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FIFTEENTH YEAR — TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16 1894 — ONE CENT.

SIR OLIVER AND THE P.P.A.

The Premier Courts Their Opposition.

A BID FOR THE PATRONS' VOTE.

Does Not Favor Election of County Officials.

And is Opposed to the Substitution of Salaries for the Present Fee System—The Only Appointment That He Has Taken from the People, He Claims, is That of License Inspectors—An Important Speech to the Members of the Young Liberal Club—Hon. David Mills, Joseph Tait, M.L.A., E. J. Davis, M.L.A., and Others Deliver Addresses.

Last evening in the rooms of the Young Men's Liberal Club, Richmond Hall, Sir Oliver Mowat spoke for 90 minutes on questions which are presently agitating the political mind.

The Provincial Premier studiously avoided the plebiscit question, condemned the P.P.A., defended the fee system and was conciliatory to the Patrons of Industry.

Sir Oliver spoke without notes, in a well-modulated and distinct voice, and his remarks were liberally applauded.

President Frank Pedley of the Young Liberals occupied the chair, and probably 300 persons listened to Sir Oliver's address.

The Premier, who was vociferously applauded, said in part: I am to speak to you to-night on some subjects which are of especial political importance. I have prepared something on the financial condition and financial prospects of the province, but I am told, and no doubt truly, that the people are perfectly satisfied on that subject. [Laughter.] They take no stock in that argument against us, nor in any other, as a matter of fact. [Hear, hear.]

But for the new elements which have entered into the political field we would have had an easy victory, as I hope even with these we will have.

Two of the principal ones are the P.P.A. and the Patrons of Industry. Neither of them have any sympathy with the Conservative party, but the Conservatives hope, with the aid of a few Reformers, to defeat the Reform Government. I hope and I have no doubt but that the Conservatives will meet with disappointment.

The P.P.A. Movement.

I am surprised that the P.P.A. should make its appearance at this juncture, because the question was the very one which has been dealt with, and dealt with successfully, in two other elections. Inasmuch as the position amounted to nothing I did not expect to have to deal with them again.

We have been told that we are pro-Romish in our legislation and in our administration of public affairs. Protestants tell us that the offices in the gift of the Government overflow with Roman Catholics. As you doubtless know we had an official statement prepared of the departments, in which the Government makes appointments and this statement showed that the Roman Catholics held fewer offices than they were entitled to. It also showed that they received a less proportion in regard to salaries than in respect to appointments. Although this cry is still promulgated, there is no foundation whatever for it. We aim to be fair to Roman Catholics as well as fair to Protestants.

Ballot in Separate School Elections.

It is claimed that we have refused the ballot in elections for Separate School trustees in response to the dictation of the hierarchy. As a matter of fact the laity do not want the ballot. I suspect the reason for the agitation is that Protestants wish to force the ballot from us from an anti-Catholic standpoint. When it comes in that way we can't wonder at it. In elections to the Legislature and Assembly, as well as in other elections, the Catholics invariably have and will continue to give a solid vote for those candidates who have the favor of the clergy. It is very difficult to legislate until those affected by it say they want it. At the present time there is not the slightest doubt that a great majority of the Roman Catholics do not want the ballot as applied to separate school elections. It is an obvious thing that Protestants are not going to liberalize Catholics by antagonizing them—by refusing to give them business, by saying that they shall not be permitted to be elected to the Municipal Council or the Legislative Assembly. The true principle to adopt is to act kindly to them. Let us show that we recognize their rights whatever they are. They make good husbands and wives, good fathers and mothers, good daughters and sons, good citizens. They are humane and benevolent, and there is no reason why they should be ostracised because they belong to the creed they do.

Another charge which has been made is that Roman Catholic institutions are not subject to the same inspection as Protestant institutions. This is quite untrue, it has no foundation in fact. There is the same inspection for one kind as for the other. I do hope that the good sense of the Protestant community will refuse to be carried away by any such cries as these.

There are upright men among the P.P.A., men who love their church and their country, but they are influenced in what they do not by love of their church but by what they are told. I trust that ere long they will see the error of their ways. But there are others who are engaged in misrepresentation and who I cannot say take the views they do from honest motives.

Courting the Patrons.

With regard to the Patrons of Industry there is only one plank which the Reformers have not as a party taken the same views as embodied in their platform. In Dominion politics the platform of the Reformers and the Patrons is identically the same. It is a great pity that those having a common object should oppose one another instead of taking united action. One thing is certain—the question as to whether certain officials should be elected or appointed as hitherto is a matter of no importance, while all the other planks in the platform are of great importance.

We Didn't Do It.

