The Toronto World.

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ON A BURNING QUESTION.

MR. GLADSTONE DISCOURSES ON CHURCH DISESTABLISHMENT.

He Also Scathingly Rebukes the Tories for Lying—The Moment Not Yet Arrived for the Severance of Church and State.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and Lord and Lady Rosebery to-day drove in a carriage from Dalmeny park through the principal thoroughfares to the Free Assembly hall. Crowds of people lined the route and great enthusiasm was manifested at the appearance of Mr. Gladstone. On reaching the hall Mr. Gladstone found it literally packed with human beings waiting to hear his address.

Mr. Gladstone said it was impossible for parliament to deal with the Irish question satisfactorily except by the action of a party powerful enough to act independently of the Irish vote. According to tory as well as liberal reports, such a party in the coming parliament can only be the liberal party. This consideration, he said, was more than ordinarily important, indeed it was of the highest imperial importance.

"Passing to a subject less important," said Mr. Gladstone, "I am reluctantly compelled to refer to personal matters. I am unable to understand the reason, but it undoubtedly has become the fashion among a portion of the tories to circulate, concerning myself, an unbounded assortment of most gratuitous untruths. This is a mode of warfare that the liberals have never indulged in, and I believe that the bulk of the respectable tories disapprove of it. These untruths return to me in the shape of voluminous correspondence daily from all parts of the country, and I ask my friends to receive all such statements with resolute incredulity until their makers prove their assertions. During a former election campaign I remember having flatly denied twelve untruths in a single letter. Some of the untruths now circulated say I possess a large quantity of land in Russia; another accuses me of felling trees on Sundays; a third says I offered to lend Lord Bradbourne four thousand pounds yearly; a fourth that I asked the liberal parliamentary party last session to vote against their consciences; a fifth that I opposed the abolition of flogging in the army, whereas I spoke and voted in its favor, and a sixth that I voted against household suitrage. Such are specimens of the newest untruths circulated. In order to prove that I am not exaggerating I have in my pockets the statements of three tory candidates, Messrs. Ayers, Sidebottom and Duncan. The last warns his constituents of the gross inaccuracies of the radicals. He then lyingly accuses me of opposing household franchise, which I not only did not oupose, but I engaged in a newspaper war with Lord Sherbrooke over the matter, he opposing and I advocating the extension of the suffrage. I now enter a graver subject, disestablishment, not because it is an immediate and urgent necessity, but in order to remove widespread misapprehension."

Mr. Gladstone here referred to the sixteenth section of his election manifesto, which is as follows:

"When the subject of state religion comes into discussion, although it has been more fully probed and unfolded in Scotland than elsewhere, and although a lively feeling, as was naturally to be expected, exists with regard to it in Wales, yet it is the larger case of England which principally arrests attention. Bearing in mind all the circumstances of the question in connection with the length of my own past career, I might perhaps plead for an exemption from all share in this controversy, but having regard on the other hand to the deep interest felt in it with a strong conviction on the part of so many whose confidence I have enjoyed, I think it right to say a few words if they only tend to qualify over sanguine expectations and to mitigate alarms which appear to me exaggerated, though they are entertained by many whom, both officially and personally, I revere. With respect to the severance of the Church of England from the state, I think it obvious that so vast a question cannot become practical until it shall have grown familiar with the public by thorough discussion; with the further condition that the proposal when thoroughly discussed shall be approved. Neither, I think, can such a change arise in a country such as ours, except with the large observance of the principles of equity and liberality, as well as with the general consent of the nation. We can hardly, however, be surprised if those who observe that a current almost throughout the civilized world, slowly sets in to this direction, should desire or fear that among ourselves, too, it may be found to operate. I cannot forecast the dim and distant courses of the future, but, like all others, I have observed the vast and ever-increasing development for the last 50 years, both at home and abroad, in the church to which I belong, of the powers of voluntary support. Those abridgements of prerogatives as an establishment, which have been frequent of late years, have not brought about a decrease, and have at least been contemporaneous with an increase of her spiritual and social strength. By devotedness of life and by solidity of labor the clergy are laying a good foundation for the time to come. The attachment of the laity improves, if I may so speak, both in quantity and quality. The English church also appears to be eminently suited in many and weighty points to the needs of the coming time, and I have a strong conviction that, if this great modification of our inherited institutions shall hereafter be accomplished, the vitality of the Church of England will be found equal to all the needs of the occasion."

