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Managing Director John Cameron

London, Friday, April 14, 1899.

Signs of the Growing Time.

There were several marked indications of Canada's growing time in yesterday's news budget.

The Canadian Inland Transportation Company applied for incorporation. They intend to build a fleet of ten solid steel steamships for the carrying trade on the upper lakes.

Cleveland and Buffalo capitalists desire to erect large elevators at Montreal, Port Colborne and Port Dalhousie, and urge that the harbors at Port Colborne and Port Dalhousie be deepened. They profess to be ready to place 7,000-ton steamers on the upper lakes, for the grain traffic.

A company with a capital of \$2,000,000 will erect a blast furnace at Toronto—the largest, it is claimed, in Canada. The company is composed of both American and Canadian capitalists.

The Dominion Immigration department reports a great influx of American settlers, who are taking up land in the Canadian Northwest.

The first of these projects is satisfactory for more than one reason. American enterprise has left only a fraction of the carrying trade of the great lakes to Canadian bottoms. Last year nearly 90 per cent of Canadian wheat for export reached the seaboard through American carriers. Even the Parry Sound Railway, which handled a great deal of American wheat, was obliged to secure United States freighters to carry cargoes between Duluth and Parry Sound, because there were no Canadian boats large enough to handle the traffic profitably. The smaller boats have been almost driven out of the lake business by the new type of huge freighters, which can carry at cheaper rates on account of their greater capacity. In fact, it was becoming a serious question whether these big American boats should not be allowed to carry cargoes between Canadian ports, in order to divert the grain traffic of Manitoba and the Northwest to Canadian channels. At present the Manitoba and Northwest grain for export goes largely to Duluth for lake shipment, reaching New York via Buffalo. The steamers to be built by the Canadian Inland Transportation Company will be of sufficient capacity to enable them to compete with the American leviathans, and by reason of the all-water route to Montreal, it is claimed that grain can be carried from Port Arthur to Montreal cheaper than from Duluth to New York. By the New York route ship cargoes must break bulk at Buffalo, and from Buffalo to New York most of the traffic is by rail, the Erie Canal, owing to its shallowness and tedious navigation, having almost fallen into disuse. Canada has spent many millions in building and deepening canals, but she has very few ships to use them. This season will show the possibilities of a 14-foot waterway, from Lake Superior to Montreal, and if it fulfills expectations it means a new era for the Canadian inland marine, which is now insignificant in comparison with the enormous American shipping on the great lakes.

We are not fully acquainted with the details of the scheme which Cleveland and Buffalo capitalists are promoting. We understand their proposal to build elevators in Montreal was not approved by the harbor commissioners of that city, but the Government will doubtless give their project every consideration. It may be that these capitalists believe the St. Lawrence is to become the great outlet for the grain exports of the Canadian and American Northwest, and that they are after a share of the carrying trade in good time.

The proposed erection of a blast furnace at Toronto is another token of the remarkable growth of the smelting industry in Ontario. In addition to the present smelting works at Hamilton, the blast furnaces are being built at Sarnia and Deseronto. The Hamilton smelter has treated Canadian ores only in small quantities, but the firm reports that Ontario iron is growing in favor with manufacturers. The new Toronto company express confidence that they will be able to use Ontario ore altogether. It is said they have assurances from the Dominion Government that the bounty of \$3 per ton will be retained. The Ontario Government also gives a bonus of \$2 a ton, graduated so as to encourage the use of Ontario ore and charcoal. The bounty system is open to serious objections, and can be defended in this case only as a temporary expedient. It is intended merely to give the iron mining and smelting industries a start. As the cost of mining and smelting decreases, the bounty should be diminished in proportion, until it can be withdrawn altogether. It is like a business venture involving a financial outlay for a considerable period before it becomes profitable.