I wish to discuss this matter of the appointment of officials. I wish to show you why we should stick to the old system instead of changing it. We didn't adopt it—it has always been the system. There have always been some people who thought an elective system was a better system. If the appointing system is a bad one we must alter it, but we contend that the appointment system is the best one. Only don't charge us with being responsible for it. If the system is good we cannot claim credit for it, but if not don't blame us for it. I never saw it claimed that the elective system is better. The appointment system, I claim, is a very good system.

They have the elective system in the United States. Do they get along better? No, there is no pretence of anything of the kind. Unless we were so much in love with American institutions there would be no clamor for any such change. I don't think a majority entertain any feelings of love for United States institutions. A good many do, but a majority believe we have better institutions than they have now. [Cheers.] Let us have the best. Don't let us, in order to imitate them, take a retrograde step, because we think a step in advance is more preferable.

Except in the United States not a Liberal Government elects officials of this kind. I am not aware that any democratic or liberal institutions in any country ask for such. It does not follow, therefore, that such a change is, necessarily or logically, desirable.

Such a change would strike at the root of responsible government, for which our forefathers fought. It is not a question between a popular method and an obsolete one. In the one case the appointment is made by representatives of the whole province, and in the other by those who represent a particular section. One party claims that it could be better done by a section; others contend that a central authority could give better satisfaction. We are asked: Are the electors not as well qualified to elect officials as are members of Parliament? This question is asked as if it closed the whole matter. Take a bank for instance, the shareholders elect the directors, but the directors appoint the officers. With respect to school affairs, the voters elect the trustees, but the trustees appoint the teachers. Similarly, electors choose the municipal council but the council appoints the clerk, treasurer, assessors and other officers, and this is recognized as the best system. It cannot be urged that it is expedient for a bank to change its officers every two or three years, or that municipal officers or teachers should be supplanted periodically.

But in addition to this there is a great difference between the cases, although they may be supposed to be analogous.

Where Party Figures.

There are not merely the personal qualifications of the candidates to be considered, but the parties to which they belong, and the history and principles of the party in the past. While no sensible man who has taken into account the question can have any doubt as to which party has done the most for the country, it is undeniable that not one out of every 100 gives his vote with sole reference to the candidate and not that of the party to which he belongs. So that argument, when you come to examine it, has no force. It has not been definitely stated what officers it is proposed shall be elective. But I presume it means all county officials, such as registrars, sheriffs, local masters, deputy clerks of the crown and I don't know but that they go as far as clerks of the courts as well. In the Patron's platform they embrace everything except judges. But I fail to see why they should not go in for the appointment of all Dominion local officials the same as those now in the gift of the Legislature. There is no reason why this should not be. If those in the gift of the Ontario Legislature are elective those in the gift of the Dominion House should be also, including postmasters, inspectors of produce, inspectors of gas meters and others. One thing I object to is listening to criticizing of the patronage which belongs to Ontario, and leaving untouched that which belongs to the Dominion Government.

Government Inspection.

No offices are left without close Government inspection. To insure accuracy, fidelity and attention, this system was found to be necessary. Nothing could be dispensed with with less disadvantage than these officers. They are saving the salaries of their staffs several times over by looking after the several offices. If officials were elected independent of a government altogether it would be only in cases of the grossest misconduct that an undesirable official would be removed. Faults that would lead to their dismissal if under Government control would have no effect if they owed their position to popular vote, if they were popular men. This is a most fatal objection to the elective system.

There is a difference of opinion whether under the new system officials should be elected by the councils or by the people. Again, there is a difference of opinion whether if the system came into effect it should apply to the present incumbents, and whether it should embrace all officials, including those employed in the administration of justice. Besides, some favors an election every five years, others advocate a shorter term.

The most prominent argument advanced by the advocates of the elective system was that the Government has taken away these appointments from the people—"filched" them, one paper, perhaps more, has claimed. As a matter of fact the Government had taken from the people but one batch of officials: the inspectors of licenses. In 1850 the system in vogue was to elect inspectors at the time of the municipal elections. After an experience of eight years this system was found to be unworkable and was by universal consent relegated to the county councils. Again it didn't work and in 1858 the appointments were relegated to the county councils. In 1873 the system was again changed. We took over these appointments as part of our plan of temperance legislation. I have never heard of a lodge or society saying that they would go back to the old system. It has said been that the license inspectors don't do their duty. But I never heard of anybody advocating a return to the old style. Yet this is the only officer appointed by the Government who ever was elected by the people.

More Would Follow.

The first set of officials referred to the people is never the last that goes. In the States it started the same way, and now judges are elected. Mississippi took the initiative, New York followed suit, and in a short time the system became general. The election of judges shocks our people—it shocks me. I have noticed that every advocate for elective officers excepts judges. The Patrons do that. While they note excepted now, it opens the door for including them hereafter. It would be a lamentable thing if such should be the case. It is a customary thing in the United States to assess candidates for judges as well as others for election expenses. In New York one judge confessed to subscribing $10,000, several $6000 or $7000, another $5000, and so on. There are even cases of judges outbidding one another. I am unwilling to open the door for anything so objectionable.