Mr. Gladstone said: "When I wrote this section I considered it a posthumous requisite, fully believing—and I still retain the belief—that I never should be called upon to share in the practical controversies in relation thereto. What I am about to say relates chiefly to the Church of England. Circumstances in England and Scotland are not precisely the same. I wrote simply to recommend that in a future, more or less remote, when the controversy shall arise, it be prosecuted in an equitable temper and with careful endeavors to master its enormous difficulties. After writing the passage in the manifesto I heard nothing of the question for many weeks. It certainly did not excite alarm. For a long time I was not aware of the intention to make disestablishment a test question, but I am now confident it will be made a test question by tory influence. The tories, who are not provided with an abundance of legitimate election weapons, not unnaturally cast about to see what new artillery they can bring into the field. Knowing that the raising of the disestablishment subject in England was a most grave and heavy question, Lord Salisbury took the earliest opportunity of expressing his conviction that I should propose the disestablishment of the Church of England, stating that he was sure the critical time had come. Considering Lord Salisbury's generosity and chivalry in throwing over party interests for the benefit of the church, it is particularly fortunate for him that nothing is so inconvenient as the introduction of English disestablishment. These remarks induced many liberal politicians to forestall the question. I do not complain of this, but I do protest against making the church a test question, to the exclusion of every other question. Just consider the effect of voting for candidates on this question only. There is no sense in it. What I contend is, that there is no state of things now existing which makes it necessary, just or allowable to raise the question of English Church disestablishment just now.

"Disestablishment in Scotland is a question the Scotch people should deal with when the proper time arrives, which in my opinion has not yet come. It would be outrageous folly for the liberals, to allow themselves to be drawn from the other real solid issues of the day by this question. We confront the electors and say: 'Vote for or against the candidates on grounds connected with the great questions ripe for discussion, which can be treated in a practical manner and so as to be of service to the country.' Is the liberal party going to be constituted on the excommunicating principle? Is it to exclude from parliament everybody who does not favor disestablishment? This is simply impossible, every sensible man will devote attention to things which can be dealt with in the coming parliament. It would require a great deal to turn in my opinion, I will not say conviction, which 99 out of every 100 Englishmen share, that the question of the disestablishment of the Church of England is utterly remote from the coming parliament.

"But, say the tories, when you turn to the records of history, is it not your opinion that disestablishment is not remote? You said the same thing in 1865 about the Church of Ireland. Then when the election approached you said the question was not within the range of practical politics, meaning not for the parliament then electing, yet within four years the Church of England was disestablished. Therefore your conviction in 1885 is of no more value than your opinion in 1865. Consequently it is out of court altogether. That objection and query are ingeniously taken. It is the best point the tories have made, but only because the remaining points are very bad. However, what is the fact? In 1865 political apathy prevailed to stagnation, and the reforming spirit was universal. Nobody cared enough about the Irish church. But the Irish church question had been alive 30 years, and the moment attention was turned toward the Irish church it was seen to be a mockery. The church establishment was in no sense the church of the nation. It was impossible to make a decent or plausible excuse for it.

"Everything is different at present. The Church of England, instead of being a mockery, is a church whose defenders claim that it has the adhesion and support of a large majority of the nation. It is doubtful whether it is possible to deny that the Church of England works very hard and endeavors to do its business. It has infinite ramifications through the whole fabric and structure of society and has laid a deep hold in many hearts and minds. The disestablishment of the Church of England is a gigantic operation.

"The prophecies of the tories often break down, they ought to be merciful in examining our predictions because the peculiarity of tory predictions is that they always break down. In the case of the Irish church the constant allegation of the tories was that we should disestablish the English church immediately afterwards. I answered that challenge then, to the effect that disestablishing the Irish church was a great undertaking, and I doubted whether a man breathed the air of parliament who would disestablish the Church of England. I have the same doubt now.

"Many of those writing about disestablishment in England know little. They framed utterly impossible plans, but the English people cannot accept them. It is a very great and serious question. I do not envy the man who undertakes the examination of the question. It strongly contrasts with the Church of Ireland, which lacked an active, sympathetic public mind. The public mind now was never more active, requiring every practical and some impractical reforms. Attention is now abundant, but the public mind in England is unprepared for such a tremendous change, and until the public favor the movement it is a mistake to appeal to it.

"Now, coming near home, there are considerations of this question applying to the north as well as to the south. (Cries of 'no,' 'no.') The first result of urging disestablishment in Scotland would be my English advice thrown to the winds. The supporters of the church would rush in a solid phalanx to the poll against disestablishment, therefore the subject in Scotland ought likewise to be left to a future occasion.

"We have most remarkable unanimity respecting the questions which require first attention. The reform of the land laws, the reform of the procedure of parliament, the completion of the reform bill and the settlement of the imperial relation towards Ireland. These questions afford a record which would make the coming parliament most effectual for this country. I cannot think but that it is an error to thrust these questions into darkness for the sake of the question whose maturity I utterly deny.

"But I have been asked whether I will support Dr. Cameron's resolution disestablishing and disendowing the Scotch church. No settlement will satisfy Scotland unless it be the genuine offspring of Scottish sentiments and feelings. I decline to support an abstract resolution on any subject, because it is tantamount to making a solemn promise to the country whenever such a resolution is adopted. I never do so until I see a prospect that I shall be able to perform my promise. (Cheers). In 1886 a resolution in favor of the abolition of the paper duty passed the house of commons unanimously, but the tories fiercely opposed for two years a billrying effect thereto. The change in circumstances always provides an apology for a change of opinion.

