

REMEMBERS.

WEDNESDAY.
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE O'Shanter Tobacco Club in Council Chamber at 7:30 p.m.
AUCTION SALE OF N. K. Scott's stock of Groceries, etc., by E. R. Martin, at 10 a.m.
THURSDAY.
MILK RHEA at opera house afternoon and evening.
FRIDAY.
MEETING of Reform Association in Reform Rooms at 7:45 p.m.

BORN.

LEGGETT.—At Deseronto, 3rd Nov., wife of Alfred Leggett, of a son.
WILLIAMS.—At Deseronto, 3rd Nov., wife of Benjamin Williams, of a daughter.

DIED.

QUINN.—At Hotel Duca, Kingston, on Monday, Nov. 14th, Miss Mary Quinn. The remains will be conveyed to Wolfe Island on Wednesday morning at half-past eleven o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.
OLIVER.—At Tyndinaga, Nov. 9th, Ann Oliver, aged 65 years.
O'HARE.—On 22nd Oct., at Tyndinaga, Mary O'Hare, widow of the late James O'Hare.

RICE.—At her son's residence, No. 14 Waverly Place, Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 14th, Melicent Sarah Rice, wife of the late Charles Palmer, formerly of this city and Toronto, and mother of Mrs. John Patton, of this city.
Funeral from her son-in-law's residence, 475 Princess street, to-morrow at four o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.
(Toronto and Dundalk papers please copy.)

BOARD.

VACANCIES for Four Boarders: front rooms, 237 Queen Street.

WANTED.

A HOUSEMAID. Apply between 7 and 8 p.m. to Mrs. Uppel, King St.
A GENERAL SERVANT: one who can sleep at home. Apply at 27 Gordon Street.
PUSHING MEN at once. Salary from start. Unequaled advantages. BROWN BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Rochester, N.Y.
A STRONG ACTIVE BOY to attend a horse and do general work around store; to a suitable boy good wages will be paid. Apply at once to TIERNEY BROS., Brock St., Market Square.
FIVE HUNDRED HOUSEKEEPERS to purchase big adjustable head raise spring mattress, the best in the market. C. N. GARRISON, Sole Manufacturer, 93 York Street.
A TEACHER WANTED for a School in the Village of Battersea, S.S. No. 6, holding second class certificate of qualification. Apply to JOHN THORNE, Secy., Trustee Board, Battersea.

LADIES for our Fall and Christmas Trade, to take light, pleasant work at their own homes, \$1 to \$3 per day can be quietly made. Work sent by mail any distance. Particulars free. No canvassing. Address at once, CRESCENT ART CO., 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass., Box 3170.

TO-LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO-LET. Apply at 80 Gore Street.
A HOUSE containing five rooms. Apply to A. PIPER, Wade's Lane, on the premises.
THOSE TWO FINE CUT STONE HOUSES on Division St., just completed: 8 rooms each, hard and soft water, fine lawn; rent, \$120 per annum. Apply to JAMES CRAWFORD, Grocer.

FOR SALE.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS secures a Light Manufacturing Business and Tools; Factory in good running order; no opposition; a monopoly. Call at, or address, 93 York Street.
A FINE HOMESTEAD FARM in the Township of Kingston, five miles from the city, containing 80 acres; stone residence and excellent buildings and orchard. This property will be sold cheap, as the owner is going west. Apply to H. M. MOWAT, Solicitor, Brock St., Kingston, May 27.
A TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE AND LARGE LOT, with coach house, stable and wood shed, two spring wells and cistern; storm sash for all the windows. The house is situated immediately outside city limits, west end of Johnson Street. Apply to DONALD FRASER, Esq., King St., Kingston.

ONE OF THE BEST BUTCHER BUSINESSES in Toronto, situated on the best cash business street in the city; well established and doing a big trade; will sell or lease good will and everything appertaining to the business cheap. Reason for selling—owner intends going to California. Address all communications to S. T. NELSON, 21 Wood St., Toronto.

FOR SALE OR TO-LET.

FINE CITY HOME. The undersigned offers for sale that DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT now occupied by him on Earl Street. The whole is offered in one block, having about one hundred and twenty feet frontage on Earl Street, and the Upper Lot runs through to West Street. The BUILDINGS on the property are almost new, and the garden is planted with the choicest fruits. For terms apply to THOS. MOORE.

SPECIAL MENTION.

