RELIABLE STORAGE.
ROBERT CARRIE, Front-st. East, Advances Money on all kinds of Merchandise, Issues Warehouse Receipts. Consignments Solicited. Business Confidential. 133

The Toronto World.

OVER 61,517
Business Merchants started Spring Business by Using
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OFFICE, 63 KING WEST.
This is No Time for Levity.

FOURTEENTH YEAR | WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15 1893. | ONE CENT.

M'GREEVY-CONNOLLY TRIAL

OPENED YESTERDAY—MAY LAST ALL WEEK.

Some Trouble in Getting a Jury—B. B. Osler Reviews the Case in His Address—McGreevy Now on the Stand—Minor Items of News From the Capital.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—The long-delayed and much-postponed trial of Hon. Thomas McGreevy and Nicholas K. Connolly for conspiracy opened before Judge Rose in the adjourned session of the Assize Court promptly at 10 o'clock this morning and was continued until 5.30, with an adjournment of an hour for luncheon, when the court adjourned until 9.30 to-morrow morning, when the case will be resumed and continue from day to day until completed.

To-day's proceedings were rather tame and uneventful. The court room was not as crowded as had been expected; indeed, after a jury had been empanelled and the jurymen who were not needed dismissed, few persons remained in the court room except the lawyers engaged in the case, of whom there are no less than nine, a dozen or so reporters, a few of the witnesses summoned and a small sprinkling of spectators.

Trouble Getting a Jury.

It took three-quarters of an hour to get a jury, the whole panel being first run over, and then the jurymen re-named for objections to be taken if so desired. There were 23 challenges, six by the Crown, eight by counsel for Mr. Connolly, and nine by counsel for Mr. McGreevy. The jury as finally sworn in was as follows: W. H. Bradshaw, Ottawa East; George Beament, Marlboro; George McDaniel, Huntley; Thomas J. James, Northgower; John McCarten; Alex McCallum, Osgoode; Robert Bowell, jr., Huntley; Johnston Scallen, Marlboro; Daniel Rutherford, Osgoode; John Montgomery, Huntley; John Storey, Fitzroy.

The counsel enaged in the case are J. K. Kerr, Q. C., representing the Attorney-General of Ontario; B. B. Osler, Q. C., D. O'Connor, Q. C., and W. D. Hogg, Q.C., for the Dominion Government; A. B. Aylesworth, Q. C., G. W. Kidd for Thomas McGreevy; S. H. Blake, Q.C., Z. A. Lash, Q.C., and J. A. Gemmill for N. K. Connolly. This makes a total of five Toronto and four Ottawa lawyers.

At 11.10 o'clock Mr. B. B. Osler commenced his address to the jury and spoke up to recess at 1 o'clock, giving a succient summary of the case, to which the jury listened with a patience and attention which is seldom given to counsel in so long and intricate an address. The jury is composed almost entirely of young men, that is men under 40, and are all from the County of Carleton, being seemingly mostly farmers, with two or three storekeepers.

Well-Known Points in a Well-Known Case.

In his address Mr. Osler briefly ran over some of the well-known points in this well-known case, which hardly require repetition to newspaper readers, as they have been given very fully, not only at the time of the Clarke-McGreevy investigation before a committee of the House of Commons in 1891, but when the various attempts at trials have been made since January, 1892. He explained how Thomas McGreevy was a member of the Quebec Harbor Commissioners and also of the Dominion House of Commons; how as such he had great personal influence not only with the harbor commissioners but with the Dominion Government, and charged that he had entered into a conspiracy with Nicholas K. Connolly and others for the manipulation of certain contracts between the harbor commissioners and the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. and the Dominion Government so that much larger sums had been paid on these contracts than the contractors were justly entitled to and from which overpayments he and his fellow-conspirators had made large sums of money for their personal benefit. The contracts given to Larkin, Connolly & Co. in connection with the Quebec Harbor works, he stated, amounted to $3,128,000, on which there was a profit of $953,976, which had been divided as follows: Robert H. McGreevy, $187,800; N. K. Connolly, $148,000; Michael Connolly, $125,000; Owen E. Murphy, $167,000, and P. Larkin, $106,000. Thomas McGreevy also secured from his brother, Robert H., in one instance $58,000 as his share of the profits made by Larkin, Connolly & Co. Besides this the members of the firm also received in salaries over $50,000 a year. There was also a sum of $170,000 as a reward for the contracts which, was made up of items for which the firm got no commercial value.

$119,000 Disbursements.

