

CANADA'S FATE IN THE SCALES.

Political Union With the United States Urged With Vigor and Vim BY A TORONTO ATTORNEY

Who is Denounced as a Traitor, but Fair Play Prevails.

His Arguments So Forceful That He Has Been Dismissed by Premier Mowat From the Service of the Crown—He Thinks It High Time for Canada to Let Go the Coat-Tails of England—The Trouble With Our Northern Neighbor Set Out Clearly—Why He is Opposed to Imperial Federation—A Scheme That Doesn't Add One Market to Canada or Help Her Otherwise an Iota.

MONTREAL, QUE., Nov. 28.—Over 8,000 people gathered to-night at Sohier Park, the largest public place in the city, to hear a joint debate on the political future of Canada.

The gathering was one of the biggest ever witnessed in Montreal, and was attended by leading politicians, professional and business men. Prominent among the audience was ex-Premier Mercier, of Quebec, who is a warm supporter of Political Union with the United States.

Four prominent speakers were selected to take part in the debate. Prof. Archibald McGoun, of McGill University and Secretary of the Imperial Federation League, advocated Imperial Federation. J. T. Cardinal, a prominent French-Canadian Conservative, spoke for the Colonial system, Rudolph Lemieux, Mr. Mercier's law partner, advocated the independence of Canada, and Elgin Myers, Q. C., of Toronto, who was dismissed from office by Premier Mowat, of Ontario, on account of his extremist views, was the speaker for Political Union with the States.

An attentive hearing granted. The first three speakers were given an attentive hearing. Prof. McGoun, who advocated Canada remaining with the Empire, said that anybody who advocated annexation was a traitor and he had no more respect for him than a soldier who would desert an outpost to the enemy. All such traitors should be shot down. This sentiment was received with great cheering from a portion of the audience.

When Mr. Myers arose to speak in favor of Political Union with the States he was received with cries and interruptions from a portion of the audience largely composed of McGill students and members of the Volunteer Corps, who were also evidently determined upon preventing him from proceeding with his speech.

One of the men in the group called for three cheers for Sir Oliver Mowat, and they were given. The interruption caused great excitement and indignation among the greater portion of the vast audience who were in favor of giving Myers a respectful hearing.

A demand for fair play. The Chairman, J. X. Perrault, a leading French Canadian, stepped in to give fair play, and called on Mr. McGoun to urge his friends to help keep quiet. McGoun refused to interfere, and was greeted with groans and hisses.

By this time nearly all the people in the building were on their feet and the greatest excitement prevailed. It looked very much as if a free fight would ensue and this was probably only prevented by a body of police being called in and stationed in the galleries where the noisy element had assembled.

When order was restored Mr. Myers proceeded, but had not gone far when the outbreak was renewed and cries of "Traitor" were raised. Myers said he thought that in a city like Montreal there would be a greater liberality, and he appealed to all lovers of fairness to see that he had a respectful hearing. This appeal was loudly cheered, and he finally managed to obtain a hearing.

Mr. Myers' speech was a masterly appeal in favor of the political union of Canada and the States. He said in part: An almost unanimity of opinion prevails in the country that the present condition of affairs must end. Surely 100 years of experience are sufficient to convince us that we cannot expect to attain any degree of dignity and prosperity so long as we remain in our present condition of a dependency of a European country. We are afflicted with the fatal disease of colonialism. However large and richly endowed by nature a country may be, it cannot rise with this fatal disease at its vitals. You may rack the pages of ancient and modern history and you will find no country that has a more dependency amount to anything.

Canada's Hopes at Least Not Suppressed. The hopes of Canada ran high in 1867, at the birth of Confederation. Although we were only a colony country, or my own people, but simply as a people, and not as a nation, and we were a big one, and the size and beauty of the progeny blinded us to the fatal defect that was present. You hear some people, like Sir Oliver Mowat talk about inspiring Canadians with a spirit of nationality, and regretting its absence. To create a spirit of nationality would be to assume the functions of the omnipotent, the only being who can create something. How is it possible to create a spirit of nationality in a people who have no nation, but merely a dependency to build on? Let us above all things be intellectually honest. Let us see straight. To attempt to impose a spirit of nationality into a people that have no nation is like an attempt to perform the feat that is always considered the acme of the absurd—that of lifting ourselves by our bootstraps.

When we view other countries that are colonies we do not make the mistake of considering them nations, nor do I nations fall into this error when they view us. I do not disparage my own country, or my own people, but simply as a people, and not as a nation, and we were a big one, and the size and beauty of the progeny blinded us to the fatal defect that was present. You hear some people, like Sir Oliver Mowat talk about inspiring Canadians with a spirit of nationality, and regretting its absence. To create a spirit of nationality would be to assume the functions of the omnipotent, the only being who can create something. How is it possible to create a spirit of nationality in a people who have no nation, but merely a dependency to build on? Let us above all things be intellectually honest. Let us see straight. To attempt to impose a spirit of nationality into a people that have no nation is like an attempt to perform the feat that is always considered the acme of the absurd—that of lifting ourselves by our bootstraps.