GO TO W. REVES, King St., to buy your Ties. He has 500 dozens to choose from. Good Ties, 2 for 5 cents.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.—Grasp a Bottle of the DIAMOND COUGH REMEDY. The first dose frequently stops a cough. Composed of Wild Cherry, Horehound, Eucalyptus and other valuable ingredients. Pleasant to take. In bottles, 25c. and 50c., at WADE'S DRUG STORE.

FROM THANKSGIVING TO NEW YEAR'S,

Great Reductions in all kinds of PHOTOS.

New Scenery. First-Class work. Prompt delivery. Come early and avoid waiting. Give us a call at once.

WM. KELLY, COR. MONTREAL & PRINCESS STS.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—LADIES for our Fall and Christmas Trade, to take light, pleasant work at their own homes. \$1 to \$3 per day can be quietly made. Work sent by mail any distance. Particulars free. No canvassing. Address at once, CRESCENT ART CO., 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass., Box 3170.

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address GEO. P. BOWELL & CO., 103 Prince Street, New York City, for select List of 1,000 Newspapers. Will be sent FREE, on application.

GENERAL TICKET AGENCY.

For cheap tickets to all points, and information pertaining to all Routes, apply to
F. A. FOLGER, - General Ticket Agent,
Ferry Wharf, Foot of Brock Street
KINGSTON, ONT.

THE THOUSAND ISLAND ROUTE BY

Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Rts.
To Utica, Albany, New York, Philadelphia,
Washington, Baltimore and all Points in Northern New York, via G.T.R. and N.Y.C. Rys.
T. HANLEY, Gen. Ticket Agent

THE RATHBUN COMPANY

Are making a Specialty of CHEAP MILL WOOD and
\$1.25 AND \$1.50 CEDAR SHINGLES.
These lines are worth more than we hold them at.

Whig's Telephone Number, 128.
MR. O'BRIEN'S NEW SUIT.

It is Not the Valgar Prison Garb But a Nice Blue Material.

DUBLIN, Nov. 14.—The Freeman's Journal says the clothes offered to Mr. O'Brien in Tallmore Jail were made at Mountjoy Prison and were of blue material. They were totally unlike the ordinary prison garb.
Dr. Moorehead has had an interview with Mr. O'Brien. He says he found him fiercely excited and coughing frequently.

A committee with 130 members and composed of highly influential citizens has been formed in Dublin to receive Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen on their intended visit to the city. The Express predicts that the meeting these two gentlemen are to attend will be the greatest gathering Dublin has seen in a century.

DUBLIN, Nov. 14.—A meeting of Land Leaguers was held yesterday in front of Lifford Castle, Waterford, the residence of Mr. P. H. Fenner, member of Parliament, for whose arrest a warrant has been issued. Mr. Fenner has taken refuge in the castle, which he has fortified and entrenched. He addressed the crowd through an aperture in the castle. He boasted that the building was perfectly fortified and he defied the police to make an assault.

DUBLIN, Nov. 14.—Detectives tracked Mr. Cox, M.P., to his hiding place at Killybeg and pursued him. He escaped in a small boat, however, and took refuge on an island.

DUBLIN, Nov. 14.—A reception was given to Mgr. Percio, the Papal envoy to Ireland, at Conliffe College in this city to-day. An address was presented to him by the clergy and municipal authorities. The Lord Mayor and councillors were present in their robes of office. There were 3,000 persons in attendance. Mgr. Percio, in expressing his thanks, said that the occasion was a demonstration of loyalty and fidelity to the Holy See.

DUBLIN, Nov. 14.—The City of Limerick has been proclaimed under the Crimes Act.

AN OPERATION INEVITABLE.

The Doctors Do Not Pronounce the Crown Prince's Recovery Impossible.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The Emperor slept well last night. Prince William, who has just returned from a visit to his father at San Remo, was received at noon by the Emperor.

Drs. Bergmann and Schmidt hold that laryngotomy is inevitable in the case of the Crown Prince. They would only resort to tracheotomy to save the Prince's life in case suffocation was threatened. They maintain that it would have been better to have performed the operation months ago and assert that the delay has lessened the chance of success, although they do not regard the Prince's recovery as impossible.

SAN REMO, Nov. 14.—Dr. Mackenzie left to-day for London. The swelling in the Crown Prince's throat continues to diminish.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—After the Emperor received Dr. Schmidt yesterday a medical conference was ordered at the palace. There were present the physicians of the household, with Drs. Wegener, Bergmann, Gerhardt, Talbot and Schmidt. Count Von Stolberg, the minister of the household, presided. A paper was unanimously signed declaring that the throat affection of the Crown Prince is cancerous and that partial removal of the larynx is no longer advisable. Complete excision of the larynx is referred to as recommended by the physicians at San Remo, but in the meantime objected to by the Crown Prince.

