Applications for HOME and FOREIGN PATENTS prepared by
DONALD C. RIDOUT & CO.
Solicitors of and
EXPERTS IN PATENTS.
Established 1867. Canada Life Building, King-street west, Toronto. Telephone No. 816.

The Toronto World.

ALL BUSY MEN
ADVERTISE IN
THE TORONTO WORLD

THIRTEENTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13 1893. ONE CENT

THE LIBERALS' PROGRAM.

AS OUTLINED AT THE ROSSIN HOUSE LAST NIGHT.

Repudiation of Annexation and of Imperial Federation -- Free Trade and Independence for Canada--What Mr. Laurier, Sir Oliver Mowat and Other Liberal Members Said on These Subjects.

The Rossin House last night was a scene of great enthusiasm on the occasion of the ninth annual banquet of the Young Men's Liberal Club. Above 300 guests partook of the recherche fare provided by mine host. After the repast the proceedings were graced with the presence of many ladies and agreeably varied by vocal and instrumental music.

Mr. J. A. Macintosh, president of the club, presided. He was supported at the chief table by Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Mayor Fleming, J. D. Edgar, M.P., James Conmee, M.L.A., William Mulock, M.P., R. Armstrong, President Y.M.L.C.A.; Sir Oliver Mowat, Hon. R. Harcourt, Hon. S. C. Biggs, Winnipeg; Robert Jaffray, George A. Cox, Joseph Tait, M.L.A. Of ex-presidents there were present: Frank Yeigh, Neil McCrimmon, J. S. Willison, H. H. Dewart, J. M. Clark, W. D. Gregory. Other prominent Liberals were: Hugh Miller, Alexander Wheeler, J. H. Coyne, St. Thomas; N. Awrey, M.L.A., Jas. Sutherland, M.P., Ex-Ald. Hill, J. McCabe and a large representation of the trades and professions of the city.

The Toast List.

The health of the Queen having been enthusiastically drunk, Mr. C. N. Smith, first vice-president, proposed "Canada." He acquitted himself admirably and did full justice to the toast.

Mr. W. A. Lewis, in responding, said that nowadays when a possible change of status for Canada was being discussed, Canadians should speak out their loyal sentiments with no uncertain sound. Having referred to Canada's wonderful resources, both mineral and agricultural, and urged that the most should be made of them, the speaker launched into a plea for independence. En passant he paid generous tributes to the work of the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie and to the missionary work which Hon. Edward Blake is doing in England, "who sought Canadian brains to solve an Imperial question." Mr. Lewis' peroration was an anticipation of the time when "the restrictionists" should be hurled from power, to be succeeded by a government which would not drive population from Canada.

Preliminary Canterers.

"The Liberal Party" was proposed by Mr. Frank Pedley, who said that the badge of history was bright with the achievements of the Liberal party. First and foremost among Liberal leaders was Alfred "the Grit," and among moderns was William Ewart Gladstone. Coupled with the toast were the names of James Sutherland, M.P., John McMillan, M.P., William Mulock, M.P., J. D. Edgar, M.P., Sir Oliver Mowat, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier.

Mr. James Sutherland was the first speaker. He said it was his duty, as whip, to make others do the speaking and, therefore, he did not propose going beyond his duty. He was pleased to know that the Young Liberal Club was prospering and was proud to know that it had done and was doing good work for the party. He paid a tribute to Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, whom to know was not only to respect but love. "Canada first, Canada last and Canada always," was his closing sentence uttered amid much applause.

Mr. John McMillan thanked them on behalf of himself and the farmers whom he represented for coupling his name with the toast. He hoped that Hon. Mr. Laurier would stand at the head of the Liberal party until the shackles had been removed from the agricultural interests.

Mr. William Mulock was received with loud applause when he arose to speak. He said we in Canada boasted of having obtained representative institutions. It was true we had them on paper, but have we them in the fullest sense of the word. When we find that a small minority has been enabled to capture the agricultural majority, truly there is work to be done by the Liberal party. We find commerce shackled and Canada being sidetracked, we find work in store for the Liberal party. [Applause.] And if our country is so full of promise, as I believe it to be—and I believe that there is a future for this country—with such a cause as we have and such a leader as we have, the Liberal party is destined to be of vast service to this Dominion. [Applause.] I think I can lift up the veil and anticipate almost with certainty that the Liberal party will at a very early date be called upon to discharge the duties they are destined for. [Cheers.] Before long the country will awaken to a true sense of its position, and Mr. Laurier will then have a majority of the people at his back. Then will every man have a full reward for his labor. [Loud applause.]

None More Brilliant.

Mr. J. D. Edgar followed. He said that in the two leaders present were embodied "all that is best" in the Liberal party in Canada. They are our ideal Liberal leaders, both of them. [Applause.] One has shown us how to lead a great Opposition, and although he has had brilliant predecessors in that work, none have been more brilliant or more beloved by his followers than Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. [Loud applause.]

He touched a popular key when he referred to Sir Oliver Mowat as the man who had steadily held power for 20 years. "Why, 20 years for any party to be in power is a severe test, and the Liberal party has stood this test in Ontario." [Cheers.]

"I think we have the popular approval of the Provincial Liberal party at any rate, and I have very little to despair of the future of the Liberal party of the Dominion. I think the assaults we have made during the last 13 years on the citadel of the National Policy are beginning to tell. The breaches are getting wider. Take this city of Toronto, which can by no means be called a Grit hive, and look at your daily press. There are seven daily newspapers in Toronto reflecting, fairly well, I think, the sentiments of the people. And out of these seven journals there are only two which support the N.P. in their columns to-day. [Hear, hear.] And, Mr. Mayor, it is a curious coincidence that it was only these two dailies that supported your opponent, Mr. Sheppard. [Laughter and cheers.] Why, these two papers have become so frantic because of the dangers that are threatening their much-beloved N.P. that one is disciplining Mr. McCarthy while the other is taking Mr. Cockburn to task." [Laughter.]