Again there was an amount of $119,000, consisting of disbursements, which it was impossible for any firm to pay if they conducted their business honestly. Among the irregular expenditures were notes, etc., and altered entries in the firm's books amounting to $219,000. These items were all paid out to Thomas McGreevy and other friends for election purposes from time to time. "Now, gentlemen of the jury," said Mr. Osler, "you are asked to say whether this does not aggravate instead of lessen the offence. This is a still more serious matter for you to consider. If a man puts public money into his own pocket it is bad enough, but when he uses money for the purpose of influencing the votes of men at election times he commits the most serious offence against the good government of a community that is possible for him to do." Mr. Osler read extracts from four letters by Thomas McGreevy regarding the procuring of unnecessary extra grants on the works. He asked how far this was in his duty as harbor commissioner or member of Parliament in making such suggestions as would influence the Government to pay out more money.

When the tenders for the work were finally made up a secret meeting, at which the defendants and Robert McGreevy were present, was held. At this meeting Thomas McGreevy, by means of his position on the Board of Harbor Commissioners, opened the tenders and procured for his own information and that of his friends what should have been kept a profound secret. Mr. Osler also showed how, through the influence of Thomas McGreevy, the contractors on the work were allowed to put in such material as would give them a greater profit on the work.

"How could any person honestly compete with such men?" said Mr. Osler.

After recess Mr. Osler took up the case against N. K. Connolly and held that if a charge of conspiracy was found against Thomas McGreevy the same must be found against N. K. Connolly, as both were implicated in the transactions which the Crown contend as a conspiracy. The functions of the Harbor Commissioners were specified in order to show in what way Thomas McGreevy had an opportunity of managing affairs to the interests of N. K. Connolly while he held the position of a harbor commissioner.

The Missing Books.

The Crown, Mr. Osler stated, had at one time the papers and books of the firm in its possession, but they had mysteriously disappeared and were discovered at last in the possession of the defendants. Some technical evidence, he said, would have to be given as to their disappearance and later discovery. He then concluded his address to the jury and the evidence was proceeded with.

Percy Sherwood, Commissioner of Dominion Police, testified as to having served notices on Thomas McGreevy and Nicholas K. Connolly to produce their books in court.

Mr. Chamberlin, accountant of the House of Commons, testified as to Mr. McGreevy receiving sessional indemnity as a member of the House.

Mr. Audette, Registrar of the Exchequer Court, produced the evidence in the examination for discovery made before that court last February in the civil suit against Larkin, Connolly & Co., and which embodies much of the evidence given by Owen E. Murphy and others before the Commons Committee in 1891. Counsel for McGreevy and Connolly objected to the admission of this evidence, and there was considerable argument amongst the lawyers. The judge finally ordered the evidence to be admitted, but not read.

Robert H. McGreevy then took the stand and was examined by Mr. Osler, giving pretty nearly the same evidence as given by him before the Commons Committee in 1891 and was still under examination when the court rose at 5.30.

Minor Matters.

The models received for the competition for the statue of Sir John Macdonald are being opened in the Fisheries Exhibit building, which is temporarily empty owing to the exhibit being in Chicago. There are over 40 of them from English, French, Italian and other artists, a considerable number being from Canadians.

Candidates for the mayoralty are already beginning to crop up. Ex-Ald Cox, President of the Liberal-Conservative Association, is spoken of as a candidate, and tonight Ald. Bingham announces that he will run. It is also said that the Labor party may nominate a candidate, and that they will certainly run several candidates for aldermen.

There is still a little ripple of talk over the refusal of vice-regal patronage to the production of "The Mascot" by the congregation of Grace Church, but the excitement is dying out and the only result likely from the affair is the probability of a larger attendance than had been expected at the performance.

Hon. G. E. Foster and Hon. A. R. Angers are expected home to-morrow from their western trip.

Mitchell, Ont., has been erected into an outport of customs under the jurisdiction of the controller at Stratford.

Sir Adolphe Caron returned to the Capital this evening from Quebec, where he attended the funeral of his brother-in-law, Ex-Judge Taschereau.

Senator MacInnes, Hamilton, and Mr. Bain, M.P., Soulanges, are here on departmental business.

EAST HURON CONSERVATIVES.

Nominate Barrister Dickinson of Wingham For the Local.

BRUSSELS, Ont., Nov. 14.—The East Huron Conservative Association to-day nominated for the Local Legislature E L. Dickinson, barrister, of Wingham. Strong speeches were made by Mr. T. Farrow, ex-M.P.; Mr. Marter, M.L.A., and Mr. H. Gerry.

A Three-Cornered Fight in North Bruce.

North Bruce, in the Ontario Assembly, is now open for the election of a representative. The Conservatives have put up John George, a contractor and farmer of Wiarton; the Liberals, James Pearson, and the Patrons, Mr. McNaughton, a farmer, until lately a Liberal. The nomination is Nov. 23, election Dec. 2. The three candidates are not at work and say they will fight to a finish. Mr. George carried the constituency in the general election in 1890; he was unseated and the late member, Mr. Porter, returned. Organizer Birmingham, on behalf of the Conservatives, is already on the ground and Alexander Smith, the newly appointed Reform organizer, arrived yesterday.