The fourth item in the news budget, referring to the large emigration from the United States to Canada is a re-statement of a fact constantly brought to public attention during the past twelve months or so. The movement began in earnest last year, and is full of promise for the future of the Northwest. The American settlers are experienced farmers, a goodly number of them wealthy. Many are being attracted to Canada by the better prospects for their children in a country where land is cheap and plentiful.

The Opposition's Yukon Game.

The monotony of debate in the House of Commons was varied yesterday by Mr. E. E. Clarke, Toronto, who moved an amendment calling upon the Government to appoint an "Independent judicial commission" to investigate the rumors of corruption in the Yukon. Upon this amendment the Opposition will divide the House. They make no specific or definite charges upon which to base an inquiry. The inference is that they have no definite charges to make. Without such a ground to work on, a commission of inquiry would be a mere fishing expedition, or a game of blind man's buff. Whoever heard of Parliament ordering an investigation of anonymous rumors or mysterious accusations for which no one will vouch? The Liberals did not stoop to mere innuendo when they brought charges of corruption against members of the Government six years ago. The present Government have taken reasonable steps to satisfy the ends of justice. They have invited evidence against any official of the Yukon. They have given Mr. Ogilvie—a man in whom all parties have confidence—full power to inquire into all accusations at Dawson City. Mr. Ogilvie's court of inquiry was in session for weeks, and not a single act of corruption was proven.

Mr. Bertram moved an amendment to Mr. Clarke's amendment, expressing full confidence in the integrity and ability of Mr. Ogilvie. The Opposition cannot attack the character of Mr. Ogilvie. He stands too high in the estimation of the public to be spattered by the mud so freely flung at others.

Opinions That Differ.

The Ontario educational department has issued in pamphlet form the report of Mrs. Hoodless on Domestic Science, including information gained by the writer during a recent visit to the schools of Philadelphia and Washington. We take from it the following interesting extract:

"The royal commission of England on elementary education, in its report for 1887, laid down the principle 'that the true object of education is to give such instruction to the scholars as will best fit them to fulfill the ordinary duties of the life to which they are most likely to be called.' This led to much discussion, and as it was generally conceded that the duty most likely to devolve upon the great majority of girls attending the schools would be in some form of domestic life, it was decided to introduce domestic science into the regular elementary and secondary school courses. The popularity of the subject may be shown by the following statistics: 'During the first year in which the education department included it in the code, the number of girls who received instruction qualifying for the government grant (4s per pupil) was 7,597 from 457 schools. In 1896, 134,499 girls received the requisite instruction in 2,729 schools. This enormous increase in the work was watched with much interest by the education department. Her Majesty's inspectors were requested to specially note and report to the department upon the progress of the subject.' The report was as follows: 'The cookery classes are doing good work. The experiment is remarkably successful; the girls keenly enjoy their lessons; they are taught to be cleanly, careful and economical, and such teaching is likely to be of permanent value.'"

So much for England. In 1898 the royal commission appointed by the national board of education in Ireland, submitted an exhaustive report on practical and manual instruction in primary schools. This commission, consisting of fourteen educational authorities, held 93 meetings, took the evidence of 186 persons who were qualified to give information, and visited 119 schools in Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, France, Sweden and the United States. Their verdict was entirely favorable to Domestic Science, which now forms part of the general education for girls in nearly all the leading cities and towns in Europe and the United States. The commission thus reported: "The evidence we have had in reference to cookery shows the attractiveness of the subject to the pupils, and its usefulness in securing greater regularity of attendance, and in encouraging the pupils to stay on longer at school. We are of opinion that this useful subject should be encouraged in the schools."

It is mortifying to think that the royal commission of England, the royal commission of Ireland, and the educational authorities of Europe and the United States should set up an opinion contrary to that of the London, Ont., school board. When such distinguished authorities disagree, how can the average person form a conclusion? However, the assembled wisdom of the London, Ont., school board has pronounced Domestic Science a fad, not even worth talking about, and as we must stand up for home-made brains, we are obliged to call the educationists of Europe and the United States a set of chumps.