Canada's Destiny.

[illegible]erring to the destiny of the Dominion [illegible]i, in Canada we have some men who [illegible] we should hasten to change our [illegible] position and become in fact, what [illegible] already in name, a part of the Em[illegible] share its burdens and its responsibili[illegible] partake of its glories. Others were telling us that we should change our colonial position in order that we may become part of the United States.

Voice: Never! Never!

Mr. Edgar: You will observe that both these proposals recognize the fact that the colonial status is not satisfactory, and that it is at most but a temporary and transitionary condition. [Hear, hear.] I don't think that the colonial position is a very flattering one. Still, we must remember that Canada is to-day ruled by Canadians. [Applause.] I would like to know why we should not be satisfied to be Canadians. Why should we seek to be dissolved in the imperial soup or crushed in the Yankee cider mill? [Laughter.] As a public man I have no desire to assist Downing-street to govern the Burmese or the Hottentots—[renewed laughter]—and I don't want to assist the Washington Congress to solve their problem of negro population in the South.

Canadian Liberals have fought hard to introduce English Liberal principles into this country, and we are now burnishing our weapons, and I hope the time is not far distant for us to introduce these principles into this country. [Loud applause.]

Sir Oliver Mowat.

Sir Oliver Mowat was loudly cheered when he arose to speak. He said the achievements of the Liberal party in the past had been very great, and it was the knowledge of these achievements—the knowledge of what Liberals had done, what struggles they had engaged in, and their success—that made him in the first instance a member of the Liberal party.

"My early home was Conservative, but a home in which the obligations of religion and moral duties were regarded as supreme. [Loud applause.] The town in which I spent my earliest manhood was Conservative. My associates were Conservative. My leaders were Conservative. I had, therefore, a good deal to overcome in order to become a Liberal.

"My earliest recollections had taught me the lesson that I was not to take on trust the opinions of others on any subject on which I was capable of thinking for myself. [Applause.] Early I applied that principle to political matters. And what I studied regarding Canada brought me to the conclusion that in all past issues upon which Liberals had agreed Liberals were in the right and their opponents in the wrong. And thus I perceived they were right in reference to Downing-street interfering in local affairs. Now, no one suggests that Downing-street rule would be tolerable to us.

Our Provinces Are Republics.

They were right also in demanding that municipal institutions should be given to the whole Province of Ontario, notwithstanding the objection that these institutions would make us mere republics. They were right in their demand that in this country, divided as its population was, there should be no established church and that the clergy or laity of no one church should have privileges that the other did not enjoy. And in regard to these and other questions the Liberal party had not struggled in vain. All those measures that they contended for are in accordance with their conviction, and although not always carried by the Liberal party, they were by a Conservative party that had adopted Liberal principles. [Hear, hear.]

Canadian Liberalism means what it always did. Canadian Liberalism does not now and has never meant annexation, nor does it mean anarchy or Socialism? Canadian Liberalism has always meant and still means economical government, pure administration and free trade with all the world—[tremendous applause]—as far as the necessities of revenue will permit and compatible with the interests of all classes of Canadians. [Renewed applause.] The spirit of Liberalism is the same in the old land as in the new. It is the spirit that animated Pitt, Burke, Bright, and which now animates the great and glorious Gladstone—[applause]—and his supporters, English, Irish and Scotch, God bless them! It is the spirit which animated Baldwin, Dorion, Brown, Alexander Mackenzie, and which animates our honored leader in Dominion affairs. [Tremendous applause].

Future of the Country.

Dealing with the future of the country and the various destinies proposed, he said that no one had yet suggested a workable scheme of Imperial Federation. "Some have come to the conclusion that annexation is the proper thing. [Applause.] I don't think that many have taken that view. I don't share it." [Tremendous applause.]

Separate and Individual Nation.

Others look forward to Canada some day becoming a separate and individual nation. [Loud applause.] There is no desire in regard to our future stronger in the hearts of Canadians than that desire, and I apprehend that it is the possible destiny of this country unless we allow ourselves to be absorbed by the United States.

Voice: Never! [Applause.]

Sir Oliver: I don't think we ever shall. The time has not come for entering upon that condition. We need preparing for it. And so grand an object is worth all the care and all the thoughtfulness possible. We should add something to our strength; we should add something to our population. [Laughter and cheers.]

The independence that we want, the independence that is safe for us, is the one that may grow out of British connection, that shall not be the result of a quarrel or irritation. The independence that shall be given to us as confederation was given to us—by our own request, and as the North-west-Territory was given to us, unconditionally.

And I now call upon you Liberals all to stand by this grand Canada of ours; that you will remain Canadians forever—[hear, hear]—that Canada shall always be Canadian. As a Canadian I hope our motto shall be 'No Surrender.' I hope that our aim and determination shall be Canada for the Canadians, for Canadians by birth, for Canadians by adoption, and for all persons whatever their origin who settle amongst us, as good citizens keeping our institutions and remaining faithful to our autonomy.

Warm was the applause that was meted out to the hon. gentleman as he took his seat.

The Leader Speaks.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, who was greeted with loud cheering, said:

I have every reason to be proud of the reception given me by the Liberals of Ontario. It has been above my deserts. I shall endeavor to discharge my duties in the light of the brilliant examples of Liberals of this and former generations, whose names have been rehearsed to us to-night.

