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 Cost-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.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) MONTREAL, QUE., Nov. 28 .- Over 8,000 people gathered to-night at Sohmer 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. Mercler'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 annexation 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 hisses and catcalls 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

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 sudience who were in favor of giving Myers a respectful hearing.

A Demand for Fair Play.

The Chairman, J. X. Perrault, a leading French Cauadian, appealed for British fair play, and called ou Mr. McGoun to urge bis friends to belp keep quiet. McGoun re-fused 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 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 large and richly endowed by nature a fatal disease at its vitals. You may raneach the pages of ancient and modern his-tory and you will fall to find a country that is a mere dependency amount to anything.

Canada's Hopes at Least Once Suppressed. The hopes of Canada ran high in 1867, at the birth of Confederation. Although we were only a colony, we flattered ourselves that we were a big one, and the size and beauty of the progeny blinded us to the fatal defeat 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 asonly being who can create something. How it possible to create a spirit of nationality n a people who have no nation, but merely a dependey to build out Let us above all things be intellectually honest. Let us see things be interested in nonest. Let us see straight. To attempt to infuse a spirit of nationality into a people that have no nation is like an attempt to perform the feat that is always considered the name of the absurd-that of lifting ourselves by our

When we view other countries that are sidering them nations, nor do nations fall into this error when they view us. I do not disparage my own country, or my own peo-ple, but simply assert that they are too good to hang to the cont-tails of any European

Some Drawbacks of a Dependency.

Our position as a dependency prevents us from attracting emigration from those countries where people have been taught from their infancy that England is their bereditary enemy and rival. Nor do we gain that emigration from the British islands that we should. All I ask of the Canadians is that they should adopt the Englishman's standof loyalty. No one is more practical common-sense than he. He rightly regards flags and systems of government as made for man, and not man for them, and believes in aftering or removing them as his

interest dietates.

Sixty-six per cent of the emigration from Britain goes to the United States as against is per cent that comes here. For \$1 the Englishman invests here he invests \$10 in the United States, and this when men and money are our most pressing needs. Does any honest and intelligent man believe that England cares for us except in the way described by one of her own statesmen, that a sorthed by one of her own statesmen, that a dog hangs on to a marrowless bone that it sees the eyes of another dog cast longingly at? It is a strange conception of loyalty that possesses some people, viz: a devotion to a particular flag and political connection, when true localty lowalty to connection,

when true loyalty, loyalty to our wives, our homes, our land tells us every day that those symbols should be changed. A Case of Mother Versus Gra The trouble with Canada is that too many people think less of their own mother, who murtured and sustained them, who is poor and struggling, and needs their aid, than they do of their grandmother, who lives 3,000 miles away, who is rich and great, has no need of our sacrifices and thinks nothing of us and cares less.

As for Imperial Federation, its advocates wisely keep it, so far as details are con-cerned, in the clouds. To vote for it you would be voting for a dream, a vague, imwould be voting for a dream, a vague, im-practicable shadow, in the hope that it may in some miraculous way come true. A cable dispatch the other day informed us that the Imperial Federation League in Eugland had suggested the formation of an Imperial Council to give united voice to the Empire in time of peace and provide for the defense of the Empire in time of war.

After years of labor the mountain has produced this mouse, which is nothing but political scheme to get Canada into tronle. Under it Canada would have the glorious privilege of interfering in the quarrels of all the nations of Europe, Africa and America. We shall have the inestimable privilege of establishing militarism in this country, for to be of any service to the Empire we must be prepared for war. We shall have the boon of a standing army.

What Imperial Federation Means. Imperial Federation means imperialism, militarism, and all that they imply: a possi-bility that every Canadian should with his last breath struggle against. It is a scheme that does not find a market for a single additional bushel of grain. On the contrary, by the hostility it invites, it will shut us out of the best market in the world, that immedintely south of us. It offers no markets beyond these we have now. In its mercantile features it proposes that England shall discriminate against two-thirds of her trade in favor of one-third, and bring upon her-self the hostility of every nation of the world, a proposition which in her press she says she will not listen to. In killing our trade with her live cattle she has shown the light in which she regards Canadian com-

nerce.
In our scheme of continenental union witd the United States we offer a confederation designed from the beginning by Providence, a confederation with our own continent, with our own kinsmen, with our own sons

One of the Strong Points Made.