Party Officials.

It has been charged that appointments are made for party considerations. This is quite a mistake. We also take into account the business capabilities of a man before making an appointment, and never make one when the official is not qualified to fulfil the duties of his office. But we don't, as a rule, appoint Conservatives when we can find a Reformer who is qualified for the position. [Laughter.] My experience is that there are as many good Reformers as Conservatives, at least, and we take care to appoint them.

In the United States there are two parties, and the candidates are chosen by the parties, and unless a man has the general support of either of the parties he has no chance of election. It is partyism from beginning to end. No person can secure a nomination unless he is a strong party man. While in Ontario some appointees do not forget their politics, still as a rule, however active they may have hitherto been, we lose his active assistance once a man secures an office. We don't complain of this; we expect it. But once in office under the elective system and a man has no chance for re-election except he is a strong party man.

Patronage Not a Weakness.

Some of our friends think that patronage is a weakness to a Government. I can't say that this is correct. There is no mistaking the fact that patronage is valuable to a government, and is so declared by all eminent jurists who have written on the subject, including Sir John Russell. It is valuable for prestige, and it is not in the interest of the country that you should take from the Ontario Government what belongs to her while you leave with the Dominion Government the prestige which belongs to it.

The attitude of the Conservatives on this matter is a peculiar one. In order to oust Reformers and the Reform party they are willing to adopt almost anything and every method which they think will accomplish their purpose. They never advocated elective officers. In fact such a thing is as anti-Conservative as it can be. But people who are willing to adopt any policy, however Conservative it may be, are not to be trusted to get office.

It is generally admitted that the administration of justice should be vested in a central authority and not in the people of the section where the officials may reside. Further, it is to be borne in mind that at present the offices are held by efficient men, and there is nothing to show that if elected they would be more efficient. And there is great danger—and not a fanciful danger—that the system would be extended in a way which would shock every person here present. I have stated, and stated unreservedly, that we didn't see our way to make any change. If we should discover that a change is desirable then we will adopt it. If those holding the views embodied in article 7 of the Patrons' platform see in it the correct one, the change at all events is not one which justifies hostility between two parties having the same views in common.

Salaries vs. Fees.

This agitation does not affect the question of salaries or fees, or the amount of remuneration paid officials. It would be an open question the same whether officials were appointed by Government or elected by the people. Is the fee or salary system best?

We have not initiated the fee system. It was always the system and we did not see our way to change it. There are several advantages to the fee system. In the first place the salary paid depends upon the work done. Under a salaried system the salary goes on if there is a falling off in the work, and whatever advantage this may be to the official it is certainly not an advantage to the country. There is a great difference between the fees collected where they go to the province and where they go to the officials, while there is no suspicion of dishonesty against the official. Take Osgoode Hall, for instance. There the salaries are moderate. Nobody objects that they are excessive or that the officials are overpaid. Salaries have been paid here for a period antecedent to Confederation. What is the result? The salaries alone exceed the amount of fees received and always have. There are a number of expenses which county officials would have to pay out of their own pocket if elected, whereas the province now pays them.

It is urged that there are too many officials — that there are twice as many as in 1871. The business now is double, yes, nearly treble, what it was 30 years ago. You cannot transact double the business with the same number of men.

Do Counties Pay the Shot?

Another argument in favor of county officials being elected locally is that the county pays their salaries. The salaries are not paid by the county. Such as are paid salaries get their salaries from the province and not from the county. Some of those who are paid fees, sheriffs, for instance, do get paid by the county; but the fees paid by the province are larger, in some instances double what are paid by the county. The greater part of their income, however, is derived neither from the county nor province, but from men who have business individually with these officials, and if those who pay are to have the right of electing officials, those who have business with these officials alone should vote. And besides, many of those who transact business with the officials live elsewhere, have no votes in the county, consequently would not have a voice if these officials were elected by the general body of electors in the respective counties.

No Chance to Change.

If once this change to an elective system is adopted you can't rescind it. Actual experience proves that. There is not an instance on record where the system was adopted and the people went back to the old plan. I could read you extracts in proof of this. Where once the system is introduced new officials are constantly added.

We dealt with the fee system two years ago, and as it was claimed that the receipts of the officials were largely in excess of what they should be, we provided that an extra sum should be taxed against them. If this is not enough of course a further reduction may be made. But the fee system is the best one, of that we are satisfied.