Of all the signs which I have found in Ontario which make me return with gratitude and hope unbounded the greatest is that the young men, both Liberal and Conservative, are agreed to do their best for their native country as their ancestors have done. [Applause.]

It is a most hopeful sign to see young men determined to do their best for this country, which, spite of all said to the contrary, is a suffering country.

O, What a Delusion!

A week ago the Ministers of the Crown piled up statistics in the vain endeavor to convince the people of this country that they are happy and prosperous. O, what a delusion! What an insult to common sense! [Applause.] To tell us that this country is prosperous when out of five millions of population one-fifth of our countrymen have left our country! To tell us that this country is prosperous in such a state of things—when Canada can give shelter and food and happy homes to one hundred millions and cannot keep within its bounds a paltry five millions! It is, I repeat, a shame, an insolence to common sense; it is trash to tell us this!

I do not like to use strong words, but we have a duty to perform to our country and must protest. In the presence of facts like these we are told we are prosperous and have nothing to do but to fold our arms and see what Providence will do for us. The men who say this are not deserving the confidence of the people of Canada. [Applause.]

The time has come when the people of Canada should never cease their efforts till we have such a state of affairs that every child born in Canada shall remain here as a citizen. Till we have attained this result there must be no peace for the Liberals of Canada, but constant warfare. This must be our duty in season and out of season.

Hon. Wilfrid's Remedy.

After stating that he would not repeat his Hamilton speech, the honorable gentleman said he believed there was a remedy: Decreased taxation and increased markets. [Applause.]

We must have greater freedom of trade, such as is known in England. [Renewed applause.] Of course in our present condition it is not possible to have free trade such as exists in England; but we must remember that free trade was not adopted at one fell swoop, but gradually.

This should be the policy of the Liberal party in Canada. As far as I have anything to do in shaping this line of policy it is upon this we shall proceed now and forever. [Applause.]

The Future of Canada.

On this topic Mr. Laurier said: I endorse every word which fell from the Nestor of Ontario, Sir Oliver Mowat. Canada cannot always remain a colony. I say that if it were dependent upon a single wave of my hand to hasten separation from the Mother Country I would not do it. If severed at all it must be severed as the ripened fruit from the tree, or as the young man leaves the home of his father to become the head of a family. So will Canada become a nation—not severed from England by war, but in amity and peace. [Applause.]

But this severance need not be absolute. In this great city of Toronto there is a movement—at all events the cherishing of a hope—that Canada shall not be separated from England, but that there be a federation of the Empire. Now, of Imperial Federation I have never seen an exact definition. I am sure of one thing—that to those of you who are of British origin, in whose blood runs that of England, Ireland, Scotland, it would be a blessing if you could have independence for Canada coupled with union to the Empire at large.

He Recites History.

To myself, of French origin, the very idea of Imperial Federation has a most alluring fascination. It opens the flood-gates of history. Then the honorable gentleman, with flashing eyes and general animation, recounted the story of the conquest of England by France, and traced the story down to the landing of French troops on the banks of the St. Lawrence and English on the shores of New England. His reference to the final settlement on the Plains of Abraham was loudly cheered. Thus the hon. gentleman showed his appreciation of deeds of valor in days gone by; "but," said he, "I am sorry to say that those who propose Imperial Federation have placed it on the most narrow basis possible. The chief advocate of the project in your city has based his argument on the military defences of the Empire. I know enough of the history of England to know that she can settle her battles singly. [Loud applause.] I know Canada's little army could not help her much. [Laughter.] Your ancestors and my ancestors filled Europe with the blood of their armies. Thank Heaven, and God be ever praised for it, it has been left for this generation to see the banners of England and France floating side by side on the ramparts of Alma, Balaklava and the smoking ruins of Sebastopol." [Cheers.]

Who Are the Enemies of England?

In answering this self-imposed question, Mr. Laurier said: Perhaps at some indefinite period England and Russia may be in conflict on the frontier of India.

But for such a contingency we do not need Imperial Federation. If the day ever comes when England is in danger there is not a Canadian, whatever his race, who would not give his money and his blood for the security of the Empire. [Renewed cheering.]

When the apostles of Imperial Federation lay the basis of their claims upon the military defence of the Old Country I tell them they are behind the times; the age is passt for this.

Trade the Great Civilizer.

We look to nobler aspirations. The great agent of civilization in this century—both in this country and in England—is trade. Give me a union which will be based upon the laws of trade, which will make the peoples more prosperous not only here, but in the Old Sod as well; and if such a union can be achieved, I am for it every day of my life. [Cheers.]

The principles for which Cobden and Bright fought are being adopted all over the world. England has adopted them, and America has proclaimed them. Therein I see a possibility of a union, not only of empire, but a union to include all countries issuing from England. The Anglo-Saxon is the greatest commercial race the world has ever seen.

A Panegyric of John Bright.

A moment ago I mentioned the name of John Bright, and there was certainly no man who stood higher for breadth of thought and purity of motive than he. In 1876 when the American Union was celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of its independence, John Bright wrote to friends in New York, speaking of England and the United States: "Two Nations, One People." Why should not we enlarge the thought of John Bright and say, "Three Nations, One People"? [Loud cheering.]

This is My Policy.

This is the policy which, in my humble position as a member of the Liberal party, I would advocate. I have received no mandate to speak in the name of the Liberal party on this question. But this is the policy I have in view and which I believe to be possible for this Canada of ours.

In 1863, M. Rouher, First Minister of the Emperor Napoleon, speaking of the development of civilization, said: "The equilibrium of the world no longer rests on the Alps and the Pyrenees, but the equilibrium of the world rests upon two hemispheres—Europe and America."