A man said to me, "You don't call the 7. 000,000 negroes in the United States our kinds ment" 1 replied, "No, they are not; but they are as much our kinsmen as the 250,000,-000 of Hindoos and the 50,000,000 of Africans that constitute the English Empire." It is strange that those who object to confeder ating with our own flesh and blood on our own continent propose a confederation with the Hindoo, the negro, the Kaffir and the

As far as independence is concerned, the As far as independence is concerned, the beauty of our proposal for Continental Union is that it includes independence as well as a grand scheme of confederation. Suppose that New England or New York State had not originally joined with the States to form what is now the United States, but had come in with us to form our Dominion, no one would have talked of a loss of their independence.

Pursue the argument a step further, and suppose that the States now forming the Union had never united as a nation, but had oined with us, with the sent of Federal Government at Ottawa, no one would have called up a loss of independence.

A Plea for Provincial Independence. If then, we have the same federation, with the seat of Federal Government at Washngton, why should we talk of a loss of inde-pendence? In fact, our provincial independence will be largely increased, for under the system that prevails in the United States the provinces would possess far greater powers and enjoy far greater local

autonomy than they do now. There would be no vetoing of provincial legislation by the central authority. Why should we be disloyal to our own continent! America has been the hope and beacon light of the world for 100 years. The downtrodden and heart-sore emigrants of Europe have entrusted themselves to her generous protection: European statesmen have feared and courted her; European philosophers have confided in her; Euro-pean people have sung of her, and shall it be said that a poor colony turns its back on her?

her?
Bitterly have we paid for our past folly we should have been well-to-do to-day, a we should have been well-to-do to-day, a rich and prosperous people, had our fathers stood by Washington and his immortal band. It is often asked what is the matter with Canada? The answer is plain: We have been disloyal to ourselves. In consequence, we have been bleeding to death, our best blood is drained to the South.

What Political Links What Political Union Would Do.

With Political Union the enterprising naturally into this country as he now passe from one State to another. Then our great mineral and other natural wealth, which is now sleeping apparently the death that knows no waking, would be developed; etties would spring up; our land, so long the picture of premature decay, would begin to blossom as the rose. It is said that we should try to create a distinct type on the northern part of this continent. What will be the type if we lose our own best type of Canadian manhood by the exodus, as we have been doing, and get in its place a few pauper emigrants and pauper children from the pallagitopic societies of England? In centers of population like Montreal you don't observe these things as we do in smaller centers, such as the towns of Ontario, where the number of young men who have left to take up their abode in the United States can be numbered by the hundreds. It is almost impossible to estimate what it would mean to be able to retain these. It would mean that they would marry and raise families who would want houses to live in, and become consumers of our natural and manufactured products. Now they go to enrich a foreign country. mineral and other natural wealth, which is Now they go to enrich a foreign country. This is that practical annexation which we are opposed to and desire to terminate.

The True and Only Value of Land. The people constitute a country. Land is only valuable in so far as it contributes to the maintenance and happiness of human

beings.
As Mr. Armstrong, the President of the Young Conservative Club said in Toronto, the other night, some people in Canada think more of unfalsabled territory than they do of our young men who are neing annexed in job lots every day. We desire to end all this because we love our country. And yet we are said to be traitors, while those who are willing to sacrifice everything for a political connection with Europe are styled loyalists. Could there be a greater perversion of the English language?

We are said to have lost hope in the country. We have not lost hope. We have every hope, for if she is only allowed to progress in the way designed by Providence, this movement is bound to success.

by Providence, this movement is bound to success.