The Emperor afterward received Count Von Stolberg and Dr. Schmidt and asked that the Crown Prince return to Berlin at the soonest possible moment. The Crown Princess replied, objecting to her husband's traveling in his present condition. It is reported that the Crown Prince is now more willing to submit to an early operation.

To-day the Emperor, after an interview with Prince William, held a family council which was attended by Prince William and his wife and Prince Henry and Princess Charlotte. In the afternoon the Emperor was actively at work. He heard reports on important matters presented by Gen. Albedyff, Privy Councillor Wilnowski and Count Von Stolberg.

GLADSTONE AND BOULANGER.

What They Have to Say of the Execution of the Anarchists.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A telegram was sent by The World to two well-known Europeans—William E. Gladstone and Gen. Boulanger—asking them for their views on the execution of the Chicago Anarchists. The following responses were received:

HAWARDEN, Nov. 12.
To the Editor of The World:
I regret not to have a comprehensive knowledge of the circumstances, without which I fear an opinion from me would be wholly valueless.

W. E. GLADSTONE.
CLEMONT-FERRAND, France, 12 Nov., 1887.

To The World, New York:
Sous tres flatte de votre demande et vous en remercie. J'estime que, coupables de delit de droit commun, les Anarchistes de Chicago meritaient une repression severe. Mais quant a la condamnation prononcee, je ne serais joint a mes amis de Paris, tenant compte de cote politique de l'offense, pour demander une commutation de la peine de mort.
GEN. BOULANGER.

[TRANSLATION.]
CLEMONT-FERRAND, Nov. 12, 1887.

Much flattered by your request for my opinion, I hold that, as guilty of an offence against common law, the Chicago Anarchists merited severe punishment. But with reference to the sentence which has been pronounced I should, taking into consideration the political concomitants of the case, have joined my friends at Paris in petitioning for the commutation of the penalty of death.

A Canadian Murderer.

DENVER, Nov. 13.—Charles E. Henry, of London, Ont., shot and killed Effie Moore, a song and dance girl. The woman who had already a husband had promised to marry Henry. When he learned that she was a married woman he called her into a private box and shot her five times.

For Breakfast.

Cambridge sausages, Kingston sausages, rolled oats, rolled wheat, fresh eggs, breakfast beacon.—James Crawford.

THE RIOTS IN LONDON.

SEVENY-FIVE OF THE RIOTERS ARE RAIGNED AND PUNISHED.

Comments of the Press on the Disturbance.—Mrs. Besant seeks Notoriety—Two of the Leaders Remanded—Mr. Gladstone's Counsel Patience.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Seventy-five men who were arrested for taking part in disturbances here yesterday were arraigned and charged with rioting. Many were fined and others were sentenced to from 1 to 6 months' imprisonment at hard labor.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Morning Post commenting on the riot, says it hopes this will be the last attempt to resist those upon whom the preservation of lives and property of citizens mainly depends.

The Daily News says: "We may congratulate ourselves that the trouble ended in nothing worse than broken heads. This fact speaks volumes for the mutual forbearance of the police and the crowd. The proceedings can benefit nothing but the political interests of the Tories. If they could make the country believe that the Liberals were the allies of lawlessness and disorder they would be secure in office and power for another generation."

The Daily Telegraph says: "The history of the metropolis presents few sadder pictures than that exhibited yesterday. It is absurd to talk of the right of meeting and speech being assailed. It never has been for an instant jeopordied. The power of agitators and rioters must be summarily checked or the fatal contagion of Anarchy will be sure to spread."

The Daily Chronicle thinks the police acted with forbearance. "We cannot," it adds, "justify the action of the paraders, but the chief blame rests with the authorities for provoking a conflict by the invasion of a long-cherished public right."

