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THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 28 1886.

Our Gubernatorial Grievance.

Although it is anticipated upon every hand that the session of the Ontario legislature which opens to-day will afford little of importance to do, there will be as much fuss and as many feathers and frills around Toronto's only historic ruin this afternoon as though the fate of empires depended upon the deliberations of the highly respectable home rulers of Ontario therein assembled. This mummery and flummery needs no description. It has afforded amusement to young Canada for many years, and each succeeding generation of Toronto newsboys guy the performance with all the mischievousness of their earliest predecessors. It is all ridiculous, and the wonder is how the performers keep their faces straight the while; but it is not the serious or expensive matter that some of our contemporaries take it to be. It is cheap tomfoolery, though worth less than it costs. The chief objection to it is that it implies popular appreciation, which again would imply popular flunkeyism. We are not a race of flunkeys.

A much more serious question is: Do we need a lieutenant-governor at all, and if we do need such a figure-head should we pay him an extravagant salary for nominal services? The latter clause of this question must be emphatically answered in the negative. We should hesitate to say that there should be no provincial governors, but we do not hesitate to say that they ought to have something else to do than to dispense what are supposed to be state hospitalities, but which are really such entertainments as the incumbents see fit to lavish upon their own little cliques of exclusive mutual admirers. If our provincial governors had such duties and such responsibilities as are allotted the governors of the states of the union, there would be a good reason for their existence, but it is out of all reason that we should support at heavy annual expense ($8000 per year, a mansion and grounds rent free, with all the costly incidentals that these imply) a man who has absolutely nothing to do. It is a burlesque upon the free institutions of a hard working people. We say nothing personally of the present incumbent or his predecessors. It is the system we object to.

Were the lieutenant-governor a man of our own, or even of the provincial government's choice, the sentimental edge of the grievance would be less keen, but he is the appointee of the federal government of the day, which may happen to be in a minority in our province, in which contingency he is practically the choice of the federal majority from the sister provinces. As a federal functionary he ought to stand upon the same footing as other federal functionaries. There is not a judge upon our bench whose duties are not incomparably more onerous than those of the lieutenant-governor. They are paid by the federal government, but the chief justice is not paid or housed as the lieutenant-governor is. And the chief justice who is paid much less has to find and furnish his dwelling for himself. If the federal government think that such an unfair discrimination should be made between its underworked and its overworked officials, they ought in justice to pay and house the latter at the expense of the dominion.

The facts above recapitulated are obvious and notorious, but custom and wont have protected them from comment. They form a good basis for action on the part of any public man who is a reformer and economist in fact and in practice. What Canada wants is simplification of her system of government; but the politicians do not care for the job. They would sooner be at a scheme to increase the country's burdens.

The Fatal Amendment.

By the Globe's special cable we get the exact words of the amendment to the address which proved fatal to Salisbury's government. And this is what it says:

"This House humbly expresses its regret that no measures are announced by Her Majesty for the present relief of the agricultural classes, and especially for affording facility to agricultural laborers and others in the rural districts to obtain allotments of small holdings on equitable terms as to rent and security of tenure."

There was a misleading version of the amendment in the papers all Tuesday and up to the evening of Wednesday. It was said that the amendment expressed regret that no measures had been announced for the relief of the sufferers by the depression in *trade* and agriculture. In the true version, which we have now, trade is not mentioned at all; only relief for the agricultural classes is demanded. The fact is that Salisbury had some time back appointed a commission to inquire into and report upon the depression in trade, and there was really no opening for attacking him there. Gladstone at all events could not, for it is tolerably certain that, should he assume power again, the trade depression commission will be summarily choked off, sat upon, and "squelched." The last thing that English free traders want is an inquiry into the causes of depression in trade. The subject is not to their liking, and they will "burke" it to the best of their ability.

On its merits, and in relation to the depression that *does* exist, the amendment is the merest farce. Agricultural laborers are in no such pressing need of relief as thousands in the manufacturing districts are to-day. Yet all this mass of real distress the amendment brazenly ignores, while demanding small patches of land for farm laborers. The latter might be a beneficial change, but it can wait, the relief of the former is a crying necessity of the hour. The mill and factory people will surely remember this against Gladstone. Meanwhile Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Collings had better hurry up some practical measure for giving to Hodge the "three acres and a cow" that they promised him. He may go back on them at next general election if they fail to make their promise good. And the occasion is likely to come "ere long."