During the last nine months, by the grace of Sir Oliver Mowat, I have been piaced in a position to judge of the strength and universality of the feeling in favor of political union, and I am convinced that we have the heart of the people with us. The day is near—and you know it as well as I—when Canadians shall bless the men who, at the commencement of this strife, when reason is weak and prejudice is strong, have the courage to stand up for their country as against all those who are endeavoring to keep is impoverished as it is, in subjection to imperial Engiand.

"God Save the Queen" out of respect to the Queen and a vote on the question would be taken. Many of the audience left without voting, and the vote was not presented until after midnight, which showed: National Independence, 1,614; Political Union with the United States, 992; Colonial States, 346; Imperial Federation, 29.

The meeting closed without any disturbance, but after the meeting the opponents of political union marched through the streets singing, "We will hang Elgin Myers to a sour apple tree." The meeting was the liveliest that has been held in Montreal for years.

PREMIER THOMPSON'S POLICY.

As Outlined by a Conservative Organ-He Consult With Whitney. Is in the Game for All It Is Worth-Wants to Build Up the Dominion

Prospects for the Cabinet. TORONTO, Nov. 28 .- The World, a Conservative paper and in the confidence of the Government, has the following special from Ottawa:

Of the following things let the readers of the World assure themselves as to the facts First-Sir John Thompson has taken up the Premiership with the firm determination to discharge its duties, and with no intention of abandoning a political career or using politics as a step to the Chief Justice-ship. He is in the game for all it is worth. Next, he takes the Premicrship unpledged, privately or pub-licly, in any way on the Manitoban school liely, in any way on the Manitoban school question. Thirdly, Mr. Meredith, of Ontario, is not to be of the new Cabinet. Fourthly, that the minor ministerial positions of Solioitor General and Comperciler of Inland Revenue and the Cabinet and Ministerial positions of first-class rank, vfz.: Minister of Trade and Commerce, as provided for in Sir John Macdonald's acts of several years ago, are to be called into immediate existence. This will give two additional scats in the Ministry, but will reduce the Cabinet by one. Mr. Foster will be Minister of Trade and Commerce, and the two Comptrollers will be under him with ministerial rank, but will not be of the Cabinet. With these two scats at his disposal, Sir John will be able to reconstruct his Cabinet and also introduce more or less new blood.

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Sir John will be able to reconstruct his Cabinet and also introduce more or less new blood.

As to Sir John Thompson's policy, first and foremost it will be a policy strong in the direction of building up the Canadian dominion. It will be pronounced national in the way of carrying out our international relations. Sir John Thompson has, so it is admitted on all hands, unequaled abilities for matching American diplomacy in the Berling Sea matter, in the fisheries disputes, in the question of canals, and he is the most competent man we have on the subject of e.ir trade relations with our neighbors and of our still closer relations with England. Sir John Thompson is especially able on all these questions, and he will have a strong Canadian policy on them all. The paramount issues in Canada to-day are of this character, and Sir John Thompson is the ablest man to handle them.

Next, Sir John may be expected to declare himself in no uncertain way as in favor of a progressive policy of industrial and commercial development. He has no intention of abondoning, but rather of strengthening the national policy of 'neourging home manufactures, of keeping our own work for our own people, and of making Canada self-reliant. Part of this policy involves a vigorous plan for the settlement of our country. On these two paramount questions, then, of our international relations and of the development of our country, Sir John will take a strong Canadian and National stand.

Sir John approaches the Manitoba school question entirely unpledged. It is not a question that is likely to get into politics for some time to come, but on the courts, and have its settlement there for the present. Separate schools for Manitoba are impossible, and Roman Catholies must accept the situation as such. This really relieves Sir John Thompson and his party of a trouble-some question and gives him a free hand.

REFORMERS FOR ANNEXATION.

Political Union.

