J. W. Wingfield, J. P., W. A. Hunter, Commissioner Adam Armstrong, Malcolm Gibbs, C. C. Field, James Knowles, jr., W. A. Douglas, Bryan Lynch, W. P. Cahill, J. A. Hunter, A. M. Taylor; Rev. R. W. Grant, Orillia; C. D. Barr, Lindsay Warder; C. Beck, Penetanguishene; L. E. Annis, Scarboro; R. J. Corson, Markham Economist; H. R. Wales, J. P., Markham; Dr. Buck, Palmero; Henry Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie; A. Foster, Markham; A. M. Taylor, J. J. Gray, James Scott, John Y. Reid, P. Christie, R. O'Malley, Dr. P. E. Doolittle, Ottawa Tolliver, P. L. Mason, G. W. Grote, Malcolm C. Rose, W. Mulock, jr., Neil J. Harkin, R. Caddick, J. B. Miller, Rev. Dr. Thomas, J. Leckie, Rev. W. A. Hunter, Rev. Dr. Gregg, J. H. Gilmour (Treasurer Y.M.L.C.), E. A. Grant, Y.M.L.C., Stewart Lyon, Y.M.L.C.

Introducing the Speakers.

Chairman Willison lost no time in introducing the speakers of the evening. Hon. Mr. Laurier, he said, was on this same platform three years ago as the 1st Lieutenant of Hon. Edward Blake. To-night he came before the wealth, culture and intellect of this city as the leader of the Liberal Party of Canada. [Applause.] The young men of the party believed in their leader; were inspired to enthusiasm at his example. They felt that he was a true Liberal, a loyal Canadian—[hearhear]—statesman with whom the interests of the country were supreme—[loud applause]—a politician clean in his record and clean in his methods. [Applause.] Beyond this they had not enquired. He bespoke for Hon. Mr. Laurier a courteous hearing. The Young Liberals were glad that, side by side with the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, they had the invincible leader in their own province—[thunders of applause]—Ontario's best friend, the Hon. Oliver Mowat. [Cheering.] [Mr. Mowat smiles pleasantly.] They were also glad to have with them Mr. S. R. Fisher of Brome, one of the ablest politicians of Quebec. The chairman concluded by thanking the large number of ladies for lending grace to the occasion.

Mr. Laurier Received With Applause.

Mr. Laurier, who was received with loud and prolonged applause, said he would have been only too glad to be able to accept without any restriction all the kind things which the chairman had been pleased to speak about him on this occasion, but on this occasion, although on no other, he was bound to be a restrictionist. He could not accept all the compliments which the chairman's kindness had prompted him to speak. Allusion had been made to the fact that on a previous occasion he stood before this audience in this great city of Toronto. He did not then occupy the position which the too great partiality of his friends in the House of Commons had imposed upon him. He could tell them that if there was anybody who regretted to-day that he appeared before them in that position no one regretted it more sincerely than he did. It would have been his pleasure, indeed his too great pleasure, to serve as he had done in the past under the leadership of his able friend Mr. Blake. [Applause.] Fate, however, decided otherwise and he could not do other than accept the position, and in the discharge of the great responsibility which he assumed he claimed no other credit but this credit, that he had endeavored to discharge his duties to the best of his judgment and to the best of his conscience, without fear and without favor for any man. [Applause.]

The situation of the country at this moment was such as could not be viewed without some degree of anxiety and alarm. In the first place the more sanguine amongst them viewed this perpetual system of emigration which permeated the population with distrust, and whether the admission came manfully from their lips or whether it was concealed within the dark reserves of the conscience, they must admit that the economic basis of the country was not satisfactory. Not that the country was wanting in health, in vigor, in energy, and was everywhere exuberant; but if any country allowed its limbs to be shackled and manacled by false laws its growth as a consequence was stunted. Yet the situation was not hopeless. Let its fetters fall down, let the gentile recover the use of his limbs and the problem would be solved. But there were other considerations, there were other dangers, which must be met, and which if not met might threaten the very existence of Confederation, which could be met only by judicious statesmanship, firm and judicious adherence to Liberal principles.