St. Mark's Conservatives.

St. Mark's Liberal-Conservative Association held their annual meeting in Brockton on Monday evening. The following officers were elected:

President, William Crealock; first vice-president, Thomas Christian; second vice-president, Alexander M. Stretton; secretary, H. Worman; treasurer, Thomas Hurst; Executive, C. L. Denison, L. Laughrane, J. Cochrane, J. Pocock, G. Doherty, G. Stretton.

Political Notes.

The lately-organized Markham Young Conservative Association will hold a supper at the Franklin House, Markham, this Wednesday evening. W. F. Maclean, M.P., and Mr. E. B. Ryckman will attend. All Conservatives, young and old, will be warmly welcomed and are expected.

Grand Executive of the Patrons.

The Grand Executive Board of the Patrons of Industry did not transact any business last night, as their president, C. A. Mallory of Warkworth, was absent. These officers and members of the Executive Board were present at the Robinson House, Bay-street: T. O. Curry, Strathroy, vice-president; L. A. Welch, secretary-treasurer; J. Wilson, Alexander; A. Gifford, Meaford; Fergus Kennedy, Camlachie, and Mr. George Rigley, St. Thomas, editor of The Canada Farmer's Son. The Patrons will prepare campaign literature for the coming general elections. Candidates for every constituency will be selected for both houses. A joint meeting will be arranged by the Executive Board and the committee appointed at the Labor Congress held in Montreal September last to consider a common plan of action in the interest of both organizations.

Why Is France So Prosperous?

The Sun's London cable of Nov. 12 says: Paris is the only impregnable financial capital on this Continent. Her safety lies in the fact that she owes nothing. What is the cause of all this prosperity? Have they prohibition there? No, but the principal reason, no doubt, is that the people of France are large consumers of Claret and light wines, and the young people rarely ever drink whisky or tea. Claret is healthful. It is a bloodmaker. Strong tea is very injurious. The trouble in Canada has been the high price of Clarets, but William Mara, 79 Yonge-street, has made such arrangements with the celebrated firm of Jules Mernan & Co., Bordeaux, so as to sell them at from 25 to 40 per cent. lower than has ever been sold in Canada.

The Last Bank in the Town Gone.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.—The Coal and Iron Bank of Middlesborough closed its doors to-day. This is the last bank in town, where but four years ago more than a million of English capital was invested.

Have You Been at Morphys'?

I saw a youth walk down Yonge-street,
Well dressed, with watch and chain complete;
Said I, "My boy, you look so sweet,
You've surely been at Morphys'!" 36
Good timekeepers $4 up. 141 Yonge-street.

Many Bands of Cuban Insurgents.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Mail advices from Cuba indicate there has been a spontaneous uprising of small bands of revolutionists all over the island.

Venison steaks to order at Turtle Hall.

For Liverpool Direct.

The Laurentian of the Allan Line, which leaves Montreal on Saturday next at daylight, will take a limited number of second cabin passengers at $36.65 (including first-class rail from Toronto to Montreal); also steerage passengers to Liverpool, London, Belfast or Glasgow $30.65. Through rate from Toronto.

W. T. STEAD IN TORONTO.

HIS VIEWS ON A VAST VARIETY OF SUBJECTS.

A Reckless, Nervous, Energetic Man of Rapid and Brilliant Thought—He Dilates on British Political Parties, on the Campaign in Matabeleland, on the Liquor Question, the Social Evil and the State of Trade.

Editor W. T. Stead, who at present is the guest of Dr. J. T. Duncan at 386 Parliament-street, speaks with the volubility of a man in delirium. A word brings forth a volume of information. His thoughts appear to travel more rapidly than his words, while his restless energy is something marvelous. Yesterday for two hours, although he had barely had time to rest after the long journey from Chicago to Toronto, he talked without ceasing to probably a dozen newspaper men who made their appearance at intervals. It would be absurd to call the seance an interview, any more than a lecture is termed such. Mr. Stead simply rattled on from one subject to another, just as thought or a chance word from one of his auditors prompted him. Once or twice he asked a question, but instead of pausing for a reply passed on with his own views. Of course he was entertaining, for his subjects were always dealt with vigorously and generally tersely, while his fund of knowledge, acquired from constant contact with leading men of the age in politics and of every phase of thought, was boundless. The only regret of at least one of his auditors was that the leading questions were mainly relating to matters that the great and prolific editor has dealt with extensively in his publications. Some details of his personal experiences rather than his views on public questions would have been more acceptable, but Mr. Stead was so evidently suffering from a cold and the strain on his energy, consequent on his travels and his placement of heavyweight interviewers, that when his flow of language ceased The World representative out of sheer compassion refrained from taxing him more. It is safe to say that there was no newspaper man who heard him talk who not feel envious of his abundant knowledge, his extraordinary quickness of thought, his extensive experience and his wonderful memory.