TORONTO, ONT., Nov. 28.-[Special]-Toronto, has declared in favor of the political union of Canada with the United States, so far as the reformers of that place are concerned. The South Lanark Reform Association, at its annual meeting, debated the advisability of annexation with the United States and decided by a vote that the reform party, in opposition at Ottawa, should include a plank favoring the politi-cal union of Canada with the States as part

of its policy.

Leading men in the association, after reviewing the state of Canada's progress under the present policy, declared that the Dominion was ripe for annexation and that England would willingly consent to such movement, which, it was stated, would be to her interest.

COAL LIABLE TO SEIZURE.

New Menace to the Reading Combine From a Chicago Newspaper.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The Inter Ocean to corrow will call upon Attorney General Miller to begin proceedings against the Reading Coal Trust under the fourth section of the Sherman anti-trust act-that section providing for the seizure of any commodity or product of a trust or combination. The Inter Ocean contends that every pound of coal shipped out of Pennsylvania is liable to seizure. The paper also makes up a com-plaint for the Inter-State Commerce Com-mission, challenging the justness of the ad-vance made in the Reading's schedule of September 1, on the ground of the excessive capitalization of the Reading property. The paper says:

The Sherman anti-trust act can and will, when properly enforced, prohibit the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company from combining to fix the price and limit the output of coal; but it cannot prevent the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company from raising the price of freight, which would accomplish the same purpose, so far as the profits of the combination are concerned or the coat to the consumers either.

WAR ON A PIPE LINE

Waged Successfully by a Ratiroad, for a

Time, at Least. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 28 .- [Special. -The Erie Railroad to-day massed a force of 100 or more employes near Hancock to endeavor to prevent the United States Pipe Line Company from crossing its tracks at that point. Engines were kept running over this place, and it looked as if a real old-lashioned riot would occur, once or twice. The Eric has won so iar, and at a late hour to-night the pipe line people gave

up in disgust.
It is said that there has been an effort to compromise the matter by the officials of the pipe line company, but the Erie people are obstinate. In all probability another effort will be made to effect the crossing tomorrow, and thereat fun will be renewed.
Both parties are holding vigil to-night, one
to prevent and the other to take advantage
of any opportunity to cross.

PUDDLERS' WAGES DROP

December 12, This Year. POTTSTOWN, Nov. 28 .- A notice was posted to-day at the works of the Pottstown Iron Company, that from December 12 the wages of puddlers would be reduced from

\$8 to \$2 75 per ton.
In 1866 \$6 50 per ton was paid at the works to puddlers for the same work that they are now to receive \$2 75 for.

Harrison Busy on His Message WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- The President was busy to-day in the preparation of his When Myers concluded his speech the Chairman said that the band would play to callers.

GOING MIGHTY SLOW.

Democratic Leaders in No Hurry to Decide as to an Extra Session

TO TINKER AT THE TARIFF.

Speaker Crisp Goes to New York to

GORMAN EXPECTED THERE TO-DAY

The Villard Dinner Brought (ut the Talk of a Conference.

MAJORITY OF THE PARTY TO DICTATE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 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 re-duction 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 until the Fifty-third Congress. In a word I do not see how legislation, either on the silver or tariff questions, can be ac-complished 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 proper time will do what he thinks is right and for 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 so accepted the compliment. Shortly after Mr. Cleveland had made his speech it was apparent to certain Democrats around the board that there was a purpose in the dinner, and this purpose was more apparent when most of the anti-snappers and mug-wumps took turns in letting fly what they would do about an extraordinary session if they were President.

George F. Williams was a sort of spokes-

man of "the extremists." As one of the guests at this dinner explained to-day, the old line Democrats must not now say any-thing about free traders. The extreme tariff mugwumps are now spoken of as "ex-

One of the Jumpers From Away Back. "Well, George got on his feet and re-counted his career. He told how in 1876 he jumped out of the Bepublican party and jumped back two years later, only to jump jump back two years later, and finally, in 1884, landed once for all on his feet and remained a Democrat ever since. An extra session must be called immediately after Mr. Cleveland's inuaguration, and the McKinley tariff law must be wiped from the official face of the earth

instantly, if not sooner."