He was now speaking in the presence of Ontario and was it not a fact that to-day in the Protestant Province of Ontario there was expressed a feeling of distrust of the Catholic Province of Quebec. He came from Quebec and he knew for a fact that in the Catholic province of Quebec there was a great distrust of the Protestant province of Ontario. For the universal distrust which permeated the whole political body he laid the charge of blame upon the Conservative party. They had long governed this country—they had governed it almost without interruption ever since Confederation, and they had governed it not by a broad, uniform and generous policy which would apply to all the confederated provinces, and which would make every man feel proud of being a citizen and a Canadian, but by appealing to local prejudices—in the Province of Quebec by appealing to the prejudices of his fellow-Catholics and in the Province of Ontario by appealing to the prejudices of extreme Protestants. That game was for a long time successful—it was successful as long as the conflicting passions of Ontario and Quebec kept them apart; but no one had yet dealt with impunity with such inflammable material as religious and national passion—and he called them to witness that a day came when through the conflicting passions of Catholic Quebec and Protestant Ontario the whole fabric of confederation trembled under the shock. [Applause.] To-day it was no rare occurrence to hear repeated that sentence published some years ago by the organ of the Conservative party, that Confederation might be smashed into its original fragments.

The Jesuit Controversy.

When Confederation was established it was not intended that Confederation should be based upon the humiliation of any race—it was expected that they would feel a common aspiration and would endeavor to form one nation.

Coming to the act passed by the Legislature of Quebec in respect to the Jesuit estates Mr. Laurier said he fully recognized that he was entering upon a delicate subject. He had taken one view of the subject and that view had been severely criticized. He only asked one thing—and it was never refused by a British audience—it was that they should give him fair play in the defence that he would attempt to make. [Hear, hear.]

It was remarkable in the first place with regard to that act that it was passed in comparative silence. It was for a long time before the Legislature ere public attention was directed to it. Not one petition was sent in against it and finally it passed by the unanimous consent of the Legislature at Quebec. But after the act passed petitions which had not come to the Legislature were sent to His Excellency, or rather to the advisers of His Excellency.

The Government refused to disallow the passing of the act and a motion was introduced into the House of Commons submitted by Col. O'Brien. [Loud applause.] "Well," said Mr. Laurier, "I see that the action of Col. O'Brien meets with your approval." [Renewed applause.] "Gentlemen, thank God this is a free country." [Renewed applause and a voice: "Amen"] "But although it met the approval of a large portion of the people of Ontario it did not meet the approval of the Government. [No.] No, gentlemen, I will tell you this, I have no spare love for the Government. I am wicked enough to admit, without any reticence whatever, that it will always be a labor of love for me—a work of pleasure—to be able to help Col. O'Brien or any other Government supporter when they go against the Government. [Applause and laughter.]

Not Approved by All Liberals.

Now, with regard to that question, I know that our course has not been approved by all Liberals. [Hear, hear.] The great newspaper with which you are connected, Mr. Chairman—The Globe, a veteran of reform—[Hisses. Gentlemen hissing—[renewed hisses.] Why should any man hiss because a man is true to his convictions? [Applause and hisses.] I don't agree with The Globe, but I have no fault to find with The Globe because The Globe disagreed with me.

With regard to this question, Mr. Laurier continued he did not think it would be wise for him to discuss it on its merits before such an audience except in so far as is related to the question of disallowance; and in that view he intended to discuss it. This was a question that had long been pending in Quebec and it had to be settled in some way or other. Mr. Chapleau, speaking at St. Hilaire only the other day, stated in his speech that while he was Prime Minister he had entered into negotiations to settle the question, and if he had settled it he would have settled it to the satisfaction of everybody—Catholics and Protestants. Many objections had been raised to what had been done by the Legislature of Quebec, but he believed that the measure would have passed without any trouble whatever—without arousing any excitment—but for the fact that the name of the Pope was prominently introduced, and it was considered in a manner that the supremacy of the Pope had been introduced over the supremacy of the Queen.

Putting the Question Fairly.