Mr. Stead is seemingly a man a trifle past middle-age. Rather sparingly built, he has a splendid head, with broad forehead, clear, penetrating eyes and a face surrounded with whiskers and beard of a light brown that the gray has touched but lightly as yet. Nearly the whole time he was talking he paced to and fro across the room, until at last, when he sank into a chair, his auditors thought the moment had arrived to be going. Mr. Stead is accompanied by his son William, a quiet, retiring young man, who occupied a seat during the entire session on a corner of a sofa and said never a word.

On Social Questions.

When The World arrived at Dr. Duncan's residence Mr. Stead had already been talking for upwards of an hour, and at the moment was engaged in explaining his views on the depression in England. Previously he had stated that he did not believe either the drinking habit or the social evil could be entirely suppressed. He was a thorough believer in personal liberty and denied the right of the police to enter houses indiscriminately. Women, he said, could sin and yet not be guilty of a crime. As to the sale of intoxicants he rather favored the Gottenburg or Norwegian system. As long as men did not drink too much they were guilty of no sin. He thought that newspapers preached to larger congregations than the church and therefore were possessed of more collective power for good. This brought forth a question as to The Daily Paper project of which he had written and had promised should fructify by next June. Mr. Stead produced a sample of the paper he had in mind. It was 40 pages, in pamphlet form, about the size of The Review of Reviews and Borderland. It was headed The Daily Paper, one penny, and is intended to contain all the current news with correspondence and articles, and is to be enlarged to 60 pages. Mr. Stead said the journal was a certainty, as he had already received promises of the £100,000 he asked for in yearly subscriptions of 20s twice over.

The Depression in England.

Returning to his remarks regarding the state of things in England, Mr. Stead quoted a number of landed proprietors, such as Lords Rosebery and Winchelsea, who were receiving little or no re-ven-ue from their estates. One lady, speaking of the situation, said the aristocracy was a race of splendid paupers. Mr. Stead said some people attributed the state of affairs to free trade; he attributed it to the depreciation in land and the low price of agricultural produce. Although he said this it struck The World that he was by no means convinced that free trade had nothing to do with the depression.

The Irish Party.

He was asked what he thought of the Irish party, his questioner somewhat unfairly remarking that Mr. G. W. Smalley declared it was composed of the scum of the earth. Mr. Stead wheeled round abruptly and exclaimed: "I hope you take no stock in Smalley." He thought there were more able men in the Irish party in the House of Commons, in comparison to its number, than in the English, Welsh or Scotch divisions. He looked upon Sexton as a wonderfully clever man, and as but little behind Gladstone and Chamberlain, whom he regarded as the two best men in the House, with Sexton a close third. Then Tim Healy, T. P. O'Connor and Dillon were all wonderfully bright. He had not met Mr. Blake, but he was regarded more as a Canadian than as an Irishman. He, undoubtedly, stood very high in the estimation of all parties and was an acquisition. Chamberlain, he said, was cordially hated by some of the members, but he had more brains to the square inch than any man in the Commons. He thought Lord Rosebery and Arthur Balfour were

The Two Coming Men.

The former would succeed to the Premiership, while the latter was esteemed by everybody, although when he was Chief Secretary for Ireland he was the worst hated and the most bitterly denounced man by the Irish members in the whole of Great Britain. By people who knew him, however, even by staunch Home Rulers, such as Gladstone, Morley and the Countess of Aberdeen, he was held in the very highest respect. It was a good job when Lord Churchill was spilled and Arthur Balfour came up. Lord Rosebery had had a magnificent democratic training in the London County Council, as chairman of which body he worked like a trooper. He was enabled to grasp the real needs of London. He was always imperial in his views and had stood in the gap and saved the country. Had Uganda been sacrificed Britain would have had to get out of Egypt. Lord Rosebery threatened to leave the cabinet if Uganda were abandoned.

The War in South Africa.

How about South Africa? was the next query. Mr. Stead replied that he had no sympathy with Labouchere. He (Mr. Stead) probably did more than any man in England to promote the Chartered Company who were now concerned in the fighting against Lobengula, and so satisfied was he with the course he took that, if necessary, he would do the same thing over again. He thought the company a good and splendid institution. He did not hold either Rhodes or Lobengula responsible for the present situation. He thought if the former had been able to get up sooner there would have been no bloodshed. He was cosmopolitan in his views and had a great admiration for Lobengula. As for Cecil Rhodes he was a remarkable man. His lungs were bad and he went in the first instance to South Africa to save his life. He became a diamond digger, accumulated some money and returned to Oxford to complete his studies. He took the idea from Aristotle that a man at the beginning of his career should set himself an object worthy the devotion of his whole life. At first Rhodes thought of the ministry, but being somewhat sceptically inclined as to the sects, he communed with himself as to how best he could serve God. He thought he could do so by increasing the authority and influence of the English race over mankind. He returned to South Africa, intending to paint as much of the map red as he could, that is to bring the country under British power. Mr. Stead thought that perhaps those in front were too hasty and that had they waited for the coming of Rhodes there would have been no fighting. As it was one side felt it necessary to strike a hard and decisive blow, while the other side wished to dodge it. He was afraid quietness would not have been restored when the rainy season set in and that the British would have to clear out of the country and have all their work to do over again. Mr. Stead was somewhat severe on Labouchere, The London Chronicle and the Little Englland party, who he considered were evil in their influence in not taking a broader view of things and in considering England and England's internal interests as the whole.