Sir Oliver then touched on the question of the surplus and, while admitting that the $4,000,000 surplus left by Sandfield Macdonald had disappeared, claimed that the Government had paid out $6,000,000, or $2,000,000 more than all the surplus, in railwayaid. In addition it spent $8,000,000 or $9,000,000 to complete buildings under way or in erecting new builings, making a total of $13,500,000 paid out, all of which had been met by taxation and not by borrowing money, as had been the case with other governments. Large sums were required yearly for various purposes such as education, maintenance of asylums and public institutions, besides carrying on the Government of the country. Succession duties, liquor licenses and the percentages received in these public offices realized a large sum, which would otherwise have to be raised by direct taxation. This was the reason, he held, that the fees should go into the province instead of the counties. For these reasons, when you come to consider the substitution of salaries for fees you will see that the change is not in the public interest. He had gone over the same grounds carefully before and come to the same conclusion. All would come to the same conclusion in the end, whatever the conclusion might be.

The Coming Election.

In conclusion Sir Oliver said: I wish to say a word with respect to the general election which is approaching. [Cheers.] You have done splendid service in the past. Here, as elsewhere, old and young men have vied with each other to see who could do the most in promoting the cause. I have no doubt you will do equally well as in the past. I hope the result will reward you for your efforts. Those objects for which I have devoted the last 22 years of my life are still dear to me, and I expect for one more term to devote myself to the same good cause.

Sir Oliver resumed his seat amidst great applause.

A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Joseph Tait, M.L.A., seconded by Mr. W. J. Elliott.

Short speeches were given by Messrs. E. J. Davis, M.L.A. for North York; J. A. Barron, ex-M.P. for North Victoria, and Hon. David Mills.

At a business meeting held subsequently the Young Liberals decided to affiliate with the Toronto Reform Association.

YOUNG CONSERVATIVES

Carry the Ferguson Manitoba School Motion by One Vote.

After lying on the table of the Young Conservative Club for nearly two months, the motion of J. A. Ferguson and C. F. Cross on the Manitoba school question was last night finally disposed of. The motion reads:

Resolved,—That the Toronto Y.M.L.C.A. desires to place on record its entire approval of the action of the Manitoba Government in refusing to re-open the question of national schools after the decision given by the highest possible court of appeal in its power;

That we believe the forcing of Separate schools on Manitoba would be a legislative crime, and further, that this association desires to warn all public men in Canada that any interference with the clear and legally defended right of Manitoba with regard to the establishment of national schools will receive the condemnation that such a public outrage deserves.

The vote was a close one, 15 voting for and the same number against, requiring Mr. Ferguson, who was in the chair, to throw in his ballot before the motion was carried.

Before the question was put Messrs. Tytler and Scott spoke against it, and Dr. Wilson in its favor. The taking of the vote was characterized by a great deal of unpleasantness and many insinuations were hazarded as to the legality of some of those present to vote.

Arlington Hotel.

For comfortable bright rooms and combined with reasonable rates and excellent cuisine the Arlington Hotel has not its equal in Toronto and those who desire permanent winter quarters should hasten to make their arrangements before the best rooms are taken. ed

Whitcomb Riley is coming.

The New Fish Market.

Much needed in the city, is now established at 77 and 81 Queen-street West. We find prices marked: White fish and salmon 7c, cod and haddock 5c, smoked haddie 7c, oysters 30c per quart. Tel. 2894. 246

A BIG CRASH IN SALARIES.

CITY COUNCIL SAYS CIVIC EMPLOYES WAGES MUST COME DOWN.

Ald. Sheppard and Thompson Succeed in Getting Their Salary Reduction Resolution Passed—Ald. Stewart Says There Is a Plot Hatching to Get Rid of Engineer Keating and Dr. Sheard.

The most important business done at the first meeting of the new council yesterday was the introduction of Ald. Thompson and Sheppard's reduction of salaries resolution. The full resolution was as follows:

That the salaries of civic employes receiving over $600 per annum (except the recently-appointed Medical Health Officer) shall be reduced according to the following scale: Over $600 and under $1000 5 per cent.; $1000 to $1500, inclusive, 10 per cent.; over $1500 and under $2000 15 per cent.; all over $2000 20 per cent.; that the reduction shall take effect from Jan. 1, 1894.

Ald. Thompson, the mover, said he would like to have a straight vote taken on the question at once.

Ald. Hallam did not see why the civic officials should not bear their share of the hard times. Living was much cheaper now than it was five years ago. Eighty cents would go as far now as a dollar would then. But he did not approve of the reduction being made at the City Hall alone. It must apply to all other departments, police, educational, firemen and all branches of civic employment.

Ald. McMurrich thought the council should be given time to consider the question before discussing it.

Should Consult the Heads.

Ald. Shaw said it was absurd to think that any tangible reduction could be made unless all the departments were brought into it. The management of the different boards should be consulted and see where reductions could be made. He favored referring the question to the various heads of the departments where it was proposed to make the reductions.