He was putting the question fairly and he wanted to treat it honestly, and discuss it manfully. [Applause.] He knew enough of his fellow-countrymen of English origin and enough of English history to know that there was no spot so tender in the conscience of any Briton as this; and that neither the English people nor the English sovereign would allow the sway of the Pope in the temporal affairs of England. [Hear, hear.] He would tell them at once that no such attempt was ever made. Mr. Mercier, when he introduced the bill, stated to the British minority in the House that if they had any objection to the preamble it was no difficult thing, they could settle the question as they pleased. He (Mr. Laurier) disclaimed in the most emphatic manner any intention to put the supremacy of the Pope over the supremacy of the Queen, and there was no such attempt on the part of the Legislature of Quebec.

A Frenchman and a Liberal.

He was French by birth, but in politics he was an English Liberal. He was not of the school of French Liberals. He belonged to the party which for 30 years and more had fought Ultramontanism in the Province of Quebec. But this he would say: consistent with the Liberal principles which he professed if ever an Ultramontane was entitled to justice at his hands ample justice they would receive. It had been stated over and over again that the men who were to be benefited by this legislation had been expelled from every civilized country.—[loud applause]—and had been expelled even from France in 1883, and how was the power to expel given? By re-enacting an old law passed in the days of the monarchy. They went back to the days when ostracism was practised—when any man whom the majority thought dangerous might be driven from his native land. Were they here in Canada to revert to the practises of the middle ages?

"Let them be ever so dangerous," said the speaker impressively, "bad men have regrets which good men are bound to respect, I submit." [Hear hear.] He was ashamed that in the land of his ancestors old laws were re-enacted in this 19th century, giving the power to ostracize citizens, in the country professing to call itself a republic and democratic.

When the Jesuits were expelled from France they could go in peace in England. [Hear hear.] Which example should they here in Canada take, the French or the English? [A voice: "The English."] [Loud applause.] Adopt the English, he would ask Protestants and Catholic alike, should they revive old laws when rival sects "struck in the name of God? These times were past. But this was not enough. They must proclaim it as the principle which they adhered to that opinion must be free and that the best work of man it must win, as sure as justice would ever prevail. [Loud applause.] He would be asked, however, what would they do if the Ultramontanes sought to gain advantage by this legislation? Fight them. They had nothing new for him and the party to which he belonged. They had waged a battle against Ultramontane doctrines which interfered with civil liberty, and we won the battle instead of a time when the Ultramontanes of Lower Canada were doing their best for the Tories in Ontario, and when the Tories of Ontario never objected to them as all. [Laughter.]

He Compliments Principal Caven.

This is simply the answer which he had to give upon this occasion to the many strictures and many reproaches which had been heaped upon the Liberal party for that act—for refusing to disallow that act. There was another thing which he wished to discuss. He found a statement running through the Ontario press to the effect: that the men in whose hands the fate of legislation was made are enemies of progress—[hear, hear]—enemies of freedom—and that it was a crimeon the part of the Liberal party not to use their power to disallow the Act in order that such a dangerous act might be removed from such dangerous hands. In this province a body of his fellow-citizens was organized as the Equal Rights Association. [Loud applause and cheers.] He did not pretend to dismiss the movement and the organization with a simple wave of the hand. Men ranking high in every station of life were connected with it. He had followed the movement with great interest. He had followed all the discussions as nearly as he could and he must say that he had been strongly impressed by the speech delivered recently in Toronto by the Rev. Dr. Caven. [Loud applause.] He had not the honor of knowing Dr. Caven, but he must say to the doctor's numerous friends present that the speech impressed him as that delivered by a man lofty of mind, of high views, firm yet kind and gentle in disposition. [Applause.] He said in that speech the true reason of the attitude taken by those forming the Equal Rights Association. It was the danger of clerical interference with the civil rights of the citizen which created opposition.

The question: "How should we treat Ultramontanes when we see them tampering with our liberties?" had been asked again and again in the newspapers. The answer of the Liberals was that if the Ultramontanes were entitled to an act of justice they were entitled to full justice and if an act was past giving them justice they had the right to all the privileges received under it.

He Strikes Provincial Rights.