"I am laboring now for liberal unity. I am preaching unity to the best of my ability, but I hope the liberal party will split before sacrificing conscience. A party is an instrument for attaining great ends. It is an invaluable instrument, for party combination has achieved all the good parliament ever did. Do not let phantom lights draw us from the straight line of duty. We have got work to do. Nothing can release us from our obligations to prosecute the work to its accomplishment."

Mr. Gladstone's speech lasted eighty minutes. He received an ovation on leaving.

PRETTY SHARP TALKING.

Mr. Justices Lopes Gives Mr. Stead a Piece of His Mind.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—In charging the jury in the Armstrong case Justice Lopes, addressing Mr. Stead, said: "I regret to say you thought fit, in the Pall Mall Gazette, to deluge the streets of the whole country with an amount of filth which, I fear, has tainted the minds of the children you were so desirous to protect, and which I do not hesitate to say was and ever will be a disgrace to journalism. You have inflicted irreparable injury upon the parents of this child. You have subjected them to the indelible disgrace of being charged with selling their child for purposes of violation. The child, through you, was taken from her parents and examined by women who in your opinion were of vile character, was subjected to chloroform and then taken to a brothel, where she was subjected to chloroform again. She was taken to France, her letters to her mother were suppressed and her return was refused." Mr. Stead marched off with the air of a martyr.

The Standard, referring to the conviction of Mr. Stead, says it wonders that it was possible for a moment to conceal Mr. Stead's atrocious proceedings under the mask of a holy purpose. It is amazing that he should have degraded himself by debauchery and semi intoxication in the slums. His conduct is a lasting disgrace to journalism.

Suicides in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—There has been an alarming increase in the number of suicides within the past several months. Cases are reported daily, and some days the number is as high as ten. To-day a retired banker named Markewald died in a mysterious manner, and his wife shot herself with a revolver. Both of them left instructions to have their bodies cremated.

Jealous of Great Britain.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—La France, commenting on the reported declaration of war between Burmah and Great Britain, makes a violent attack on the latter power and says "the British expedition to Burmah is really aimed at France." It then urges on De Freycinet, minister of foreign affairs, to unite with Russia to stop English territorial aggrandizement.

A Sweeping Denial.

Sir Barrington Simeon having stated at a liberal meeting in Shanklin that Lord Salisbury and Sir M. Hicks-Beach conferred with Mr. Parnell in the smoking room of the house of commons, smoked cigars, drank brandy and water together, and agreed to drop the crimes act, so securing the Irish vote, Lord Salisbury's secretary wrote the following denial:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 23.

Sir: In reply to your letter of Oct. 17, I am desired by Lord Salisbury to say, first, that he has never smoked; second, that he has never been in the smoking room of the house of commons; third, that he has never spoken to Mr. Parnell, and as far as he knows has never seen him; fourth, that he certainly had no compact with him; therefore the statements referred to in your letter as having been made by Sir Barrington Simeon on these subjects are downright untruths. I am, faithfully yours, HENRY MANNERS.

The Canadian Club.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The Canadian club announces that their fortnightly entertainments are fixed for Friday, Nov. 13, Friday, Nov. 27, and Friday, Dec. 11. They will extend a hearty welcome to Canadians visiting the metropolis about these dates, and visitors will have an opportunity of meeting Canadians resident in New York.

A Land Agent Shot.

DUBLIN, Nov. 11.—A land agent named Myres was shot to-day in Kilbeggan, county Westmeath.

John O'Connor, M. P. for Tipperary, addressed a meeting of the National leaguers and cattlemen to-day at Cork. He defied the dealers who refuse to continue boycotting the steam packet company to buy cattle at fairs in the south of Ireland.

THE SMALLPOX RECORD.

NEARLY THREE THOUSAND DEATHS SINCE THE OUTBREAK.

Only Ninety-Seven of the Victims Protestants—Thirty-Seven Fatal Cases Reported Yesterday.

MONTREAL, Nov. 11.—The official returns of the health office this morning show 21 deaths in the city from smallpox yesterday, 7 at Mount Royal hospital, 3 in Cote St. Louis, 2 in St. Jean Baptiste, 2 in St. Cunegonde and 2 in St. Henri.

A statement published to-day shows that of 2641 deaths from smallpox since the outbreak of the epidemic; 2404 were French Canadians, 140 other Catholics and 97 Protestant. About 1600 were under 5 years of age. A man named Martin was to-day fined $20 for assaulting D. Lauzon while in execution of his duty. The medical health officers' report showed 32 new cases reported yesterday and 24 cases verified.