Ald. Crawford thought the better way would be to appoint a sub-committee to confer with the heads of the departments.

Ald. Thompson did not take kindly to the suggestion and urged that the subject be dealt with at once. He said he had the assurance of the school and police boards that they would favor reductions.

Dr. Sheard Should Be In It.

Ald. Gowanlock thought Dr. Sheard should be included in the resolution. If this were done he would support the resolution.

Ald. Shaw maintained that the fathers of the resolution should have some information to lay before the council.

The Mayor suggested that the proposition of Ald. Shaw and Crawford be adopted.

Ald. Sheppard regretted that he could not agree with His Worship. If the question is left to a committee it might not be heard of again. He wanted the question settled at once and not peddled around among the different committees.

Ald. Gowanlock could see no good reason why Dr. Sheard should be treated differently from the rest of the officials. If he would not accept a reduction there are others who could fill the position of Medical Health Officer.

Dr. Sheard Should Not Be In It.

Ald. Crawford objected to Dr. Sheard's name being mentioned in connection with the proposed reduction. He hoped the aldermen would refrain from saying anything that would wound the doctor's feelings and cause him to resign. One of the best means of promoting good civic government was to have competent officials, and the way to ensure this was to pay living salaries.

After Ald. Hubbard and Franklin had spoken,

Ald. Gowanlock took another crack at Dr. Sheard.

Ald. Crawford: If Ald. Gowanlock came to the council for the purpose of displacing Dr. Sheard he came for a bad purpose.

Ald. Stewart hinted that certain members had a scheme under way to dispose of Engineer Keating and Dr. Sheard.

"Names!" "Names!" was shouted.

Ald. Stewart: "I do not want to mention names now; but if I did one of them might be a cruel boomer."

Ald. Hewitt also wanted Dr. Sheard included in the list. His motion to that effect was lost.

He Nearly Got There.

Ald. Stewart moved that the resolution should be referred to a sub-committee named by the Mayor. Upon the division the amendment was defeated by one vote as follows: Yeas—The Mayor, Ald. Allen, Atkinson, Bailey, Burns, Crawford, Hewitt, Lamb, McMurrich, Murray, Shaw and Stewart—12. Nays—Ald. Bates, Crane, Dunn, Foster, Frankland, Gowanlock, Graham, Hallam, Hubbard, Jolliffe, Macdonald, Sheppard, Stewart and Thompson—13.

After some further discussion a vote was taken on the Thompson motion, with the following result: Yeas—Ald. Allen, Bailey, Bates, Burns, Crane, Dunn, Foster, Frankland, Gowanlock, Graham, Hallam, Hubbard, Jolliffe, Macdonald, Murray, Sheppard, Stewart and Thompson—18. Nays—Ald. Atkinson, Crawford, Hewitt, Lamb, McMurrich and Shaw—6. The Mayor did not vote.

After transacting some minor business the council, at the invitation of Mayor Kennedy, went to luncheon at Webb's.

Here is the Salary List.

The salaries that will be affected by this resolution are the City Engineer's Department $39,640, Board of Health $16,904, Police Court Officials $8700, Water Works Department $76,420, Fire Brigade $82,358, Jail Staff $13,515, Property Committee $17,412, Parks and Gardens $2490, Assessment Department $18,000, City Solicitor and Staff $11,200.

Uncontrollable: Public Schools $311,835, High Schools $50,250, Separate Schools $21,330, Technical School $3900, Public Library $12,100, Police Department $206,815.

HAMILTON'S INAUGURAL.

Mayor Stewart Announces His Policy on a Variety of Subjects.

HAMILTON, Jan. 15.—In his inaugural address to-day Mayor Stewart remarked that the city had too many aldermen and too many committees, and he looked for reform in this respect. He objected to the introduction of politics into municipal affairs; urged the council to speedily devise some plan of giving employment to the idle and deserving poor; all committees are to have a statement from the treasurer at each meeting of the amount of money at their crediting; the council has to face a large overdraft and the aldermen must of necessity adhere strictly to a policy of economy and only make such improvements as are absolutely necessary.

I propose to adhere strictly to the rule which limits the members to one speech only in debate, and I propose to vote personally upon all questions in this chamber.

My office hours in the City Hall will be from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and during that time my door will be open to the humblest citizen.

My own duties as chief magistrate are clearly defined by the Municipal Act, as follows: "The head of the council shall be chief executive officer of the corporation, and it shall be his duty to be vigilant and active at all times in causing the law for the government of the municipality to be duly executed and put in force, to inspect the conduct of all subordinate officers in the government thereof, and as far as may be in his power to cause all negligence, carelessness and positive violation of duty to be duly prosecuted and punished, and to communicate from time to time to the council all such information, and recommend such measures within the powers of the council as may tend to the improvement of the finances, health, security, cleanliness, comfort and ornament of the municipality."