These words impressed me as full of meaning. The only distinction to be made is this: that the world is steadily progressing, and the progress of the world no

(Continued on Third Page.)

OVATION TO A NEW SENATOR

PRESENTED WITH A MAGNIFICENT SILVER SERVICE.

Members of the Dominion Ministry and Other Prominent Men Assemble at Niagara Falls to Do Honor to Senator Ferguson—That Gentleman Made His Obeisance Most Gracefully.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Jan. 12.—The complimentary banquet tendered Dr. John Ferguson of this town in honor of his elevation to the Senate of Canada took place this evening and was a grand success in every particular. The Canadian Government car "Ottawa" arrived on the 11 a.m. G.T.R. train, containing Hon. Mackenzie Bowell and Secretary Payne, Mr. J. F. Wood, Hon. Mr. Angers. Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, Hon. J. C. Patterson, Dr. Montague, M.P., Haldimand; Mr. J. C. Boyle, M.P., Monck; William McCleary, M.L.A., Welland, arrived on M.C.R. evening train.

The occupants of the "Ottawa" were met at the depot by a committee of local Conservatives and shown the fairyland winter scenery of Niagara. The Town Hall where the banquet was held was elaborately decorated with bunting, Union Jacks and potted plants. The four large tables, with covers for 150, were laden with the richest and finest of viands.

About 200 attended the banquet. Seated at the table of honor were Chairman William McCleary, M.L.A.; at his right, Hon. Dr. J. Ferguson, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell at his left and the following grouped about the table: Hon. Mr. Angers, Hon. J. C. Patterson, N. Clarke Wallace, J. F. Wood, Dr. Montague, M.P., Col. Tisdale, M.P., Simcoe, and Mr. Boyle, M.P., of Monck, and Mayor S. K. Binkley of Niagara Falls and others.

The gallery was well filled with the fair sex. An orchestra was located at the rear of the banquet hall and furnished enlivening music during the evening.

After justice was done to the sumptuous spread Chairman McCleary called those assembled to order and introduced the toast list as follows:

The Queen, the Governor-General, the Army and Navy—this coupled with the names of Hon. J. C. Patterson and Col. Tisdale of Simcoe; the Guest of the Evening, Hon. Dr. Ferguson, to whom the chairman read an address, and made a presentation.

The presentation consisted of a sterling silver tea service of six pieces, being tea, coffee and water pots, sugar bowl and creamery, with salver, with cabinet for same. The whole number was engraved with the Ferguson crest—a Scotch thistle, topped with a bee, and the family motto: "Dulcius ex Asperis;" on the other side the monogram "J. F.," with this inscription on the pitcher:

"Presented to Hon. John Ferguson by his Conservative friends in the Niagara District on his elevation to the Senate of Canada, Jan. 12, 1893." The cost of same was $500.

When the honored guest arose the cheers and applause were tumultuous. The ladies in the gallery waved their handkerchiefs and the men cheered until they were hoarse. When the enthusiasm closed, Dr. Ferguson said:

This is the most embarrassing moment of my whole public life. How shall I thank you for all this kindness, all this hospitality? If some of you can suggest how I can thank you to-night I would take it as a kindness. My knowledge of the English language does not supply me with words adequate to express to you my gratitude for all this generosity and all this kindness. It requires a stouter heart than I possess to witness this grand banquet and to look upon this grand service of silver that you have presented to me. It is far more than I deserve. [Cries of No! No!] It is far more than my political service deserves.

Grand Old Historic County.

Continuing he said he had always the greatest pleasure in representing this grand old historic County of Welland. This was a historical county, because in this county our forefathers had shed their blood and had sacrificed their lives that they might enjoy British liberty, British freedom and British protection on this continent. [Cheers.]

You all know what British liberty and British protection mean. Even the humblest British subject was protected. [Cheers.] This county, therefore, on account of its historical association deserved to be well represented in the councils of this country. [Loud cheers.]

While in Parliament he had served them not without error, but certainly with fidelity and according to his best judgments. It was impossible that in a country like this, made up of men of strong and intelligent opinions, he could give perfect satisfaction. It seemed sometimes to be forgotten that in national as in domestic affairs compromises were necessary and that charity and toleration were required in judging of parliamentary measures. Passion and prejudice listened, however, to no compromises, and public men had to often deal with angry elements. Politicians should be peace-makers, and it had been his aim to teach patience and mutual forbearance as between all warring factions.

He was gratified to have so many Cabinet Ministers present with him on this occasion and join in doing him honor. He would never be able to repay the debt of gratitude under which they placed him, and he assured his hearers it would be his aim in the new position to which he had been elevated to their confidence and continued friendship.

He spoke feelingly of his long experience in fighting the battles of the Conservative party in Welland, and concluding said he should never forget the kindness that had been shown him nor the magnificent demonstration and testimonial they had tendered to him. The evening would be a monument by the wayside from which he would date further events in his political career, and would hand the beautiful service down to the keeping of his children and grandchildren. [Continued cheers.]

Hon. Mr. Angers replied to the toast of the Dominion Cabinet. He said this was his first visit to Ontario and he brought with him the good-will and friendship of the people of Quebec.

Speeches were also mrde by N. Clarke Wallace, Hon. M. Bowell, Dr. Montague and Mr. Boyle.

A LITTLE WAIF'S MISFORTUNE.

Accidents Unhinge His Mind and Result In the Loss of An Arm.

George Ward, at one time a little waif in the streets of London, Eng., seems to have been followed by misfortune all through life.