The grand jury found to-day true bills against Eugene Gagnon for feloniously shooting with intent to kill and murder, and against Elir Gagnon for assaulting a constable on Rolland street.

At a meeting of the corn exchange association to-day the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

That this meeting cordially endorses the recent energetic efforts of the mayor to vindicate the law and to stamp out the epidemic which has proved so disastrous to the business interests of the city.

St. Catharines Free Again.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Nov. 11.—This city is again entirely free from smallpox, all the patients having fully recovered. The entire number of cases, most of which were mild ones, amounted to ten, in which one death occurred, and that not from smallpox altogether.

The Smallpox Plague Among the Hurons in 1637.

Here is Parkman's graphic account of the smallpox plague among the Hurons settled between Georgian bay and Lake Simcoe in 1636.7. It is taken from "The Jesuits in North America:"

The pestilence, which for two years past had from time to time visited the Huron towns, now returned with tenfold violence, and with it appeared a new and fearful scourge—the smallpox. Terror was universal. The contagion increased as autumn advanced; and when winter came, far from ceasing, as the priests had hoped, its ravages were appalling. The season of Huron festivity was turned to a season of mourning; and such was the despondency and dismay that suicide became frequent. The Jesuits, singly or in pairs, journeyed in the depths of winter from village to village ministering to the sick. * * * As the missionary, physician at once to body and soul, entered one of the wretched dens, he saw the inmates, their heads muffled in their robes of skin, seated around the fires in silent dejection. Everywhere was heard the wail of sick and dying children; and on or under the platforms at the sides of the house crouched squalid men and women, in all the stages of the distemper. * * For a time the Indians refused the spiritual solace of the priests. * * At the town of Wenrio the people, after trying in vain all the feasts, dances and preposterous ceremonies by which their medicine-men sought to stay the pest, resolved to essay the "medicine" of the French, and, to that end, called the priests to a council. * At the town of Ossossane the people in a frenzy of terror accepted the conditions [of the priests] and promised to renounce their superstitions and reform their manners. * Their [the priests] joy was short. A noted sorcerer came to Ossossane. With ten others he ensconced himself in a kennel of bark made for the occasion. In the midst were placed several stones heated red hot. On these the sorcerer threw tobacco, produced a stifling fumigation; in the midst of which, for a full half-hour, he sang, at the top of his throat, those boastful, yet meaningless songs of which Indian magical incantations are composed. * He pretended to have an absolute control over the pestilence and his prescriptions were scrupulously followed. * On the sixth day the spirits appeared, and, among other revelations, told him that the disease could be frightened away by means of images of straw, like scarecrows placed on the tops of the houses. Within forty-eight hours after this announcement the roofs of Onnentisati and the neighboring villages were covered with an army of these effigies. * The Indians, anxious that these scarecrows should do their office well, addressed them in loud harangues and burned offerings of tobacco before them. Another sorcerer came to Ossossané. A chief carried before him a kettle of mystic water, with which the sorcerer sprinkled his company, at the same time fanning them with the wing of a wild turkey. Then came a grand medicine-feast, followed by a medicine-dance of women.

Opinion was divided as to the nature of the pest; but the greatest number were agreed that it was a malignant *oki* [spirit] who came at sunset, to do him honor, each guest gorged himself like a vulture. A mystic fraternity danced with firebrands in their mouths. Tobacco was burned to the Demon of the Pest. * In one house was a sick man crouched in a corner, while near him sat three friends. Before each of these was placed a huge portion of food—enough for two—and though all were gorged even to suffocation, with starting eyeballs and distended veins, they still held stauchly to their task, resolved at all costs to devour the whole, in order to cure the patient, who meanwhile ceased not, in feeble tones to praise their exertions, and implore them to persevere.

When we see the Jesuit fathers in the gloomy February of 1637 and the gloomier months that followed, toiling on foot from one infected town to another, wading through the sodden snow, under the bare and dripping forests, drenched with incessant rains, when we see them entering these wretched abodes of misery and darkness * * we must needs admire the self-sacrificing zeal with which it was pursued.

Beautiful eider down Quilts, large size and very handsome patterns, only "nine dollars" at Petley's.

The Strasburg, Ont., Murder.

BERLIN, Ont., Nov. 11.—John Calvin Ravier, aged 17, was placed on trial to-day before J. A. Mackie, J.P., for the murder of the German lad, Wm. Jiritz, aged 15, at Strasburg. L. M. Weber, farmer, with whom both deceased and the prisoner worked, testified that the murdered boy said he would try and make John, the prisoner, leave the barn. Jiritz not turning up, witness and his wife instituted a search and found him quite dead with his skull fractured covered with chaff in the barn. The inquiry was adjourned until Friday.

The Expulsion of German Americans.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The German Americans who were recently expelled from the island of Foehr Schleswig have been ordered to leave Prussia before Nov. 15. Two naturalized American natives of Torp and Schottenburg have also been ordered to leave, one by the end of November, and the other by the end of the year.