It had been stated that the Liberals had carried the idea of Provincial rights too far, and that their action was dangerous to confederation. He would state, on the contrary, that their line of action harmonized with the federative principle, the basis of which was perfectly independent central legislature and perfectly independent local legislatures. If this principle was not upheld they might just as well abolish local legislatures and adopt legislative union. In our country local provinces must make their own laws. It was stated every day in objection to this that the laws passed by the majority in Quebec were harassing to the Protestant minority and that the Jesuit Estates' Act was the latest measure brought forward objectionable to them. If there was any measure harassing to them put on the statute books since 1854 it was put there by the Conservative Party. If there were laws harassing to the minority they were capable of being re-adjusted.

The Conservative Song of Prosperity.

It was an old king of antiquity who said that nothing could be done while there was something to do. Well, Canadians had something to do. We were told by the Conservative party that we were the most prosperous people on the face of the earth, that milk and honey flowed in the land. But though the Conservative party sang pæons in praise of the present state of things their actions told a different tale. They would not tell us that we should change anything, that we should reform anything. Reform was a hateful word to them. But though they did not say so in so many words we saw in their actions that they were not altogether satisfied with the present state of things. In their ranks was a party which had for its object the promotion of Imperial Federation. That meant that something should be done.

"I am not one of those who believe in Imperial Federation," said Mr. Laurier. "What we want at this moment is a commercial and complete reform." [Applause.] This fact had been well illustrated in the House of Commons within the ranks of the Conservative party in the session of 1888. Mr. Marshall, a supporter of the Government, moved a resolution which was in substance that it would be to the advantage of Canada to have closer commercial relations with the Mother Country. This motion could not be satisfactory and Mr. D'Alton McCarty gave notice of a motion the effect of which would have been to have taxed the bread of the British workingman and for so doing we would give Great Britain a share of our own market.

"I would be in favor of a closer commercial alliance with Great Britain," said Mr. Laurier, "but if there is any man who believes that any such alliance between Canada and Great Britain can be framed upon any other basis than that of Free Trade which prevails in England that man is a Rip Van Winkle who has been sleeping not only for the last seven years, but for the last 44 or 45 years. [Laughter.] The British people will not to-day go back upon the policy of Free Trade which they have adopted." [Applause.] Canada at this moment with the large revenue she had to collect was not in a position to adopt any other tariff but a revenue tariff. But there is to the south of us a kindred nation, the United States. The policy we have advocated, and which we still continue to advocate, is the removal of all commercial barriers between this country and the great country to the south of us. There is not a man in this audience not in Canada who, if he were to speak the honest conviction of his heart, would not say that this would be the most advantageous policy for Canada. [Applause.]

A Convention of Trade.

During this very month there was to assemble at Washington a conference summoned by the government of the day to discuss closer commercial relations between the United States and the countries of South America. If the republic could discuss closer trade relations with those countries why not with the Canadian Government? In the resolution passed by Congress calling this convention were these words: "The adoption of a uniform standard of customs and tariff duties." "Is that plain enough?" asked the speaker. It showed that the Republicans were disposed to discuss reciprocity with the neighboring countries. They were disposed also to discuss reciprocity with Canada if Canadians wished to discuss it. This was a question in which they must make proselytes not only here but in the United States, and Massachusetts had unanimously spoken by the mouth of her business men in favor of U. R. with Canada. If this were the case all the more reason there was why its advocates here should go on with the agitation.

But there was more than that. There were at this moment indications that the Government of Sir John Macdonald proposed to "dish" the Liberals at the next election. Well, the Liberals could stand it. The men to be pitied were the Tories, who would be compelled to swallow all the charges they had brought against Unrestricted Reciprocity. "Yes," said Mr. Laurier, "I will not waste any pity on them, for nauseous as the process may be, if that process is to keep them in power they can stand it." [Laughter.]

His party was to provide the Tories with a new suit of clothes; when the Tories got a suit of clothes they generally kept it until it was in rags. But in the name of the Opposition Mr. Laurier would pledge himself to support Sir John Macdonald in his advocacy of Commercial Union.

What They Were to Remember.