I shall try to live up to these duties faithfully.

Gibbons' Toothache Gum acts as a temporary filling and stops toothache instantly. 246

HOOPER ON HIS DEFENCE TO-DAY.

The Crown Closed Its Case Unexpectedly Yesterday Afternoon.

JOLIETTE, Que., Jan. 15.—The case for the Crown closed unexpectedly at 2.30.

Five of the jurors are said to be indisposed.

Mr. Lindsay, veterinary surgeon of Louiseville, was summoned by the prosecution to give evidence that he saw Hooper coming up the river bank at Louiseville shortly after he took his wife off the train there at 2 in the morning. He was not called.

If the Crown should lose the present case they have decided to take him to Louiseville and try him for attempting to murder his wife by throwing her off a bridge into the river.

FIFTEEN KILLED, MANY WOUNDED

In a Rear-End Collision Near New York City.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A frightful accident occurred at 8.30 this morning on the west side of the Hackensack bridge on the Morris and Essex branch of the D., L. and W. Railway.

The train which leaves Roseville at 8.09 crashed into the rear of the Dover express, telescoping two cars.

Fifteen passengers in these two cars are known to have been killed and at least 25 are terribly injured.

A DULL DAY

And Its Effect Upon Municipal and Business Affairs.

The dreariness of the day detracted somewhat from the success of the inauguration yesterday. It also interfered to a certain extent with Dineens' clearing-out sale, for the people do not care to buy furs on a rainy, muddy day, even although they know that much cold weather is ahead of us, and furs are at lower prices than ever before.

Hats and umbrellas were in demand yesterday, and those who tested Dineen's stock had no reason to complain, for in both these lines the firm carries an unrivalled stock.

A case of new style spring hats—an advance shipment from English manufacturers—has just been put into stock, and the hats are going fast.

Elegant silk umbrellas, of English manufacture, are selling at ridiculously low prices at Dineens'. There's a large and well-assorted stock to choose from.

The Hoosier Foot is coming.

Academy of Music.

One of the finest vaudeville entertainments ever given in the city was presented last night at the Academy of Music by the New York Star Company. As clean as a whistle, as pure as new falling snow and as amusing as a country circus. Matinee to-day; prices 15, 30, 35 and 50 cents.

"He was such a niggardly nig, nig, nig,
He never got fat and he never got big;
He never give nothing to nobody cos
He was such a niggardly nigger, he wos!"

He might have got fat and saved money by purchasing his groceries at Milligan & Co.'s. Telephone 2408, 668, 2235 or 5303, and give your order. Immediate delivery. 246

For St. John's, N.F.

The Allan Line Royal Mail SS. the Numidian leaves Portland on Thursday and Halifax on Saturday next for Londonderry and Liverpool, and will take passengers for St. John's, N.F.

Passengers embarking at Halifax can leave Toronto at 8.15 Thursday evening. The Numidian carries saloon, intermediate and steerage passengers.

J. D. A. Tripp's piano recital, Association Hall, next Thursday evening. Nora Clench and Pierre Delasco will assist. Tickets 50 cents, at music stores.

North American Life Assurance Company.

The year 1893 was the most successful one in the history of this thriving Home Company, as will be seen from the following figures: During the year $71,000 was added to the net surplus which now aggregates $297,000. Over 58 per cent. of the total income was added to the assets and reserve funds.

All death claims and matured endowments were more than provided for by interest receipts. The result of the year's work should be exceedingly satisfactory to the company's policy-holders. 246

Sixty Years of Progress.

The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad has issued a little placard that has interest. It depicts the first engine run on that line in 1831, and the best known on run on the line this year. The maximum speed of the engine three score years ago was fifteen miles per hour; that of the great engine now run is over 100 miles an hour.

It is an object-lesson in the evolution of the locomotive, is this neat little advertisement of the American railroad.—Newcastle (England) Daily Chronicle.

Parish Councils Bill in the Lords.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Parish Councils bill passed its first reading in the House of Lords to-day.

Impoverished Blood,

Almoxia wine is good for impoverished blood, for the enervation of the vital functions, for the inactivity of the stomach, for pailor and debility. Eminent physicians have been made acquainted with the analysis. Gianelli & Co., 16 King-street west, Toronto, sole agents for Canada. Sold by all druggists.

Was the habit of chewing black tobacco responsible for the "dark ages"? Give it up, BEAVER. Tobacco is the outgrowth of a higher civilization. Try it and see.

20,000 rose trees in bloom at Dunlop's conservatories, Bloor-street west, also lilies of the valley, carnations, orchids and violets. Visitors welcome. Salesroom, 445 Yonge-street. Telephone 4192. Prices reduced.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts, Bank Commerce Building, Toronto.