Before being brought to this country by Dr. Barnardo he fell from the Westminster Bridge a distance of 30 feet. This left him unsound in mind. Dec. 10 last, while at work in a carding mill at Bolton, his right arm was caught and crushed in the machinery, and now the hospital authorities have found it necessary to amputate the injured member.

A new insurance. Digestion absolutely cured by using Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti. Recommended by the eminent Dr. Guernsey of New York. Sold by all druggists and confectioners, 5 cents.

CAPRIVI'S ARMY BILL.

His Argument Now Is That Germany Must Be On the Offensive Against Her Foes.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Chancellor Von Caprivi last night attended a meeting of the Reichstag Committee of 28 appointed to consider the Army Bill, and made an important speech, setting forth the necessity for the adoption of the bill without change or modification.

Referring to the relations existing between Germany and Russia the Chancellor declared there was no enmity between the Emperor and the Czar and neither was there any enmity between the two Governments.

With regard to the relations between France and Russia, Chancellor Von Caprivi said that probably an entente in regard to the military arrangements existed between those two countries.

He then referred to the possibility of an attack being made upon the nations composing the triple alliance—Germany, Austria and Italy—and said if such an attack was made the chief onslaught of the attacking forces would doubtless be directed against Germany as the strongest member of the triple alliance. Experience had shown that when war threatened it was best for Germany to take the offensive.

To do that would require that the armies of the triple alliance have a considerable numerical superiority. As matter of fact the triple alliance was in the minority in point of numbers. Germany's long eastern frontier especially could only be protected by employing offensive tactics. An offensive policy was a good policy. It meant short wars with quick victories and lasting results.

All this could be obtained only by assuming the offensive. Germany's present forces would no longer suffice against the increased strength of their might-be opponents. The Government, therefore, would not be able to take the responsibility of the future defence of the country unless the armaments were increased.

In the course of his speech Chancellor von Caprivi made extended reference to the internal condition of France. That country, he said, was in a state of ferment. Though there was no statesman in that country at the present moment of such prominence as to be likely to seize power the probability of a dictatorship was not to be excluded from German calculations.

Speaking of the renewal of the triple alliance upon the expiration of the present treaty the Chancellor said that a renewal, though hoped for, was not absolutely certain.

And Then, What?

MADRID, Jan. 12.—The Spanish Cabinet decided to-day thrt if England should send a squadron to Tangier to compel satisfaction for the recent murder of an Englishman by natives in Morocco, Spain would depatch three warships to reach Tangier at the same time.

PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

De Lesseps Proceeded With the Great Work Regardless of Cost.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The court room was thronged again to-day at the resumption of the trial of the Panama defendants. M. Rossegnal, accountant for the Panama Co., was examined as a witness, President Perivier remarking that the accounts must have been recast before being submitted to expert examination.

M. Monshicourt, liquidator for the Panama Co., deposed that Ferdinand de Lesseps had disregarded all warnings, and insisted on proceeding with the Panama enterprise regardless of cost. The expenses, M. Monshicourt states, were excessive throughout.

M. Monshicourt added that Baron Reinach and Monsieurs Levy and Cremieux were deputed to pay for certain support to be given to the company in its schemes, but he was certain that Reinach retained the greater part of the funds entrusted to him for this purpose.

President Perivier turned to M. Charles de Lesseps and reproached him severely for having permitted this.

Engineer Rousseau next described his method of inspecting the canal, on which he had based the famous report which was in part suppressed. He also stated that Ferdinand de Lesseps had blind faith in his own good fortune, and had supreme influence and direction in the management.

A DEADLOCK.

The Cotton Strike May Continue in England for Some Time.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The conference between representatives of master cotton spinners and of the operatives on strike against a 5 per cent. reduction of wages ended in disagreement at Manchester to-day.

The representatives of the operatives offered to accept a reduction of 5 per cent., provided that the 5 per cent. reduction should continue only so long as the mills should run half-time, full rates to be paid when the mills worked full time.

To this the masters' delegates refused to agree and a deadlock ensuing, the strike will continue.

Career of a Famous Novelist—A Canadian Who Has Attained Great Fame.

Blood Royal is the title of the latest novel by Grant Allen. It is an intensely interesting story and will be read by thousands of this favorite author's admirers. Grant Allen is a Canadian who has rapidly come to the front among the famous living writers of fiction, his former story, "What's Bred in the Bone," having been awarded the £1000 prize over a thousand competitors by the publishers of an English periodical. Blood Royal is copyrighted in Canada and is for sale by John P. McKenna, publisher, newsdealer and stationer, 80 Yonge-street, near corner King-street. The edition is a special one, well bound in a very attractive paper cover.

Death of Mrs. John A. Fraser.

Many Torontonians will be sorry to hear of the death in New York of Mrs. John A. Fraser, wife of the eminent Canadian artist. The deceased was a resident of Toronto for several years and before her marriage was a Miss Sayer. It is probable that Mr. Fraser will next summer again take up his residence in Canada after an absence of several years.

Railing Against Fashion.

In writing to an English magazine, Ouida says that "all modern society spectacles are spoiled by the attire of the men, the most frightful, grotesque and disgraceful male costume which the world has ever seen." Notwithstanding this fierce assault of such a clever authoress, men will continue to wear a costume which was devised for practical use and leave the æsthetic style of dressing to the ladies. It might be here remarked that the modern full dress costume for men is incomplete without quinn's shirts, gloves and neckties. e

Blaine is Weaker.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Mr. Blaine is weaker to-night than he has been since he suffered the relapse two nights ago.

Lord Stanley at St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, Jan. 12.—Lord Stanley was here this afternoon and was dined and called upon by the citizens. He went to London at night.