"Let us remember," said the speaker, closing with an eloquent peroration, "that though divided by the different tenets of different religious creeds, though kneeling at different altars, we all worship the same God. [Applause.] Let us remember that, though divided in our religious form, still we all believe in Him who came to earth to bring to men peace and good-will, that we are true to His sacred teachings, if we listen to the voice of conscience, if all of us are willing to give and take, and to make due allowance for the passions and prejudices of our fellow-creatures. If we do our part I shall never lose faith in the future of our country." [Prolonged applause.]

A Protestant M.P. from Quebec.

Mr. Fisher, M.P., confined his remarks principally to the Jesuits estates question. He endeavored to show that the settlement of these estates was no new question, that it was thoroughly understood for four or five years past in the Province of Quebec. It was known to the English-speaking minority as well as the French-Canadian majority that this question had to be settled. For simple business reasons it had to be settled, for just so long as it was unsettled a great property in the hands of the Protestant people could not be utilized. These estates brought in a revenue of about $20,000 a year at the time of settlement, and it was a well-known fact, as was attested, that just so long as this question was not settled that property could not be sold or utilized.

"Speaking generally," continued the member for Brome, "I, as well as all the Liberals in Parliament, have pledged ourselves by our votes and speeches and acts to the great principle that disallowance should not be enforced except under the most extraordinary circumstances."

Then said he: "I have studied the preamble and I have studied the body of the act, and I venture to say as a Protestant representing a Protestant constituency that if I believed for an instant that there was anything in that act which placed the authority of the Pope over the authority of the Queen, I would be the first to denounce that act." [Applause].

The speaker emphasized the point that in the eight months which elapsed between the passing of the bill and the taking of the vote, there was no protest against it. Not a single political meeting or meeting of any kind was held by the people of any county to censure their representatives. "The fact is," continued Mr. Fisher, "it was not until the agitation commenced against the Jesuits Estates Act that the question was agitated in the province." In conclusion the honorable gentleman referred briefly to the great trade question, in which he boldly proclaimed himself an advocate of reciprocity with the United States, which consummation he hoped to see fulfilled when Mr. Laurier came into power at Ottawa.

The Premier Receives an Ovation.

Hon. Oliver Mowat was introduced and greeted with much enthusiasm, the audience standing up almost to a man amid prolonged applause. In reference to Mr. Laurier's previous sentiments, the speaker expressed himself: "I think I may venture to say that those who had apprehension on the subject, that if Mr. Laurier's views are the views of his race and creed in Lower Canada, we need be in no apprehension as to the future." [Applause.]

On the subject of Unrestricted Reciprocity, he is a loyal Canadian he repudiated the statement as a low and contemptible view of the question, that Unrestricted Reciprocity means annexation to the United States. "We do not like here in Ontario the idea of Annexation to the United States," declared the speaker.

On the subject of the Jesuits Estates Bill, Mr. Mowat stated that the question did not come under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Legislature and that he had taken no part in the agitation. Conservative opponents had raised successively the popery and no-popery cries. On both platforms they (the Reform party) had fought them and were returned with a larger following than ever. [Applause.]

"We appointed a Catholic sheriff the other day," said Mr. Mowat, "and that was stated as an evidence of the undue influence of the Church of Rome. How many Catholic sheriffs do you think there are in our province? At this moment out of 39 sheriffs only two are Roman Catholics. Out of 55 registrars of deeds in the province but six are Roman Catholics." While the Liberal party of whom Mr. Mowat was leader had dealt fairly with the Roman Catholic party, they had deals no more than fairly.

In conclusion the Liberal leader thanked both Protestant and Roman Catholic followers for their confidence in and support of the Local Government and promised to be in the future what he had been in the past and to show that "an earnest Protestant Premier may deserve the confidence of both Roman Catholics and Protestants." Frequent and continued applause greeted the speaker at intervals.

A vote of thanks to the speakers, moved by Ald. Tait, was unanimously carried, and after three cheers for the Queen and the honorable gentlemen who had addressed the meeting the vast audience departed. This was at just 11.10.

Between the Acts.

Rev. Prof. MacLaren, Mrs. MacLaren and John Harvie sat together in the east end gallery.

H. W. Darling sat at the back of the platform.

President J. S. Willison of the Young Men's Liberal Club made a very handsome chairman.