The World is sold for A Cent.

CABLE NOTES.

Ten new battalions are to be added to the British army.

Ill-feeling in Russia against England is said to be once more on the rise.

Advices from Massowah now announce that after the recent battle the Abyssinians carried off Osman Digna's head.

The election of bureau officials in the chamber of deputies at Paris yesterday resulted in favor of the republican candidates.

Muktar Pasha, the Turkish commissioner to Egypt, is in favor of despatching Turkish troops to Egypt, provided England acquiesces.

The P. and O. steamer Indus has been totally wrecked on a reef near Ceylon. She was an iron screw of 2235 tons, 360 feet long, built in 1871.

A cablegram from Corunna states that Dr. A. J. Dodds, medical missionary of the Latakkea, Syria, mission of the Reformed Presbyterian church, was one of the four passengers lost on the steamer Sidon, which was wrecked on the cost of Spain on October 27 last.

NOTES FROM HAMILTON.

Reception to Bishop Carberry—Masonic Visit to Belleville.

HAMILTON, Nov. 11.—At the police court this morning Alexander Reinstadler of Berlin was fined $10 and costs or ten days in jail for beating the G. T. R. out of a ride from Toronto to this city. He took the ten days.

His Lordship Bishop Carberry was present at a reception and entertainment today by the nuns and pupils of Loretto convent on the occasion of the second anniversary of his consecration. There were present his grace Archbishop Lynch and Bishop Mahoney of Toronto, Bishop Walsh of London, Bishop Jamot of Peterboro and a large number of priests of this and other parishes.

Rev. O. J. Booth of St. Catharines, well known in this city, has received a call from the Church of Ascension, Buffalo, at a salary of $3500.

There are now 550 telephone subscribers in this city.

A week of prayer is in progress at the Y. M. C. A. for the benefit of young men.

There are thirty-two cases on the division court list, opened by Judge Sinclair to-day. Three of them were for sums of over $100.

Patrons of the St. Nicholas hotel three years ago will remember the genial Hugh McClintock, for seven years head waiter there. Hugh was a waiter on the ill-fated Algoma, and is among the missing.

The 6.55 a.m. Toronto train to morrow morning will carry a distinguished party of Masons, who are going to pay a fraternal visit to the brethren in Belleville. Grand Master Murray, Grand Secretary Mason, D. McPhie, D. D. G. M.; C. W. Mulligan and J. S. McMahon, will be among the party.

Dr. Elizabeth Smith, of Hamilton, has been made the first president of the alumni association of the Women's Medical college, Kingston.

BRITISH INVASION OF BURMAH

How the Expeditionary Force Is Formed—A Bad Lookout for Theebaw.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The embarkation of British troops forming the Burmah army of invasion proceeds rapidly. The Goorkhas holding the frontier have been reinforced and a considerable British force is now well in the enemy's country. The column for the capture of Ningyan is 12,000 strong, and is accompanied by an elephant battery of seven pounders. The main column embarked and embarking for the bombardment of Minhla ports includes, besides the British battalions of infantry and four battalions of native infantry from the Madras presidency, the second battalion of the Liverpool regiment, the first battalion of the Royal Welsh fusiliers, the second battalion of the eleventh Bengal infantry, the ninth battery of the first brigade of Royal artillery, the Cinqueports division, together with one Bombay and one Punjaub mountain battery, detachments of the Royal engineers and three companies of Madras and Bombay sappers. Each of the battalions of infantry sent to the front numbers from 800 to 1000 men. These troops will effect a junction with the British and native battalions previously quartered on or near the frontier in British Burmah in anticipation of hostilities.

MR. STEAD'S PRISON FARE.

Rather a Change From the Luxuries of a Fast Life.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Mr. Stead, the convicted editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, was interviewed in Coldbath Fields prison to-day. His warder was present at the interview and the visitor was not allowed to shake hands with the prisoner. Mr. Stead was in prison garb consisting of a Glengarry cap, loose fitting yellow collarless jacket stamped on the left breast with "R 2 8," baggy, coarse pants, bearing the government broad arrow and oversided patched boots. His hair was cropped short. He is allowed the Bible in his cell, but the light is not sufficient to enable him to read it. His breakfast consists of thin porridge and brown bread, dinner of suet pudding and supper of porridge and brown bread. He sees nobody between 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. Mr. Stead's daily task is to pick one pound of oakum. The ordinary prisoners have to pick three pounds. The sentences of all the prisoners commence on the first day of the session of the court, which this year was October 19. Mr. Stead will therefore be released on January 19.

Killed by a Freight.