Messrs. William Gray & Sons,
88 King-street west, will sell the balance of their sleighs at wholesale prices. Second-hand sleighs taken in exchange. I. SILVER, Manager.

D'ALTON McCARTHY TO SPEAK

AT STAYNER ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH INSTANT.

And Define His Position on National Politics to His Constituents—Pressing the Petition for Disallowance of the Nova Scotia Mining Law—The Best Immigration Pamphlet.

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—H. M. Whitney of Boston, who represents the American syndicate which is endeavoring to get control of the Cape Breton mines, is urging the Government to give an immediate decision on the petition presented some time ago by a large number of Nova Scotia coal miners praying for the disallowance of the Mining Act passed by the Local Legislature of Nova Scotia at its last session.

This act increases the royalty on coal, and changes the present Mining Act in other respects, and a number of the coal miners hold that in it the local Government has exceeded its powers, and therefore the act should be disallowed.

Chief Justice Strong Entertains.

Chief Justice Strong gave his first official dinner, since his promotion, at Rideau Club to-night, about 50 guests being present. Amongst them were Sir John Thompson, Sir A. P. Caron, Hon. John Haggart and other Ministers; Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, M.P.; Mr. Sedgwick, Deputy Minister of Justice, the judges of the Supreme Court and a number of other leading officials and prominent citizens.

Storage Battery Exhibition.

An exhibition of the Woodward cylindrical storage battery system was made at the works in Sparks-street this afternoon before a number of local electricians and others, and was pronounced to be very satisfactory.

C. H. Mackintosh, M.P., is interested in the patents covering the system, and has made several trips to England in connection with them.

Immigration Pamphlet.

By far the best immigration pamphlet ever got up by the Government has just been issued by the Department of the Interior in the shape of an "official hand-book of information relating to the Dominion of Canada." The pamphlet consists of 88 pages of carefully prepared matter, giving in a short space a great deal of useful information. It is very tastily got up and has several illustrations and a good map.

Liquor Licenses.

It is said that the License Commissioner will make very sweeping reforms this year, greatly reducing the number of liquor licenses, and no saloon licenses, of which there were seven last year, will be issued.

McCarthy's Platform.

D'Alton McCarthy, M.P., who is here on business, declined to be interviewed on political matters, but said that he would define his position at the meeting of the Simcoe Liberal-Conservative Association to be held at Stayner on the 25th inst.

Sir John Thompson and nearly all his colleagues, with the exception of Hon. Messrs. Foster and Ouimet, left to-night by special train for Toronto to attend to-morrow night's meeting.

George Taylor, D. McKeen and Major McLennan, M.P.'s, were here to-day on departmental business.

A U. S. CANAL.

Would Prepare Canada for Annexation, Says a Smart Aleck.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The convention to discuss the matter of constructing a canal from the great lakes to the ocean through United States territory met to-day.

Representative Chipman said that Congress was committed to the enterprise, and advocated its construction in order to demonstrate to Canada that she did not control the traffic from the lakes to the sea. When convinced of this she would be as desirable a neighbor as need be, stop her policy of irritation towards the United States, and prepare for annexation with the Union, which was her ultimate destiny.

Representative Enochs of Ohio evoked applause by the statement that he was in favor of and would vote for the appropriation of any reasonable sum up to $500,000,000 to build the ship canal when assured by engineers that it was feasible. But he wanted the friends of the enterprise to remember that the people of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys were interested in the construction of a 14 foot canal to unite the Ohio with the great lakes.

Brief speeches were made by Representative Bentley of New York and General Harrison Allen of Dakota, and the convention then adjourned.

ANGLICANS OF MANITOBA

Are Pledged to Resist Attempts to Secularize Public Schools.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 12.—In the Anglican Synod to-day there was an interesting discussion on godless schools. A motion was passed almost unanimously as follows:

Resolved, That, while this synod would gladly see a larger measure of religious teaching in our schools than at present prevails, it trusts that every effort will be made, both by educational authorities and by the Christian public generally, to render existing regulations on the subject as widely operative and efficient as possible.

"That, whatever changes in the school policy of this province may in future be required for satisfactory solution of educational problems, with which as a province we have to deal, this synod stands pledged to resist to utmost any attempt to secularize our public schools.

Howell is the Man This Time for Sure.
The people who are looking for a Shoe House where they can get a dead snap in winter footwear can have all the satisfaction they want at Howell's, 542 Queen-street west, who is determined to clean out all winter goods at once, as spring shipments are on the way. Straightforward dealings is his motto.

Heating Stoves specially suited for Workshops and Warehouses. Wheeler & Bain, King-street east.

A First-Class Water.
Prof. Heys has made an analysis of McLaughlin's Hygieia Water and pronounces it to be "pure distilled water, free from organic contamination of any kind." For sale by leading druggists and grocers. Price 60c and 75c per dozen bottles. 356

Toothache—When suffering from toothache try Gibbons' Toothache Gum.

Island News.

A much required want is to be supplied Island residents for the summer of 1893 in the shape of a coal and wood yard. Arrangements have already been made for 100 cords of No. 1 hardwood, which will be hauled over in the course of another week and sawn up on the Island this winter preparatory for deliver to the cottagers. Good measure guaranteed. Send in your orders to W. A. Clark, 601 Yonge-street, Island Purveyor. e

Used by the leading singers, actors and orators for the throat and voice. Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. Sold by all druggists, 5 cents.

NOT ENOUGH CAP K'S.

[From The Nelson (B.C.) Tribune.]

It is customary for a country newspaper to refer in complimentary terms to the dealers in printing material who furnished it its dress. The Tribune's dress was furnished by Miller & Richard of Toronto, the only firm in Canada who would sell it a dress on credit. The only fault its owners find with it is that not enough of "cap" K's were sent to properly boom Kaslo.