Mr. Fisher of Brome is the swell farmer of the House of Commons. He dresses very nattily and sits beside "Jim" Sutherland of Oxford in the House. On a certain occasion Mr. Sutherland took Mr. Barron up to one of the flourishing fairs that Oxford is noted for. It is said that it kept Mr. Sutherland busy trying to convince his granger constituents that Mr. Fisher was really one of them.

J. J. Withrow and Mrs. Withrow were in the north gallery.

Tailor Alf Jury and Pat Boyle, that erstwhile supporter of the Conservative party, sat side by side on the ground floor and wore the palms of their hands sore with applause.

Many ladies had to stand. The "escorts" were too numerous for the capacity of the galleries.

Mrs. Mowat and Sheriff Fred occupied a front seat on the ground floor.

Hon T. W. Anglin and Deputy Minister of Agriculture A. Blue sat together in the front row.

Postmaster Dobson of Yorkville and ladies sat in the south gallery.

Rev. Dr. Dewart and Mrs. Dewart and County Clerk Eakin and Mrs. Eakin were neighbors in the north gallery.

Mr. Laurier spoke for just one hour and 50 minutes.

When Crown Lands Commissioner Hardy and Minister of Agriculture Drury go to a political meeting on a rainy night they know how to hold on to their umbrellas.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

Dr. Canniff Says It is Not Nearly so Bad as Last Year.

Taking the population of the city into consideration the health statistics are favorable at the present time. Compared with last year' the two most prevalent diseases, typhoid fever and diphtheria, show a marked decrease. For the month of September last year the books at the Medical Health office registered 37 cases of diphtheria and 77 cases of typhoid fever, against 14 cases of diphtheria and 55 cases typhoid fever for this year. Dr. Canniff attributes this falling off in sickness to improved sanitary conditions, but states that the maximum of health will never be reached while bad drainage, privy pits and other plague spots exist in our midst.

NEW CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

An Organization for Postoffice and Telegraph Employes.

Miss Sing of England, Miss Ethel Galt, Miss Macdonald, Miss Finch, Mr. and Mrs. W.H. Howland and a number of others met in Richmond Hall last night for the purpose of organizing a Christian Postoffice and Telegraph Association. About 60 postoffice and telegraph clerks were present. Several addresses were given and many gave their religious experiences. Refreshments were served and a happy time spent.

Alumni Association Of Wycliffe College.

The following interesting program has been prepared for the annual meeting of the Wycliffe College Alumni Association, which takes place Oct. 8 to 11: Tuesday—Holy Communion with address by the Rev. Principal Sheraton, D.D. Address by the president, Rev. C. H. Marsh, rector of St Paul's Church, Lindsay. Ten minute papers: "The Church of Rome and at the time of the Methodist movement," Rev. C. W. B-l, B.A., incumbent of Port Burwell; Rev. Principal Miller, B.A., Principal of Bishop Ridley College, St. Catharines. Ten minute papers: "How shall we keep hold of our boys, and get hold of our young men in our churches?" Rev. Lloyd E. Lloyd, Chaplain Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene; Rev. C. C. Owen, B.A., curate of St. Peter's, Toronto. Meeting Japan Missionary Committee. Wednesday—Ten minute papers: "Difficulties and Aims of Bible Study," Rev. Edwin Dani-l, B.A., rector of Port Hope; Rev. W. E. Carroll, B.A., incumbent of Alliston. Ten minute papers: "Fundamental Principles of Evangelical Churchmanship," Rev. R. F. Sibbald, rector, Lloydtown; Rev. F. J. Lynch, incumbent of Sunderland. From 5 to 7 p. m. Mrs. Sheraton will be At Home to the graduates and friends of the college. At 8 p. m. the annual college dinner will take place. Thursday—Ten minute papers: "The Clergyman's Life as the Example and Pattern to the Flock of Christ," the Rev. O. G. Dobbs, M. A., Carlton, St. John, N.B.; the Rev. T. R. O'Meara, curate Trinity Church, Toronto. Ten minute papers: "Pastoral Visitation, especially Visitation of the sick," Rev. T.A. Wright, incumbent of Wroxeter; Rev. F.H. Fatt, incumbent of Walkerton. At 8 p m. College Convocation will be held. Opening of session 1889-90. Lecture by Rev. Principal Sheraton, D.D. On Friday there will be a Quiet Day, conducted by the Lord Bishop of Huron.