The Globe's correspondent, who ought to be good authority on the liberal side, admits the utter hollowness and unreality of the fatal amendment. We quote:

"One important point in Mr. Gladstone's speech was where he said frankly: 'Compulsion has nothing in its nature that should make us shrink from exacting it.' This practically yields the whole principle of Mr. Chamberlain's position. Joseph Arch, the agricultural laborer, followed with his maiden speech, creating much amusement by addressing the house as gentlemen, or sir and gentlemen, instead of addressing the Speaker only. Then came the dramatic moment, when Mr. Goschen rose in great excitement and made a vigorous speech against the principle of the community doing anything which the individual could do for himself. The best points he made was his congratulations to Mr. Chamberlain on the fact that he has transferred the serious items in the unauthorized program into what is apparently the authorized program of the Liberal party. The Tories seldom have had any greater treat than the defection of Mr. Goschen, and cheered themselves hoarse. Mr. Goschen finally announced that he should vote with the government. Mr. Chamberlain accepted the congratulations sincerely, and respectfully condoled with Mr. Goschen and in return made a rattling speech against Goschen and the government. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach followed saying it was now evident that the real object of the vote was not sympathy with the laborers, but a desire to overthrow the government. *This of course was perfectly true.*

The defeat of a government on a side issue is always to be regretted, for the reason that straight, square issues are thereby thrown into the back ground, and their settlement delayed. But events are moving rapidly in England these days, and the main issue of all, on which the decisive vote *should* have been taken, must very shortly come to the front again.

Manuscript Speeches.

The Canada Presbyterian regards the great success of Mr. Blake's efforts at London as an argument in favor of manuscript sermons, because it was his first written speech and it was his best. As to the comparative merits of written and extemporaneous sermons it is not for us to pronounce, but we sincerely hope that the deserved applause bestowed upon Mr. Blake's London speech will not popularize the oratorically vicious practice of reading speeches from manuscript, or from notes so copious and connected that they are practically completed essays. The true orator's platform notes are mere suggestions or reminders, so brief and disconnected as to be unintelligible to any one but himself. Any description of notes that divide the speaker's attention between themselves and his audience—that take his eye off his listeners for more than momentary and brief intervals—are out of place on a popular platform, or on the floor of a deliberative body. They are destructive of inspiration and of dramatic power in the speaker, and dangerous to the attention and enthusiasm of his hearers. Mr. Blake's latest speech was delivered under peculiar circumstances, before an audience of devoted followers, by a great party leader, at a critical juncture in the country's public affairs. For these reasons he availed himself of the exactitude of expression which a manuscript alone affords, and for the same reasons his words were heard and read with attention by men of every party and of no party. The danger to the public is that smaller men with less interesting opinions, expressed under less exciting conditions, will be encouraged by Mr. Blake's successful new departure to go and do likewise, and then there will be no hope of peace upon earth or good will among men. There is too much babblement as it is now, but if the practice of reading speeches be introduced and tolerated in parliament public business will suffer, public taste will be lowered, and the time and the money of the public will be more tediously wasted than it is now, when things are quite bad enough. Heaven forefend us from a threatening flood of parliamentary essays upon cab hire, the salaries of charwomen, and other items in the public accounts! The style of thing which may answer indifferently well amidst the decorum of a church congregation, where there is but one speaker—or reader, rather—whom no one dare contradict, does not do at all in a legislative hall, where contradiction and wrangling are the order of the day, and where everybody has a right to talk, whether he has anything to say or not. The toleration of manuscript speeches has begotten in Washington a body of clever journalists whose chief business is writing speeches for stupid legislators, and, though these are not necessarily listened to, they have to be printed at the public expense. We want none of this at Ottawa.