Mr. Villard acted as toastmaster, and he was about to call the next speaker to supwas about to call the next speaker to support Williams' views when Hon. William C. Whitney rose in his place and made a speech. Mr. Whitney had observed how things were running, and addressing Mr. Villard, 'the host, and the assemblage, he made one of the most serious speeches of his life. In substance, he said that it was only one week after election, it was only one week after election, and that it was too soon to discuss seri-ously, in his opinion, matters which would come up for legislation at Washington.

The Great Pacificator at Work. In his most balmy language the great pacificator remarked for the benefit of George, Fred and the others that Mr. Cleveland was the leader of his party, and that it was the duty of every man in the party to get behind the leader and follow him and support him in every measure cal-culated to be for the good of the party. Mr. Whitney's speech checked the flow

Mr. Whitney's speech checked the flow of mugwump counsel. For several days prior to this dinner Mr. Cleveland had been in consultation with Senator Carlisle and Senator Gorman. Senator Carlisle left for the West by way of Washington, after announcing that in his opinion he did not believe there would be an extraordinary session of Congress. Senator Gorman also went to West. gress. Senator Gorman also went to Washington. Leading Democrats hereabout beieve that the two Senators left town with

missions to perform.

Senator Gorman returned a week ago
Monday, and before Mr. Cleveland started South the Senator discussed with him most of the questions with which the incoming administration will have to deal

The Treasury Deficit Responsible. It may be said, without fear of contradiction, that one of the points discussed was the prospective tariff policy, and that it was pointed out there was a heavy deficit it was pointed out there was a heavy deficit in the United States Treasury, and that no steps could be taken at the coming session to increase the deficiency, even if the Senate were not Republican. There are even those in close communication with Mr. Cleve-land who do not expect any legislation at all at Washington this session. No line of all at Washington this session. No line of procedure has been adopted, though. But Democrats, both of the House and of Democrats, both of the House and of the Senate, have received a gentle intimation that if it is convenient they might as well proceed to Washington by way of New York. A good many Democrats have been glad to avail themselves of the hospitalities afforded them here to talk over matters. In the absence of Mr. Cleveland most of these talks will be held with Mr. Whitney.

Mr. Whitney.
Senator Gorman is expected in town tomorrow. By the time of Mr. Cleveland's town the sentiments of Democrats throughout the country will have been learned, and they will be communicated to him. The talks have been and will be of the most informal character.

DR. SCOTT IS DYING

The Venerable Father-in-Law of the Presi dent 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 now the vitality of the patient is at a very

At present he has no fever, but is suffer-



THE OLD MAN SHOULD WAKE UP.

RAINMAKING A FAILURE.

The Financial Backers of Dyrenfurth's Ex periments Consider Them Impractioable-To-Day's Trials to Be Extraor dinary and Possibly the Last-The Rain Outlook Good.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Nov. 28 .- [Spedal.]-Another experiment by General Dyrenfurth and his party of rainmakers will take place here to-morrow. The preparations have been completed for the most extensive bombardment ever given. The experiments will begin at 6 o'clock in the morning and kept up continuously until rain is produced or all the explosives ex-hausted. In the latter case the bombard-ment will be of about 36 hours' duration, as there are about 30,000 pounds of reselite, 100 shells, and nearly 200 hydrogen-oxygen balloons yet to be used.

General Dyrenfurth now pins his great-est faith in the balloons, and they will be sent up and exploded in mid air every few

John P. King and John M. Dickinson, who are furnishing the greater part of the capital for carrying on these experiments, expressed themselves to-day as believing that the theory of rainmaking by concussion is impracticable, if not absolutely incorrect. They are still open to conviction, however, and will remain to see what effect the grand final bombardment will have toward bringing about the desired results. The conditions here to-day are favorable for ram. It has been cloudy all day, and the atmosphere is warm and moist. A great many of the prominent atookmen and visitors who came here the early part of last week to witness the experiments and take note of the whole business have gone home. John P. King and John M. Dickinson

TYPHOID IN ST. LOUIS.

