

The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper published every day in the year.

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TWO LIGHTS ON A DREARY WASTE

Perish the thought that the respondent in the North Perth election trial cut short the proceedings to avoid ugly revelations. Such base suspicions cannot live in the face of Mr. Aylesworth's noble refusal to take advantage of the saving clause in the statute.

One charge was proved. True, if no further evidence of corruption could be brought to light, John Brown would retain his seat. But Mr. Aylesworth was not thinking of statutes, and saving clauses therein. He was thinking of the 50 Ontario Bank bill that thought a vote for John Brown, and then was convinced, and the Ross government was convinced, and the Globe was convinced that the rest of the bill of particulars was so much empty slander, he gallantly consented to have the election voided.

Few acts in the political history of Ontario can compare with the virtuous resolution and spirit of self-sacrifice that marked the collapse of the North Perth election trial. Yet, there is one chapter of which the people of Ontario may be equally proud. It stands for the everlasting credit of Hon. E. J. Davis.

An election protest hung over Mr. Davis for a long time. Suddenly Mr. Davis resigned his seat. Furthermore, to show that there was no hard feeling, he paid the petitioner's costs. There were evildoers on the ground. The petition was made by Hon. E. J. Davis and the Ross government, just as John Brown and the Ross government are being alleged to-day. They said Mr. Davis feigned the revelations of an election trial. Mr. Davis indignantly denied the insinuation and pointed out his sole object in resigning his seat was to avoid the hard feeling engendered by an election trial. He was a man of peace, on the noble altar of which he was prepared to sacrifice his seat and his cash.

We hear very often these days of the degeneration of political ideals in Ontario. A good deal of it is true. But once in a while over the weary stretch of selfish act and sordid endeavor we are cheered by just such little deeds of lofty patriotism as spoke in the North Perth election trial and in the resignation of Eilhu Davis.

A TEMPERANCE SERMON.

It may be that The Sturgeon Falls Advertiser does not pose as an advocate of prohibition. Yet it preaches a good temperance sermon in a very simple way in this paragraph:

A workman was relieved of his earnings recently. A few drinks with boon companions and the victim the poorer by \$90. The moralist can say that with two banks in town the man was foolish to carry that sum with him when patronizing the bars, but the chilly comfort remains to the victim that in making a good fellow of himself on a holiday outing he enriched someone not as fond of work as himself. Perhaps the experience will be worth the price, and perhaps not. A companion accused of the theft was discharged, the evidence being conflicting. Frequent vigilance on the part of the authorities, but the man behind the bar and the licensee can do more to put a stop to this business of thieving than all the agencies in the community. The licensee and commissioner should insist on the license holders giving better protection to their patrons. The law requires this, and common decency demands it.

The licensee authorities or the hotelkeepers might do a little more, but no law can protect a man who, with several months' earnings in his pockets, walks into a place where he is quite likely to meet with criminals, and deliberately deprives himself of his wits, which are his best protection. No matter how good the law may be, nor how honest the hotelkeeper or bartender may be, they cannot protect a man, flourishing a roll of bills, from the thieves that infest him. These thieves may behave in the hotel in an exemplary manner that no hotelkeeper or inspector could complain of them, while the honest fool may have so unprofitably got to be thrown into the street, where he may thank his stars if the police get him before the thieves.

DECLINE OF DEBATING.

There can be little doubt of the correctness of Mr. Alexander Smith's opinion that the quality of public debate has declined; but this is an effect rather than a cause, and the evil could not be remedied by young men studying the questions of the day and training themselves as debaters, useful as such training might be. We have heard some skillful debaters who devoted their whole energies to showing that one party was more honest, more capable and more patriotic than the other; and to the contest might be amusing, but it was useless, the subject of discussion being silly and idle. The stream can rise no higher than its source. There can

be no great debating without great questions.

At the risk of being described as a plagiarist of past times, one may affirm that there have been great issues even in this new country, such as the introduction of responsible government, the establishment of religious equality, confederation, provincial rights, the building of the first transcontinental railway, the question of protection as against free trade or reciprocity. As a rule, politicians are afraid of these questions. See how they fight shy of prohibition, and how cautiously they approached the subject of government ownership. In 1873 protection was a real issue; the protectionists won, and now we find their old opponents trimming on the question.

Of course, issues cannot be made to order, and it would be absurd to deplore the fact that a question has been settled, if settled rightly, and is no longer a subject of debate. But often the settlement of great questions does not bring peace. The parties fight as furiously as ever over matters of little public concern. Yet debate is not really free. Public men do not express themselves spontaneously on the merits of questions as they settle before-hand they are to take as settled before-hand by the government or the caucus. There is a certain hollowing and insincerity in a so-called debate carried on under these circumstances; we all know that it will seldom change a vote in the house, and that if momentum were to yield to some powerful argument advanced by an opponent, he would be branded as a traitor by his own side, and praised by the other, merely because he helped to keep their own ranks intact.