Friday, Nov. 10, '93.

Received fresh from the country to-day 3800 lbs. choice large roll butter, which we will sell in any quantity at low prices. Skeans Dairy Company, 291 King west. Telephone 2298. 246

Have you a cough? Try Coughicura. 10c.

Local Jottings.

Michael Corcoran of 44 Power-street was seriously injured by falling from a beam at the Waterworks Pumping Station yesterday.

M. Keachie, the King-street restaurateur, is suing the city for $5000 damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by himself and wife while driving in Church-street.

Vincello Zarrello, the New York Italian private banker, who fled with funds belonging to his countrymen, was yesterday remanded until Wednesday at the Police Court.

Conductor Snyder will lecture in Berkeley-street Methodist Church to-night on "Life on the Rail." The lecture will be under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the church.

John Shean, hotelkeeper, Lake Shore-road, wants $800 damages from the York and Peel County Councils for the refusal of the counties to reconstruct a bridge across Etobicoke River, and thus diverting traffic which formerly passed his door.

John Tombleson of Eglinton, who eloped with his wife's niece, Annie Gerow, was yesterday committed for trial on a charge of non-supporting his wife. Meantime considerable anxiety is felt as to the whereabouts of the girl Gerow.

Mrs. Murdock, relict of the late A. W. Murdock, died suddenly in Parkdale Friday. Sunday evening her daughter, Mrs. John Strachan, Hazelton-avenue, also died suddenly, presumably from the shock of her mother's death.

Mr. S. Bruce-Harman has been appointed Toronto agent of the London Assurance Company (fire). The corporation was established in 1720 and has total funds aggregating over $18,000,000. The office will be at No. 19 Wellington-street east, and The World is satisfied that not only will the result of his appointment be a continuance of the patronage hitherto granted to this long-established and well-known corporation, but an immense amount of new business will be secured.

"CARRIED OUT."

"We have now a mayor who will carry out the views of The Telegram"—Telegram, Jan. 4th, 1892.
"Carried out" accordingly on Saturday, Jan. 13th, 1894.

A DEFICIT OF $78,000,000.

THE CREDIT OF THE UNITED STATES IS IMPERILLED.

Secretary Carlisle Says That Long Term Bonds Must Be Issued to Preserve the Credit and Honor of the Government—Prospect of Improvement Only Problematical—Amendments to the Wilson Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle in a letter to Senator Vest, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, states that his estimate of the deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30 next has proved too low. That instead of the expenditures being $28,000,000 more than the receipts they will at the present rate be $78,167,532 more than the receipts.

The Secretary, after an extended reference to the condition of the Treasury, says that the necessity for relief at this time is so urgent, and the prospect of material improvement in the financial condition of the Government is so problematical, that he is impelled to exercise the authority vested in him to issue and sell long-term bonds at high interest in order to preserve the credit and honor of the Government, unless Congress gives him special authority speedily to issue and sell shorter bonds or other obligations at a lower rate of interest than that specified in the existing law.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TARIFF BILL

Changes Made in the Tobacco, Binding Twine and Hat Trimmings.

In the House to-day Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported certain amendments to the tariff bill which were, on division, adopted. These amendments were amendments to the tobacco schedule, striking out the words "Commercially known as" so as to make it read, "On all leaf tobacco, on such as is wrapped tobacco and suitable for cigar wrappers, if unstemmed, $1 per pound; if unstemmed, $1.25 per pound."

The next amendment offered by Mr. Wilson was to insert the words "New Zealand hemp" and strike out the words "And cables and cordage made of hemp," so that the paragraph would read:

"Cables, cordage and twine (excepting binding twine) composed in whole or in part of New Zealand hemp, isile or tampico fibre, manila, sisal, grass or sunn, 10 per cent. ad valorem." The third amendment was to insert the words, "Including all cotton duck," so as to put that article on the 35 per cent. list.

The next amendment was to insert on page 69, paragraph 415, line 21, the words: "And sweat leathers, bindings, braids and tips when cut to lengths for trimming felt or wool hats." The amendment gave rise to a heated discussion, but was eventually adopted.

Princess Bismarck.

In a recent letter to an English friend the Princess, who is a great admirer of England, declared that if she had the choice of a nationality she would have been a free, fresh, cultivated Englishwoman. Your little Isle of Wight, said she, is truly a garden of the gods. If the Princess would only procure for old Bis a few sets of that Standard English underwear which quinn is selling at two dollars the man of iron would have more love for old England than even his spouse professes.

Buy Coughicura on your way to work. 10c

Oak Mantels

In Colonial and other latest designs. Tilings and Brass Goods. W. Millichamp, Son & Co., 234 Yonge-street.