GOING AHEAD WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

Democratic Leaders in No Hurry to Decide as to an Extra Session TO TINKER AT THE TARIFF.

Speaker Crisp Goes to New York to Consult With Whitney.

GORMAN EXPECTED THERE TO-DAY

The Villard Dinner Brought Out the Talk of a Conference.

MAJORITY OF THE PARTY TO DICTATE

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Hon. Charles F. Crisp, Speaker of the House of Representatives, came from Washington to-day, and by appointment at the Hoffman House discussed with Hon. William C. Whitney, a few of the legislative problems which the Democrats at Washington must confront.

The Speaker later in the day said that in his opinion there must naturally be a reduction in the tariff. He did not believe, though, that this could be accomplished this winter, especially for the reason that the United States Senate was in the hands of the Republicans.

"I am also of the opinion," added the Speaker, "that legislation on the Sherman silver law may possibly have to go over till the Fifty-third Congress. In a word I do not see how legislation, either on the silver or tariff questions, can be accomplished this winter. These important matters must be discussed prudently and carefully. The advisability of calling an extra session of Congress is not a matter to be decided hastily. It is my opinion that Mr. Cleveland at the present time is not in a position to give the best interests of the country in the matter."

When All the Discussion Started. Just at this time, when there has been so much talk about the conference of eminent Democrats here in New York, it may be said that most of the discussion had its starting point at the dinner of November 18 given by Henry Villard to Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland believed that the dinner was given by Mr. Villard merely for rejoicing, and he accepted the complimentary speech of Mr. Cleveland and made it his duty to be present at the dinner.

Mr. Villard acted as toastmaster, and he was about to call the next speaker to supply the Board of Health to-day. This makes nearly 1,300 new cases reported since Monday. The disease first made its appearance about October 1. After the big jump last week the cases grew rapidly, jumping from 15 and 20 to 40 and 50 a day, and then to 100 and 150, and now over 200 per day. All the local physicians have for some time believed that the cause was typhoid fever, and the majority of the inhabitants of the city have been boiling their water before using for drinking or culinary purposes. But to-day City Chemist Sullivan concluded an analysis of the river water on which he has been at work for over a week and his report was submitted to the Board of Health this afternoon.

In this report Mr. Sullivan declares the river water is not guilty. The doctors will now be compelled to find some other cause for the epidemic, which continues to grow so rapidly in spite of their efforts to check it.

FINISHERS BREAKING UP.

The Amalgamated Extends Another Olive Branch to the Seceders. YOUNGSTOWN, Nov. 28.—[Special.]—It was learned here to-day on the best authority, that President Garland, of the Amalgamated association, has promised to make certain concessions to the finishers to get them back into the Amalgamated association.

A split in the ranks of one of the newly organized finishers' lodges has already occurred. A general meeting of finishers has been called for next Saturday night, in Youngstown, when the national officers of the Amalgamated association and ex-President Weiss will be present.

I am more interested in the plans of Louis Gathman, the Chicago inventor, who has, I think, found a more certain and ready method of producing rain than by the simple explosion of rockets or dynamite. He releases liquid carbonic acid gas at a high altitude. The intense cold produced is bound to precipitate whatever moisture there may be in the air.

A NEW RAINMAKER.

Gathman, of Chicago, Proposes to Chill the Heavens With Carbonic Acid. CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Ex-United States Senator Farwell, who is enthusiastic over the accounts of General Drenth's rainmaking experiments in Texas, said this afternoon: I am more interested in the plans of Louis Gathman, the Chicago inventor, who has, I think, found a more certain and ready method of producing rain than by the simple explosion of rockets or dynamite. He releases liquid carbonic acid gas at a high altitude. The intense cold produced is bound to precipitate whatever moisture there may be in the air.

Much Damage by a Cave-in at Avoca, in the Anthracite Region. WILKESBARRE, Nov. 28.—At an early hour Sunday morning the ground began to settle over the workings of the Laughlin colliery at Avoca, caused by a cave-in that took place in the mine during the night, doing considerable damage to property. The place where the slip has occurred is known as "Brown's Patch," and to-day it is reported that several acres have gone down from two to six feet, causing a few of the miners' houses to topple over, while many others sustain more or less damage.

DR. SCOTT IS DYING.

The Venerable Father-in-Law of the President Very Near His End. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Dr. Scott, the President's father-in-law, is in a precarious condition to-night, and it is very doubtful if he lives until morning. The turn for the worse began yesterday, when the fever again appeared, and since then there has been a gradual but steady decline, so that the vitality of the patient is at a very low ebb. At present he has no fever, but is suffering from extreme exhaustion, which, owing to his advanced age, it is believed will result fatally.

WARDEN BROWN'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The President was busy to-day in the preparation of his message, and was compelled to deny himself to callers.