The Parish Bill.

Mr. Stead approved Mr. Gladstone's Parish Councils bill, said the squire and parson had ruled the roost too long, that England was away behind other countries in municipal politics, and that the proposed measure would introduce a system very much like that existing in Canada. He concluded his disquisition or dissertation by saying that Great Britain, owing to the warm weather and drought, had experienced an excessively bad year, that wages were falling and that many thousands were out of employment, while men who were working could not be paid. He stated that the Booth experiment for relieving the poor was going on well.

Mr. Stead leaves Toronto this evening, and will visit Ottawa, Montreal, Boston and Philadelphia, and hopes to be back in England by Dec. 15.

PLAIN TALK ON MORAL REFORM.

Mr. Stead Does Not Mince His Language In His Lecture.

A large audience assembled in the Metropolitan Church last evening to listen to Mr. Stead, journalist, essayist and moral reformer. Mayor Fleming, the chairman, introduced the speaker.

"I feel," said Mr. Stead, "that I am no stranger in Canada, and feel far more at home here than in the United States. There is a homelike feeling about the country. I come here for new light. I want to know if the will of God is done in Toronto as it is in heaven to any greater degree than it is at home or in other cities and towns where I have been."

Answer Your Own Prayer.

In speaking of prayer the eminent speaker said: "We ought never to pray for the accomplishment of a certain work, or think our work well begun until we honestly, diligently and resolutely endeavor to answer our own prayer. I have heard of a political clergy and a political church, and I have heard both called a nuisance. I do not think much of a minister or a church that is not a nuisance to somebody. What is generally called a nuisance is that which strives to point out the entrance to paradise. I remember once a prayer being offered up in a Glasgow church 'that the Lord might put it into the hearts of the people to place proper men in the City Council.' If you want proper men in your City Council vote for them and the Lord will see to the rest."

Suppose you should propose to dig a canal —[laughter and applause]—you would first make up your mind where the canal would begin and where it would end. So with the work of moral reform. Some definite plan of campaign should be laid out." The speaker gave an outline of the work being done in England.

A Moral and Religious Census.

The churches stand in the midst of crime and vice, and if one of their wardens, their elders or their deacons are asked about the social and moral condition of a certain class, they answer that they know not of such. That if such things exist, which they much doubt, they have nothing about them. A moral and religious census should be taken of every precinct, as is now done at Bradford, Hull and Manchester, and then the true state of affairs would be known.

On Prohibition.

On the question of prohibition the speaker said that instead of trying to close up the saloons, the saloons should be kept within bounds. The saloon-keepers were of Christ's kingdom, as were those who drank in the saloons, and both should have more Christian attention and shown more tolerance.

I notice everywhere I go that the saloon-keepers have more to do with the government of a city than the ministers, principally because they have more sense. They work together and for one end. The ministers don't, for too much taken up with dividing up the churches. Some won't work with a Unitarian, some won't work with a Presbyterian, or a Catholic, and so it is, they all work for the devil and he gets the best of it.

Sarcastic But True.

Suppose that one of you by the name of Bill Tomkins was a very good man, and always giving to charity, and doing other good deeds, never thinking of yourself—always thinking of others. Then you died and another followed you, but, instead of doing these good works, he built a big edifice and crowds gathered there and spoke of Bill Tomkins and what a fine fellow he was. Then, perhaps, Bill Tomkins would come to life and visit Toronto (as Christ might), and he that followed him would rush forward and grasp his hand and shout, "How are you, Bill Tomkins? Come right in—we have a large meeting here; talking about you," and Bill Tomkins would reply: "But where are the poor, the stricken, the fallen? I do not see them here. Is this the way you have looked after my people? Where are the poor girls who walk the streets, where are the drunkards, where are the gamblers? You know them not."

If a letter came addressed to the Angel of the Church in Toronto I fancy there would be some difficulty in finding who to deliver it to.

Ministers Should Be Policemen First.

The churches must mingle with the lowest of the low if moral reform is to be accomplished.