A delicious remedy for coughs and colds—Adams' Horehound Tutti Frutti, sold by druggists and confectioners, 5 cents.

Important Notice.

Blight Bros., stationers, have removed from The Globe Building, corner Yonge and Melinda-streets, to 65 Yonge-st. 246

Riley—Riley—Riley—Riley.

LOCATED IN TORONTO.

Absconded With $70,000 Trust Funds From Holland—Sun To Earth By a Lawyer—The Funds Returned.

Attorney Davidson of Jersey City arrived in Toronto on Friday in search of E. G. Molenaar, an immigrant from Holland, who had absconded with $70,000. Molenaar was appointed executor of the estate of one De Vyver and guardian of the heiress, Ann Cornelia De Vyver, a girl of weak mind. The property consisted entirely of valuable jewelry and securities. Molenaar fled to New York and settled at 187 Clark-street, but was followed shortly afterwards by the girl he had plundered. She placed herself under the protection of the Dutch consul, and at the latter's request Attorney Davidson took proceedings against Molenaar. At his residence it was learned that he had left for Niagara Falls and search of the premises failed to reveal any of the securities. Davidson took up the trail and succeeded in locating his man in a hotel near the market, where he had registered under an alias. Molenaar surrendered $20,000 worth of the valuables, and informed Davidson of the whereabouts of the remainder of the $70,000. He returned to New York with Davidson, on being assured that he would not be prosecuted if he surrendered the securities. Davidson cabled to Holland to learn whether the valuables are located where Molenaar says they are. Meanwhile he will be under surveillance, and if the securities are not located will be arrested.

A LARGE FAILURE.

The Wilkinson Plow Company Has Been Forced to Assign.

The Wilkinson Plow Works of Toronto Junction have assigned to Mr. E. A. Osler of this city. This company was formed about eight years ago with a paid-up capital of $100,000, and for several years made money. It had been the intention to amalgamate the Wilkinson Plow Company, the McCormack Manufacturing Company and two Brockville firms, which would have been a powerful combination.

The last statement of the firm's affairs in August, 1893, showed assets of $164,190, leaving a surplus of $3144. As yet Mr. Osler has not been able to give an exact statement of the firm's affairs, but as far as can be gathered from other sources the liabilities so far amount to about $18,000.

The works were closed down yesterday and 50 men are out of work. It is not known yet whether or not the firm will resume business.

The direct cause of the failure is attributed to a writ for $20,000, which it is said was issued against the Wilkinson Company on Friday. Rumors of internal trouble and a heavy loss thereby caused the writ to be issued.

The auditors are now going over the books and will have everything arranged for the creditors, who will meet about Jan. 30.

Caught in the Act.

Fred Matthews, who was released from the Central Prison yesterday morning, snatched a fur coat from in front of W. A. Thompson's store, King-street east. Edward Finch, an employe of Thompson's, gave chase and collared the thief in Church-street and held him until an officer arrived.

Another Industry for Toronto.

Yesterday F. Qua, the real estate broker, sold the Verral stables in Mercer-street to an English manufacturing firm of St. Helen's, Lancashire. The firm employ 6000 hands at its home factory, and will convert their new purchase into a branch factory. The property has a frontage of 117 feet, and the price realized was a good one.

MARRIAGES.

KERR—FITZGERALD—At Niagara Falls, N.Y., on Saturday, January 13th. Mr. Robert Kerr, printer, Toronto, to Miss B. Fitzgerald, Cobourg.

DEATHS.

THOMAS—Suddenly at his residence, 96 Woodstreet, on Saturday, Jan. 13, Charles Thomas (late of Lyman Bros.), in the 32nd year of his age.

Funeral Tuesday at 3 p.m., to St. James' Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

STRACHAN—On Sunday, Jan. 14, at her residence, 98 Hazelton-avenue, Margaret Murdoch, beloved wife of John Strachan.

Funeral Tuesday (to-day) private.

PREPARING FOR THE SESSION

EVERYTHING WILL SOON BE IN READINESS AT OTTAWA.

A Customs Encyclopedia in Five Handy Volumes Issued for Use of Customs Officers and Importers — Seizure of French Kid Gloves at Montreal for Undervaluation—Other Notes.

OTTAWA, Jan. 15.—Since the Hon. Clarke Wallace has had control of the Customs he has devoted a great deal of his energy to revising five very valuable compilations, made under the supervision of Mr. Thomas J. Watters, Acting Commissioner of Customs, and which when completed will form a compact and convenient encyclopedia of customs literature, comprising almost everything which any Customs officer or person having business with the Customs can desire to know about Customs law, tariff and practice. These publications are of uniform size, not bulky, and contain a vast amount of information. They all bear date July 1 last, and have been issued as fast as they could be completed. The Queen's Printer deserves credit not only for the speed with which they have been turned out, but