PRESCOTT, Nov. 11.—Switchman Milne, at Cardinal, the first station east of here, was run over and killed by a passing freight train about 1 o'clock this morning. Milne was standing at the switch when a new car, not taking the curve properly, jumped the rail and ran over him. He leaves a widow and family. The express due here at 1 o'clock a. m. was six hours late, being detained by the accident to the freight.

Poisoned by Lead Pipes.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., Nov. 11.—Within the past two weeks thirty-two workmen at W. D. Woods' iron works, who were in the habit of drinking water from lead pipes running from the river, have been attacked violently with symptoms of poisoning. All recovered excepting four, who are in a serious condition.

A Sensational Advertisement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A suit for libel brought by Louis C. Wilson of Fredericksburg, Va., against James Gordon Bennett of the New York Herald for $50,000 was to-day terminated suddenly in the supreme court by Bennett's counsel paying the amount in full.

A Terrible Scaffolding Accident.

MONTREAL, Nov. 11.—A serious accident occurred this morning at the drill shed. Five men were painting the ceiling when the scaffolding gave way and the men fell to the ground. Two were killed instantly, the third died shortly afterwards and the other two are not expected to live.

Boys' Tweed Suits at seventy-five cents and up at Petley's.

DOMINION DASHES.

The Reformer is a new paper in Milton. It supports the Scott act and the liberal party.

The 21st of January is mentioned as the probable date on which parliament will be summoned for the transaction of business.

Chas. T. Taylor, steward of the Algoma, who was among the lost, has left a young wife, to whom he had only been married a year, in Buffalo.

There is great anxiety in Quebec as to the fate of Riel. Bishop Grandin of St. Albert, N.W.T., who was recently in Ottawa, believes he will be hanged.

It is not a son of the well-known Brantford horseman, P. J. Pilkey, that has been arrested for forgery, but another man of the same surname, but different initials.

A summons was issued yesterday by the police magistrate of Port Hope against Col. J. Vance Graveley, mayor of Cobourg, for perjury in connection with the recent dominion election in East Durham.

A letter received in Quebec from Point aux Esquinaux, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, tells a harrowing tale of misery and starvation at that place. Some sixty families have no food, and will die of starvation unless aid is forthcoming.

The Belleville branch of the Knights of Labor have notified the newsdealers that unless they cease selling the Toronto Mail the Knights will boycott them. The dealers will not yield to the demand.

TO BROCKTON IT SHALL GO

THE PROPOSED NEW SITE FOR THE CATTLE MARKET.

City Commissioner Coatsworth Makes a Full Report to a Sub-Committee of the Markets and Health—The Probable Cost.

A sub-committee from the markets and health met yesterday afternoon to consider the cattle market question. There were present Ald. Shaw (chairman), Jones, Mitchell, Johnston, M. J. Woods, Baxter, Carlyle, and Verral. Ald. Irwin was also present and failed to discover that he was not a member of the committee until he attempted to vote.

Commissioner Coatsworth submitted a report stating that in obedience to an order of the committee he and the engineer had made investigations and calculations and had arrived at the following results: In estimating the expenditure necessary for the new yard they had taken into account the value of the buildings now in use, together with the proposed additional buildings necessary for the new yard. The cost of the additional buildings required on the new site, taking into account the repairs to the present buildings and the drainage and roadway, would be approximately $28,392. There would then be ample accommodation for 1500 cattle, 1200 hogs and 1500 sheep, which, according to dealers' estimates, would be sufficient. The value of the land in the present site, and on the land leased as a lumber yard adjoining the yards to the west, was $27,000. As the present lessee of the lumber yard did not know how he would be obliged to deal with his tenants, he could not say on what terms he would dispose of his lease, but if the land were to be used for market purposes he would be reasonable with the city. The total cost, therefore, of properly repairing, fitting up and enlarging the present site would be $55,392, made up by $28,392 for new buildings, etc., and $27,000 for land.

The cost of establishing the market on the new site in Brockton had also been estimated. The construction of new yards, buildings, drains, etc., would be $35,970; the cost of the land would be $15,000, making a total of $50,970. This would be the total if all the land in the new site were taken; if as much land only as is in the present site were taken, the total cost of the new markets would be only $41,770.

The old arguments, already become so well known to the public, were again brought forward. The meeting was evenly divided. Ald. James, M. J. Woods, Shaw and Mitchell were for the removal. Ald. Baxter, Verral, Carlyle and Johnston were in favor of retaining the site, consequently the motions of Ald. James and Ald. Baxter to leave and to stay respectively were each lost. At last in order to give the full markets and health committee something to work on it was resolved to recommend that the present site be repaired, the probable cost, $28,000, to be submitted to the people.

Ald. Irwin was then admitted; Ald. James took his place in the chair and the meeting of the full committee commenced. After Ald. Shaw had read the recommendation of the sub-committee, he moved in amendment that the site offered by Mr. Mallon in Brockton should be purchased at a price not exceeding $15,000; that the buildings be put up and drains and roads constructed at a price not exceeding $36,000, and that the whole amount—$51,000—be submitted to the people next January.