LOUBET'S FALLEN.

The Reinch Mystery and the Panama Scandal Are Too Much for Him, and FRANCE'S CABINET QUILTS.

An Interpellation on the Baron's Death Made a Confidence Test.

VOTED DOWN BY A MAJORITY OF 85

The Ministers Will Hold Their Posts Until Others Are Named.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE CHAMBER

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Loubet's Ministry has fallen, and indirectly the Panama Canal affair, together with the mystery of Baron de Reinach's suicide, was the rock on which it split.

M. Ferronnis Millevoye submitted an interpellation regarding the death of Baron de Reinach to the Chamber of Deputies to-day.

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THE OLD MAN SHOULD WAKE UP.

RAINMAKING A FAILURE.

TEN VICTIMS OF A DOG

THIRTY-SIX VIRGINIANS BITTEN,

But a Doctor Makes 26 of Them Believe a Pasteur a Fraud.

A KYE PUPPY CAUSED THE TROUBLE

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—There are at present at the Pasteur Institute, in West Tenth street, ten patients who are undergoing treatment for the prevention of hydrophobia. They all came from Danville, Va., and were all bitten by the same dog, whose total number of victims reaches 36. The other sufferers have not as yet decided to come to this city to take Dr. Pasteur's treatment.

The family of James E. Lee, consisting of his wife and three young children, obtained a kye terrier puppy about eight months ago. His mother had died of convulsions, but although the puppy was small and snarled a good deal, no one ever suspected the dog was afflicted with rabies.

The kye bit every member of the Lee family several times, and finally Mr. Lee determined to rid himself of the dog. Instead of doing so, he presented it to a friend. There were four members of the latter's family, and before long the dog had bitten the hands and faces of all of them.

The Poppy Followed Along. The wise neighbor followed Mr. Lee's example and gave the pup to an intimate friend, who was also bitten and scratched. It seems never to have occurred to the dog's owner that the nearest creek was the most suitable place for the dog, and six families netted the animal and received bites before it was seized with spasms and died. That was about two weeks ago, and on November 13 little Curtis Lee became ill with a fever that soon developed into a genuine case of rabies. The child died on November 18, and Dr. J. Anderson pronounced death due to hydrophobia.

Inasmuch as many of Danville's citizens had been bitten, the local physicians held a consultation at which a resolution was adopted to have the dog's bite to go to New York for treatment. The one demurrer pronounced Pasteur to be an impostor.

A Late Visit to the Institute. After some debate ten persons left Danville and arrived at Dr. Pasteur's institute last night. They were Mr. and Mrs. Lee and their two children, a young man and five other children. Dr. Anderson came with them. They were inoculated and will be inoculated twice a day until Dr. Gibier feels confident that the disease is conquered or until it develops.

Dr. Gibier said to-night that the patients had waited perhaps a little too long before coming to the institute, but he is confident that the virus is not active. The virus is now being prepared for the purpose of inoculating the patients.

EVEN ROBS THE POLICE.

Chicago's Noted Highwayman is Doing a Thriving Business. CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The mounted highwayman who created trouble at the north end of the city last week, has transferred himself to Chicago, where he is robbing the banks of Lyons, and is endeavoring to keep on living. Frederick Sellers, of Chicago, who was the highwayman, had taken complete possession of the roads, and poverty smites every man who meets him.

To-day the police met him, and he robbed the police. This morning he met a 10-year-old boy and made him give up 20 cents. Then he came in contact with another boy who did not have a cent, and he allowed this youngster to go after turning his pockets inside out. Next J. H. Meyers, of the town of Lyons, paid \$2 for the privilege to keep on living. Frederick Sellers, of Chicago, who was the highwayman, had taken complete possession of the roads, and poverty smites every man who meets him.

A SCHOOL OF PARKHURSTS.

Chicago Theological Students to Study the Stunts at First Hands. CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—A school in which men and women are to be the text books is about to be established in Chicago as an adjunct to the Chicago Theological Seminary. The department will be under the supervision of the eminent sociologist, Prof. Graham Taylor. It has been decided to secure a building in some quarter of the city where the ignorant and vicious classes congregate and found a "seminary social settlement."

Here will be established a small community of students, prospective ministers of the gospel, who will study social problems at first hands. The settlement will be a mission. Students will be sent into the police courts to study life there, and the divorce courts will not be neglected. Anarchy will also be made a special study.

THEY ARE IN JAIL.

McLuicke and Ross Sent There to Await a Hearing. Hugh Ross and John McLuicke, of Homestead, are in jail. They surrendered yesterday and an application for bail will be made to-day by Attorneys Brennan and Cox. Ross and McLuicke remained around the Court House most of the day and an effort was made to have the application argued yesterday, but Judges Kennedy and McElernan were engaged hearing appeals in Alderman's cases and 10 o'clock on Friday was fixed for the argument. An effort against admitting the men to bail is expected.