Miller & Richard Are the Makers.

[From The St. John (N.B.) Workman.]

The type used in this paper is from the well-known firm of Miller & Richard, whose reputation for good type is known all over the globe.

COULDN'T STAND BEING PLUCKED.

The Mysterious Disappearance of a Young Student at the School of Pedagogy—Traced to St. Thomas.

A St. Thomas despatch states tha t a student at the Toronto School of Pedagogy named William A. Docker of Wallacetown, Ont., who left Toronto for home on the 2nd inst., has not up to the present time reached his destination. The despatch goes on to say that he was to have reached home on New Year's Day, but that his parents received a telegram to the effect that he had missed the train and would start on the evening of Jan. 2. Enquiries have divulged the fact that he went to St. Thomas and stopped at the Wilcox House, where he also breakfasted next day. On the 4th he registered at the Hutchinson House at St. Thomas, and no further trace of him can be found.

Last night a World reporter called on Principal McLelland of the School of Pedagogy at his residence in Rosedale. He said the young man Docker was about 20 years of age and had attended the school portions of two terms. A year ago he took up the course and was very attentive to his studies, but became apprehensive that he would not succeed and went home again. Another reason the principal gives for Docker's returning home is that his health was failing. Last September Docker returned with the evident determination to succeed at all hazards. Dr. McLelland says Docker showed quite a different disposition on his return. He was quite irritable, and at times his manner bordered on rudeness, but he always showed a dogged determination to succeed. The result of the examinations was made known on Dec. 23, and Docker failed badly. Dr. McLelland went on to say that in his opinion Docker was a high-minded person who could not bear defeat, and who, rather than face his friends, has gone off to seek his fortune.

WATER STILL SCARCE.

Should a Large Fire Break Out the Result Would Be Disastrous.

Wednesday's experience with the waterworks was repeated yesterday. But now that the cause is known there was none of the excitement of the previous day.

At 8.30 o'clock yesterday morning the pressure was 80 pounds. An hour later it had dropped 10 pounds, and at 10 o'clock the pressure was only 60 pounds. The drop was gradual until in the middle of the afternoon the pressure was only 50 pounds, 30 lower than at 8.30 a.m. The Rosehill Reservoir was empty before noon, and the engine at the high level pumping station had again to cease work. About 5 o'clock the pressure slowly began to increase.

"This shows," said an official, "that the decrease begins as soon as the elevators are started in the morning and increases when they are being shut down for the day.

"It is not," he continued, "a breaking down of any machinery. The pumps are all working well. There is plenty of water in the well, showing that the break in the conduit has nothing to do with it. The trouble is that the pumping plant is utterly inadequate to meet the requirements of the city. For some months past the total consumption has been in the neighborhood of 19,00,000 gallons a day. The total pumping capacity is but little better than 20,000,000 gallons. This narrow margin has been more than wiped out by people allowing their taps to run during cold weather. It is utter fallacy for a city like Toronto, with immense interests at stake, allowing itself to be entirely without fire protection for the sake of saving a few thousand dollars in the buying of pumping engines, when the cost of these engines would be more than saved in five years by the less amount of coal consumed as compared with the consumption by the old engines."

AN UNPARALLELED RUSH.

A Down-Town Merchant's Stock Almost Exhausted By Eager Citizens.

This protracted cold snap has proven to be a "snap" indeed, as far as our fur men are concerned. W. & D. Dineen, the recognized leaders of the trade in Toronto, who are now holding their celebrated clearing sale of furs, report that owing to the cold weather their enormous stock of furs has been depleted to an unprecedented degree. "We never had anything like this season's trade before," said Mr. Dineen yesterday. The remnants of the magnificent stock have been assorted, and there is still an unusually fine assortment of furs. Until stock-taking on Jan. 31st, citizens will have an opportunity of selecting from the remaining stock articles to suit their wants.

"Everything in furs," is one of the firm's mottoes, and notwithstanding the unparalleled rush for their furs this still holds good. No want need remain unsatisfied, as the stock will probably withstand the daily inroads for a few days yet. Among the lines in which there is still a good assortment may be mentioned: men's fur and fur-lined coats, caps, gauntlets, collars, cuffs in all desirable furs, ladies' seal and sealette jackets, fur jackets in great variety, caps, capes, storm collars, muffs, boas, gloves and gauntlets. Of the stock of fur and fur-lined circulars and wraps, for which the firm is noted, there remains a comparatively small assortment, which will last only a day or two. In sleigh robes there is still a magnificent stock, which, at the reduced prices, are most desirable plums. We would suggest that would-be purchasers of furs should make their selections from Dineens' stock early to avoid disappointment.

To-night's Mass Meeting.

The several Dominion Ministers will arrive from Niagara Falls and Ottawa to-day to be present at the mass meeting at the Auditorium this evening.

Speaking will commence promptly at 8 o'clock, as it is expected that 12 Ministers will deliver addresses.

The Caithness Folk.

The Toronto Caithness Society last night held their annual entertainment in the hall at Yonge and Gerrard-streets. The occasion was most successful and enjoyable.

DEATHS.

LEA—On the 11th inst., at his residence, Leaside, Township of York, William Lea, J.P., in his 79th year.

Funeral at 2.30 p.m. Saturday, 14th inst., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. No flowers.

WHOLESALERS' GRIEVANCES.

CUSTOMS RULINGS WHICH THEY CONSIDER ARBITRARY.

Collection of Duty on Portfolios Containing Samples—Seizure of Enclosures—Fines on Account of Clerical Errors—A Deputation of Drygoods Men Interview the Controller of Customs.