The Mississippi River Declared Not Guilty

of the Fever. Sr. Louis, Nov. 28 .- [Special.]-The epidemic of typhoid fever continues to spread. Over 300 new cases were reported to the Board of Health to-day. This makes nearly 1,300 new cases reported since last Monday. The disease first made its appearance about October 1. After the big rain 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 20 and then to 100 and 100, and now over 200 per day. All the local physicians have for some time believed that the cause of the epidemic was the Mississippi river water; 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 which he has been at work for over a weel 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

FINISHERS BREAKING UP.

The Amalgamated Extends Another Olive Branch to the Secodors.

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 associa-

A big split in the ranks of one of the newly organised 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 Weihe will be present.

IF that lot of yours is not yet sold, tradvertising it in THE DISPATCH adlets.

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 Dyrenfurth's rainmaking experiments in Texas, said this afternoon:

I am more interested in the plans of Loui Gathman, the Chicago inventor, who has, I think, found a more certain and ready method of producing rain than by the simple explosion of roselite or dyn 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.

MINERS' HOUSES TOPPLE OVER.

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 Langeliff 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 surface is settled 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' ho ses to topple over, while many others sustain more or less damages.

TEN VICTIMS OF A DOG

Go to the Pasteur Institute in New York for Treatment.

THIRTY-SIX VIRGINIANS BITTEN,

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

A EKYE PUPPY CAUSED THE TROUBLE ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR, 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, obof his wife and three young children, ob-tained a skye terrier puppy about eight months ago. Its mother had died of con-vulsions, but although the puppy snapped and snarled a good deal, no one ever sus-pected the dog was afflicted with rabies. The skye bit every member of the Les family several times, and finally. Mr. Lee determined to rid himself of the dog. In-stead of drowning it he presented it to a friend. There were four members of the latter's family, and before long the dog had

latter's family, and before long the dog hi bitten the hands and faces of all of them.

The Puppy Passed 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 doughty Virginians that the nearest creek was the most suitable place for the dog, and six families petted 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 cass of rables. The child died on November 18, and Dr. J. Anderson pro-nounced death due to hydrophobia.

Inasmuch as many of Danville's citizens had been bitten, the local physicians held a consultation and all but one advised the victims of the dog's bites to go to New York for treatment. The one demurrer pro-nounced Pasteur to be an imposter.

A Late Visit to the Institute. After some debate ten persons left Dan-ville and arrived at Dr. Gibier's institute last night. These 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 him, but he hopes for the best. The Virginians are quartered in a boarding house on Fourteenth street, as there is n room for them at the institute, but Dr. Gibier will watch them carefully and keep track of every stage of improvement or change of condition. The Lees are dis-tantly related to the late Robert E. Lee.

EVEN ROBS THE POLICE.

Chicago's Mounted 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 Clyde, Berwyn and Riverside suburbs, in the southwestern part of Chicago. Out there the lone bandit has 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 50 cents. Then he came in contact with another boy who did not have a cent, and he allowed the contact with another boy who did not have a cent, and he allowed the contact with another boy who did not have a cent, and he allowed the contact with the contact wit 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 and Frederick C. Row, of Riverside, drove up behind a horseman whom they had never seen before, and it cost them \$6 50. John Keefe, a policeman, and William Ryan were the next to meet trouble. Ryan lost \$1 60. but he would have lost more if he \$1 60, but he would have lost more if he had it. Keefe had no money, but lost his revolver and his reputation.

A SCHOOL OF PARKHURSTS. Chicago Theological Students to Study the Slums 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 po-lice courts to study life there, and the di-vorce courts will not be neglected. Anarchy i will also be made a special study.

The meinach Mystery and the Panama Scandal Are Too Much for Him, and

FRANCE'S CABINET QUITS.