Mr. Thompson Porter, reeve of Vaughan, is the warden of York for 1886. He is said to be worthy of the position, and doubtless he is, but no one would suspect so from reading his inaugural remarks, which were most irrelevant and inaccurate. The connection between what he describes as the satisfactory financial condition of the banner county of Ontario and what he is pleased to regard as the convenient and comfortable character of the courthouse is more perceptible than some other threads of his argument. So long as the warden of this great county persists in shutting his eyes and nose every time he enters the court house buildings so long may the county easily accumulate many things—bad smells included. Scores of judges and grand jurors have condemned those buildings, but that makes no difference to a man who ignores the evidence of such senses as he has. Mr. Foster's statement that the city council had pigeonholed the new court house scheme is merely unveracious, which, of course, makes no difference to him. The city authorities have spared, and will spare no pains to remove a disgrace that both city and county have too long endured. Mr. Porter may make a good warden, but he cannot be much of a newspaper reader or he would know what the city has done in this matter. While assuring the new warden of our most distinguished consideration, we also assure him that we expect to see him attend the opening of the new court house, please death and the electors of Vaughan.

The Globe yesterday found it necessary to modify its opinion of the day before, that the provincial governments neither can nor should attempt to force the Scott act. It says now that Mr. Mowat will give "reasonable assistance" to those who wish it enforced. What kind of a wheezy old organ has the Globe got to be, anyhow! What it one day pronounces unconstitutional and unjust, it next day pronounces perfectly proper and constitutional. But it revenges itself by spitefully accusing the Scott act people of having as their real motive a desire "to embarrass Mr. Mowat." We do not believe a word of it. We believe the members of the deputations referred to are honest, and that they go to Mr. Mowat as a last resort, in the desperate hope of justifying themselves for the injury they have done the country by their intolerant advocacy of a bad and impracticable law. But the Globe says they are hypocrites, and warns "prohibitionists who are reformers" to beware of them. Aye, there's the rub. The party! Heaven, earth and hell are all considerations secondary to party. This comes rather richly from a newspaper which was a violent supporter of the Scott act up to within a month ago. The Deacon must be the identical man of whom it is related that he declared himself in favor of the passage of a prohibitory liquor law, but opposed to its enforcement.

The Ottawa Free Press says that the government, in proposing to pardon out the Indian and halfbreed rebel prisoners guiltless of murder, will be "acting upon Mr. Blake's suggestion at London." Mr. Blake is too broad minded a man to thank the Free Press for this display of petty partyism. The fact is that the suggestion was made by Archbishop Taché months before Mr. Blake's return from England, and that it was immediately endorsed by The World, the Montreal Star, and other independent papers. The party organs were at that time too busily engaged in watching the cat jump to take any hand in a work of charity. Our imagination is equal to the effort of supposing that the government have reasons of their own for the policy proposed in this connection, but if there be any credit due to those who took the trouble of urging it upon their attention it is not due to a gentleman then absent from the country. The Free Press is rather too much of a courtier.

Apropos of Salisbury's grumblings at Gladstone for alleged encouragement of Irish discontent, and Gladstone's generous tone toward Salisbury, the Telegram writes as though the two orators stood face to face. Perhaps if they both sat in the same chamber, and the liberal leader had heard the tory leader's personal references, the former's temper—he has a temper of his own—would not have remained unruffled. Mr. Gladstone probably first learned of Lord Salisbury's remarks from the newspapers.

When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war, but when Greece meets Turkey the fat will be in the fire and the feathers will fly.

Parnell's strong point is his ability to not slop over. He can be full of anger, disgust, or enthusiasm, and hold every drop of it. This is where he differs from all other Irishmen, and most other men, too. Weak vessels are always liable to break or spill.

Unequal Assessment.