Actions at Law.

Alexander Davidson of 161 Winchester-street, through his solicitors, Messrs. Canniff & Canniff, has entered action against the Owen Sound Quarry and Construction Company and the C.P.R. Company for $2000 damages for alleged injuries sustained by David-on through the falling of a bucket at the building of the Winchester-street bridge in March last.

Barrister H. A. E. Kent, for Annie Cadow, has issued a writ against F. A. Banks, George W. Banks and Greenhow Banks of this city to set aside the deed constituting the latter trustees of the late Edward William Cadow and for payment of $15,000 trust moneys into court.

A letter has been received in the City Hall from the law firm of Beatty, Chadwick & Co., stating that it is the intention of their client, Miss Ruthven, 195 Beverley-street, to enter a claim against the corporation for injuries received through falling on an alleged defective sidewalk in Lakeview-road at the Island.

To Let—One of the best cash business stands in the city; immediate possession. Thos. Meredith & Co., 154 King-street East.

Brutal Assault on a Drunken Man.

Joseph Bradford of Argyle-street got on a spree yesterday afternoon. While playfully lifting a hat from a boy's head he was set upon by Robert Johnson and another man. When they got through with him he was insensible and had a broken rib. He was removed to the Hospital and Johnson was placed behind the bars of No. 1 Police Station. Johnson is also wanted on a charge of tapping the till of Mrs. Sullivan of Parliament-street.

A Policeman Mauled.

P. C. Miles, in an attempt to arrest Thomas Chapman in Elizabeth-street yesterday afternoon, was badly cut about the head by Thomas Reid, who came to the prisoner's rescue. Chapman got away, but the constable stuck to Reid and landed him safely in the cells.

To Let—One of the best cash business stands in the city; immediate possession. Thos. Meredith & Co., 154 King-street East.

Something That Travelers Will Appreciate.

The latest improvement in the city delivery of letters in Toronto will be the practice, beginning to-day, of delivering at the leading hotels all letters that are sorted for them at 9.30 p.m. The collectors who search the drop boxes in the hotels will make this late delivery.

Tress' and Heath's Imported English Hats

Gentlemen's head wear in silk and felt, from the above celebrated makers, is just opened up by Dineen. Those two makers represent the leading styles worn in England. The qualities and colors are far in advance of many other known makers. Call at Dineen's, on corner of Yonge and King-streets, and ask to see Tress' and Heath's hats.

To Let—One of the best cash business stands in the city; immediate possession. Thos. Meredith & Co., 154 King-street East.

Osgoode Hall Notes.

The Benchers will to-day consider the petitions of 25 law students for relief from the new rules requiring attendance at the law school this term.

Complaints are heard of the uncomfortable coldness of the Hall these days.

The Road at Kew Beach.

It is said that the Board of Works contemplate opening a road at Kew Beach to the west of Lee-avenue. Old residents state that it would be a simple waste of money to do so as the road is washed away every spring.

Trowers, Jewelry Manufacturer, has removed from Yonge-street to 115 King-street west, south side, four doors east of Rossin House. 246

For The Undertakers' Consideration.

Are there not too many undertakers in business? Think of the many intelligent, honest good natured fellows they carry away every year—dead loads of them. If they would only be more discriminating and fasten on the cranks, the toughs and the dead beats and leave the kind and benevolent here to enjoy the comfort of wearing quinn's sanitary wool underwear, perhaps there would not be enough of them.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD.

A FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION IN ITALY.

Trains Crash Together in a Tunnel—Fifty Persons Killed and Injured—The Stories of Atrocities in Crete Denied—Labor Troubles—Collapse of the Cotton Corner.

NAPLES, Sept. 30.—Between this city and Foggin to-day two express trains collided in a tunnel. Twenty carriages were telescoped. The killed and injured number fifty.

Blood and Boodle.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Prince Hatzfeldt and C. P. Huntington's adopted daughter will be married in London next week, all difficulties having been arranged.