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

VOTED DOWN BY A MAJORITY OF 85

The Ministers Will Hold Their Fosts 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

MM. Ferronais Millevove submitted an interpellation regarding the death of Baron de Reinach to the Chamber of Deputies to-



Ex-Prime Minister Loudet.

day, asking why the Government did not enforce the law providing for the holding of autopsies in case of sudden dsast. Instead of responding, M. Loubet, the Prime Minister, asked the Chamber to pass the order of the day pure and simple. The Chamber rejected the request by a vote of

Marquis la Ferronnays, of the Right, questioned the Government on Baron de diestioned the Government on Baron de Reinach's death, and expressed surprise at what the ministry had not done to discover the truth in reference therewith. He referred to rumors that the burial was only a sham, and that the coffin did not contain the body of Baron de Reinach. He demanded that the coffin be exhumed and

examined as to its contents. The Protest of Minister Ricard. M. Ricard, Minister of Justice, regretted that such accusations had been made. It was evident that the intention was to bring discredit on the Administration. There were protests from the Right, but Mr. Ricard continued: He said the usual formalities had been observed in the burial. The doctors had certified that death was from natural causes. A post mortem could not be ordered without previous judicial intervention. He was not prepared to intervene himself, as no crime had been committed. The Parliament Committee is powerless to order an autopsy, and he declined to institute judicial proceedings, as it is the duty of the "Judge l'Instruction in the Panama canal prosecution to cause a search of Baron de Reinach's house it he

thought it necessary. He concluded by asking that M. la Ferronnay's question be put in the form of an interpellation. He clared that for himself he had acted strictly from a sense of duty.

M. Brisson supported M. la Ferronnay's demand, and said the official seals should be affixed to Baron Reinach's papers, as it is imperative that the truth be discovered. [Applause.] He concluded by moving a resolution of regret that these papers had not been sealed immediately on the death

of the Baron. Loubet Makes It a Confidence Question. Premier Loubet declared that that which M. Brisson had requested is illegal. M. Brisson protested. M. Loubet continued by saying that M. Brisson's words could be interpreted only as indicating a want of confidence, and as the Government's intentions were regarded with suspicion, he had nothing jurther to say. Great commotion ensued. When order was restored, M. Loubet simply declared that he rejected M.

Brisson's resolution.

M. Maujan proposed that there should be added to M. Brisson's proposed resolution an expression of confidence in the Government. There was applause from the Left when M. Loubet interposed to say that, de-spite his respect for the wishes of the Chamber, he could not agree even to M. Maujan's motion. He could accept nothing

but the simple order of the day.

There was great excitement and by a vote of 304 to 219 the Chamber rejected the Premier's sanction to pass to the order of the day. The members of the Cabinet went to the Elysee at 6 o'clock this evening and tendered their resignations to President Carnot. In accepting their withdrawal from office President Carnot asked them to continue to conduct the business of their respective offices until their successors shall have been appointed. Shortly after the Ministers left the President the official anouncement of their resignation was made.

TRYING THE TRUSTS.

If the Government Wins the Test, Whisky and Coal Barons Will Tremble. Boston, Nov. 28 .- United States District Attorney Allen has received assurances from Judge Putnam, of the United States Circuit, Court, that he will set down for a hearing some day next week the case of the United States against the officials of the

National Cash Register Company, which is brought to test the constitutionality of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Should the Government be sustained in this case the cases against the Whisky Trust officials will be pushed at once, and, it is understood, proceedings will be begun against the coal combine.

THEY ARE IN JAIL

McLuckie and Ross Sent There to Await a Hearing.

Hugh Ross and John McLuckie, of Homestead, are in jail. They surrendered vesterday and an application for bail will be made to-day by Attorneys Brennen and Cox. Ross and McLuckie remained around the Court House most of the day and an effort was made to have the application argued yesterday, but Judges Keenedy and McClung were engaged hearing appeals in Aldermen's cases and 10 o'clock to-day was fixed for the argument. A hard fight against admitting the men to ball is ex-