Toronto's horse show is in progress. The display of millinery and spring costumes is said to be very fine.

The British national debt last year was reduced by nearly \$40,000,000. It is the only national debt in the world that is growing smaller. What a ruinous thing free trade is!

Immediately following the outbreak at Samoa, the New Zealand Government offered to send volunteers to the islands to fight if need be with the British marines. "The lion has left a whelp wherever his claw was set."

Judge Wurtels, of Montreal, gives it as his opinion that while it is improper for newspapers to comment on a case in court during its hearing, they may, when the case is finished, make any comment they see fit about the conduct of the judge, the jurors, or the witnesses, so long as it is not done through hatred or ill-will, but in the public interest. The judge considered that such comment should be made, as it was a great protection to the public and an incentive to keep officials within the law. His lordship has a level head.

A party of German immigrants for Canada will arrive in New York this week. Will the Hamilton Spectator, which has been railing at Mr. Sifton for "filling this country with cheap and nasty foreigners," tell us was it lost mit such settlers as the Germans?

The budget speech in the British House of Commons yesterday contained no comfort for the protectionists. The Chancellor of the Exchequer apparently did not even allude to the suggestion of a duty on wheat, which was mooted by the Times, and advocated by the "young imperialists." The only new indirect taxation is an increased duty on certain wines. As Sir Michael Hicks-Beach remarked, the budget proposals violate none of the fiscal principles from which such abounding revenues have been raised in the past. British fiscal principles are uncompromisingly free trade.

Macdonald, of Huron, warmly indorses the proposal to make Montreal the great national port and to spend much public money for that purpose. If money is to be spent on a great national port, why not on a port which is a genuine seaport, open all the year round—such a port as St. John, N. B.—Hamilton Herald.

The rail haul from the Western Provinces to Montreal is shorter than to any other port on tidewater. If there were no Canadian seaports nearer than St. John and Halifax, the Americans would almost monopolize the carriage of Canadian products to the seaboard. But St. John and Halifax have great advantages as winter ports, and will get their share of business.

Miss Isabella Bishop, the intrepid lady traveler and authoress, in a recent address on "The Yangtze Valley and Beyond," declared, as a result of her recent researches in China, that she is not a believer in the view that the Chinese Empire is breaking up, or will soon be broken up. She said that people were coming to think only of markets and territories, and to ignore human beings. They talked lightly of breaking up a nation comprising a fourth of the human race—the most ancient of the earth's civilizations. Throughout the whole of Yangtze basin, Miss Bishop was impressed with the completeness of China's social and commercial organization, by the existence of patriotism or public spirit, by great prosperity, and the absence of decay so often attributed to that nation. After this declaration, by one so well fitted to judge, China will be to most of us more of a puzzle than ever.

The recent municipal census of Manitoba gives the following population for the cities, towns and villages in the Province:

City of Winnipeg 39,384
City of Brandon 5,202
Town of Portage la Prairie 3,593
Town of Neepawa 1,330
Town of Gladstone 700
Town of St. Boniface 1,773
Town of Rapid City 700
Town of Morris 335
Town of Emerson 826
Town of Selkirk 2,061
Town of Selkirk, E 100
Town of Birtle 450
Town of Minnedosa 1,056
Korden Village 1,459
Carberry Village 1,000
Dauphin Village 582
Virden Village 1,040
Greta Village 817
Manitowish Village 629

The total urban population in Manitoba is thus 62,042. It would be interesting to have statistics of the extent of unoccupied vacant lots which were sold in these and other places during the crazy boom times. It is well for the Province that these are now far behind, and that the Manitoba cities, towns and villages, like the Province as a whole, are on a sound basis, and bound to go ahead with the general prosperity of the country.

What Others Say.

A Timely Suggestion.
[Brantford Expositor.]
It is time there was established at Ottawa a close season for long speeches.

Just a Trifle Jealous.
[Stratford Beacon.]
The reason why London has a low death rate is plain. Nobody lives there long.