Lo box, Nov. 14.—It is stated that Mrs. Annie Besant, who was with one of the sections desiring to enter Trafalgar-square yesterday, made an earnest request to be arrested with Burns and Graham.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Graham and Burns were remanded for trial. They were released on bail.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to the secretary of the London Radical Club, wrote as follows to-day: "I think you will expect me to meet your request by an explicit answer expressing the best judgment which, while absent from the spot, I am able to form on the deplorable disturbances of yesterday. As I understand the matter the Home Secretary stated on Saturday for the information of the public that he intended to prevent yesterday's meeting in Trafalgar-square, and believed that its prevention was within his legal power. The question is one of great moment to the inhabitants of London, particularly to those who are at present unemployed, and in circumstances of distress. It will be generally felt that the state of the law in regard to it ought to be promptly tested and ascertained. Until a decision can be had it is the duty of every citizen to refrain from all resistance to the decision of the Executive Government, which is clearly entitled to administer the laws according to what it may be advised is, I think, due alike to the high character of London for the maintenance of public order and to the respect we owe to the law and the mode in which it is usually applied through the medium of the admirable police of the metropolis. But I must add that an appeal to Parliament and the nation on the grave and solemn issues now raised by the proceedings of the Government in Ireland would suffer disastrous prejudice were it to be associated in any manner, by those who make the appeal, with the metropolitan disturbances."

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Lord Salisbury, after an interview with Home Secretary Matthews today, sent Sir Charles Warren the thanks of the Government for his admirable plans to suppress a disturbance in Trafalgar-square yesterday. In response to numerous offers Mr. Matthews proposes to enroll householders as special constables to assist the police against the mob if rioting is threatened next Sunday.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., has written a letter protesting against the prohibition of meetings in Trafalgar-square. He denounces what he calls the brutal conduct of the Government, but appeals to workmen to leave the right of holding public meetings to the law courts and the vindication of Parliament. His advice, combined with that of Mr. Gladstone, will be potent with the Radical clubs. Already the feeling among these clubs is that enough has been done to test the question.

A Sharp Criticism.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The scenes in London on Sunday were the most dangerous witnessed since the chartist riots. From the police point of view, everything was admirably managed, but the opinion is that if the quads had not appeared at a few minutes after 4 o'clock the square would have been carried against the police. The crowd was not criminally disorderly. It is a monstrous libel on the part of the Times to declare that an attempt was made to place London at the mercy of a ruffianly crowd, with the intention to plunder. The meeting was solely to protest against the imprisonment of Mr. O'Brien. Its political character was announced before Sir Charles Warren's proclamation. Nine-tenths of the radicals of London, as well as the Irish associations, took part in it. The rowdies were at all times in the minority. Little more was done indeed than a vigorous effort to test the time-honored right of meeting in Trafalgar square, a common law right modified by statute. As for the conduct of the police, their tactics were much more military in character than we in England are accustomed to. From a military point of view their behavior was beautiful. The result, however, is a marked reaction in favor of the authors of the demolition and against the police. The police were howled at by the mob, while the guards were enthusiastically cheered. The legal view of the situation is doubtful. Mr. Matthews claims that Trafalgar belongs to the queen and that the people are permitted there only on sufferance. This position will be bitterly contested. An organizer tells me that a large meeting will be called next Sunday and every Sunday until the right of meeting is restored.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT WINS.
Judgment Given in the Red River Valley Railway Injunction Case.
WINNIPEG, Nov. 15.—Judge Killam delivered judgment on Saturday in the injunction case of the minister of justice against Mr. Ryan and the Red River Valley road, under which the Red River Valley railway act, under which the road was built, does not exist, as it has been disallowed, and that the defendants have no right whatever to appropriate these lands for the railway under the Public Works act, establishes the jurisdiction of our courts to deal with such a case, and affirms that the title of the Dominion government to the lands set out is perfectly good.

COURTING ALBIONS HELP.

All the Powers Anxious to be on Good Terms with England.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A glance at the telegrams of this week shows that the problems which occupy the attention of European statesmen to-day as they have been for many months. In France the stability of the Government, and, perhaps, the constitution, is the question. In the East it is still doubtful whether the threatened storm has blown over. In Germany the ill health of the Emperor, the Emperor and the Crown Prince exercises the gravest anxiety. The death of the Emperor and the Crown Prince—and both seem to be nearing their end—would be a great loss to the German army, as it would leave them without a rallying figure in the event of war. Belding idols of the army, and with either at its head Germany would have little to fear.