If I had my way of it no minister of the Gospel should be ordained until he had served for a week or a month as a constable in the lowest precinct of the town. He would then have more charity, a better knowledge of what was to be done to effect a radical change.

Although his words were delivered in a conversational rather than an oratorical style, he was at times earnest and impressive, pathetic and sad, witty and humorous, some of his similes and illustrations causing both tears and merriment.

If you want a good 5c. cigar smoke the Alberta, also the Silver Star; if you wish for something better ask for the Pair of Queens and the Globe 10c. cigars. These four brands of cigars are the best in the Dominion for the price. 135

World's Fair Educational Awards.

In the list of awards for educational exhibits at Chicago the following local names appear: Miss Ethel Palen of the Toronto Art School for oil painting of dogs' head, Miss Maud Parkyn for portrait from life, S. P. May, M.D., for studies in electro-metallurgy. The Ontario Educational Department received 15 awards for systems of training and seven for pupils' work in provincial institutions. Ontario had the only exhibit complete from the kindergarten to the University.

Five thousand bottles of Coughicura sold in two stores in Toronto last winter. Samples, 10 cents.

For proper and seasonable gentlemen's furnishings visit Harcourt & Son, 57 King-street west. Our latest importations in tennis suits and summer neckwear including the Oxford Scarf, have just arrived. 135

REDMOND MAY WRECK GLADSTONE

He is Hedging, But His Policy Must Force Him Into the Opposition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Edmund Yates cables from London to The New York Tribune as follows:

The Queen has been anxious for several years past to visit Naples, and it is probable that Her Majesty will carry out her wishes next spring. King Humbert has placed the famous royal palace of Capodimonte at the Queen's disposal. If the Queen finally decides to visit Naples she will arrive on Thursday, March 22.

Connaught Well Posted.

If the Duke of Connaught does not prove a capable commander at Aldershot it certainly will not be because he has failed on the score of thoroughness, for he has even, it is said, beaten Sir Evelyn Wood's record in the desire to post himself on all details. There is not a branch of the service, I am assured, nor a department connected with the administration of which the Duke has not mastered all the arrangements.

Gladstone's Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone are to spend the Christmas holidays at Cannes, where they will be the guests of Mr. Stuart Rendel at the Chateau de Florence, which he purchased a few weeks ago from the Dowager Duchess of Montrose.

Redmond Hedging.

Mr. J. E. Redmond is hedging already as regards his attitude toward the Government, but even the latest edition to his ultimatum, if he keeps to it, must force him into the Opposition. It is quite certain that Mr. Gladstone will not attempt to deal with the evicted tenants this session. It is equally certain that the proposal to release the dynamiters would break up the Cabinet. These are Mr. Redmond's terms, however, and he has pledged his reputation that he will do his utmost to wreck the Government. As his party will count 18 in a division and as the Government majority on Friday was only 19 he may have many chances of making good his words. Whether he will do so remains to be seen.

Oxford Finances.

Oxford University finances are certainly not in a satisfactory condition at present, and the absolute necessity of the restoration of the steeple of St. Mary's Church has cost so much that the convocation has just been obliged to borrow £11,000 for the new buildings of the Ashmolean Museum, in which the Fortnum collections are to be placed.

Hunting Accidents.

Although the fox hunting season is little more than a week old, several accidents have already occurred in the Leicestershire district. There were numerous falls on the opening day of the quorn, and Mrs. Long of Carlton Hall, Grantham, was conveyed to Melton in an unconscious state. Mr. Gordon Cunard had a severe fall with the Pytchley, breaking his collar bone and injuring his nose for the second time. Wednesday Mr. H. Manfield of Northampton, the son of Mr. Manfield, M.P. for the Borough, was thrown with great force against the brickwork of a bridge while hunting with the Grafton hounds and received serious injuries on the head.

CORBY WILL NOT BE RELEASED.

Judge Hosmer of Detroit Becomes Him as a Scoundrel.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 14.—Robert Young, attorney for Henry T. Corby, now in jail at the instance of his wife, who charges that he defrauded her out of $1360, made his motion before Judge Hosmer this morning for Corby's release. He set up that no fraud had been alleged, and maintained that the capias was irregular because no citizen of Michigan was security for costs.

Judge Hosmer knocked out his second count upon discovering that Corby claimed a residence in Michigan, which the court held also, gave his wife a residence, notwithstanding in her affidavit she claimed to be a resident of Toronto.

Col. Sellers, who appeared for Mrs. Corby, went into particulars as to how Corby secured the money and also showed that Corby had tried in every way to rid himself of his wife after obtaining possession of the money.

Judge Hosmer denied Young's motion, and said he was not going to release such a scoundrel as Corby had been made out to be without at least getting all the facts more plainly before him. He advised Mr. Young, if he felt himself aggrieved, to apply for a mandamus.

LOOKS LIKE MURDER.