A Barnyard Philosopher.
[Kincardine Review.]
Why should men complain of the high price of eggs? It is the hens that have to bear the yolk.

Same Here.
[Brantford Expositor.]
Over the door of Brantford's civic offices has been suspended the legend, "No Grit Need Apply."

A "Breach" of Etiquette.
[Ottawa Citizen.]
A cheerful idiot insinuates that the titled bloomer boomer, Lady Harberton, is panting for notoriety.

Dawson City Society.
[Rossland Miner.]
It is said that there are four grades of society men in the Klondike who live at Dawson City. There is first the cheechaco, who is one that has recently arrived in the country, and uses baking powder in making bread. Next in advance is "the sour dough stiff," who has been a resident long enough to see the ice go out. Then comes the old-timer, who arrived previous to 1895,

and lastly the pioneer, who has taken to himself a fair aborigine for a wife.

Didn't Bargain for This
[Buffalo Express.]
According to a Manila dispatch, a majority of the army officers are of the opinion that there will be 100,000 United States troops in the Philippines before the archipelago is conquered. What that urged on the present Philippines policy anticipated that?

School Savings.
[Hamilton Times.]
Brantford will introduce the school savings bank system on the 10th of April. It is new in Canada, but it has been in use in Europe for over sixty years, and has been tried in the United States, where since 1885 it has spread to about 400 schools. As a means of practically teaching thrift it is highly spoken of by the educators who have watched its effects.

Light and Shade.

What For?
"Well, well," said the absent-minded professor in the bath-tub, "now I've forgotten what I got in here for!"—Fleegende Blatter.

Winna Stop.
An old Scotch lady, who could not abide long sermons, was hobnobbing out of Kirk one Sunday, when a coachman, who was waiting for his people, asked her: "Is the minister dune wi' his sermon?" "He was dune lang syne," said the old lady, impatiently, "but he winna stop."

Nothing New.
"Did ye go to the Socialist meetin', Mike?" "I did." "Fwat did yez make?"

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AT \$1 50—MEN'S FINE ENGLISH FEDORA SOFT HATS—Newest colors and shapes, silk band and bindings, Russian leather sweat band, special at \$1 50

AT \$1 50—MEN'S FINE STIFF HATS—In black, brown, latest style silk bands and binding, lined, Russian leather perspiration band, worth \$2; special at \$1 50

AT \$2—MEN'S FINE ENGLISH FUR FELT SOFT HATS—In black, brown, pearl and nutra, etc, newest shapes, best silk trimmings, Russian leather perspiration band; very special at \$2 00

AT \$2—MEN'S FINE FUR FELT STIFF HATS—In all the newest colorings and shapes, best silk trimmings, unlined, Russian leather perspiration band; very special, at \$2 00

AT \$2 50—MEN'S EXTRA FINE FUR FELT FEDORA HATS—In black, brown, drab, nutra, sage and pearl, newest shapes, best silk bands and binding, best Russian calf leather perspiration band; special at \$2 50

AT \$2 50—MEN'S EXTRA FINE FUR FELT STIFF HATS—In all the newest colorings, latest shapes, best silk trimmings, and Russian calf leather perspiration band; special at \$2 50

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CHILDREN'S TAMS—All sizes, in all the newest colorings, latest shapes, beautiful goods; very special at 25c, 50c and 90c
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We claim special merit in our \$3 and \$3 50 Men's Boots; every pair fully guaranteed.
MEN'S BOX CALF CONGRESS, Channel Standard Screw soles; whole foxed; special \$2 00

Women's Section

We are showing a very fine woman's Laced Boot, made from specially selected kid, with turn soles, and on the new Sorosis last; the very newest American shape and style; fit and wear fully guaranteed. Our price \$2 75

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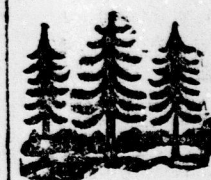
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