Nothing comes out more clearly from what is known of the diplomatic activity of the last twelve months than the change which has taken place in the relation of most of the powers to Great Britain. Every power just now appears anxious to be on good terms with England. No one who is acquainted with the ways of diplomacy will believe that this change of front on the part of the powers is accidental or that it is the result of sentimental regard. The explanation is as simple as the state of things it reveals is significant. The powers have been measuring one another's strength with a view to possible troubles. The groups into which they fall are so nearly balanced that both sides look around for an additional weight in their own state, and it has become evident to both that England, in spite of the weak points in her military organization, is able to make the beam point in whichever direction she may take. All the powers of course profess to be anxious above all things for peace. But whether they will be willing to avoid courses that must inevitably lead to a breach of the peace, depends to some extent upon their opinion of what the policy of Great Britain will be.

It is as true now as when Lord Derby said it, that "the greatest of British interests is peace," and the doctrine is one which commands the assent of all parties in the country. There is not, however, entire unanimity with regard to the policy which will best conduce to the preservation of peace in Europe. But opinion is more and more tending to recognize that the central powers have no aggressive aims, and that English sympathy and English interests alike dictate a policy of friendship and support to Germany, Austria and Italy.

The relations of the powers to Great Britain furnish the clearest evidence that the peace of Europe at present rests upon no solid foundation. The apprehensions which too clearly underlie the pacific utterances of statesmen indicate that a conflict in which several of the great powers will be involved is regarded as almost inevitable. A future historian, freed from the feelings without which a contemporary cannot regard the armed truce that now exists, will not doubt be able to show that this age of militarism was a necessary in the growth of the European community and to point to some underlying cause of unrest in the organization of the commonwealth of civilized nations.

ANOTHER JUDGE APPOINTED.
The Labor Commission—Ocean Steamship Projects Discussed With Ministers.
OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—A line of steamers between Halifax and Jamaica is in contemplation, and Mr. James Woods of the former place is here laying the scheme before the government. It is not improbable that the line will be established. A delegation from St. John, N.B., also waited on the members of the government in reference to subsidizing a fast freight line between St. John and Liverpool. Sir John made no promise, but stated the views of the deputation would be seriously considered.

Mr. John F. Bain of the Winnipeg bar has been appointed judge of the Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench, rendered vacant by the death of the late Chief Justice Walbridge.
Mr. P. Purcell, M.P. for Glangarney, waited on the Minister of Justice to-day and expressed a desire that clemency should be exercised in the case of Mr. Stillwell of the Glangarney, sentenced to a month's imprisonment by the late Judge O'Connor for libelling Mr. Purcell. No action has as yet been taken in the matter.
The first sitting of the new Dominion Exchequer Court was held this morning in the Supreme Court room, Judge Burdick presiding. The case of Clarke & Barbour, paper manufacturers, against the Queen for \$73,000 breach of contract was referred to Messrs. Cassels, the Supreme Court registrar, and Mr. Chamberlain, Queen's printer, for investigation and report.

Mr. Cunningham Stewart, chief of the money order branch of the postoffice, who is now on his way home after investigating the postoffice systems of England and other European countries, was invited by the Imperial authorities to spend a week longer there in order to make them more fully acquainted with the postal methods of Canada. Mr. Stewart was informed that Canada's money order system is the best in the postal union.

Mr. R. D. Evans, commander in the United States navy and naval secretary, writes to the Department of Marine with reference to the necessity of erecting light-houses on Palos Island, Washington Territory. The matter was considered by the board at its session held on Nov. 8, when the decision was arrived at that a first-class Rabbit Trumpet should be established at the point in question as a fog signal, but that a light at this point is not considered necessary.

MANITOBA AFFAIRS.

No Word From Mr. Holt—A Scheme of Icelandic Immigration.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 14.—Captain Jonas Bergman of West Selkirk has a scheme to bring out the 75,000 Icelanders still remaining in Iceland. It is to charter a steamer or steamers, and not only bring the Icelanders, but also their stock of cattle, horses, etc. The cattle, he thinks, would prosper well in this country.

Orylle E. Collins, the swindling agent of the New York Mercantile Protective Association, who victimized Winnipeg merchants in various amounts, was to-day sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor.

The Local Government has not received any final definite from Holt, as yet, in regard to the Red River contract. Much surprise is expressed at the non-receipt of any intelligence.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

HOW THE UNITED STATES SENATE MAY REGARD THE COMMISSION.