Editor World: Your moderate, yet fair and full exposure of the anomalies of John Ross Robertson's assessment and taxation, entitles you to the gratitude of all Toronto taxpayers. Doubtless, in point of magnitude, as you allege, Mr. Robertson's case is one of the most flagrant, but rest assured it is not the only case. The assessment inequalities of Toronto are a standing disgrace to all concerned, and prove incontrovertibly that the assessors have been either incompetent or dishonest. On the street on which I live houses are assessed even beyond their selling value, while a few streets distant the rating is less than half the price of the property—and by the same assessor. Mr. Howland's popularity at present in Toronto is something phenomenal. That popularity is based upon the belief that he is utterly free from and independent of any of the "ring influence," which for years past has cursed the city. We look therefore to him now to remedy the above evil. I am perfectly satisfied that were the well-to-do of Toronto looked after as seriously in the above respect as the poorer masses, all the revenue of last year could have been collected on a fourteen mill rate, and this year on still less. More power to your elbow, sir, in the good and honest work in which you have engaged. ONE OF THE POORER CLASS.

Sunday Street Cars.

Editor World: Can you tell me if any direct proposals have ever been made to Hon. Frank Smith to run a certain number of street cars on the Sabbath day for the accommodation of church-goers, and if so, what that gentleman's reasons are for not complying? There would be no necessity of a full service. For instance, Yonge street cars could take care of the section east to Sherbourne street, and no cars would be necessary on Church street. Queen street could accomodate all the southern, east and west travel, and no cars need be run on King street. The service to the northeastern and northwestern portions of the city are also necessary. Of course, Supt. Franklin would be the best judge of just what lines to operate.

Toronto is now one of the great cities and too much spread out for its citizens to do without some mode of cheap locomotion, and it is only a question of a short time when we must have a Sunday service.

It is not a question of Sabbath desecration at all, as plenty of that goes on every Sunday and nothing is ever said about it by those whose duty it is to uphold the laws. Of course some will say that if you are a christian you can worship just as well in one church as in another, and I do not dispute it. But that is not the point. It is a notorious fact that there are hundreds and hundreds of families in this city to-day who never see the inside of a church twice a year, and who, I firmly believe, could be brought to a sense of what is due to their Maker if some of the down town churches were made accessible to them. And I have no hesitation in saying here that I feel the christians of Toronto are responsible for not removing this obstacle, which gives such a large proportion of our fellow citizens a reason for not going to church. The most anomalous part of the whole affair is that every facility is given young people on week days to leave their homes at night, whether the weather be rough or smooth, to visit blonde shows, dance halls, slugging matches, and other mind-poisoning performances; and still when those same ones would often go to some particular church Sunday no accommodation is provided for them.

Is it any wonder that free thought, agnosticism, or what is nearly as bad—total indifference—are daily gaining strength in Toronto? The fact is, our christian friends do not look at this question in a practical enough light. And until they do, we will have hundreds of families living in a state of darkness who should and could be brought to the throne of grace.

I have taken pains to ascertain that the company's horses are not worked so hard six days in the week that they could not stand two hours more work on the Sabbath; and as for the men, those who worked on certain Sundays could be let off one day in the week to make up for it. The question of men and horses is not a factor in the calculation. Even though it were, the end justifies the means. What prominent christians will come forward and agitate for a limited Sunday street car service? The experience of Hamilton where a church service has been in operation for years should be a guarantee that nothing but the best results could possibly come of it. CHURCHMAN.

Toronto, Jan. 27.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.

There is no change in the condition of the Montreal flour and grain market.

Lard is reported weaker in Liverpool, but pork is unchanged.

Broom corn in Chicago is quoted as follows: Green hurl, 10c to 12½c per lb; slightly tipped do, 9c to 10c; common do, 8c to 8½c; green self-working do, 10c to 11c; slightly tipped do, 9c to 10c; common, 8c to 8½c; green inside and covers, 9½c to 10½c; slightly tipped, 8½c to 9c; common, 8c to 8½c; crooked 5c to 7c.

The consumption of wool has been about 1,400,000 lbs. more in 1885 than in 1884, but this has been exclusively carpet wool. The amount of carpet wool withdrawn from consumption in Boston, New York and Philadelphia shows an increase of 15,000,000 lbs. more than in 1884. The clip of the United States is estimated by Mr. James Lynch at about 8,000,000 lbs. less than last year, but manufacturers have consumed about the same amount of combing and clothing wool as last year. This year the increase in consumption promises to be much larger.

There is a good demand for attractive grades of butter at full prices, and holders are firm in their views, but receipts fail to make any addition to the supply. Inferior grades are not wanted.