Debating, which is not free, which avoids great questions, and which is not expected to convince, can hardly rise to a very high level.

OUR FLAG AND HOW TO FLY IT.

Britons, unless under special circumstances, are not much given to flag worship, at least to the ridiculous length affected by the people of the United States. The loyalty is just as real and the pride just as great, and when occasion calls, no people show their national emblem with more availing hearts than do the citizens of the empire, round whose varied climes "day and night perpetually flee, yet ever rest perpetual."

What is it not necessary to complain of any lack of patriotic zeal, it is a matter of comment that the zeal when visibly manifested is too often not according to knowledge. That is to say, in a very large proportion of cases the national emblem when unfurled to the breezes of heaven is flown upside down and becomes a signal of distress, not of joy and triumph.

Toronto is no exception to this reversal of the Union Jack, also by no means more guilty of it than other cities, including those of the British Isles themselves. It is not an uncommon thing at all in Britain even on public buildings to see the Union Jack in a topsy-turvy condition, just as it has appeared during the past ten days of the entrance gate of the Industrial Exposition. And on any Toronto festival out of the many Union Jacks that make their appearance, only a few are wrongly quartered, and of those which are rightly drawn a very large percentage are upside down.

It is not to be supposed that a citizen who hoists the Jack is indifferent as to its being rightly or wrongly done. Although the Jack is a little complicated as a casual observer may think the matter either way, there is a distinct historic reason. Every Briton may be supposed to know the original national flag of England which blazoned the red cross of St. George on a white field and which is still the distinguishing flag of the royal navy.

"In every clime from sea to sea the red cross flag is seen— The herald of Old England's name, wide ocean's peerless queen."

It is still distinctly in evidence in the Union Jack—the only complete cross in the flag—a visible token of England's position as predominant power in the world. The flag of the two nations were combined in the first form of the Union Jack. Scotland's flag bore a white St. Andrew's cross in a blue ground, and blue therefore became the ground of the present flag, the white cross being drawn from corner to corner and a thin strip of white being added as a field for the red cross of England.

When union with Ireland came the cross of St. Patrick—a red diagonal cross on a white ground—was added to the flag. But had it been drawn in the exact centre of the white cross, St. Andrew's cross, the latter would have appeared simply as the field for the Irish emblem. To avoid this and also to indicate the relative seniority of Scotland, the red cross of St. Patrick was drawn in the cantons nearest to the staff, a little nearer the centre of the white St. Andrew's cross, thus leaving a broader stripe of white on the upper side. In the fly of the flag the position was reversed and the red St. Patrick's cross drawn slightly above the centre of the St. Andrew's cross.

The hoisting of the Union Jack correctly is thus a simple matter. All that is required is care to see that the broader part of the white diagonal cross be kept uppermost in the cantons next to the staff. It is worth attention, for no flag of any western nation has associations so honorable and so venerable. Great attention should be given to it in the public schools on the eve of imperial holidays and festivals. The flag of the clustered crosses is one of which Britons have every reason to be proud, and to know its meaning is to know the history of the United Kingdom in epitome.

APPROPRIATE COMMENTS MISPLACED.

The Muskoka election was sifted to

DOESN'T IT STARTLE YOU?

Think that every seventh death is from consumption. These people all started with Catarrh. It is a shame to sniffle and hawk when you have a cure so quickly. It clears away the discharge, stops the cough, destroys the germs, makes you well. Get Catarrh. It's guaranteed for all kinds of Catarrh.

the bottom, and nothing criminal was discovered sufficient to void the election. In North Perth, a veil was thrown over the corruption by the respondent's hasty surrender of the Globe seems to have got these children mixed. Of North Perth it says:

The corrupt act seems to have been one of those so frequently brought to light in election trials, brought to light by the purpose of a judicious worker for the purpose of promoting the success of his candidate. There was nothing to show that it was part of an organized scheme of corruption, or that Mr. Brown's expenditure was suspiciously lavish.

The respondent in this case did not ask for the benefit of the saving clause of the election law, which provides that an election shall not be set aside if the acts of corruption are so trifling in character and extent as not to affect the result of the election. The majority was about 200, so that the result could not have been affected by corruption, except on a large scale. The respondent, by his conduct, admits that it was on a large scale.

The Globe's comment on North Perth would have been appropriate in Muskoka, where the judges decided that the corruption was so trifling as not to affect the result of the election. The respondent, by his conduct, admits that it was on a large scale.

While no general corruption was unearthed by the trial, it is important to note that, on the testimony of Mr. Mykema, the secretary of the Provincial Conservative Association, the sum of \$180 was sent to the respondent to Muskoka, to be spent in promoting Mr. Mahaffy's election. As the candidate for Muskoka, the respondent admitted that the expenditures were not excessive, but somewhat profuse. The respondent admitted that the expenditures were not excessive, but somewhat profuse. The respondent admitted that the expenditures were not excessive, but somewhat profuse.