Tenders for the new weigh scale to be erected on the esplanade were opened, and the contract awarded to C. Wilson & Son, who will charge $150 for 18½ ton scales, warranted for three years.

The use of the two corners of West Market street and King were granted to Italians for the year for $200 cash.

Servia in a Fiery Humor.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Servian government denies the Bulgarian report that Servian troops have crossed the frontier, and states that Servia has no need to invent a casus belli as Bulgaria has given Servia ample grounds to declare war when the proper moment arrives. Servia refrains at present from attacks on Bulgaria for special motives, which she regards with great solicitude and which Bulgaria ignores. Servia pursues a state policy while Bulgaria pursues a revolutionary one.

Russia's Demands.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 11.—M. Nelidoff, Russian ambassador, has been ordered by his government to press the demand of Russia before the conference for the immediate disarming of Servia, Greece and Bulgaria, and deposition of Prince Alexander.

Basis of the Conference.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 11.—The Balkan conference to-day agreed that the basis of its deliberations should be the restoration of the status quo ante in Roumelia. No details were adopted.

Free Traders Conferring.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The national conference of free traders and revenue reformers met here this morning. Two hundred delegates from all parts of the country are in attendance. General Stiles, of Chicago, delivered an address of welcome.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Canon Brent of Newcastle, Ont., is at the Walker house.

Her majesty has presented a diamond locket to Mme. Marie Roze.

Rev. Father Lonergan died at Montreal yesterday of typhoid fever.

Mr. S. B. Foote, proprietor of the Montreal Shareholder, is at the Queen's.

Hon. H. Bel Carter, M.P. for Peterboro, Eng., is a guest at the Queen's.

Mr. E. Miall, commissioner of inland revenue, is registered at the Queen's.

Mr. A. M. Dodds, the New York millionaire lumberman, is registered at the Queen's hotel.

Rev. Mr. Longley of Ottawa has accepted the pastorate of the Queen street Methodist church.

Archbishop Lynch and Bishop Jamot went up to Hamilton yesterday to visit that city. They were met at the station by V. G. Heenan.

Mr. Fenton, county crown attorney, comes down to his office for a short time every day, but he is still unable to speak above a whisper.

Mr. Wm. Whyte, superintendent eastern division, C. P. R.; Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, general purchasing agent, C. P. R.; Mr. R. Larmour, western divisional superintendent, G. T. R., are all at the Queen's.

R. H. Hawels, the English lecturer now in America, is accompanied by his wife, who, next to Oscar Wilde, is the most famous of the London esthetics, and has written a popular book on The Art of Beauty.

Canon Farrar made his profoundest impression upon Boston society by defending Emerson against the attacks of Matthew Arnold and by incidentally alluding in one of his lectures to the Hub as the "Athens of America."

Lord Rosebery will accompany Mr. Gladstone when he takes the field next week, and will act as his "voice" should the ex-premier become disabled by hoarseness or other physical cause. The tory papers counsel Lord Rosebery to learn ventriloquism. If he could manage to throw his voice so that it would appear to proceed from the lips of his revered chief the effect would be much enhanced.

Stepney, London, Eng.

Editor World: Will you kindly tell me the address of Dr. Barnardo. A SUBSCRIBER.

RIEL.

From the Hamilton Spectator, Conservative.

Louis Riel *must* be hanged.

No reasonable doubt is entertained that he *will* be hanged; but the reprieve announced yesterday causes a good deal of uneasiness and almost universal dissatisfaction among conservatives. Riel's guilt was manifest; his crimes were flagrant; his trial was fair; his sentence was just. After sentence he was granted every opportunity for appeal. His appeal having failed, it became the duty of the dominion government to order his execution.

The safety of society demands the enforcement of the death penalty. If Riel escape the halfbreeds will conclude that they have only to fly to arms to secure any demands they may choose to make, no matter how preposterous they may be; and that they will not be punished. The people of Canada cannot afford to let such an idea gain ground among the halfbreeds. Many lives have been sacrificed, and millions of money paid out in restoring order to the Northwest. We cannot afford to repeat that expenditure of life and treasure.

If it is true that any considerable number of French Canadians think a man should escape the penalty of crime because he is a French Canadian, they must be undeceived. The English-speaking part of the community cannot and will not permit any other part to entertain the notion that they have a prescriptive right to commit crime with impunity. A French Canadian guilty of murder and rebellion must be punished just as an English or Irish or Scotch or German Canadian would be punished.

If the French Canadians think there is one law for them and another for us, never since Canada became a country was there a better time to undeceive them than the present time. We do not say they do think so. We believe they do not. We believe the outcry in favor of Riel is almost wholly confined to the rouge party, and is maintained for political effect. At the same time circumstances warrant a positive statement that the people of Ontario will not permit any faltering with justice to satisfy the race prejudices of any section of the Canadian people. And if such a thing were possible as that Sir John Macdonald should give way to any such pretension as that stated above, then undoubtedly he would lose the confidence of English-speaking conservatives and would be swept from power.