A lively demand exists for trading staples in groceries, and trade is fair both in the city and country.

Oranges are scarce and are selling at $5 per case in Montreal.

Latest advices from the Havana sugar market report that buyers demanded a reduction, which was conceded to, and that there is a weak tendency.

The air is full of rumors of impending failures, and considerable trouble is expected before the 4th prox., Canadian settling day.

The milling interests of the Dominion are very much depressed.

The banks are reported to be crowding merchants, and there is nothing handled but gilt edged paper.

The Building and Loan associations are reported to have large blocks of unremunerative property on their hands, and some lively annual meetings of directors may be anticipated. One thing is evident that speculative builders will have to look elsewhere for loans in the near future.

A cable to Cox & Co. quotes Hudson Bay at 83¾.

Consols 99 15-16, being ¼ lower than yesterday.

Transactions on the Toronto stock exchange this forenoon: Commerce, 10 at 121¼; 10 at 121; 10, 10 at 120¾; Northwest Land, 300, 100, 100, 100, 100 at 81¼; 200 at 81¼. Afternoon—Standard, 5 at 121¼; Northwest Land 100, 50 at 82; 50, 50, 500, 50 at 83; 50, 100 at 83¼; 200 at 84; 50, 50, 20 at 82½; 50 at 82¾. Canada Permanent 50, new stock at 200.

Sales in Montreal this forenoon: Merchants', 50 at 118, 27 at 117¾, 50 at 117½; Commerce, 10 at 121¼, 25 at 121½; Northwest Land, 550 at 81. Afternoon—Montreal, 50 at 205¼, 25 at 205¾; 1 at 205; Ontario, 25 at 109¾; Merchants', 21 at 117, 26 at 117½, 25 at 117¼; C. P. R., 175 at 54½; Montreal Tel., 100 at 117½; Richelieu, 15 at 51½; Gas, 50 at 191½, 15 at 191¾; Northwest Land, 50 at 82, 150 at 82½.

Toronto Stock Exchange—Closing Prices.

Montreal, 206, 204¾; Ontario, 110, 109½; Toronto, 188¾, 188½; Commerce 121, 120; Imperial, 134, 133; Federal 163¾, 162½; Dominion, 208, 204; Standard, 121½, 121; Hamilton, buyers 138; British America, 96, 95½; Western Assurance, buyers 120; Dominion Telegraph, sellers 89; Northwest Land Co., 82½, 81½.

Montreal Stocks—Closing Prices.

Montreal, 206, 205¾; Ontario, 110½, 109½; Molsons, 125, 123; Toronto, 188½, 188½; Merchants', 117¾, 117½; Commerce, 121¼, 120½; Federal, offered 101½; C. P. R., 54¾, 54½; Montreal Telegraph 117¾, 117½; Richelieu 51¾, 51½; Passenger 122, 121; Gas, 191¾, 191½; Dundas Cotton, 69½, 68; Northwest Land, 82½, 82¼.

The Farmers' Market.

Business was quiet to-day on the market, with the exception of the grain trade, which is very active. Produce—Butter, pound rolls, 22c to 25c; eggs, per dozen, 20c to 22c; cheese, per pound, 10c to 12c; lard, per pound, 10c to 12c. Hay and straw—Timothy, $13 to $15; clover, $11 to $13; oat straw, $8 to $11. Grain—Wheat, fall, per bushel, 78c to 81c; wheat, spring, per bushel, 78c to 81c; wildgoose wheat, per bushel, 64c to 75c; oats, new, per bushel, 30c to 32c; peas, per bushel, 58c to 60c; barley, No 1, 80c to 83c; barley, No 2, 80c to 85c; barley, No. 3 extra, 60c to 73c; barley, No. 3, 60c to 62c; rye, 60c. Beef, hindquarters, per lb., 5½c to 6c; Beef, forequarters, per lb., 3½c to 4c; Mutton, per carcase, 5½c to 6c; Lamb, per carcase, 6½c to 7c; Pork, 5½c to 6c. Poultry—Chickens, per pair, 50c to 60c; geese, per lb., 7c to 8c; Turkey, per lb., 9c to 12c.