The Earl of Galloway's Trial.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The trial of the Earl of Galloway, charged with having criminally assaulted several children, has been fixed for Oct. 14. It will take place before a Scotch Court.

The Parnell Defence Fund.

DUBLIN, Sept. 30.—The subscriptions to the fund to meet the expenses of Mr. Parnell in his defence before the Parnell Commission have closed. The amount subscribed is £41,000.

A United States Consul's Crime.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—Conrad Goedecke, United States Consular agent at Koenigsberg, has been condemned to four months' imprisonment and $600 fine for usury and fraud.

Natalie and Her Son.

BELGRADE, Sept. 30.—Ex-Queen Natalie paid a visit to her son, King Alexander, today. All the foreign representatives with the exception of the Ambassadors of Germany and Turkey afterwards waited upon the ex-Queen.

Collapse of the Cotton Corner.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30.—The cotton corner has collapsed on a report that Mr. Steenstrand, the manipulator of the corner, was selling. Prices for September fell from 6 45-64d. to 6 13-64d., and then rose to 6 21-64d to 6 45-64d.

It is evident from the course of the market that a large number of bulls followed Steenstrand. Their nervousness wrecked the corner.

The Rotterdam strike.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 30.—A number of the striking dock laborers manifested a disposition to return to work to-day, but they were prevented from doing so by the arguments of some of their comrades. Two Dutch men-of-war, three gunboats and two sloops of war are moored in the river. Forces from these vessels will be landed in the event of the strikers creating disorder.

Coal Miners on Strike.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 30.—A number of coal miners at Monts have struck.

Cable Flashes.

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 30.—The blockade on the East African coast ends to-morrow. The German fleet will continue to prohibit the entry of munitions of war along the German coast line.

ATHENS, Sept. 30.—A mass meeting held here to-day resolved to appeal to the royalties attending the Duke of Sparta's wedding for protection for the Christians in Crete.

BELGRADE, Sept. 30.—Ex-Queen Natalie has declared her intention to hold aloof from politics and party intrigues.

VIENNA, Sept. 30.—The Fremdenblatt says the reports from Crete is satisfactory and the Greek reports of wholesale arrests and atrocities are pure inventions.

Manufacturers, by warehousing their surplus stock with Mitchell, Miller & Co., receive negotiable warehouse receipts.

A Foolhardy Feat.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 30.—Monkeying with Niagara seems to be a favorite pastime for nearly all classes of people this year. It matters not if a life is lost in the attempt to perform some feat, another is ready to follow the same track. Floating down the Niagara River from Grass Island and landing on the head of Goat Island is considered at all times a very hazardous undertaking and of no practical use, yet it has been accomplished several times. If the boatman is fortunate enough to strike the proper channel he will reach the island, if not, no power on earth can save him from going over either the American or Horseshoe falls. Several years ago Pinus Walker was carried over the American fall, and it was thought by many that he was trying to reach the island. This summer of "Jocko" Walker and one Darry were carried over the Horseshoe falls, when it was supposed that they, too, were trying to reach the island; but these casualties did not prevent Anthony Walker, another member of this family of well-known river pilots, from attempting the trip Sunday afternoon. Fortunately he was more successful than his relatives. Taking an old scow, he rowed over to Grass Island and started down. There was little excitement, few witnessed the foolhardy feat. Good luck, far more than good management, landed him on the island. One of these days the public press will record the fact that another Walker has gone over the falls.

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.

Funeral of Hon. Sidney Smith.

PORT HOPE, Sept. 30.—The funeral of the late Hon. Sidney Smith, Q.C., of Cobourg took place to St. John's cemetery here this afternoon and was attended by a large number of the public men of the province and many members of the legal profession. The deceased was buried by the side of his two sons. A short service was conducted in St. John's Church by Rev. Mr. Spragg of Cobourg and Rev. Mr. Saunders, incumbent of St. John's. The pallbearers were the five sons of deceased, William, John, Sidney, Henry, Fred and Dr. Burnham of Toronto, a son-in-law.

Delicious to chew—Adams' Tutti Frutti.

**Advances made on merch