Some Conflicting Opinions—Mr. Chamberlain's Appointment and Its Probable Adverse Influence on the Work of Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The anonymous interview with a New England Senator, which was printed a few days ago, has attracted a great deal of comment in New York as well as this city. The New York Evening Post of last Tuesday treated the interview editorially and suggested that the senator does not voice the sentiments of the majority of the senate when he says that no treaty which may be negotiated will be ratified. The Washington Post follows the same line of argument as that advanced by the New York paper, and while it admits that the Protectionists in the senate will probably do all in their power to oppose the forthcoming treaty, it claims that the President did not exceed his authority in the slightest when he asked Messrs. Bayard, Putnam and Angell to meet the British Commissioners. These comments on the original interview have attracted some attention to the subject to-day, and among the few Senators now in the city there has been more talk than usual upon the probable treaty. No Senator could be found who was willing to express a belief that the act of the Senate can be forecast at the time; or the contrary the impression seems to be general that the outcome of the negotiations will be respectfully considered in the Senate without reference to the fact that Congress disapproved the idea of a commission. Several expressed the belief that the English have the best of the arrangement thus far. The reason for this belief is that the gentleman who is to accompany Mr. Chamberlain as a sort of adviser is the most shrewd treaty manipulator in the British diplomatic service. Whatever the result of the negotiations may be, therefore, the convention when submitted to the Senate will be handicapped to a greater or less degree by the fact that a great many Senators will be prejudiced against anything that may be offered for ratification. It may be set down as a certainty also that the Protectionist element will be opposed to anything that hints toward Free Trade. It is the bugbear which had a good deal to do with the unfavorable vote upon the proposition to submit the differences between the United States and Canada to a commissioner last year. The commissioners are expected here on Wednesday or Thursday.

The policy of the Government of the United States towards all foreign countries is such that the people at large take very little interest in affairs which relate to other countries, even when those affairs are directly connected with their own. This explains to some extent the apparent difference of the press of the United States to the forthcoming meeting of the commission. Aside from the men who compose the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House and Foreign Relations in the Senate, there are very few members of Congress who can give an intelligent idea of the points of the controversy between this country and Canada. For this reason it is difficult to get a member to express his views upon the probable outcome of the meetings to be held. There is no trouble however, about views upon the connection of Chamberlain with the commission. No matter how slight may be the knowledge of the individual Congressman upon the merits of the controversy itself, he will quickly tell you that he thinks that Chamberlain's appointment will be exceedingly detrimental to any amicable settlement of the troubles. Every one has read of the speeches of the commissioner and his utterance have been extensively discussed. The remarks of The Globe, which have all been reproduced here through the medium of the Associated Press, have served to stimulate inquiry into the merits of the controversy, and as a consequence literature upon the subject, together with copies of Chamberlain's speeches, have been largely sought during the past week. One of the New York newspaper syndicates has instructed its correspondent to prepare an article upon the Benjamin statesman, and several of the special correspondents are collecting data which will be utilized upon his arrival in Washington. Mr. Chamberlain will be well treated in Washington, but he will find that there is no cordial welcome for him among the people of the United States congregated here.

COMMITTED TO THE MERCER.
A Servant in a Hamilton Hotel Convicted of Stealing a Guest's Watch.

HAMILTON, Nov. 14.—A young woman named Ida Richards was among the prisoners in the Police Court dock this morning. She was charged by Mrs. Cathbert Cooper with the larceny of a gold watch and a silver chain. Mrs. Cooper came to this city a few days ago and registered at the Silence House, Kingston street. On Saturday she was not well and ordered her dinner to be taken to her room. Ida Richards, a servant at the hotel, was instructed to wait upon Mrs. Cooper, and while giving her order Mrs. Cooper thought she saw the girl taking something from her bureau. She told the girl to send her little son up to her, and this aroused the suspicions of the servant, who, thinking that Mrs. Cooper had seen what she had taken, threw the watch and chain into a closet. Mrs. Cooper informed the proprietor of the hotel of her suspicions and her loss, and Detectives Campbell and Reid were notified. They arrested Ida Richards, who, after saying that she knew nothing of the watch, at last admitted that she had taken it and told where she put it. The girl pleaded guilty of the charge this morning and was sent to the Mercer reformatory for six months. The girl came here from Jackson, Mich., some months ago, and it is believed, purposed going back there again.

A FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Burning of a Great Deal of Property—Very Hard on the Poor.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 15.—A fire last night destroyed the station of the Culvers' Prospect park and Coney Island railroads, the stables of the Vanderbilt avenue horse car line, a large quantity of feed, rolling stock, and 157 horses; loss \$200,000, partially insured. The two and three story buildings on the opposite side of 9th avenue were also destroyed and many poor people lost all they had. The origin of the fire is not known.