The Cheese Trade.

The aggregate exports of cheese from Montreal from May 1 to Jan. 23 now reach the total of 1,174,935 boxes, against 1,168,113 boxes during the corresponding period last year. Leaving the through shipments via Portland since the close of navigation out of the question, as they cut no figure last year, the total shipments this season were 1,114,345 boxes. It is claimed that west of Toronto there are still some 60,000 boxes to be heard from. It is difficult to draw any definite conclusions yet with regard to the Canadian production for 1885, but as matters stand now it would seem as if the make was less by 100,000 boxes than in 1884, although it may yet prove that that amount will have to be reduced. The prices are: Finest fall makes at 9½c to 10c, and earlier makes at 8½c to 9c as to quality. Advices from Chicago report light stocks and a good trade at 9½c for fall cream cheddars, with fancy kinds higher.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9 3-16c, New Orleans 9½c. Flour—Receipts 13,327 bbls., moderately active, low grades steady, choice qualities shade stronger; sales 15,000 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 11,000 bush, exports 52,000 bush., spot stronger, options steadier; sales 4,322,000 bush. future, 36,000 bush. spot; No. 2 spring 92c, No. 2 red 91½c, No. 1 white 94½c, No. 2 red Feb. 90½c to 91½c, March 91½c, May 94½c to 95c. Corn—Receipts 56,400 bush. spot, firmer, options steady; exports 11,000 bush., sales 872,000 bush. future, 198,000 bush. spot; No. 2 49½c, elevator No. 2 January 50c, Feb. 49½c to 49¾c, May 48½c to 48¾c. Oats—Receipts 37,000 bush., cash ¼c to ⅜c higher, options firm; sales 30,500 bush. future, 90,000 bush. spot; No. 2 37½c to 37¾c, mixed western 37c to 42c, No. 2 Feb. 37½c to 37¾c, March 37½c to 37¾c, May 37c to 37½c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Flour more active and unchanged. Wheat—Sales ranged: January, 80½c to 82½c, closed 81½c; February, 80½c to 82½c, closed 81½c bid; May 86½c to 88c, closed 87½c to 87¾c. No. 2 spring 82½c. Corn—Sales ranged: Cash 39½c, January 39½c to 39¾c, May 40½c to 40¾c, closed sellers 40½c. Oats firm; cash 29½c to 30c, January 29½c, May 31½c to 32c, closed 32c. Pork opened steadier, declined 5c to 7½c under free offerings, but rallied 12½c to 15c, and closed steady; cash $10.75 to $10.80, January $10.50 to $10.55, May $11.05 to $11.20. Lard steadier; cash $6.10 to $6.12½, January $6.10, May $6.27½ to $6.30. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders $4 to $4.05, short ribs sides $5.27½ to $5.30, short clear sides $5.55 to $5.70. Receipts—Flour 10,000 bbls, wheat 22,000 bush, corn 229,000 bush, oats 130,000 bush, rye 4000 bush, barley 13,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 6000 bbls, wheat 61,000 bush, corn 81,000 bush, oats 46,000 bush, rye 1000 bush, barley 19,000 bush.

OSWEGO, Jan. 27.—Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada at 78c, No. 2 extra Canada 83c, No. 3 extra Canada 74c, Rye held at 60c in bond.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.—Spring wheat 7s to 7s 2d, red winter 7s 1c to 7s 3d, No. 1 Cal. 6s 11d to 7s 1d, No. 2 Cal. 8s 9d to 6s 11d. Corn, 4s 1d. Peas 5s 6d. Pork 51s. Lard 32s 6d. Bacon, 29s. Tallow 28s 6d. Cheese 50s.

BEERBOHM'S DEPATCH—London, Jan. 27.—Floating cargoes—Wheat steady; corn nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn quiet and steady. Mark Lane—Wheat and corn slow. Arrivals of coast—Wheat small; corn nil. English and French country markets firm. Liverpool—Wheat inactive; corn quiet and steady. Paris—Wheat and flour steady.

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Guaranteed Pure Farmers' Milk.
Supplied Retail and Wholesale at Lowest Market Rates.
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Special attention is directed to my
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