The latter part of this comment would have been singularly appropriate to North Perth, where the judgment means that there was corruption on a large scale. As to the amount used in Muskoka for expenses, that fact was before the judges, and they did not regard it as evidence of extensive corruption. We trust the Globe is not so stupid as to complain of any lack of patriotic zeal, it is a matter of comment that the zeal when visibly manifested is too often not according to knowledge. That is to say, in a very large proportion of cases the national emblem when unfurled to the breezes of heaven is flown upside down and becomes a signal of distress, not of joy and triumph.

AGREEMENTS THAT ARE WORTHLESS.

Mayor Finch of Toledo is authority for the statement that Toronto has the very best street railway system of any city on the continent. Whatever place may hold in point of excellence among the cities of the continent, very little can be said in favor of the contract.

The Street Railway Company does not have a service in agreement with the city. The Street Railway Company does not have a service in agreement with the city. The Street Railway Company does not have a service in agreement with the city.

Funeral of an Executioner.

Paris, Sept. 9.—The funeral of Louis Desbier, the former public executioner of Paris, who died at Auteuil yesterday, occurred to-day, and was attended by a large crowd. His son, Anatole, who was the executioner, was chief mourner, and was attended by two assistant executioners. The interment took place in the Boisguy Cemetery.

Survey Parties Start.

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—Two transcontinental railway engineers leave Ottawa to-day to survey the route of the proposed line between Ottawa and St. John's. The survey parties will be in charge of Mr. J. H. Gardner, who is in charge of the surveying division in New Brunswick. It is expected that five parties will be running lines next week.

Clinton-St. Public School Reunion.

All the old teachers and pupils of Clinton-St. Public School are requested to send name and address to the following, if wishing to partake in a grand reunion and supper of all the old scholars: A. F. Rowland, 82 Palmerston-avenue; B. C. Scribner, 525 West Bloor-street; F. E. Bodd, 112 Arthur-street.

Yankees Fining Britishers.

Boston, Sept. 9.—A fine of \$15,000 has been imposed on the Royal Exchange minor obligations of London in respect of business in this commonwealth, violating the state laws. A fine of \$200 also has been levied on Robert G. Fairfield, the Massachusetts agent of the company.

Before Midnight.

Every Saturday night the last edition of The Sunday World will be delivered to the maximum of subscribers. It always contains the latest sporting, telegraphic and local news. Three months for fifty cents.

80-New York City Excursion—80.

Friday, Sept. 9, via Lehigh Valley Railroad. Tickets good 10 days. Good on "Black Diamond" Express, and all regular trains. Call at L.V.R. City Passenger Office, 10 East King-street, Phone Main 1588.

Wm. McQuinn and Joseph Mande, for obtaining the right while being lowered that increase came at the island, and cost \$100,000 and 30 days respectively.

Will no kind native inform General Kuropatkin that he is taking a round-trip to Tokio.

It is in order for Mr. Ross to declare that he does not care a F-I-G for North Perth and Muskoka.

Kuropatkin did not tarry at Mukden. He had such a dislike of the place that he didn't want to be found dead there.

The water supply at Fort Arthur has been cut off. This means that hotel licenses will sell high in the beleaguered town.

Remember Ross, says the Globe, which shares Hon. J. Stratton's suggestion that people may chance to forget some things.

Reflecting on North Perth, the Ontario government conspires itself with the familiar quotation: "She Patiently Bore Disgrace."

Little did the government think when it introduced the statute of needles into the schools that it would be sewed up by the election trials.

The Mayor of Toledo might have some more nice things to say about the Toronto Street Railway if he had not stopped long enough in town to be hit by a fender.

Attorney-General Gibson is likely to feel the effect of the Hamilton Street Railway Company's new regulations. Mr. Gibson is not a workman. He is a corporation artist.

A woman in Iowa committed suicide because her husband went to a baseball match. There would probably have

A HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

Probable Amount Needed for Fire Service Improvement.

The controllers yesterday discovered that the fire and light committee's recommendations mean a probable expenditure of half a million dollars.

Incidentally Controller Hubbard spoke about weeding out men on the appointment which were now under active duty. He asked what provision there was in other cities for caring for the men who should be paid fairly for the month.

At the end of October the Supreme Executive Committee of the City of Toronto anticipates that the accumulated funds will be very nearly the round \$5,000,000. Members of the L.O.P. are confident that the city will be able to meet its obligations since it is gathering a financial strength such as no other city has.

Showing an Increase for Month of Sept.

At the end of the month of September, the total amount of the City of Toronto's debt was \$3,330,474. This is an increase of \$230,000 over the amount of the debt at the end of August, 1904.

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Who is a workman? is the great question in Hamilton these days.

Pending the decision of the courts, a workman will be anyone that the Hamilton Street Railway Company does not want to carry to reduced fares.

Nearly \$5,000,000.

The accumulated funds of the treasury of the Independent Order of Foresters on the 1st of August, 1904, were \$7,515,536.02.

On the 1st of September they stand at \$7,900,000.00.

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