NO MORE BAY WATER.

The Leaks in the Conduit Stopped Up—New Mains—Settling Claims.

Chairman Walker, Ald. Hunter, Sheppard, Brandon, Mackenzie, Frankland, and Smith were present at the waterworks committee meeting yesterday afternoon.

A communication was read from Engineer Venables asking recognition for extra services rendered during the last two years. The application was referred to a sub-committee.

Roaf & Roaf, solicitors for the City Gas company, stated by letter and on behalf of their clients, that the company was ready to contract for the supply of fuel to the furnaces of the water-works for three years at an annual sum of $5000 less than the cost of the fuel used in the furnaces for the present year. The company offered to give $15,000 security for the fulfilment of the contract.

The secretary was instructed to inform the solicitors that, as a coal contract was already signed till June 1, 1886, the committee could entertain no such proposal.

The superintendent's report stated that Engineer Venables reported that the connection of the four foot and three foot conduits at Hanlan's point was completed, and a good job done. Mr. Venables guaranteed that no bay water would now get into the joint. The report also stated that men are now engaged putting in the last length of the up-take for the leak at the end of the wharf. When this is done the lower portion of the well will be filled in, and a complete connection made from the lake to the engine, thereby giving the citizens lake water.

The recommendation that the contract for kalsomining the interior of the engine houses at a cost of $44 was adopted, as also was the recommendation for a new main on Cummings street. The report recommended that the claims of George Hull for $90 be settled by payment of $25. The clause was adopted. In reference to the harbor master's letter concerning the dumping of ashes into the harbor, the report stated that the committee must make arrangements to have a crib built 200 feet from the esplanade at the western boundary, at a probable cost of $3856.

Ald. Mackenzie asked how long the committee would have to wait for the engineer's report on the new pumping engines. The chairman replied that he was not sure, but as soon as the report was out the committee would be called to discuss it.

Woodstock Liberal Temperance Union.

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 11.—The Woodstock Liberal Temperance union was organized last night in the council chamber with the following officers: Dr. Thrall, president; C. Wilson, R. Revell, A. S. Ball, G. O'Dell, John Mackenzie, vice presidents: John Head, secretary treasurer. Speeches were made by J. Gordon Mowat of Toronto, Dr. Thrall, Wm. Gray and C. Wilson. The union embraces many of the leading citizens of Woodstock, and a membership of many hundreds is expected.

Two Facts.

McDowell of 67 King street east can give sportsmen the best outfit in the city to-day. Powder, shot and ammunition of every description.

Clow will furnish the best Thanksgiving dinner.

Chicago to the Rescue.

The following letter, bearing the Chicago post mark, was received at the Telegram office yesterday morning:

CHICAGO, Nov. 8, 1885.

SIR: I went into an Irish meeting to night. This meeting was called together for the purpose of restoring Riel's freedom. There were about 300 young men, and out of that 400 men said they would go to Regina and break the jail and get him out. They are and will be armed. A blacksmith who worked in a Toronto shop is president of this gang of men and the biggest gun among the fenians in this city. I am an O.Y.B., late of Toronto. Send word to the mayor and chief of police.

A. L. COOPER.

Cloudy and Mild Followed by Cold and Rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, Toronto, Nov. 12, 1 a.m.—*An area of low pressure of some importance is central to-night over Wisconsin and the pressure is high throughout the Northwest states and territories. The gale which has been blowing all day in Eastern Canada is subsiding and the weather is now becoming stormy in the upper lake region. Cautionary signals are upon all the lakes.*

Probabilities—Lake, partly cloudy to cloudy mild weather with a few local showers, followed towards evening or to-night by strong winds and gales from the west and north; colder weather with snow flurries in some places.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

EIGHT YOUNG MEN TO END THEIR DAYS AT KINGSTON.

Affecting Scene in Court at the Termination of the Trial—Severity of Mr. Justice Rose.

OTTAWA, Nov. 11.—At 3 o'clock this morning the jury at the assizes brought in a verdict of guilty against Ryan, Burns, Rolph, Black and Nolan, the five men charged with violent outrage upon Miss Truman, a respectable young lady, under most atrocious circumstances.

Murtagh McHugh, Henry Goodman and David Brock were then placed in the dock charged with a similar assault on Miss Bella Graham, who had been offered $700 on behalf of the defendants not to prosecute. Hon. R. W. Scott in opening the case pointed out that the jury had nothing to do with the character of complainant. She was a woman and every woman was entitled to protection against assaults of this kind. He stigmatized it as a more atrocious case even than that which had already been tried in this court. It was rarely, very rarely, that such cases were heard in