An Idiot Decoyed Into the Woods and Later Found Buried.

QUEBEC, Que., Nov. 14.—Constable Simard of the provincial police returned to-day from Roberval, Lake St. John, where he has been investigating the mysterious disappearance and death of the young son of a farmer belonging to that place.

A farmer named Pascal had an 18-year-old son who was an idiot. The father had a strong dislike for the son, and some time ago repeatedly threatened to get rid of him by some means. He spoke of his intention to a notorious character of the place, who offered to take the hated boy into the woods with him, promising that the latter would never come back. This Pascal consented to.

When the mother heard that her child was to leave for the woods with such a man she became alarmed and entreated her husband not to let the son go with him. The entreaties of the mother were useless, the son went, and he has never returned. When his companion returned to the village about three weeks after the departure he explained the boy's disappearance by stating that young Pascal took sick in the woods and died. He buried him before coming back. Search having been made in the spot he indicated the body of the missing boy was found. The police are continuing their investigations in this mysterious affair.

THE HARTNEY TRAGEDY.

Madame Thiry's Assailant Captured and Jailed.

HARTNEY, Man., Nov. 14.—Cyprien Robins, the Belgian, who so nearly killed Madame Thiry and escaped from the officers about midnight on the day of the magistrate's trial, has been recaptured, and now he and Joseph are in Brandon Jail. The woman is still hovering between life and death.

EUGENE FIELD SERIOUSLY ILL.

Not Able to Fulfil His Engagements and Consequently Will Not Visit This City as Expected.

Eugene Field, the Chicago poet-journalist, has written poems more like those of Whitcomb Riley than any other poet of the present day. Now that he will not visit Toronto as anticipated his poems are being read by everyone. That charming little book "With Trumpet and Drum" is one of the most widely read that is offered by John P. McKenna, bookseller, 80 Yonge-street, to his patrons, and contains some of Eugene Field's daintiest poems. This and his other books, "A Little Book of Western Verse" and "A Second Book of Western Verse," have been praised by the greatest critics of this and other countries.

Instances of general debility are unpleasantly common in these busy days. For this complaint, medicines are worse than useless, but Obico mineral water will soon build the patient up.

IN THE BRITISH COMMONS.

SCOTCH MEMBERS DESIRE QUICKER ATLANTIC MAIL SERVICE.

The Right of Anarchists to Hold Mass Meetings Questioned—A Petition Received From an Aggrieved Crofter—Sir Edward Grey Explains the Result of the Franco-Siamese Treaty.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—In the House of Commons on Thursday next Mr. John Long, Liberal member for Dundee, will move, with a view to terminating the existing contracts with trans-Atlantic steamers for carrying mails, that the Postmaster-General shall consider the fact that steamers calling at Moville are reported to land their mails for Scotland and elsewhere a half day earlier than vessels calling at Queenstown.

Borrowdale and the Crofters.

Sir George Trevelyan informed the House, in reply to a question from Mr. Weir, that he had received the petition of Alexander Young, a Saltcoat, Man., crofter, alleging ill-treatment by one Borrowdale. Upon the arrival of Sir Charles Tupper in England, Sir George said, the matter would be enquired into.

Public Meetings of Anarchists.

Mr. Charles J. Darling (Conservative), member for Deptford, moved the adjournment of the House in order to discuss the action of the Government in permitting Anarchists to meet in Trafalgar-square.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, leader of the Opposition in the House, took part in the discussion. He said that he blamed the Government for encouraging the holding of meetings to propagate infamous doctrines.

Mr. John Burns (Socialist), member for Battersea, defended the rights of public meetings even if such meetings were held by Anarchists. No trouble, he said, would arise from these meetings unless the police interfered.

Mr. Darling's motion was defeated without a division being taken.

Effect of the Franco-Siamese Treaty.

Replying to a question on the subject Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said that the apparent effect of the Franco-Siamese treaties was to restrict Siamese rights and sovereignty over certain districts, but they did not forbear French rights on the right bank of the Mekong River or in the Province of Battambang. France, he added, had repeatedly stated that she was only temporarily occupying Chantibun. This statement was greeted with cries of "hear, hear."

COAL UP IN LONDON.

The Miners Won't Resume Work If the Employers Reduce Wages.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Samuel Woods, M.P. for the Ince division of Lancashire, said today that notwithstanding the interference of the Government in the coal miners' strike the men would not resume work if the employers insisted upon a reduction in wages. Mr. Woods is a practical miner, and is president of the Lancashire Miners' Federation and vice-president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

The price of coal in London has risen three shillings more per ton.

Both the Coal Mine Owners' Association and the Miners' Federation have accepted the recommendation made by Prime Minister Gladstone in his letter.

May Fall To-Day.