The drygoods merchants of this city have for some time felt that certain customs regulations were unnecessarily onerous.

The chief grievance seems to be the practice of charging a duty on portfolios containing samples. The merchants are willing to pay a duty on samples, but they draw the line at the portfolios. The seizure and exacting of fines on "enclosures" is another thing that is considered an anomaly. "Small packages are often inadvertently placed inside a case of goods by the shippers. We are in ignorance of this, but we are occasionally fined nevertheless," said a leading wholesaler to The World.

Another source of annoyance is the liability to fine through clerical errors.

The presence in the city yesterday of Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, Comptroller of Customs, gave the drygoods men an opportunity of laying their grievances at his feet.

Meeting of the Drygoods Section.

A special meeting of the drygoods section of the Board of Trade was held at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at which Mr. Wallace by invitation attended. Mr. Stapleton Caldecott presided and there were present: J. Short McMaster, Frederick Wyld, P. H. Burton, C. Cockshutt, R. H. Gray, John Drynan, T. Eaton, J. D. Ivey, A. A. Allan, G. B. Smith, Thomas Dunnett, C. Reid, A. Crawford, H. C. Dixon, T. C. Anderson, Warring Kennedy, W. Blackley, John Dick and Mr. Morgan of Knox, Morgan & Co. of Hamilton.

The various gentlemen presented their views on the different customs ruling which were considered arbitrary. Mr. Wallace said he grasped the position and saw the number of difficulties pointed out. As soon as he returned to Ottawa he would make an effort to remedy all existing troubles. The great purpose he had in view was, that while protecting the revenue of the country from fraud to do it with the least possible friction. The merchants he regarded as partners with the Government in raising the revenue of the country. Therefore he was disposed to treat them in a most liberal spirit and with a view to doing both justice to the Government and to the importers.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Wallace for his prompt courtesy, and congratulating him upon the intelligent manner in which he grasped the position.

In reply Mr. Wallace said he hoped to be in Toronto frequently, and he would always be pleased to meet the members and hear all complaints they may have to make.

Clarke Wallace on Call.

Mr. Clarke Wallace, Comptroller of Customs, after having met the drygoods section of the Board of Trade, was introduced by President Baird to the grain men, who were assembled at the call board. Mr. Wallace was received with applause and a general raising of hats. He said: "I am very pleased to meet you and for your kind reception. I think this is my first visit to your exchange, though somewhat interested in the same lines of business that you gentlemen are here. I hope my duties will now enable me to call around and see you frequently. We always hear of the gains in speculation, but never hear of losses, so we must make up our minds that you are too astute to lose any money. I am glad to see among you my old friend Mr. Dundas, who has taken up his residence in Toronto. I wish him, and you all, any amount of prosperity."

Mr. Dundas, on going forward to meet the Comptroller, was made a mark of by the gay grain men. He was cheered vigorously and compelled to stand forward and make a speech. He thanked them for the kindly manner in which his name had been mentioned. He had taken up his residence in Toronto, and would try to participate in the prosperity of the people here. He took this opportunity of congratulating Hon. Mr. Wallace, as it was the first time they had met since Hon. Mr. Wallace's appointment. [Applause.]

Reading Him Out of the Party.

[From The Brown's Corners (East York) Clarion.]

Yesterday we were in the city (a portion of which we happen to represent at Ottawa) and met our parliamentary brother, G. R. R. Cockburn, Esq. He was arrayed in a handsome seal skin coat and wore gold-rimmed eye glasses. He was glad to see us, and referred to the statement that had been circulated that we had him out of the party because of his tariff heresy. We directed his attention to the cartoon of Grip of last week, which represented him as a school master disciplining us and not we him. We said that we were not reading him or anyone else out of the party, but that we had merely directed attention to the fact that The Globe had unfairly inferred from his National Club speech that he was in favor of a sweeping tariff revision. As Mr. Cockburn's letter to us explained he is still standing by the N.P.; he may, however, at a subsequent date take occasion to have a detail here and there improved or remodelled, a most worthy and laudable ambition in so eminent a statesman. We parted on the best of terms and invited him to attend the Farmers' Institute at the Agincourt Temperance Hall on Friday night and to take part in the exercises thereat.

A Coward's Religion.

[The Khan in Pirie's Banner.]

A larger percentage of the passengers than usual attended divine service conducted by Purser Field in the saloon that morning, and the responses to the prayers were unusually hearty. —Newspaper account of the accident to the SS. Umbria in mid-ocean recently.

It's when our ship is sailing
The calm and friendly sea,
With hopeful winds prevailing,
No rock-bound coast alee;
When every hour the brine unfolds
A path of golden sands,
We then forget our God who holds
The ocean in his hands.

But when the Gale King lifts his rod
And rears his awful form,
In fear we cry aloud to God,
Who rides upon the storm.
A drop of woe within our cup,
A rage upon the seas,
Helps very much to freshen up
Our dormant memories.

When hurricanes dismember
And whirlwinds dark the day,
We somehow all remember
The prayers we used to pray.
A cry for help is on our lips
When forced upon our knees;
It turns to laughter when our ships
Are sailing paper seas.

I wonder if the angels
Inside the harbor bar
Have ever sized us up and know
How downright mean we are?
They do not scoff, but rather
They quote our Saviour true
"Forgive them, heavenly Father,
They know not what they do."

Steamship Movements.

Date.	Name.	Reported at.	From.
Jan. 12.	Britannic	Queenstown	New York
"	Dresden	New York	Bremen

The Cold Snap Continues.

Fresh to strong north to west winds; fair; continued very cold, with snow flurries.