The conference has been fixed for Thursday, and hopes are entertained that some agreement between the masters and men will be arrived at. Lord Rosebery will preside. Dealers expect that to-morrow there will be a fall of fully 10 shillings per ton in the price of coal.

HAD PLANS OF GERMAN FORTS.

The French War Office Implicated in the Work of the Arrested Spies.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Herr Hanauer, Imperial Minister of Justice, has made a report to the Emperor on the case of the two Frenchmen arrested some time ago at Kiel on suspicion of being spies and who afterwards confessed that they belonged to the French general staff. At the time of their arrest they pretended they were yachtsmen, and had a yacht chartered by them having brought them to Kiel. When they and the yacht were searched the police found a collection of photographs and plans of defences of several German forts. Minister Hanauer says surprising revelations have been made in the case, linking the French war office with the work of the prisoners.

Remains of Explorers Found.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The crew of the whaler Aurora, which has just arrived at Dundee, report that they discovered in Baffin's Bay the wreck of the schooner Ripple. This is the vessel in which two Swedish men of science, Bjorlfg and Kalvennius, left St. John's, Nfld., in June, 1892. Their purpose was to collect specimens of the flora and fauna of Greenland along Davis' Strait. The crew of the Aurora found two cairns near the spot where the Ripple had gone to pieces. One was covered with the remains of human bodies. Under the other cairn were found manuscripts and a note written in English asking the finder to send the papers to Baron Nordenskjold or the nearest consul. Near this cairn lay a skeleton supposed to be that of either Bjorlfg or Kalvennius.

WAR BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Moors Alarmed By the Search Lights—Many Killed By Shots From Warships.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A Melilla despatch under date of Monday night says:

"At 11 o'clock last evening the electric search lights of the Spanish cruisers suddenly illuminated the whole country around, taking the Moors by surprise. A terrible cannonade was opened by the warships and the forts at the same moment. The terrified Moors could be seen running about like madmen, seeking shelter in the caves. Many were killed.

"To-day a company of Spanish cavalry made an excursion into the country, going further than other Spanish troops have gone since the war opened and meeting with no opposition. It is believed that serious operations will begin this week."

Arlington Hotel.

For comfortable bright rooms and combined with reasonable rates and excellent cuisine the Arlington Hotel has not its equal in Toronto and those who desire permanent winter quarters should hasten to make their arrangements before the best rooms are taken. ed

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts, Bank Commerce Building, Toronto.

A Family Thanksgiving Dinner.

MENU.

Oyster Soup.
Roast Turkey. Cranberry Sauce.
Browned Sweet Potatoes.
Peas. Cauliflower.
Chicken Salad.
Mince Pie. Pumpkin Pie.
Fruit.
Coffee.

To add to the joy of the re-union and to make Thanksgiving Day a real occasion, quinn proposes that the male members of each family wear his new Thanksgiving neckties on that day.

HE THANKED THE JUDGE AND WITHDREW.

[From Last Night's Evening Star.]

In the Assizes this afternoon Mr. E. A. Macdonald said:

My lord, in reference to the charge of libel against W. F. Maclean, the Dominion Parliament has enacted that persons who are libeled must prosecute the criminals themselves. This is news to me; consequently the crown prosecutor declines to prosecute. Now, I am not prepared to go on. Therefore I ask that the matter be left over till the next Assizes.

His Lordship: Has the matter come before the grand jury?

Mr. Macdonald: No, my lord.

The Judge: The only thing is to discharge the defendant.

Mr. Macdonald: That remains with you, my lord.

His Lordship: I will consider this by to-morrow morning. It is a question for your consideration, the bill not having been presented to the grand jury.

Mr. Macdonald: Shall I give the defendant notice, my lord?

The Judge: That is for you to consider.

Mr. Macdonald: I will do so, anyway.

His Lordship: I will hear you to-morrow morning.

Mr. Macdonald thanked the judge and withdrew.

A CENT A POUND ON SUGAR.

But No Increase on Beer or Tobacco—$50,000,000 Revenue From Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A revenue of $50,000,000 is expected by the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee from the moderate income tax which they propose to incorporate in the new revenue bill. The rate of the tax will probably be 2 per cent. and the exemption will be high enough to exclude the great mass of laboring men and people on small salaries. The limit now under discussion is from $3500 to $4000. If the income tax is adopted in the form now under consideration other changes in the internal revenue laws will not be necessary. There will be no increase in the beer tax, the whisky tax, the tax on manufactured tobacco or the tax on cigars. The question of duty on sugar is still an open one, but it is not unlikely that a duty will be imposed of about one cent per pound on both raw and refined sugars. The treatment of the bituminous coal is an open question with the Democrats of the committee. Coal was on the free list in the original draft of the Tariff bill.

In accordance with the pledge of the Democratic national platform to modify the McKinley law in the direction of free raw materials. The protest from the coal districts of West Virginia, Pennsylvania,